

# Annual Consolidated Statement Energoprojekt Group 2013

Pursuant to Articles 50 and 51 of the Capital Market Law ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" No. 31/2011) and Article 3 of the Regulation of the Form, Contents and Manner of Publication of Annual, Semi-Annual and Quarterly Reports submitted by public companies ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" No. 14/2012), Energoprojekt Holding plc from Belgrade, ID No: 07023014 publishes the:

# ANNUAL CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT ENERGOPROJEKT GROUP 2013

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(Note: The Annual Business Report and the Consolidated Annual Business Report are presented as one Report and contain information that is important to the economic entity)

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 FINANCIAL CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS ENERGOPROJEKT GROUP FOR 2013 (Balance sheet, Income statement, Cash flow statement, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statistical annex, Notes to the Financial Statements)

### CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET on December 31, 2013

in 000 RSD

					IN UOO RSD
				Amo	
Group accounts	POSITION	EDP	Note	Current	Previous
account			no.	year	year
1	2	3	4	5	6
	***************************************				
	A. NON-CURRENT ASSETS (002+003+004+005+009)	001		11.510.060	10.055.237
00	I. UNPAID SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	002	1		
012	II. GOODWILL	003			
01 w/out 012	III. INTANGIBLE ASSETS	004	24	60.677	70.479
	IV. PROPERTY, PLANT, EQUIPMENT AND BIOLOGICAL				
	ASSETS (006+007+008)	005		9,895,604	8.419.585
020,022,023,					
026,027(part),				İ	
028(part) ,029	t. Property, plant and equipment	006	25	7.357.361	6.410.029
024,027(part) 028(part)	2. Investment property	007	25	2.538.243	2.009.556
021,025,027 (part) and					
028(part)	3. Biological assets	800			
	V. LONG-TERM FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (010+011)	009		1.553.779	1.565.173
030 to 032, 039(part)	1. Equity share	010	26	742.519	667.669
033 to 038, 039(part)					
less 037	2. Other long-term financial investments	011	27	811.260	897.504
	B. CURRENT ASSETS (013+014+015)	012		17.361,456	17,267.092
10 to 13.15	I. INVENTORIES	013	28	3.686,753	3,056,162
	II. NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND			"	
14	ASSETS OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	014	29	62.983	64.156
	III. SHORT-TERM RECEIVABLES, INVESTMENTS AND				
	CASH (016+017+018+019+020)	015		13.611.720	14.146.774
20, 21 and 22,					
except 223	1.Receivables	016	30	6.937.683	7.116.003
223	2. Receivables for overpaid income tax	017		85.399	
23 less 237	3.Short-term financial investments	018	31	1.831.888	2.370.296
24	5.Cash equivalents and cash	019	32	3.085.883	3.355.485
27 and 28 except 288	4.VAT and accrunis	020	33	1.670.867	1,304,988
288	C. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	021			
	D. OPERATING ASSETS (001+012+021)	022		28.871.516	27.322.329
29	E. LOSS OVER CAPITAL	023			
	F. TOTAL ASSETS (022+023)	024		28.871.516	27.322.329
88	G. OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	025	46	14.660.709	14.076.978

in 000 RSD

				Amount	
Group accounts,	POSITION	EDP	Note	Current	Previous
account			no.	year	уелг
1	2	3	4	5	6
	CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	İ		i	
	A. CAPITAL. (102+103+104+105+106-107+108-109-110)	101	l I	13,441,641	12.723.261
30	IL ISSUED AND OTHER CAPITAL	102	34	5.939.718	5.511.96-
31	II. UNPAID SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	103	-37	3.232.710	7.7116.20
32	III. RESERVES	104	35	611,280	899.21
330 i 331	IV. REVALUATION RESERVES	105	36	2.272.779	1.748.834
2201221	V. UNREALIZED GAINS BASED ON SECURITIES	103	20	2.212.119	1.740.034
332	AVALIABLE FOR SALE	106	36	7.138	14.599
	V. UNREALIZED LOSSES BASED ON SECURITIES	100		7.120	17,22
333	AVAILABLE FOR SALE	107	36	38,561	25.798
34	VII. RETAINED EARNINGS	108	37	4.649.287	4,574,445
35	VIII. LOSS	109		7.017.201	4.374.44.
037 and 237	IX. REDEEMED OWN SHARES	110			
037 tilit 237	B. NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS AND LIABILITIES	110			
	(112+113+116)	111		15.295.061	14.511.935
40	I. NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS	112	38	1,259,183	1,388,665
41	II. NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES (114+115)	113		1.292.165	1.907.239
414, 415	1. Long-term credits	114	39	457.624	943.240
414,415	i song-term creams		27	757.024	242.240
41 w/out 414 and 415	2. Other non-current liabilities	115	40	B34.541	963,999
47	III. CURRENT LIABILITIES (117+118+119+120+121+122)	116		12.743.713	11.216.031
42, except 427	1. Short-term financial liabilities	117	41	3.572.932	2.749.962
	2. Liabilities from assets held for sale and assets from		l l		
427	discontinued operations	118			
43 and 44	3. Liabilities from business operations	119	42	6.310.976	6.143.839
45 i 46	4. Other short-term liabilities	120	43	1.400.074	1.134.937
47, 48 except 481 and					
49 except 498	5. VAT and other public liabilities and accruals	121	44	959,481	702.413
481	6. Income tax liabilities	122	!	500.250	484.880
498	C. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	123		134.814	87.133
	D. TOTAL CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES (101+111+123)	124		28.871.516	27.322.329
89	E. OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	125	46	14.660.709	14.076,978
	NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST			1.123.468	1.337.239

In Belgrade,

Person responsible for preparation of financial statements date 2 x 17 th 2014.

O Scal Degal representative

### CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT for the period January 1 to December 31, 2013

in 000 RSD

				г .	in 000 RSD
Group				Amo	
accounts,	POSITION	EDP	Note	Current	Previous
account			no.	уеаг	year
1	2	3	4	.5	6
	A. BUSINESS REVENUE AND EXPENSES				
	I. BUSINESS REVENUE (202+203+204-205+206)	201		22.418.350	26.375.339
60 and 61	1. Sale revenue	202	11	21.955.385	25.634.951
62	2. Revenue from undertaking of outputs and goods for own purposes	203		71.511	58.673
630	3. Increase of inventories	204	12	162.544	612.474
631	4. Decrease of inventories	205	12	72.072	219.082
64 and 65	5. Other business revenue	206	13	300.982	288.323
	11. BUSINESS EXPENSES (208 to 212)	207		22.134.384	25.646.895
50	1. Cost value of sold goods	208	14	253.607	345.095
51	2. Cost of material	209	15	6.500.193	9,256,476
52	3. Staff costs	210	16	7.888.157	7.057.296
54	4. Depreciation and provisions costs	211	17	603.729	516.510
53 and 55	5. Other business expenses	212	18	6.888.698	8.471.518
•	III. PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS (201 - 207)	213		283.966	728.444
	IV. LOSS FROM OPERATIONS (207 - 201)	214			
66	V. FINANCIAL REVENUE	215	19	933.097	1.730.326
56	VI. FINANCIAL EXPENSES	216	19	920.792	1.363.668
67, 68	VII. OTHER REVENUE	217	20	752.797	267.630
57, 58	VIII. OTHER EXPENSES	218	20	436,249	313.376
	IX. PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS BEFORE TAX				
	(213-214+215-216+217-218)	219		612.819	1.049.356
	X. LOSS FROM OPERATIONS BEFORE TAX				
	(214-213-215+216-217+218)	220			
69-59	XI. NET PROFIT FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS				
		221			
59-69	XII. NET LOSS FROM DISCONTINUED			İ	
	OPERATIONS	222	21	13,617	37.156
	B. PROFIT BEFORE TAX (219-220+221-222)	223	22	599,202	1.012.200
	V. LOSS BEFORE TAX (220-219+222-221)	224			
	G. INCOME TAX				
721	1. Tax expenses for the period	225		104.164	89.446
722 7 <b>2</b> 2	2. Deferred tax expenses for the period	226		34,882	25,810
	3. Deferred tax revenues for the period	227			
723	D. EMPLOYER'S EARNINGS PAID	228			
	D. NET PROFIT (223-224-225-226+227-228)	229		460.156	896.944
	E. NET LOSS (224-223+225+226-227+228)	230			
	Ž. NET PROFIT BELONGING TO MINORITY			,_	
	INVESTORS	231		86.450	191.749
	Z. NET PROFIT BELONGING TO EQUITY HOLDERS				
	OF THE PARENT COMPANY	232		373.706	705.195
	I. EARNINGS PER SHARE				
	Basic earnings per share     Deacreased (diluted) earnings per share	233	23		
	12. Deacteased (diffuted) earnings per share	234			

In Belgrade,

Person responsible for preparation of financial

statements

17.04.2014.

Legal representative

date

### CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the period January 1 to December 31, 2013

		Amo	unt
Position	EDP	Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4
A. CASH FLOW FROM BUSINESS ACTIVITIES			
I. Cash flow from business activities (1 to 3)			
Sale and received advance payments	301	24.516.259	26.847.296
2. Received interests from business activities	302	24.262.261	25.913.039
3. Other cash flow from regular operations	303 304	24.082 229.916	54.972
II. Cash outflow from business activities (1 to 5)	304	24.794.297	879.285
Cash to suppliers and advances paid	305		26.755.138
2. Staff costs	307	15.965.966 7.511.500	18.434.674
3. Interests paid	308	260,353	6.925.208 277.251
4. Income tax	309	189.943	272.523
5. Other public duties	310	866.535	845.482
III. Net cash flow from business activities (I-II)	311	000.555	92,158
IV. Net cash outflow from business activities (II-I)	312	278.038	94,136
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENTS		2701030	
I. Cash flow from investments (1 to 5)	313	3.537.738	4.816.802
1. Sale of shares and stakes (net inflow)	314	10,468	2.000
2. Sale of intangible assets, property, plant, equipment and biological assets	315	12.828	187.984
3. Other financial investments (net inflow)	316	3.391.470	4,505,941
4. Interests received from investments	317	84.567	90.076
5. Dividends received	318	38.405	30.801
II. Cash outflow from investments (1 to 3)	319	3.661.878	4.313.445
1. Acquisition f shares and stakes (net outflow)	320	159.167	1,020,170
2. Acquisition of intangible assets, property, plant, equipment			
and biological assets	321	585.710	846.629
3. Other financial investments (net outflow)	322	2.917.001	3.466.816
III. Net cash flow from investments (I-II)	323		503.357
IV. Net cash outflow from investments (II-I)	324	124.140	
V. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
I. Cash flow from financing activities (1 to 3)	325	1.874.263	2.479.743
1. Increase of capital assets	326		
2. Long-term and short-term credits (net inflow)	327	1.817.787	1.245.512
3. Other long-term and short-term liabilities	328	56,476	1.234.231
II. Cash outflow from financing activities (1 to 4)	329	1.782.030	2.729.399
1. Acquisition of own shares and stakes	330		
Long and short-term credits and other liabilities (net outflow)	331	1.350.496	2.514.883
3. Finance leasing	332	367.318	155.202
4. Dividends paid	333	64.216	59.314
III. Net cash flow from financing activities (I-II)	334	92.233	
IV. Net cash outflow from financing activities (II-I)	335		249.656
G. TOTAL CASH FLOW (301+313+325)	336	29.928.260	34.143.841
D. TOTAL CASH OUTFLOW (305+319+329)	337	30.238.205	33.797.982
DJ. NET CASH FLOW (336-337)	338		345.859
E. NET CASH OUTFLOW (337-336)	339	309.945	
Z. CASH AT THE BEGINNING OF THE ACCOUNTING PERIOD Z. GAINS ON EXCHANGE	340	3.355.485	2.941.524
L LOSS ON EXCHANGE	341	139.243	205.080
LOSS ON EACHANGE	342	98.900	136.978
J. CASH AT THE END OF THE ACCOUNTING PERIOD ( 338-339+340+341-342)	343	3.085.883	3.355.485
			A-44551 105

In Belgrade,

Person responsible for preparation of financial

date 17.04.2014.

Legal representative

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL for the period January 1 to December 31, 2013

						_								
Leas above capital (grup) (et	14	and the second		1.00.000.000.000	4 T. And	eofa/c	N. 85	and America	\$81.142.27.77No	V		Nati	S.e	0.5500000
且	120000	755	858	\$59	5.00	2.561E	567	30	- 10 m	2054	1 566	7.95%	<b>海18</b>	269
Trial (grant, 2+3+3+6 6+7+8-9+ 10+11-12	n	11,715.908			11.715.908	1.987.367	\$10'0X6	12.721.361			12,723,261	2.032.079	1,363.699	13,441,641
à	(60) (80) (80)	113	545	346	547	#75 W	549	330)	551	552	1555	(554)	545	556
Redeemed own trans and stakes (account 037, 237)	ដ													
à		100	2.3	E	4	(\$2.5)	925		538		1540	3115	-542@	<b>175</b>
Loas to the capital (group 15)	=	200 <u>0</u>		\$20 %		28	×.	W.		9	10° 100°	6.	, Dr	
<u> </u>		63 S18	519	<b></b>	1125 63	1 SEE	ES.	15 524	5.5	925	15 527	\$E55	0 529	29
Undis- iribated profit (grup) 34)	=	3.975.463			3,975.463	\$86.86\$		4574,445			4574,445	584.322	509.480	782.813.7
<b>a</b>	NAME OF	388	506	<b>105</b>	304	1 SOS	5.510 July			£15	514	¥15	~ <b>516</b>	715
Unrailized losses based on securities available for sale (account 313)	6	27.071			22.071	3,727		25.798			15.798	15.519	2.856	38.561
â	88.5	100	<b>5</b>	\$	0567	<b>(201</b> )	<b>多101</b> 多	E. 7	499		<b>20</b>	能205强	-503	ijS
Unrealized grains leased on securities available for sale	100	16.911			16,022	1,751	3,174	14.599			14.599	1.495	8.959	7,138
	整編	- PAT		181	EHF	<b>经443</b>	= 484 F	<b>485</b>		## ##	488	(68E)	0,490 €	1673
Revaluation reserves (proup 330,331)	7	1,625,478			1.625.478	123,356		1.748.834			1.748.834	931.104	407.159	1111119
n e		456	191	4(8)	697	₹470 k	<b>器11</b> 4字	5.	473	7 4	207	9 <b>94</b> 576	3.477	478
Reserves 322)	9	£60.KT7			713.099	17.735	16.479	661.103			662.203		757.937	374.266
ā		q	451	87	957	453	458	459	<b>109</b>	197	- Pa	#463	464	\$9¢
Emitsten prentium (accum) 320)	*6	137.036			137,036		뒤	137.014			237.014			237.014
â	<b>企業</b>	7	(N ) <b>3</b>	Ħ	517	****	\$14.5	844		11	449	150	451	GP.
Unpaid sub- scribed capital (group 31)	7	:t.u/\(\dot\)		v = 001000=000		2	-	********	***************************************	Principal Control		ģ.	- A	2-2000-05-3-2
(600 (600		17		R.	430	1 5431	3.422	433	đ	433	436	437	9 438	9 439
Other Capital	m Mark	96,688	****	0.3504461244	ED9'96	127	11.25	114,638		14241174	114.638	E.	33.39	61716
		7 T	415	415		1 1418	24 ID	420	ij	10	411	(\$2.5 E	425	977
Isural capital (graup 30 willton 109)	FI	5.126.415			5.126.415	1,226,049	955.638	5.397,326			315.795.2	550.774	139.668	6E7'818'S
â		寻	EUR	17	7	<b>张 \$0\$</b> 张	// 90#	407	Acis	604	9	数红鳞	A15	EIF
DESCRIPTION	1	Balance on January I, previous year	Correction of materially significant errors and changes in accounting policies in the previous year - increase	Correction of materially significant errors and changes in accounting policies in the nervious year - decrease	Corrected initial balance on January 1, of the previous year (no.1+2-3)	Total increase in the previous year	Total decrease in the previous year	Balance on December 31, previous year (no.4+5-6)	Correction of materially significant errors and changes in accounting policies in the previous year - increase	Correction of muterially significant errors and changes in accounting policies in the previous year - decrease	Corrected initial balance on January 1, of the current year (no.7+8-9)	Total increase in the current year	12 Total decrease in the current year	Balance on December 31, of the current year (no. 10+11-12)
Ž	·	-	"	n -	7	*	-	7	se	6	2	. 11	12	<u> </u>

In Belgrade,

17.04.2014.



#### CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL ANNEX for the period January 1 to December 31, 2013

### I GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE LEGAL ENTITY, I.E. ENTERPRENEUR

DESCRIPTION	EDP	Current year	Previous year
	2	3	4
Number of business months (designation from 1 to 12)	601	12	13
2. Size designation (from 1 to 4)	602	3	1
3. Ownership designation (from 1 to 5)	603	3	
4. Number of foreign (legal or physical) entities with equity share	604	246	243
5. Average number of employees based on the balance at the end of each month (whole number)	605	2,305	2,385

# II GROSS CHANGES OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND REAL PROPERTY, PLANT, EQUIPMENT AND BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

Amounts in 000 RSD

				Amounts in	000 1000
Group accounts, account	DESCRIPTION	EDP	Gross	Correction of value	Net (col.4-5)
ŧ	2	3	4	5	6
01	1.Intangible assets				
	1.1. Balance at the beginning of the year	606	160,786	90,307	70,479
	1.2. Increase (acquisitions) during the year	607	3,114		3,114
	1.3. Decrease (sale, removal from inventory and impairment)	i iii			
	during the year	608	6,378		12,916
	1.4.Revaluation during the year	609			
	1.5. Balance at the end of the year (606+607-608+609)	610	157,522	96,845	60,677
02	2. Real property, plant, equipment and biological assets				
	2.1. Balance at the beginning of the year	611	15,825,795	7,406,210	8,419,585
	2.2. Increase (acquisitions) during the year	612	1,347,893		1,347,893
	2.3. Decrease (sale, removal from inventory and ensuring)				
	during the year	613	416,389		608,877
	2.4. Revaluation during the year	614	564,288		737,003
	2.5. Balance at the end of the year ( 611+612-613+614)	615	17,321,587	7,425,983	9,895,604

#### III STRUCTURE OF INVENTORIES

Amounts in 000 RSD

			Tunbulia in oc	0 14015
Group accounts, account	DESCRIPTION	EDP	Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5
10	1. Inventories	616	1,146,045	921,827
11	2. Unfinished production	617	1,386,426	1,270,562
12	3. Finished products	618	170,340	213,952
13	4. Goods	619	269,609	65,651
14	5. Non-current assets held for sale	620	62,983	64,156
15	6. Advances given	621	714,333	584,170
	7.TOTAL (616+617+618+619+620+621=013 )	622	3,749,736	3,120,318

#### IV STRUCTURE OF CAPITAL ASSETS

Amounts in 000 RSD

			AUTOMORA DI MOC	יומא י
Group accounts, account	DESCRIPTION	EDP	Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5
300	1. Share capital	623	5,839,150	5,388,037
	in it: foreign capital	624	384,250	215,418
301	2. Share of limited liability company	625	9,289	9,289
· ·	in it: foreign capital	626	9,289	9,289
302	3. Shares of members of partnership and limited-partnership company	627		
	in it: foreign capital	628		
303	4. State-owned capital	629		
304	5. Socially-owned capital	630		
305	6. Cooperative shares	631		
309	7. Other capital shares	632	91,279	114,638
30	TOTAL: ( 623+625+627+629+630+631+632=102)	633	5.039.718	5.511.964

### V EQUITY STRUCTURE

#### Number of shares as a whole number Amounts in 000 RSD

Group proquits, pocount	DESCRIPTION	EDP	Current year	Previous year
L L	2	3	4	5
	1. Ordinary shares			
	1.1. Number of ordinary shares	634	11,464,903	10.575.319
past 300	1.2. Nominal value of ordinary shares - total	635	5.839.150	5.388.037
	2.Priority shares			
	2.1. Number of priority shares	636		-
part 300	2.2. Nominal value of priority shares - total	637		
300	3. TOTAL - nominal value of shares ( 635+637= 623)	638	5.839.150	5.388.037

### VI RECEIVABLES AND LIABILITIES

#### Amounts in 000 RSD

			Viterality in nor	/ ILSU
Group accounts, account	DESCRIPTION	EDP	Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5
20	1. Sale receivables (balance at the end of the year 639 ± 016)	639	6.513.750	6,694.951
43	2. Liabilities from operations (balance at the end of the year 640 ≤117)	640	6.032.842	5,842.960
part 228	Receivables during the yearfrom insurance companies for damages (debt turover without initial balance)	641	4.026	3.928
27	VAT paid during acquisition of goods and services (debt turnover without initial balance)	642	647.725	1,652,466
43	5. Business liabilities (receivables turnover without initial balance)	643	10.463.364	24,967,611
450	Liabilities for net income and income compensations (receivables turnover without initial balance)	644	4.963.886	4,354,459
451	7. Liabilities for salaries tax and salaries compensations paid by employees (receivables turnover without initial balance)	645	596.247	551.486
452	Liabilities for contributions on salaries and salaries compensations paid     by employees (receivables turnover without initial balance)	646	833,813	871,876
461,462 and 723	Liabilities for dividends, profit share and employer's personal earnings     (receivables turnover without initial balance)	647	458.580	191.855
465	Liabilities toward physical entities for compensations per contracts     (receivables turnover without initial balance)	648	99,977	84,947
47	11. VAT collected during sale of products, goods and services (receivables turnover without initial balance)	649	758.637	2.003.609
	12. Control summary (from 639 to 649)	650	31,372,847	47.220.148

#### VII OTHER EXPENSES AND EXPENDITURES

### Amounts in 000 RSD

Group				
accounts,	DESCRIPTION	EDP	Current	Previous
account			year	year
1	2	3	4	5
513	1. Fuel and energy costs	651	1,354,929	13.686
520	2. Salaries and salaries compensations (gross)	652	6,281,334	5.553.854
521	3. Tax expenses and contributions on salaries and salaries			
	compensations paid by employer	653	710.582	668.88
522,523,524 and	4. Expenses for compensations to physical entities (gross) based on contracts			
525		654	<u> 252</u> 705	215.650
526	5. Expenses of compensations to BoD & Supervision Board members (gross)	655	24.240	29.191
529	6. Other personal expenses and compensations	656	619.296	589.713
53	7. Expenses of production services	657	5.438.B44	6,575,678
533,part 540 and	8. Lease expenses	658	681.491	480,142
part 525				
part 533,part	9. Expenses of land lease			
540 & part 525		659		12,979
536,537	10. Expenses of research and development	660	1.829	2,753
540	11. Depreciation expenses	661	534.208	457.582
552	12. Expenses of insurance premiums	662	120.131	91.491
553	13. Payroll expenses	663	202.202	253.120
554	14. Membership fees	664	20.144	27.750
555	15. Tax expenses	665	112.864	187.408
556	16. Contributions	666	1.007	1.270
562	17. Interests	667	270.738	306.965
part 560 part	18. Interests expenses and a part of financial expenses			
561 and 562		668	273.717	321.593
part 560,part	19. Interests expenses per credits and banks and dfo			
561 and part 562		669	91,884	57.275
	20. Expenses for humanitarian, cultural, health, educational, scientific			
part 579	and religious purposes, for protection of the Environment and sports			
		670	36.123	22.573
	21. Control summary (from 651 to 670)	671	17,028,268	16.842.493

#### VIII OTHER REVENUE

Amounts in 000 RSD

			Amounts in 600	ran
Group accounts, account	DESCRIPTION	EDP	Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5
60	1. Goods sale revenue	672	290,913	1,244.611
640	Revenue from premiums, subsidies, dotations, recourses, compensations and tax duties returns	673	1.533	663
641	3. Revenue from conditioned denations	674		
part 650	4. Revenue from land lease	675	2.941	3,087
65 l	5. Membership revenue	676		
part 660, part 661, 662	6. Interests revenue	677	139.438	232.903
part 660, part 661, and part 662	7. Revenue from interests per accounts and deposits in banks and other financial organizations	678	81.618	55.44
part 660, part 661 and part 669	8. Revenue from dividends and profit share	679	111.544	[07.01:
	9. Central summary (from 672 to 679 )	680	627,987	1.643.729

#### IX OTHER DATA

Amounts is 000 RSD

		Attenting it out	1400
DESCRIPTION	EDP	Current year	Previous year
	2	3	4
1. Liabilities for acscises (according to annual pescises calculation)	681		
Calculated custom daties and other import duties     (total gunual amount according to calculation)	682	39.5#4	8,615
<ol> <li>Capital subsidies and other state subsidies for construction and acquisition of capital assets and intangible assets</li> </ol>	683		
4. State allocations for premiums, recourses and covering of current operating expenses	684		
5. Other state allocations	685	543	260
<ol> <li>Received donations from abroad and other non-returnable assets in money or nature from foreign legal and physical entities</li> </ol>	686		
7. Personal income of enterpreneurs from net profit (filled in by enterpreneurs only)	687		
8. Control summary (from 681 to 687)	68B	40.127	B.875

### X ACCRUED ADVERSE NET EFFECTS OF CONTRACTUAL CURRENCY CLAUSE AND GAINS AND LOSSES ARISING ON THE TRANSLATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCY

Amounts in 000 RSD

	Amounts in 900 RSD			
DESCRIPTION	EDF code	Current	Previous year	
	2	3	4	
1. Opening balance of the accrued net effect of the contractual			ĺ	
currency clause	689			
2. Accrued not effect of the contractual currency clause	690			
3. Proportional part of the cancelled accrued net effect	691			
4. Remaining amount of the accrued net effect of the contractual currency				
clause (no. 1 + no. 2 - no.3)	692			
5. Opening balance of the accrued net effect of gains/losses arising on the translation of foreign currency	693			
6. Accrued net effect of gains/losses arising on the translation of foreign currency	694			
7. Proportional part of the cancelled accrued net effect of gains/losses	695			
8. Remaining amount of the accrued net effect of gains/losses		-		
(no. 5 + no.6 no.7)	696			

## XI ACCRUED POSITIVE NET EFFECTS OF CONTRACTUAL CURRENCY CLAUSE AND GAINS AND LOSSES ARISING ON THE TRANSLATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCY

\_Y Amounts in 000 PSD

		Amounts in 0	00 RSD
DESCRIPTION	EDP code	Current year	Previous year
	2	3	4
Opening balance of the accrued net effect of the contractual currency clause	697		
2. Accrued net effect of the contractual currency clause	698		
3. Proportional part of the cancelled accrued net effect	699		
4. Remaining amount of the accrued net effect of the contractual currency clause (no. 1 + no. 2 - no.3)	700		
5. Opening halance of the accrued net effect of gains/losses	701		
6. Accrued net effect of gains/lesses arising on the translation of foreign currency	702		
7. Proportional part of the cancelled accrued net effect of gains/losses	703		
8. Remaining amount of the accrued net effect of gains/lesses (no. 5 + no.6, - no.7)	704	•	

In Belgrade,

Person responsible for preparation of financial statement

date 17.04.2014.

Legal representativ

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### "ENERGOPROJEKT" GROUP, BELGRADE

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2013

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	Other long-term financial investments	
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	Cash and cash equivalents	
	Added value tax and active accruals	
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# CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the period from January 1 to December 31 2013

		1		( thousa	
Accoun					ount
t group,	DESCRIPTION	ADP	Note	Current	Previous
account				year	year
	A. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FROM				
	REGULAR OPERATIONS				
	I. BUSINESS INCOME	201		22.418.350	26.375.339
60 and	1. Return on sales	202	11	21.955.385	25.634.951
61		202	11	21.933.363	23.034.931
62	2. Own use of products, services	203		71.511	58.673
02	and merchandise	203			
630	3. Increase in inventories	204	12	162.544	612.474
631	4. Decrease in inventories	205	12	72.072	219.082
64 and	5 Other hyginess gavenues	206	13	300.982	288.323
65	5. Other business revenues	200	13	300.982	288.323
	II. BUSINESS EXPENDITURE	207		22.134.384	25.646.895
50	1. Cost of merchandise sold	208	14	253.607	345.095
51	2. Cost of material	209	15	6.500.193	9.256.476
50	3. Costs of salaries, fringe benefits and	210	1.0	7 000 157	7.057.207
52	other personal expenses	210	16	7.888.157	7.057.296
54	4. Costs of depreciation and provisions	211	17	603.729	516.510
53 and 55	5. Other business expenditure	212	18	6.888.698	8.471.518
	III. BUSINESS PROFIT	213		283.966	728.444
	IV. BUSINESS LOSSES	214			
66	V. FINANCIAL INCOME	215	19	933.097	1.730.326
56	VI. FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE	216	19	920.792	1.363.668
67,68	VII. OTHER INCOME	217	20	752.797	267.630
57,58	VIII. OTHER EXPENDITURE	218	20	436.249	313.376
07,00	IX. OPERATING REVENUE BEFORE TAX	219		612.819	1.049.356
	X. OPERATING LOSSES BEFORE TAX	220			
69-59	XI. NET PROFIT OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	221			
59-69	XII. NET LOSS OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	222	21	13.617	37.156
37 07	B. PROFIT BEFORE TAX	223	22	599.202	1.012.200
	C. LOSSES BEFORE TAX	224		0331202	1.012.200
	D. CORPORATE INCOME TAX				
721	1. Tax liabilities	225		104.164	89.446
722	2. Deferred tax liabilities	226		34.882	25.810
723	3. Deferred tax income	227		31.002	23.010
. 23	E. PERSONAL WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYER	228			
	F. NET PROFIT	229		460.156	896.944
	G. NET LOSSES	230		130.120	5701744
	H. NET PROFIT PAYABLE TO MINORITY	1			
	STAKEHOLDERS	231		86.450	191.749
	I. NET PROFIT PAYABLE TO PARENT COMPANY				
	OWNERS	232		373.706	705.195
	J. EARNINGS PER SHARE	† †			
	Basic earnings per share	233	23		
	2. Diluted earnings per share	234			
	2. Diacou cumings per snare	234			

### CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET As at 31.12.2013

	1	1 1		( thousa	
Account group,			Note	Amo	1
account	ITEM	ADP	No.	Current year	Previous year
	ASSETS				
	A. NON-CURRENT ASSETS	001		11.510.060	10.055.237
00	I. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, UNPAID	002			
012	II. GOODWILL	003			
01 without 012	III. INTANGIBLE ASSETS	004	24	60.677	70.479
	IV. PROPERTY, PLANT, EQUIPMENT AND NATURAL ASSETS	005		9.895.604	8.419.585
020,022,023,02 6,027(part),028 (part),029	1. Property, plant, equipment	006	25	7.357.361	6.410.029
024,027(part) and 028(part)	2. Investment property	007	25	2.538.243	2.009.556
021,025,027 (part) and 028 (part)	3. Natural assets	008			
	IV. LONG-TERM FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS	009		1.553.779	1.565.173
030 to 032,039 (part)	1. Share of Capital	010	26	742.519	667.669
033 to 038,039(part) minus 037	2. Other long-term financial investments	011	27	811.260	897.504
	B. CURRENT ASSETS	012		17.361.456	17.267.092
10 to 13,15	I. MATERIAL	013	28	3.686.753	3.056.162
14	II. ASSETS HELD FOR TRADING AND ASSETS FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	014	29	62.983	64.156
	III. SHORT-TERM RECEIVABLES, INVESTMENTS AND CASH	015		13.611.720	14.146.774
20,21 and 22, except 223	1. Receivables	016	30	6.937.683	7.116.005
223	2. Receivables from prepaid income tax	017		85.399	
23 minus 237	3. Short-term financial investments	018	31	1.831.888	2.370.296
24	4. Cash and cash equivalents	019	32	3.085.883	3.355.485
27 and 28 except 288	5. VAT and deferred income	020	33	1.670.867	1.304.988
288	III. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	021			
	C. BUSINESS PROPERTY	022		28.871.516	27.322.329
29	D. LOSSES OVER CAPITAL	023			
	E. TOTAL ASSETS	024		28.871.516	27.322.329
88	F. OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	025	46	14.660.709	14.076.978

### CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

As at 31. 12.2013 - continued

Г				`	and RSD)
Account			Note	An	nount
group, account	ITEM	ADP	No.	Current year	Previous year
	LIABILITIES				
	A. CAPITAL	101		13.441.641	12.723.261
30	I. ORIGINAL AND OTHER CAPITAL	102	34	5.939.718	5.511.964
31	II. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, UNPAID	103			
32	III. RESERVES	104	35	611.280	899.217
330 and 331	IV. REVALUATION RESERVES	105	36	2.272.779	1.748.834
332	V. Unrealized gains from securities	106	36	7.138	14.599
333	VI. Unrealized losses from securities	107	36	38.561	25.798
34	VII. UNDISTRIBUTED PROFIT	108	37	4.649.287	4.574.445
35	VIII. LOSSES	109			
037 and 237	IX. REPURCHASED SHARES	110			
	B. LONG-TERM PROVISIONS AND LIABILITIES	111		15.295.061	14.511.935
40	I. LONG-TERM PROVISIONS	112	38	1.259.183	1.388.665
41	II. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	113		1.292.165	1.907.239
414,415	1. Long-term loans	114	39	457.624	943.240
41 without 414 and 415	2. Other long-term liabilities	115	40	834.541	963.999
	III. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES	116		12.743.713	11.216.031
42 except 427	1. Short-term financial liabilities	117	41	3.572.932	2.749.962
427	2. Liabilities for assets held for trading and assets related to discontinued operations	118			
43 and 44	3. Liabilities from operations	119	42	6.310.976	6.143.839
45 and 46	4. Other Short-term liabilities	120	43	1.400.074	1.134.937
47, 48 except 481 and 49 except 498	5. VAT and other public duties and accruals	121	44	959.481	702.413
481	6. Liabilities related to the income tax	122		500.250	484.880
498	IV. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	123		134.814	87.133
	C. TOTAL LIABILITIES	124		28.871.516	27.322.329
89	D. OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	125	46	14.660.709	14.076.978
	MINORITY INTEREST (EQUITY)			1.123.468	1.337.239

### CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the period from January 1 to December 31 2013

(tnousand RSD)				
ITEM	ADP	Amount		
11 LAVI	ADI	Current year	Previous year	
A. CASH FLOW FROM BUSINESS OPERATIONS				
L Cash flow from business operations	301	24.516.259	26.847.296	
Sales return and received advances	302	24.262.261	25.913.039	
2. Received interest from business operations	303	24.082	54.972	
3. Other cash inflows from regular business operations	304	229.916	879.285	
II. Cash outflow from business operations	305	24.794.297	26.755.138	
1. Payments to suppliers and advances given	306	15.965.966	18.434.674	
2. Salaries, emoluments and other personal expenses	307	7.511.500	6.925.208	
3. Paid interest	308	260.353	277.251	
4. Income tax	309	189.943	272.523	
5. Other public revenue expenses	310	866.535	845.482	
III. Net cash inflow from business operations	311		92.158	
IV. Net cash outflow from business operations	312	278.038		
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
L Cash inflow from investing activities	313	3.537.738	4.816.802	
1. Sale of shares and equity investments (net inflow)	314	10.468	2.000	
2. Sale of intangible assets, plant, property, equipment & natural assets	315	12.828	187.984	
3. Other financial investments (net inflow)	316	3.391.470	4.505.941	
4. Received interest	317	84.567	90.076	
5. Received dividends	318	38.405	30.801	
II. Cash outflow from investing activities	319	3.661.878	4.313.445	
1. Purchase of shares and equity investments (net outflow)	320	159.167		
2. Purchase of intangible assets, plant, property, equipment & natural assets	321	585.710	846.629	
3. Other financial investments (net outflow)	322	2.917.001	3.466.816	
III. Net cash inflow from investing activities	323		503.357	
IV. Net cash outflow from investing activities	324	124.140		

### CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT - continued

for the period from January 1 to December 31 2013

		( tilousaliu KSD)			
		Amount			
ITEM	ADP	Current year	Previous year		
C. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES					
I. Cash inflow from financing activities	325	1.874.263	2.479.743		
1. Increase of original capital	326				
2. Long term and short term loans (net inflow)	327	1.817.787	1.245.512		
3. Other long term and short term liabilities	328	56.476	1.234.231		
II. Cash outflow from financing activities	329	1.782.030	2.729.399		
1. Repurchase of treasury shares and equity	330				
2. Long term and short term loans and other liabilities (net outflow)	331	1.350.496	2.514.883		
3. Finance leasing	332	367.318	155.202		
4. Paid dividends	333	64.216	59.314		
III. Net cash inflow from financing activities	334	92.233			
IV. Net cash outflow from financing activities	335		249.656		
D. CASH INFLOW TOTAL	336	29.928.260	34.143.841		
E CASH OUTFLOW TOTAL	337	30.238.205	33.797.982		
F. CASH INFLOW NET	338		345.859		
G. CASH OUTFLOW NET	339	309.945			
H. OPENING CASH BALANCE	340	3.355.485	2.941.524		
L FX GAINS FROM CASH TRANSLATION	341	139.243	205.080		
J. FX LOSSES FROM CASH TRANSLATION	342	98.900	136.978		
K. CLOSING CASH BALANCE	343	3.085.883	3.355.485		

### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT ON CHANGES IN EQUITY CAPITAL

for the period from January 1 to December 31 2013

												,	tnousana KS	<i>υ)</i>
No.	DESCRIPTION	Original capital (group 30 w/o 309)	Other capital (a/c 309)	Registered capital unpaid (group 31)	Issuing premium (a/c 320)	Reserves (a/c 321, 322)	Revaluatio n reserves (group 33)	Unrealized profits from securities (332)	Unrealized losses from securities (333)	Undistributed profit (group 34)	Losses over capital (group 35)	Repurchased shares and equity (a/c 037,237)	TOTAL	Losses over capital (group 29)
	ADP	401	414	427	440	453	466	479	492	505	518	531	544	557
1	Balance on 01.01. of the previous year	5.126.415	96.688		237.036	660.877	1.625.478	16.022	22.071	3.975.463			11.715.908	
2	ADP Correction of the prior years material significant errors and changes in accounting policies – increase	402	415	428	441	454	467	480	493	506	519	532	545	558
3	ADP Correction of the prior years material significant errors and changes in accounting policies – decrease	403	416	429	442	455	468	481	494	507	520	533	546	559
4	ADP Restated opening balance on 01.01. of the	404 5.126.415	96.688	430	443 237.036	456 660.877	469 1.625.478	482 16.022	495 22.071	508 <b>3,975,463</b>	521	534	547 11.715.908	560
	previous year (no.1+2-3) ADP	405	418	431	444	457	470	483	496	509	522	535	548	561
5	Total increase in the previous year	1.226.049	23.221	431	444	17.735	123.356	1.751	3.727	598.982	322	333	1.987.367	301
	ADP	406	419	432	445	458	471	484	497	510	523	536	549	562
6	Total decrease in the previous year	955.138	5.271	732	22	16.409	471	3.174	777	310	323	330	980.014	302
-	ADP	407	420	433	446	459	472	485	498	511	524	537	550	563
7	Balance on 31.12. of the previous year (no. 4+5-6)	5.397.326	114.638	100	237.014	662.203	1.748.834	14.599	25.798	4.574.445	32.	557	12.723.261	
	ADP	408	421	434	447	460	473	486	499	512	525	538	551	564
8	Correction of the current year material significant errors and changes in accounting policies – increase													
9	ADP Correction of the current year material	409	422	435	448	461	474	487	500	513	526	539	552	565
9	significant errors and changes in accounting policies – decrease													
1.0	ADP	410	423	436	449	462	475	488	501	514	527	540	553	566
10	Restated opening balance on 01.01. of the current year (no.7+8-9)	5.397.326	114.638		237.014	662.203	1.748.834	14.599	25.798	4.574.445			12.723.261	
1.1	ADP	411	424	437	450	463	476	489	502	515	528	541	554	567
11	Total increase in the current year	580.774					931.104	1.498	15.619	584.322			2.082.079	
12	ADP	412	425	438	451	464	477	490	503	516	529	542	555	568
1 4	Total decrease in the current year	129.661	23.359			287.937	407.159	8.959	2.856	509.480			1.363.699	
13	ADP	413	426	439	452	465	478	491	504	517	530	543	556	569
13	Balance on 31.12. of the current year (no. 10+11-12)	5.848.439	91.279		237.014	374.266	2.272.779	7.138	38.561	4.649.287			13.441.641	

# Consolidated statistical annex for 2013

### I GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE LEGAL ENTITY/ENTREPRENEUR

DESCRIPTION	AOP	Current year	Previous year
1. Total months of operation (indicate from 1 to 12)	601	12	12
2. Size (indicate from 1 to 4)	602	3	3
3. Ownership (indicate from to 5)	603	2	2
4. Number of foreign (legal or natural) parties with share of equity	604	246	243
5. Average number of employees based on monthly account (whole number)	605	2.305	2.385

# II GROSS CHANGES IN INTANGIBLE INVESTMENTS AND PROPERTY, PLANTS, EQUIPMENT AND NATURAL ASSETS

Account			in 000 RSD				
group, acc.	DESCRIPTION		Gross	Value adjustment	Net (col. 4-5)		
01	1. Intangible investments						
	1.1. Opening balance	606	160.786	90.307	70.479		
	1.2. Increase (purchase) during the year	607	3.114		3.114		
	1.3. Reduction (disposal, retirement and depreciation) during the year	608	6.378		12.916		
	1.4. Revaluation during the year	609					
	1.5. End-of-year balance	610	157.522	96.845	60.677		
02	2. Property, plants, equipment and natural assets						
	2.1. Opening balance	611	15.825.795	7.406.210	8.419.585		
	2.2. Increase (purchase) during the year	612	1.347.893		1.347.893		
	2.3. Reduction (disposal, retirement and depreciation) during the year	613	416.389		608.877		
	2.4. Revaluation during the year	614	564.288		737.003		
	2.5. End-of-year balance	615	17.321.587	7.425.983	9.895.604		

### III STRUCTURE OF INVENTORIES

Account			in 000 RSD	
group,	DESCRIPTION	ADP		
acc.			Current year	Previous year
10	1. Stocked material	616	1.146.045	921.827
11	2. Work in progress	617	1.386.426	1.270.562
12	3. Finished products	618	170.340	213.952
13	4. Goods	619	269.609	65.651
14	5. Assets held for trading	620	62.983	64.156
15	6. Advances given	621	714.333	584.170
	7. TOTAL	622	3.749.736	3.120.318

### IV STRUCTURE OF ORIGINAL CAPITAL

Account			in 000 RSD	
group, acc.	DESCRIPTION	ADP	Current year	Current year
300	1. Share capital	623	5.839.150	5.388.037
	of which foreign capital	624	384.250	215.418
301	2. Share of limited liability company	625	9.289	9.289
	of which foreign capital	626	9.289	9.289
302	3. Investments by members of partnerships and limited partnerships	627		
	of which: foreign capital	628		
303	4. Government owned capital	629		
304	5. Socially owned capital	630		
305	6. Cooperative shares	631		
309	7. Other equity	632	91.279	114.638
30	TOTAL	633	5.939.718	5.511.964

### V STRUCTURE OF SHARE CAPITAL

Account	DESCRIPTION	A D.D.	Total shares as a whole number in thousands of RSD	
group, acc.	DESCRIPTION	ADP		
			Current year	Previous year
	1. Ordinary shares			
	1.1. Number of ordinary shares	634	11.464.903	10.575.319
Part of 300	1.2. Nominal value of ordinary shares - total	635	5.839.150	5.388.037
	2. Preferred shares			
	2.1 Number of preferred shares	636		
part of 300	2.2 Nominal value of preferred shares - total	637		
300	TOTAL	638	5.839.150	5.388.037

### VI CLAIMS AND COMMITMENTS

Account			in 000 RSD	
group, acc.	DESCRIPTION	ADP	Current year	Previous year
20	1. Claims from sales arrangements (end-of-year balance 639≤016)	639	6.513.750	6.694.951
43	2. Business commitments (end-of-year balance 640≤0117)	640	6.032.842	5.842.960
part 228	3. Damage claims during year from insurance companies (debit transactions, no opening balance)	641	4.026	3.928
27	4. VAT - previous tax (annual amount according to tax reports)	642	647.725	1.652.466
43	5. Business commitments (debit transactions with no opening balance)	643	10.463.364	24.967.611
450	6. Net wages and emoluments (credit transactions with no opening balance)	644	4.963.886	4.354.459

451	7. Salary taxes and duties paid by employee (credit transactions with no opening balance)	645	596.247	551.486
452	8. Salary contributions and emoluments paid by employee (credit transactions with no opening balance)	646	833.813	871.876
461, 462 and 723	9. Dividends, share of profit and employer's remuneration (credit transactions with no opening balance)	647	458.580	191.855
465	10. Obligations to natural entities based on service contracts (credit transactions with no opening balance)	648	99.977	84.947
47	11. VAT liabilities (annual amount according to tax reports)	649	758.637	2.003.609
	12. Subtotal (from 639 to 649)	650	31.372.846	47.220.148

### VII OTHER EXPENDITURE

Account			in 000	) RSD
group,	DESCRIPTION	ADP		
acc.			Current year	Previous year
513	1. Cost of fuel and energy	651	1.354.929	986.618
520	2. Wages and emoluments (gross)	652	6.281.334	5.553.854
521	3. Salary taxes and contributions and emoluments paid by employer	653	710.582	668.889
522,523,5 24 and 525	4. Obligations to natural entities (gross) based on service contracts	654	252.705	215.650
526	5. Remuneration for board members and the Supervisory Board (gross)	655	24.240	29.191
529	6. Other personal expenses and fees	656	619.296	589.712
53	7. Production service costs	657	5.438.844	6.575.678
533, part of 540 and part of 525	8. Rents	658	681.491	480.142
part of 533, part of 540 and part of 525	9. Leasehold	659		12.979
536,537	10. Research and development	660	1.829	2.753
540	11. Depreciation	661	534.208	457.582
552	12. Insurance premiums	662	120.131	91.491
553	13. Payment transaction costs	663	202.202	253.120
554	14. Membership fees	664	20.144	27.750
555	15. Taxes	665	112.864	187.408
556	16. Contributions	666	1.007	1.270
562	17. Interest expenses	667	270.738	306.965
part of 560, part of 561 and 562	18. Interest expenses and partial financial expenditure	668	273.717	321.593
part of 560, part of 561, and part of 562	19. Interest on loans from banks and other financial organizations	669	91.884	57.275

part of 579	20. Expenses for humanitarian, cultural, healthcare, educational, scientific and religious purposes, environmental protection and sports	670	36.123	22.573
	21. Subtotal (from 651 to 670)	671	17.028.268	16.842.493

### VIII OTHER INCOME

Account			in 000	) RSD
group,	DESCRIPTION	ADP		
acc.			Current year	Previous year
60	1. Sales return	672	290.913	1.244.618
640	2. Income from premiums, subsidies, grants, compensation and tax refunds	673	1.533	663
641	3. Income from conditional donations	674		
part of 650	4. Income from lease of land	675	2.941	3.087
651	5. Income from membership fees	676		
part of 660, part of 661 and part of 662	6. Income from interest	677	139.438	232.903
part of 660, part of 661 and part of 662	7. Income from interest on invoices and deposits in banks and other financial organizations	678	81.618	55.446
part of 660, part of 661, and part of 669	8. Income from dividends and profit shares	679	111.544	107.012
	9. Subtotal (from 672 to 679)	680	627.987	1.643.729

### IX OTHER INFORMATION

		in 000	) RSD
DESCRIPTION	ADP		
		Current year	Previous year
1. Excise duties	681		
2. Customs and other import duties (annual amount according to account)	682	39.584	8.615
3. Capital subventions and other government grants for construction and purchase of fixed assets and intangibles	683		
4. Government grants for premiums, subsidies and covering current operating expenses	684		
5. Other government grants	685	543	260
6. Accepted donations from abroad and other non-refundable assets from foreign legal and natural entities in money or in kind	686		
7. Personal earnings of entrepreneur from net profit (entrepreneurs only)	687		
8. Subtotal (from 681 to 687)	688	40.127	8.875

#### 1. COMPANY BACKGROUND

Energoprojekt Group, Belgrade (hereinafter: Group) consists of the parent limited company Energoprojekt Holding ad, Belgrade (hereinafter: EP Holding) and its 11 subsidiaries, 10 of which are direct subordinates (9 share-based and 1 limited company) and 1 indirectly subordinated through other subsidiaries (1 limited) and one affiliate (1 limited) in which the Group holds 50% equity share. Operating units and legal entities have been established in Serbia and foreign countries by the parent company and its subsidiaries to engage in operations including building construction and fitting, research and investment building/systems programming, and sale of goods and services.

Energoprojekt Group was organized in 2013 as follows:

Activity	Subsidiaries	Business units for investment work abroad	Foreign companies
Planning and research	4	22	8
Building construction and fitting	3	72	7
Holding	1		
Other	5		4
Total	13	94	19

The Group and its subsidiaries are seated in New Belgrade, Mihajla Pupina Boulevard 12.

On December 31 2013 the Energoprojekt had 2.305 employees (2012 - 2.266) excluding local staff in overseas companies.

Energoprojekt Holding plc shares are A-listed on the Belgrade Stock Exchange, while some subsidiary shares are traded over-the-counter on the Belgrade Stock Exchange.

### 2. CONSOLIDATION GROUP

The consolidation group consists of the parent company EP Holding and its local subsidiaries, affiliates and foreign subsidiaries (foreign companies listed below):

### Local subsidiaries and affiliates:

No.	Name	% ownership
	Building construction and fitting	
1.	EP Visokogradnja plc	92,53
2.	EP Niskogradnja plc	100,00
3.	EP Oprema plc	67,87

### Planning and research

4.	EP Urbanizam i arhitektura plc	94,40
5.	EP Industrija plc	62,77
6.	EP Entel plc	86,26
7.	EP Hidroinzenjering plc	94,84
	Other	
8.	EP Energodata plc	96,43
9.	EP Promet ltd	100,00
10.	EP Garant plc	92,94
11.	Energoplast ltd	60,00
	Affiliates	
12.	Enjub ltd	50,00

EP Visokogradnja plc, EP Niskogradnja plc, EP Oprema plc, EP Industrija plc, EP Entel plc, EP Hidroinzenjering plc. and EP Energodata plc. are not just subsidiaries but also parent companies with own consolidated financial statements.

### Foreign subsidiaries (foreign companies):

No.	Name	% ownership
1.	Zambia Engineering and Contracting Company Limited, Zambia	100,00
2.	Energoprojekt Holding Guinee S.A, Guinea	100,00
3.	I.N.E.C. Engineering Company Limited, Great Britain	100,00
4.	Encom GmbH Consulting, Engineering & Trading, Germany	100,00
5.	Nana Offshore S.A.L, Lebanon	100,00
6.	Energo (Private) Limited, Zimbabwe	100,00

Some of the foreign subsidiaries (Energoprojekt Holding Guinee S.A, Guinea and Zambia Engineering and Contracting Company Limited, Zambia) are registered as being owned by EP Holding but are in fact controlled by the subsidiaries.

In addition to those listed above the first level consolidation group also includes ECO MEP Tehnology, Dubai, UAE; Energoprojekt Ghana Ltd., Accra, Ghana; Energoprojekt Montenegro ltd, Montenegro; Energo Uganda Company Ltd, Kampala, Uganda; Enlisa S.A., Lima, Peru; Energo Nigeria Ltd., Lagos, Nigeria (40%); Energoprojekt Oprema Crna Gora ltd, Podgorica, Montenegro; Enhisa S.A, Lima, Peru; Zahinos Ltd., Cyprus; EP Entel L.L.C., Muscat, Sultanate Oman; Energoprojekt Entel L.L.C., Doha, Qatar; Energoconsult L.L.C., Abu Dhabi, UAE and Energoprojekt Energodata Montenegro ltd, Montenegro.

Energoplast ltd and Energopet ltd ((33,33 % equity), two local affiliates, were also introduced to the first level consolidation group; the Group's consolidated financial statements however did not process Energoplast ltd by equity method, applying instead the full consolidation method because it entered the group as a subsidiary, as described earlier.

Foreign branch Energo (Private) Limited, Zimbabwe was included in 2013 in the Energoprojekt Group consolidation. In 2012 when it was included in the first-instance EP Visokogradnja consolidation, since the legal consolidation was performed and it was registered in the local registry as 100% owned by EP Holding plc.

Starting from January 1 2004 the operations of the foreign units are included in the relevant financial statements, with a detailed overview of the units provided in the notes to consolidated financial statements of the relevant subsidiary.

### 3. BASIS FOR THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In the Republic of Serbia, the Law on Accounting and Auditing (RS Official Gazette 62/2013) is the main legal document that deals with various issues related to accounting activities.

Financial statements for 2013 of the Company were prepared and presented according to the provision of the Law on Accounting and Auditing (RS Official Gazette no. 46/2006, 111/2009 and 99/2011 – hereinafter: the previous Law). The previous Law determines that legal entities and entrepreneurs shall maintain business books, recognize and valuate assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses; prepare, present, deliver and publish financial statements, according to:

- Legislation,
- Professional regulations and
- Internal regulations.

Legislation means laws and subordinate legislation adopted for the implementation of the law.

In the preparation of financial statements of the Company, the following laws and subordinate legislation were considered:

- The Law on Accounting (RS Official Gazette No. 62/2013);
- Previous Law on Accounting and Auditing (RS Official Gazette No. 46/2006, 111/2009 and 99/2011);
- Legal Entities Income Tax Law (RS Official Gazette No. 25/2001, 80/2002, 43/2003, 84/2004, 18/2010, 101/2011 and 119/2012, 47/2013 and 108/2013);
- The VAT Law (RS Official Gazette No. 84/2004, 86/2004, 61/2005, 61/2007, 93/2012, 108/2013 and 6/2014);
- Regulation of the Form and Contents of Financial Statements submitted by companies, cooperatives, other legal entities and entrepreneurs (RS Official Gazette No. 114/2006, 5/2007, 119/2008, 2/2010, 101/12 and 118/12);
- Regulation on the Chart of Accounts and Contents of Accounts in the Chart of Accounts for companies, cooperatives, other legal entities and entrepreneurs (RS Official Gazette No. 114/2006, 119/2008, 9/2009, 4/2010, 3/2011 and 101/2012);
- Regulation on supplements and amendments to the Regulation on the Chart of Accounts for companies, cooperatives, other legal entities and entrepreneurs (RS Official Gazette No. 114/2006, 119/2008, 9/2009, 4/2010 i 3/2011 and 101/2012);
- Regulation on the Content of the Profit and Loss account and other Income Tax related issues (legal entities) (RS Official Gazette No. 99/2010, 8/2011, 13/2012 and 8/2013 and 20/2014);
- Regulation on the Content of the Tax Return for the Calculation of Income Tax for Legal Entities (RS Official Gazette No 24/2014);
- Regulation on the Classification of Fixed Assets into Groups and Determination of depreciation for tax purposes (RS Official Gazette No. 116/2004 and 99/2010).

- Regulation on Transfer-Pricing and Methods that are applied according to the principle "out of arm's reach" when determining the price for transactions between related parties (RS Official Gazette no. 61/2003),
- Regulation on supplements and amendments to the Regulation on Transfer-Pricing and Methods that are applied according to the principle ,out of arm's reach" when determining the price for transactions between related parties (RS Official Gazette no. 8/2014).

### **Professional regulations** refer first of all to:

- The Framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements (hereinafter referred to as: the Framework),
- International Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as: the IAS),
- International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter referred to as: the IFRS) and Interpretations adopted by the Committee for the interpretation of international financial reporting

The decision of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Serbia, published in the RS Official Gazette no. 77/2010 (25.10.2010), approved the translations of main IAS and IFRS texts that comprise the IAS and IFRS, issued by the International Accounting Standards Committee till 01.01.2009 and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee till 01.01.2009 in the form they were published or adopted.

Please note that, in specific cases, not all respective IAS/IFRS provisions and Interpretations were considered in the preparation of consolidated financial statements. This is due to partial non-compliance between the legislation and professional regulations. Therefore, since the legislation is primary in this context, some aspects of financial statements are not in compliance with professional regulations.

Accounting regulations of the Republic of Serbia and presented consolidated financial statements of the Company do not comply with IFRS with regard to the following:

- In the Republic of Serbia, financial statements for 2013, in compliance with the Law on accounting (RS Official Gazette No. 62/2013), are prepared in the form prescribed by the Regulation of the Form and Contents of Financial Statements submitted by companies, cooperatives, other legal entities and entrepreneurs (RS Official Gazette No. 114/2006, 5/2007, 119/2008, 2/2010, 101/12 and 118/12), which is not in compliance with the presentation and titles of specific financial statements for general purpose and the presentation of certain figures in the statement as prescribed by the revised IAS 1 "Presentation of financial statements" and
- Off-balance sheet assets and liabilities are presented on the balance sheet, yet these items, according to professional regulations, do not represent neither assets nor liabilities of the Company.

Besides the above mentioned, variations are possible also due to the time difference between the publishing date of Standards and Interpretations that are subject to continuous changes and the implementation date of these Standards and Interpretations in the Republic of Serbia. For example, deviations from the professional regulation occur when published Standards and Interpretations that entered into force, have not been officially translated and adopted in the Republic of Serbia or if published Standards and Interpretations have not yet entered into force or in other cases where the Company has no scope of influence.

The Regulation on Accounting and Accounting policies of the Company, adopted on 22.10.2012 by the Executive Board of EP Holding and the Regulation on the amendment of the Regulation on

Accounting and Accounting policies of the Company No. 10 of 21.01.2013 (formulate unique accounting policies that are obligatory for all member of the consolidation group) were used in the preparation of consolidated financial statements as a legal document that represents **internal regulations of the Company.** For the preparation of consolidated financial statements, if the applied accounting policies of subsidiaries differ from common policies, they are quantified and the effects of these differences are eliminated (if materially significant).

Consolidated financial statements of the Company for 2013 are disclosed in the form and content as prescribed by the Regulation of the Form and Contents of Financial Statements submitted by companies, cooperatives, other legal entities and entrepreneurs (RS Official Gazette No. 114/2006, 5/2007, 119/2008, 2/2010, 101/12 and 118/12).

This Regulation prescribes, among other things, that data in the Balance sheet, Profit and Loss account, Cash flow statement, Report on changes in equity capital, Note to the financial statements and Statistical annex are entered in thousand RSD and the number of employees as a whole number and the same is applied to explanations presented in these Notes.

### 4. MANAGEMENT ESTIMATION AND ASSESSMENT

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IAS and IFRS requires that the management performs estimation, ponderation and assumption reflecting on the reporting figures of assets, liabilities revenues and expenses. The obtained results may differ from estimated.

### 5. CONSOLIDATION

### 5.1. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries (or controlled companies) are enterprises in which EP Holding directly or indirectly holds more than half of the ownership or voting power and can therefore control their business operations. The accounting method used for subsidiaries is full consolidation. Intra group balances and intra group transactions are eliminated in full in the consolidation process. Minority interest is presented separately.

#### 5.2. Affiliates

Affiliates are enterprises over which the Group exerts significant influence, but not control, or holds between 20% to 50% ownership or voting power. Affiliates and subsidiaries, in which there are substantial restrictions in terms of control and transfer of profit, are accounted for in consolidated financial statements using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recorded at cost and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the investors' share of the profits or losses of the investee after the date of acquisition. If investors' share of losses of the associate exceeds the carrying amount of the investment, the investment is reported at nil value; exceptionally, if there are certain irrevocable contractual obligations for covering the losses, the difference of the greater loss against capital is recognized as an expenditure of the parent company.

### 5.3. Joint ventures

In its consolidated financial statements, venturer reports its interest in a jointly controlled entity using proportionate consolidation. The application of proportionate consolidation means that the consolidated financial statement of the Group includes its share of the assets and liabilities that it controls, as well as assets and liabilities from the financial reports of jointly controlled entities.

A detailed list of subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures which together with EP Holding comprise the Group for consolidation Energoprojekt Group is shown in Note No. 2.

### 5.4. Segment reporting

A business segment is a distinguishable component of an entity that is engaged in providing an individual product or service that is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments. A geographical segment is a distinguishable component of an entity that is engaged in providing a product or services within a particular economic environment and that is subject to risk and returns that are different from those of components operating in the other economic environments.

### 6. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In the preparation of consolidated financial statements, the following principles were applied:

- The Going concern principle
- The Consistency principle,
- The Prudence principle,
- The Substance over form principle,
- The Accrual principle
- The Item by item assessment principle.

Considering the **Going concern principle**, financial statements are prepared under the assumption that the proprietary position, financial position and business results of the Company as well as the economic policy of the country and of the environment, enable the Company to operate for an unlimited period.

The Consistency principle means that assets and changes in assets, liabilities, capital, income, expenses and business results are valuated in the same manner over a longer period. If, for example changes are implemented, due to compliance with the legislation and professional regulations, reasoning for the change must be provided and the effects are disclosed according to the professional regulations concerning the change in valuation methods.

The Prudence principle means applying a certain level of caution when preparing financial statements of the Company so that the property and revenues are not overstated and obligations and expenses are not understated. The Prudence principle should not imply conscious, unrealistic decrease in revenues and capital of the Company or conscious, unrealistic increase of expenses and liabilities of the Company. Namely, the framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements clearly states that the Prudence principle should not result in the forming of substantial hidden reserves, deliberate reduction of property of revenues, or deliberate exaggeration of liabilities or expenses causing the financial statements to become impartial and therefore unreliable.

The **Substance over form principle** means that, when recording the company's transactions, and consequently in preparing the financial reports, the accounting treatment should be based on the substance of the transactions and their economic reality and not just their legal form.

Considering the **Accrual principle**, recognition of effects of transactions and other events in the Company is not related to the point in time when cash or cash equivalents are received or paid based on these transactions or event, yet to the point in time when they occurred. This approach provides that the users of financial reports are informed not only about past transactions of the Company that resulted in payments or reception of cash, but also about liabilities of the Company to pay cash in the future and resources that represent cash to be received by the Company in the future.

In other words, the **Accrual principle provides** information on past transactions and other events in the manner most useful to users for reaching economy-related decisions.

The **Item by item assessment principle** means that possible group valuations of various balance items (for example, property or liabilities) for the purpose of rationalization, derive from separate valuation of items.

### 7. OVERVIEW OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principal accounting policies that are applied in the preparation of these financial statements are presented herein. These policies are consistently applied to all included years, unless otherwise stated.

Important accounting policies applied to financial statements that are subject of these Notes and presented in the following text, are based, first of all, on the Regulation on accounting and accounting policies of the Company (Note no. 3). If certain accounting aspects are not clearly defined in the Regulation, applied accounting policies are based on the legislation, professional and internal regulations in force.

In accordance with IAS 21, the RSD represents **functional and reporting currency** in **financial statements of the Company**. Besides data for the current year, financial statements of the Company contain data from financial statements from 2012 as **comparative data**. All transactions that are in other currencies than the functional currency are treated as FY transactions.

In the preparation of financial statements, relevant provisions IAS 10 were considered. They refer to events that occur between the balance sheet date and the date financial statements were authorized for issue. More precisely, for effects of the event that provide evidence on circumstances at the balance sheet date, already recognized amounts in financial statements of the Company were corrected in order to mirror corrected events after the balance sheet date; and for effects of the event that provide evidence on circumstances after the balance sheet date, no adjustments of recognized amounts were applied. If there were any, these Notes will disclose the nature of events and the valuation of their financial effects.

### 7.1. Valuation

The Company has to use the best possible valuations and reasonable assumptions in the preparation and presentation of financial statements according to professional regulations and legislation in force in

the Republic of Serbia. Though, actual future results may vary, valuations and assumptions are based on information available at the balance sheet date.

The most important valuations refer to the impairment of financial and non-financial assets and definition of assumptions, necessary for actuarial calculation of long-term compensations to employees based on the retirement bonus.

The business policy of the Company is to disclose information on the **fair value** of assets and liabilities, if the fair value varies significantly from the accounting value. In the Republic of Serbia, a reliable valuation of the fair value of assets and liabilities presents a common problem due to an insufficiently developed financial market, lack of stability and liquidity in sales and purchases of, for example, financial assets and liabilities, and sometimes unavailability of market information. The society does not neglect these problems and the management performs continuous valuations, considering the risks. If it is established that the recoverable (fair or value in use) value of assets in business books of the Company was overstated, the adjustment of value is applied.

### 7.2. Effects of foreign exchange rates

**Transactions in foreign currency**, upon initial recognition, are registered in dinar counter value by applying the official middle exchange rate on the translation date.

According to provisions of IAS 21 – Changes in foreign exchange rates, monetary items in foreign currency (assets, receivables and liabilities in foreign currency) are recalculated at each balance sheet date by applying the valid exchange rate or the official middle exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

Gain/losses arising on the translation of foreign currency (apart from those related to monetary items as part of net investments of the Company in foreign business, included pursuant to IAS 21) are recognized as revenues or expenses of the Company for the period in which they occurred.

Official middle exchange rates of the National Bank of Serbia, at the balance sheet date, for foreign currencies used for the recalculation of monetary items in dinar counter value, are presented in the following table.

### Official NBS middle exchange rates

Cumanan	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Currency	Amount in dinar	
1 EUR	114,6421	113,7183
1 USD	83,1282	86,1763

Applied average exchange rates for the profit and loss account in 2013 and 2012 were:

Currancy	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Currency	Amount in dinar	
1 EUR	113,1369	113,1277
1 USD	85,1730	88,1169

### 7.3. Revenues

**Revenues** comprise income from economic benefits in the respective period that lead to the increase in capital, other than the increase that relate to investments from existing equity holders, and are measured according to the fair value of received or claimed benefits.

Revenues include: operating revenues, financial revenues and other revenues (including also revenues from the property value adjustment).

The most important **Operating revenues** are sales revenues for the sale of goods, products and services and other revenues, such as: income from own products/merchandise, increase of inventories and work in progress for unfinished and finished products and unfinished services (if, in the course of the year, there were reductions of inventories, the reduction amount is deducted from the total operating revenues) and other operating revenues.

Revenues from services pursuant to IAS 18 – Revenue, revenues from a specific transaction are recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the balance sheet date. The transaction result may be reliably valuated: if the revenue amount may be reliably measured, if the level of completion of the transaction at the balance sheet date may be reliably measured and if transaction-related expenses and transaction completion expenses may be reliably measured.

**Financial revenues** include financial revenues from subsidiaries and other related parties, gains arising on the translation of foreign currency, income from interest and other forms of financial revenues.

**Other revenues** include, besides income, *profit* that may or may not arise from usual activities of the Company. Profit includes, for example, revenue from PPE sales; at a greater value as the accounting value at the moment of sale.

### 7.4. Expenses

**Expenses** are the outflow of economic benefits in the respective period that result in the decrease of the capital of the Company, excluding the reduction that refers to the allocation of profit to owners or reduction that resulted from partial withdrawal of capital from operations by the owner. Expenses include outflow of assets, impairment of assets or increase of liabilities.

Expenses include operating expenses, financial expenses and other expenses (including impairment-related expenses).

**Operating expenses** include: purchase price, material used, gross salaries, producing costs, non-material costs, depreciation and provisions, etc.

**Financial expenses** include financial expenses arising from relation with subsidiaries, gains arising on the translation of foreign currency, interest-related expenses and other financial expenses.

**Other expenses** include losses that may or may not arise from usual activities of the Company. Losses (for example, shortages or losses that result from the sale of assets at a less value than the accounting value) represent a decrease of economic benefits and, as such, do not vary from other expenses.

### 7.5. Interest and other borrowing costs

**The borrowing costs** include interests and other costs that arose in the company related to the borrowing of funds.

Based on relevant provisions IAS 23 – Borrowing costs, borrowings are recognized as expenses at the moment of occurrence, unless they are directly attributed to the acquisition, construction or production or a certain asset (asset that needs significant time to be brought to working condition for its intended use or sale), in which case the interest and other borrowing costs are capitalized as a part of the purchase price (cost price) of that asset.

#### 7.6. Income tax

The income tax is registered as a summary of:

- The current tax and
- The deferred tax.

The current tax is the amount of obligation for the payable (recoverable) income tax that refers to the taxable income (tax loss) for the respective period. In other words, the current tax is payable income tax defined in the tax return pursuant to tax regulations.

The deferred tax includes:

- Deferred tax assets or
- Deferred tax liabilities.

Deferred tax is recorded in books pursuant to respective provisions IAS 12 – Income taxes that specify that deferred tax assets and liabilities should not be discounted.

**Deferred tax assets** include income tax, recoverable in future periods in respect of:

- deductible temporary differences,
- unused tax losses transferred to the following period and
- unused tax credit transferred to the following period.

For assets subject to depreciation, deferred tax assets are recognized for all **deductible temporary differences** between the accounting value of assets that are subject to depreciation and their tax base (values allocated to these assets for tax purposes). Deductible temporary differences exist if the accounting value of assets is less than their tax base. In that case, deferred tax assets are recognized, if it is estimated that there will be a taxable income in future periods for which the Company may use deferred tax assets.

A deferred tax asset based on **unused tax losses** is recognized only if the management assesses that the Company will generate taxable income in future periods that may be reduced based on unused tax losses.

A deferred tax asset based on **unused tax credit** for investments in fixed assets is recognized only up to the amount for which a taxable income in the tax balance will be realized in future periods or calculated income tax for reducing which the unused tax credit may be used.

Deferred tax assets may be recognized on other grounds for which the Company assesses income tax will be recoverable in future (for example, for provisions for non-due retirement bonus, specified pursuant to provisions IAS 19).

**Deferred tax liabilities** include income taxes payable in future periods against deductible temporary differences.

With respect to assets that are subject to depreciation, deferred tax liabilities are recognized always if there is a deductible temporary difference between the accounting value of assets that are subject to depreciation and their tax base. Deductible temporary difference occurs if the accounting value is greater than its tax base.

A deductible temporary difference is stated at the balance sheet date by applying the prescribed tax rate of the income tax to the amount of the deductible temporary difference.

Deferred tax liabilities may be recognized on other grounds for which the Company assesses income tax will be recoverable in future against taxable temporary differences.

### 7.7. Intangible investments

**Intangible investments (assets)** are assets without physical substance that may be identified, such as: licenses, concession, copyrights, investment in other properties, trademarks, etc. The property fulfils criteria to be identified if: it is detachable or it can be detached from the Company and sold, transferred, licensed, rented or traded, separately or with a related contract, property or liability; or that derives from contractual and other legal rights, regardless if these rights are transferable or separable from the Company or other rights or obligations.

To recognize an intangible investment, it is necessary to comply with IAS 38 – Intangible assets:

- that it is likely that future economic benefits, attributable to assets, will flow to the Company;
- that the Company has control over the asset and
- that the purchase price (cost price) may be reliably measured.

Accounting recognition of internally generated intangibles is dependent upon an assessment of whether they are created:

- in the research phase, or
- in the development phase.

Intangible assets from research or research phase of an internal project, will not be recognized as intangible investment. Expenditure-related to research or the research phase for internal project are recognized as expenses in the period of occurrence.

The cost price of an internally generated intangible asset that derives from research activities (or the research phase of an internal project) includes all directly attributable expenses necessary to create, produce and prepare the asset for the use as intended by the Company.

An investment property should be measured initially at its cost.

**Intangible investment is measured subsequently**, after initial recognition, at its cost, reduced by accumulated depreciation and losses from the decrease in value (pursuant to provisions IAS 36 – Impairment of assets).

Depreciation of intangible assets is conditioned by the valuation if the useful life is:

- unlimited or
- limited.

Intangible assets are not subject to depreciation, if it is estimated that the useful life is unlimited or if, after analysis of all relevant factors, the ending of the period during which the intangible asset is expected to generate net cash flows for the Company cannot be predicted.

### 7.8. Property, plants and equipment

**Property, plant and equipment** are tangible assets: used in the production, supply of goods and services, for rental to others or for administrative purpose; expected to be used for more than one accounting period.

The general principle for the recognition of property, plants and equipment is not applied only if assets of lesser value, that are registered as inventory items, have to be recognized (for example, spare parts and servicing equipment). The total value of an asset is transferred to current expenses when the item is first put in service.

Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets: if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and if the purchase price (cost price) of the item can be reliably measured.

Property, plant and equipment should be measured initially at the purchase price (cost price) that includes: the purchase price and all related transaction costs, meaning all directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition.

**Property, plants and equipment are measured subsequently** at its cost reduced by accumulated depreciation and losses from the decrease in value (pursuant to IAS 36).

### 7.9. Finance lease

A lease is an agreement in which the lessor transfers the right to use the lease object to the lessee for a predefined time period in exchange for a single payment or series of payments.

In case of a **financial lease**, pursuant to IAS 17 – Leases, the lessee performs **initial measurement** of the lease by recognizing it as an asset and liability in the balance sheet, according to amounts that equal to the fair value of the asset-lease object at the begin of the lease duration or according to the present value of minimum payments for the lease, if it is lesser. The fair value is the amount for which a leasing object can be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

In the calculation of the present value of minimum payments for the lease, the *discount rate* is generally defined based on the interest rate included in the lease. If the interest rate cannot be determined, the incremental interest rate on the debt amount is used as the discount rate or the expected interest rate the Company would pay in case of borrowed assets under similar conditions and similar guarantees for the purchase of the asset as the lease object. All initial direct expenses of the lessee are added to the amount that was recognized as the asset.

In case of **subsequent measurement**, the minimum lease payments should be divided between financial expenses and the reduction of outstanding obligations. The financial expenditure is allocated to period during the leasing term and a constant periodic interest rate is applied to the outstanding balance.

#### 7.10. Depreciation of intangible assets, property, plants and equipment

The asset value (non-material assets, property, plants and equipment) is allocated by **depreciation** to period during its useful life.

The lifetime of an asset is determined by applying the time method, so that the lifetime of the asset may be understood as a time period when the asset is at Company's disposal for use.

The amount to be depreciated or the purchase price or another amount that replaces the value in financial statements of the Company, reduced by the residual value (remaining value) is systematically allocated during the lifetime of the asset.

The residual value is the evaluated amount that the Company would have received today, if it had disposed an asset, after the reduction of the estimated disposal costs and under the assumption that the asset is at the end of its lifetime and in a condition as expected at the end of a lifetime.

The depreciation of the asset acquired in a financial lease agreement is calculated in the same way as for other assets, unless if it is unknown when the Company will become the owner of the asset in case that the asset is depreciated in total prior to the end of the lease agreement and its lifetime.

The depreciation is performed by the **linear write-off** (proportional method), the **calculation of depreciation starts** when the asset becomes available for use or when it is at the location and ready-for-use as foreseen by the Company.

The depreciation is not calculated for assets that do not loose value over time (such as artwork) or assets with unlimited life expectancy.

Assets depreciation calculation is performed for tax balance purposes according to the relevant regulations.

#### 7.11. Decrease in the value of intangible assets, property, plants and equipment

At each balance sheet date, competent persons, from the Company or external, check if there are indications that the accounting value of an asset (intangible asset, property, plant and equipment) is decreased or if the accounting value exceeds the recoverable amount for this asset.

If there are indications that there is a decrease in value, valuation of recoverable amount is performed pursuant to IAS 36.

#### Recoverable amount is a greater value than:

- The fair value, reduced by the cost of sales and
- The use value.

The fair value reduced by the cost of sale is the expected net selling price of that asset or the amount that may be achieved in the sale of an asset as an independent transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, minus disposal costs.

The use value is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to occur from the continuous use of the property during its lifetime and sale at the end of that period. The discount rate used to determine the present value reflects current market estimations of the time value of money as well as the risks, characteristic for that asset.

The recoverable amount is estimated for each asset separately or, if possible, for the unit that generates cash related to that asset. The unit that generates cash is the smallest recognizable group of assets that generates cash flows, mostly independent from the cash flow related to other assets of groups of assets.

If it has been established that the value is decreased, the accounting value is reduced to the recoverable amount. The loss due to the decrease in indicated as follows:

- If the revaluation reserves were previously created for that asset, the loss is indicated by decreasing revaluation reserves, and
- If the revaluation reserves were not previously created for that asset, the loss in indicated as expenses for the respective period.

#### 7.12. Investment property

An Investment property is a property held by the owner or the lessee in the financial lease in order to receive income from rentals or increase in capital value, or both, and not:

- To use it in the production, acquisition of goods and services or for administration purposes; or
- Sale within the scope of usual business activities.

The investment property is recognized, pursuant to IAS 40 – Investment property, as an asset: if there is a chance that the Company may have economic benefit in the future from that investment property; and if its purchase price (cost price) may be reliably measured.

An **investment property should be measured initially** at its cost. Related expenses are included in the price.

Subsequent expenditure related to already recognized investment property is attributed to the expressed amount of the investment property if it can be recognized as a fixed asset or if the duration of the expenditure is longer that one calculation period, if it is likely that future economic benefits related to that expenditure will flow to the Company and if the purchase price (cost price) of that expenditure can be reliably measured.

After initial recognition, the **subsequent measurement of the investment property** is performed according to the fair value, meaning its market value or most probable value that can be achieved on the market at the balance sheet date.

The change in the fair value of an investment property in a specific period is included in the result of the period when the increase/decrease has occurred.

Investment properties are not subject to the calculation of depreciation nor to the valuation of the decrease in value of the property.

#### 7.13. Inventories

**Inventories** are assets: kept for sale in the usual line of activities, assets in production, but intended for sale; or primary and secondary materials used in the production or provision of services.

Inventories include: primary and secondary materials (including spare parts, tools and stock) used in the production, unfinished products that are being produced, finished products manufactured by the Company and goods.

**Inventories are** (pursuant to IAS 2 - Inventories) **measured** at lower value:

- The purchase price (cost price) and
- Net realizable value.

The purchase price (cost price) includes all:

- Purchase expenses,
- Conversion expenses and
- Other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

**Purchase costs** as basis for the valuation of inventories of goods, include the cost price, import duties and other fiscal expenditure (apart from those that can be recovered from tax authorities, such as, added value tax that can be deducted as previous tax), transportation costs, manipulation costs and other costs that are directly attributable to the purchase costs. Discounts, rebates and other similar items are deducted upon definition of the purchase costs.

The valuation of material inventories spent is performed by applying the weighted average cost formulas.

In the recognition of assets of lower value (for example small inventory items), upon its use, the entire value (100% write-off) is transferred to expenses of the respective period.

Conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition are important in the valuation of inventories of unfinished products and finished products. These costs include: direct labour costs, direct material costs and indirect costs, or general production costs.

**Net realizable value** is the valuated price of sale within regular business activities reduced by completion costs and valuated costs necessary for the realization of the sale. The valuation of the net realizable value is performed based on the most reliable evidence available at the time of valuation with regard amounts that may be achieved.

The amount of any write-off of inventories to the net realizable value and all losses of inventories are recognized as expenses for the period when the write-off or loss occurred.

#### 7.14. Fixed assets intended for sale

The Company recognizes and expresses a fixed asset (or available group) as an **asset intended for sale**, if its accounting value may be recovered through a sale transaction and not further use. To fulfil this requirement:

- The asset may be available for immediate sale in the present condition, solely under usual conditions for the sale of such property (or disposal group); and
- The sale of the asset must be very possible.

The fixes asset that was recognized as an asset intended for sale is **measured** (expressed) at a lower value than:

- The accounting value and
- The fair value reduced by the costs of sale.

The accounting value is the present (non write off) value stated in business books of the Company.

The fair value is the amount at which the asset may be traded between informed and willing parties in an independent transaction or the market value on the date of sale.

Costs of sale are costs directly attributable to the sale of assets.

Fixed assets intended for sale are not depreciated.

Written-off assets, as well as assets with an insignificant non write off value will not be recognized as assets intended for sale.

#### 7.15. Financial instruments

**Financial instruments** include financial assets and liabilities recorded in the balance sheet of the Company as of the moment when the Company becomes legally bound by the financial instrument and till the loss of control over rights that derive from that financial asset (by realization, activation, assignment, etc.), or by settlement, cancellation or activation of the financial liability.

**Financial assets and liabilities** pursuant to IAS 32, may have many manifestations, such as: cash, instrument of equity of another entity, contractual right to collect cash or another financial asset or trade in financial assets and liabilities with another entity, potentially favourable to the Company, contractual right to give cash or another financial asset to another entity, or the right to trade financial assets or liabilities with another entity under potentially unfavourable conditions to the Company, etc.

Disclosure of financial instrument and related accounting records is stipulated by the classification performed by the Company according to the features of financial instruments.

The management of the Company may classify each financial instrument in one of four possible types of financial instruments as specified in IAS 39:

- Financial asset or liability at fair value through the profit and loss account,
- held-to-maturity investments,
- Loans and receivables and
- available-for-sale financial assets.

A Financial asset or liability at fair value through the profit and loss account includes financial assets and liabilities whose changes in fair value are recorded as revenues or expenses in the balance sheet.

A Financial asset or liability classified in this category has to fulfil any of the following conditions:

- classified as held for trading or
- after initial recognition, it will be classified and stated as a financial asset (obligation) through the profit and loss account

A financial asset of liability is classified as held for trading, if: it was acquired or created for sale or repurchase in the nearest future, a part of portfolio of identified financial instruments managed jointly and for which there is proof of recent short-term revenue model or derivate (apart from derivates as a hedging instrument).

The Company may indicate that a financial instrument is disclosed through the profit and loss account only if relevant information is obtained, since the inconsistency of measurement or recognition that would occur in the measurement of assets or liabilities or recognition of gains or losses is eliminated or considerably prevented; or a group of financial assets, liabilities or both is managed and performances valuated based on the fair value in accordance with the risk management strategy or investment management strategy and the information on the group is internally collected accordingly and presented to the key management of the Company.

**Held-to-maturity investments** are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or identifiable payments and fixed maturity that the Company intents and may hold to maturity, excluding those marked by the Company at fair value through the profit and loss account after initial recognition or those marked as available-for-sale and those defined as loans and receivables.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets of the Company with fixed or identifiable payments that do not have a quoted market price, unless:

- if the Company intents to sell them immediately or in short-term and that would be classified, in such case, as assets held for trading,
- assets marked at fair value through the profit and loss account after initial recognition and
- assets classified as available-for-sale because the total initial investment cannot be recovered

**Available-for-sale financial assets** are non-derivative financial assets marked as available-for-sale and not classified in any previously defined type of financial instruments.

Upon **initial measurement** of a financial instrument the Company performs the measurement at fair value increased by transaction costs that may be directly attributed to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets or liabilities, if the financial instrument was not marked for measurement at fair value with changes of fair value through the profit and loss account.

**Subsequent measurement of financial instruments** is performed at fair values, without deducting transaction costs that may arise from the sale or disposal of the instrument, the following financial assets excluded:

- loans and receivables, measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method;
- investments held-to-maturity, measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method;
   and

• investments in capital instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured, and it is measured at cost.

The fair value of assets is the amount at which the asset can be traded for or liability settled between informed and willing parties as an independent transaction. If there is an active market for the financial instrument, the fair value is determined according to information obtained from that market; if there is no active market, the fair value is determined using valuation techniques specified in IAS 39. Positive (adverse) effects of the change of fair value are expressed as gain (loss) in the period of change, for financial instruments at fair value through the profit and loss account. Available-for-sale financial instruments are expressed within unrealized gain/losses based on available-for-sale securities up to the sales date, when the effect are transferred to gains (losses). An exception of the above are expenses related to permanent depreciation and gains (losses) in foreign currency that are recognized immediately as gain (losses) for financial instruments classified as available-for-sale.

Amortized cost is the present value of all expected future made or received cash payments during the expected life expectancy of a financial instrument. The discount method with the effective interest rate is applied in the calculation of the amortized cost of a financial instrument. Gains/losses from changes in the depreciated value of financial instruments are recognized as of the moment when the financial instrument is no longer recognized, unless a decrease in value was performed, in that case the loss is recognized immediately.

#### 7.16. Cash and cash equivalents

The most liquid forms of financial assets of the Company are **cash and cash equivalents**, valuated at nominal or fair value. Cash and cash equivalents consist of: petty cash, deposits with banks, etc, and highly liquidity investments with short maturity period which may be transferred into cash that are not under the influence of significant risk of value changes.

#### 7.17. Short term receivables

**Short term receivables** comprise receivables from related legal persons (subsidiaries and affiliates) as well as receivables from other legal and physical persons in the country and abroad in the moment of sold products, goods and performed services; expected to be realized within 12 months from the balance sheet date. *Short term trade receivables* are measured by the cost stated in the issued invoice. If the cost on the invoice is stated in the foreign currency, translation to the functional currency is done by applying the average exchange rate ruling on the date of transaction. Changes in exchange rate from the date of transaction to the collection date are stated as gains and losses from exchange posted in the favour of revenues or against expenses. Receivables stated in the foreign currency as at the balance sheet date are translated by the ruling average exchange rate and gains and losses arose are booked as revenue or expense for that period.

At the balance sheet date, the Company performs an assessment of debt collection ability for all receivables or if receivables have a decrease in value.

In the assessment of the decrease in value, the Company has endured losses due to the decrease in value if there is objective proof (for example, large financial difficulties of the debtor, unusual breach of contract by the debtor, potential bankruptcy of the debtor, etc) to support the decrease in value as a

result of an event that took place after the initial recognition of assets and the respective loss affects estimated future cash flows from financial assets or group of financial assets that may be reliably valuated. If there is no evidence, valuators will use their experience and sound judgment in the valuation of the collectibility of receivables.

If there is a decrease in value of short-term receivables, the following steps are taken:

- indirect write-off or
- direct write-off.

*Indirect write-off* from buyers, against expenses of the Company, is performed on the value adjustment account. The decision on indirect write-off (value adjustment) of receivables from buyers on the value adjustment account, upon proposal by the inventory committee is adopted by the Executive Board of the Company.

Direct write-off from buyers is applied if there is no probability of recovery and this is supported by respective documentation. The decision on direct write-off from buyers, after consideration and proposal by the inventory committee or professional services in the course of the year, is adopted by the Executive Board of the Company.

The indirect and direct write-off of receivables is applied only based on relevant circumstances and the balance sheet.

Expected losses from future events, or events after the balance sheet date, regardless how probable, are not recognizable, but disclosed in Notes to financial statements.

### 7.18. Financial investments

**Short term investments** refer to loans, securities and other short term investments with maturity date of one year from the balance sheet date.

Short-term financial investments include a part of granted long-term loans that are expected to be recovered within one year from the balance sheet date.

**Long-term financial investments** include various investments, such as: equity investments in subsidiaries, equity investments in affiliates, equity investments in other legal persons, long-term loans, long-term securities and other long-term financial investments.

Investments into subsidiaries, joint ventures and affiliates, based on relevant provisions of IAS 27 – Consolidated and separate financial statements, are included in Company's books according to the purchase method. Though, if, according to IAS 36, it is established that the recoverable investment value is less than the purchase (accounting) value, the Company shall reduce the investment value to the recoverable amount and the reduction (impairment) is presented as an expense at the time of occurrence. The Company acknowledges the income from subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures in its separate financial statements, if the right to a dividend was established.

Regarding the subsequent measurement of long-term financial investments, the classification performed by management depending on the nature of the financial instrument, is relevant (financial asset or liability according to the fair value through the profit and loss account, investments held to maturity, loans and receivables and financial assets ready-for-sale).

#### 7.19. Liabilities

A liability is a result of past transactions or events and the settlement of the liability implies usually a loss of economic benefits of the Company to comply with other party's request.

In the **valuation of liabilities** pursuant to the Framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements, the liability is stated in the balance sheet: if there is a probability that an outflow of resources with economic benefits will result in the settlement of present liabilities and the settlement amount may be reliably measured. The *prudence principle* is applied. This means applying caution in the valuation to prevent overstatement of the property and revenues and understatement of liabilities and expenses. The prudence principle should not result in forming of substantial hidden reserves (for example, as a result of deliberate overstatement of liabilities or expenses), the financial statements to become impartial and therefore unreliable.

Liabilities include: long-term liabilities (liabilities to subsidiaries and other related parties; long-term loans and other long-term liabilities); short-term liabilities (liabilities to subsidiaries and other related parties, short-term loans and part of long-term loans and liabilities with one-year maturity and other short-term financial liabilities), short-term liabilities from operations (suppliers and other liabilities from operations) and other short-term liabilities.

Short-term liabilities are liabilities expected to be settled within one year from the balance sheet date including the part of *long-term liabilities* and long-term liabilities are liabilities expected to be settled over a longer period.

Decrease of liability upon court order, out-of-court settlement etc. is applied by direct write-off.

#### 7.20. Provisions, contingent liability and contingent asset

A provision, according to IAS 37 - Provisions, contingent liability and contingent assets, means a liability of Outcome uncertain due date or amount.

The Company recognizes provisions only if the following conditions are met:

- the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event,
- it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The essence of provisions is to form provisions only for liabilities from past events that exist independently from future events. Therefore, provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

For purposes of recognition of provisions, it is considered as probable that the requested settlement of Company's liabilities will cause an outflow of resources representing an economic benefit when it is more probable than not that an outflow of resources will occur, or when the probability that settlement of these obligations by the Company will cause an outflow of resources, is greater than the probability that it will not.

Long term provisions consist of: provisions for costs during the warranty period, provisions for recovery of natural resources, provisions for retained deposits and caution money, provisions for

restructuring costs, provisions for fees and other employee benefits and other long term provisions (for example, for losses expected in lawsuits).

**In the measurement of provisions**, the amount recognized as provision is the best valuation of Company's expenditure requested to settle a present liability at the balance sheet date. In other words, it is the amount the Company has to pay at the balance sheet date to settle liabilities or to transfer liabilities to third parties.

Long term provision for expenses and risks are tracked by sorts, they are examined at each balance sheet date and corrected to reflect the best present valuation. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is cancelled. Their reduction/cancellation is credited as income.

When the performance of the time value of money is significant, the provision amount represents the present value of expenditure expected to settle the obligation. Discount rates are used in the calculation of the present value or pre-tax rates that reflect current market valuations of the time value and liability-related risks.

Contingent liability is: possible liability that arises from past events and may be confirmed only if one or several Outcome uncertain future events, that are not entirely in the scope of influence of the Company, occur or not; and a present liability that arises from past events, yet not recognized, because it is not probable that an outflow of resources that represents economic benefit of the Company will be required to settle the obligation or because the amount of liability cannot be reliably valuated.

A contingent liability is not recognized in financial statements of the Company, but is disclosed in case that the outflow of economic benefit is possible and this possibility is not very small.

A contingent liability is permanently re-valued (at least at the balance sheet date). If the outflow of economic benefits based on contingent liabilities becomes possible, provisions and expenses are recognized in financial statements of the Company for the period when the change occurred (unless in rare cases when a reliable valuation is not possible).

A contingent asset is an asset that may arise from past events and its existence will be confirmed only if one or several future events, which are not entirely in the scope of influence of the Company, occur.

A contingent asset is not recognized in financial statements of the Company, but is disclosed in case that the outflow of economic benefit is possible.

Contingent assets are permanently re-valued (at least at the balance sheet date) to ensure that financial statements reflect the development of the event. If it is certain that the outflow of economic benefit based on contingent assets, related asset and revenue are recognized in financial statements of the Company for the period when they occurred.

#### 7.21. Employee benefits

The following Company's liabilities related to employee benefits shall be disclosed:

- taxes and compulsory social security contributions
- retirement bonus.

In terms of taxes and compulsory social security contributions, the Company shall, according to regulations applied in the Republic of Serbia, pay for contributions to various public funds for social security. These liabilities include contributions paid by employees and contributions paid by the employer in amounts calculated according to prescribed rates. The Company has legal obligation to suspend calculated contributions from gross earnings of employees and to transfer the amount on their behalf to public funds.

Contributions paid by employees and contributions paid by the employer are recorded as expenses of the Company for the respective period. The company, upon retirement of employees, keeps no obligation to pay them any benefits.

For the valuation of provisions based on contributions and other employee benefits, relevant provisions of the IAS 19 — Employee benefits are applied. Provisions for contributions and other employee benefits include, for example: provisions for non-due retirement benefits upon regular retirement and provisions for retirement bonus paid by the Company upon termination of employment prior to the retirement date or paid upon decision of the employee to take *voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits*.

In the valuation of liabilities upon employment termination and pursuant to respective IAS 19 provisions, the discount rate is determined according to the market yield at the balance sheet date for high yield corporate bonds.

Alternatively, also specified in IAS 19, as long as there is no developed market for corporate bonds in the Republic of Serbia, market yields for government bonds will be used for the valuation of liabilities of the Company upon employment termination (at the balance sheet date). The value date and deadline for corporate or government bonds should be in accordance with the value date and deadline for obligations related to the income after employment termination.

If the Company, for the valuation of obligations upon employment termination and due to undeveloped market for government bonds, uses the government bond yield as reference with maturity date shorter than the estimated maturity of payments based on respective income, the discount rate is defined by valuating the reference securities yield for longer periods.

**Retirement bonus** is paid by the Company to employees in the amount of three times the monthly salary of the month preceding the month of payment (according to terms and conditions specified in the Separate collective agreement) or in the amount prescribed by the Labour law if this is *more favourable to the employee*.

## 8. CORRECTION OF ERRORS FROM PRIOR PERIODS, MATERIAL ERRORS AND CORRECTION OF THE OPENING BALANCE

**Errors from prior periods** represent omitted or false data presented in financial statements of the Company for one or several periods as a result of misuse or lack of use of reliable information, which were available when the financial statements for respective periods were approved for issue and which were expected to be obtained and taken into consideration upon preparation and presentation of the respective financial statements.

A materially significant error, discovered in the current period that refers to a previous period is an error that has significant influence on financial statements for one or several prior periods and due to which these financial statements cannot be considered anymore as reliable.

Materially significant errors are corrected retroactively in the first series of financial statements approved for publishing after these errors have been discovered, by correcting comparative data for presented prior period(s) when errors occurred or if the error occurred prior to the earliest presented prior period, opening balances for assets, liabilities and capital for the earliest presented prior period will be corrected.

If it is practically impossible to establish the effect of an error from a certain period by comparing information for one or several presented prior periods, the Company will correct opening balances for assets, liabilities and capital for the earliest period that can be corrected retroactively (may be also the current period).

Subsequently confirmed errors that are mot materially significant are corrected against expenses or in favour of revenues for the period in which they were identified.

The materiality of an error is valuated pursuant to provisions of the Framework for the preparation and presentation of financial reports that state that materiality may imply that omission or false accounting entries may affect economic decisions of users adopted based on financial statements. Materially significant errors are valuated pursuant to relevant provisions from the Framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements. Materiality is defined in the Company with respect to the significance of the error considering total revenues. A materially significant error is an error that for itself or together with other errors exceeds 1,5% of the total income in the previous year.

#### 9. FINANCIAL RISKS

Outcome uncertainty in future events is one of basic specifities of business operations under market conditions in an economic environment that is characterized by several possible or potential outcomes. Unpredictability of future events leads to various risk exposures for legal entities that may impact their future position on the market.

From the Company's point of view, there is a large number of potential risks that may more or less have adverse effects on the Company's business. Certain (specific) risks are determined by internal factors, such as: concentration risk, which, in the Company's case, may be manifested as exposure to any one or a small group of buyers or suppliers; operational risk, that means the possibility of adverse effect due to unintentional or deliberate omissions by employees, inappropriate internal procedures and processes, inadequate information system management in the Company, etc; reputational risk, that means a possibility that the Company's market position deteriorates due to the loss of trust or bad reputation (public institutions, suppliers, buyers, etc) of the Company; legal risk, that means a possibility of adverse effects due to penalties and sanctions that derive from lawsuits due to the failure to fulfil contractual or legal obligations; etc.

Since, the majority of these and some other risks not mentioned herein, is subject of other chapters of the Notes or other internal regulations of the Company (for example, the Regulation on accounting practice and accounting policies of the Company deals with the *minimization of operational risks by introducing procedures and work instructions*), we will focus on financial risks that include, first of all, the following:

- credit risk,
- market risk and
- liquidity risk.

Financial risks are significantly affected by external factors that are not directly controlled by the Company. In that sense, financial risk is considerably affected by the Company's environment which, apart from economic development, is likewise committed to legal, financial and other relevant aspects that define system risk level.

Generally, comparing markets of developed economies, companies that operate on markets with insufficient economic development, macroeconomic stability and high insolvency, such as the Republic of Serbia, are significantly exposed to financial risks. Insufficient development of the financial market makes it impossible to use a wide spectrum of *hedging* instruments, characteristic for developed markets. Companies that operate in the Republic of Serbia do not have the possibility to use many derivative instruments in financial risk management due to the fact that these instruments are not widely used nor there is an organized continuous market for financial instruments.

**Financial risk management** is a comprehensive and reliable management system that aims to minimize potential adverse effects to the financial condition and operations of the Company under unpredictable financial market conditions.

Considering limitations in the financial risk management that are characteristic of business on the Serbian market, it is clear that it is necessary to approach this issue in a proper manner as recognized by the Company's management. Essentially, financial risk management in the Company should ensure that the *Company's risk profile* is always in compliance with *Company's tendency towards risks* or in compliance with an acceptable structure and risk level that the Company will take in order to implement its business strategies and achieve business goals.

#### 9.1. Credit risk

A credit risk is a risk of adverse effects to the financial result and capital of the Company due to debtor's failure to fulfil obligations towards the Company within the specified deadline.

Credit risks mean not only debtor-creditor relations that derive from sales of Company's products, but also credit risks that derive from other financial instruments such as receivables based on long-term and short-term financial investments.

The company has substantial concentrations of credit risk in collection from buyers with long lending periods due to poor liquidity.

#### 9.2. Market risk

A market risk is a risk of adverse effects to the financial result and capital of the Company due to losses under specific balance sheet items as a result of negative price shifts on the market and other relevant financial parameters.

The market risk includes three risk types:

- the currency risk,
- the interest risk and
- the price risk.
- The currency risk, also called foreign exchange risk or exchange rate risk, is a risk of fair value fluctuation or the fluctuation of future financial instruments cash flows due to the change in exchange rates. The currency risk arises from financial instruments in foreign currency or the currency other than the currency (functional) in which the financial instruments are measured in financial statements.

The Company operates within international frames and is exposed to exchange rate risks arising from business operations in different currencies, first of all in euros and USD.

- The interest risk is a risk of adverse effects to the result and capital of the Company due to unfavourable changes in interest rates. The Company is exposed to this type of risk due to financial obligations related to loans with potentially fluctuating interest rates (Euribor).
- The price risk is a risk of fair value fluctuation or a risk that the future financial instruments' cash flows will fluctuate due to the change in market prices (not prices that result from interest or currency risk) regardless if these changes are caused by specific factors related to a specific financial instrument or its issuer or regardless if factors affect all similar financial instruments traded on the market.

### 9.3. Liquidity risk

**Liquidity risk** is a risk of having difficulties to fulfil due obligations, maintaining the necessary scope and structure of the working capital and good creditworthiness.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of adequate sources of funding and the ability to close out market positions, due to the dynamic nature of the business. The Group aims to maintain flexibility in funding by collecting their funds from buyers and investments of available funds. Besides the aforementioned, in accordance with the Group's policy, the Group makes Back to Back Agreements with the business partners whereby the possible risk connected to a possible default is transferred/shared between contractual parties.

### 10. SEGMENT INFORMATION

## 10.1. Primary reporting formats – business segment

The Group is organized, local and abroad, in the following business segments as of 31 December 2012:

- 1) Planning and research,
- 2) Building construction and fitting and
- 3) Other.

### REPORTABLE SEGMENTS

## Business segments

in 000 RSD

									III 000 K3D			
	Planning and research		Building construction and fitting Other		other	Total		Eliminations		Consolidated		
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Revenues from sales	4,547,037	4,427,830	17,865,460	22,496,542	1,458,477	1,592,556	23,870,974	28,516,928	(1,915,589)	(2,881,977)	21,955,385	25,634,951
SEGMENT RESULT												
Business profit	165,990	281,147	(60,504)	655,475	186,971	234,933	292,457	1,171,555	(8,491)	(443,111)	283,966	728,444
Income from interest	27,039	62,405	52,061	137,414	27,222	33,478	106,322	233,297	(999)	(394)	105,323	232,903
Interest expenses	5,283	31,444	231,892	242,419	33,615	35,428	270,790	309,291	(52)	(2,326)	270,738	306,965
Income tax	23,163	1,748	47,228	40,144	33,773	47,554	104,164	89,446			104,164	89,446
Profit from regular operations	362,134	469,667	32,704	740,126	545,950	643,722	940,788	1,853,515	(327,969)	(804,159)	612,819	1,049,356
Losses from discontinued operations	4,254	594	34,664	35,538	4,426	3,170	14,093	39,302	(476)	(2,146)	13,617	37,156
Net profit	359,980	460,652	(80,947)	643,501	508,616	594,820	787,649	1,698,973	(327,493)	(802,029)	460,156	896,944
Total assets	6,314,072	5,930,522	18,822,886	17,181,757	12,017,964	12,064,523	37,154,922	35,176,802	(8,283,406)	(7,854,473)	28,871,516	27,322,329
Total liabilities	6,314,072	5,930,522	18,822,886	17,181,757	12,017,964	12,064,523	37,154,922	35,176,802	(8,283,406)	(7,854,473)	28,871,516	27,322,329
Depreciation	46,241	51,244	425,911	335,988	55,192	63,687	527,344	450,919	6,864	6,662	534,208	457,581

Geographical	segments

In 000 RSD

	Se	erbia	Z	ND	Euro	ope	Afr	ica	A	sia	U	SA	To	otal
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Revenues from sales	4,877,388	8,814,270	3,179,685	3,945,741	215,929	268,633	7,260,911	7,915,304	3,054,276	2,937,063	3,367,196	1,753,940	21,955,385	25,634,951
Revenues from sales of goods	100,910	138,676	3,594	161,617	18,489	9,972	33,387	47,056		613	134,533		290,913	357,934
Revenues from sales of products and services	4,776,478	8,675,594	3,176,091	3,784,124	197,440	258,661	7,227,524	7,868,248	3,054,276	2,936,450	3,232,663	1,753,940	21,664,472	25,277,017

#### 11. SALES REVENUES

	2013	2012
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Income from the sales of goods, products and services on the local	4,877,388	8,814,270
Income from the sales of goods, products and services on the foreign	17,077,997	16,820,681
Total	21,955,385	25,634,951

The most important figure under Income from the sales of goods, products and services in 2013 relates to the following companies in the Energoprojekt Group:

- EP Niskogradnja in the amount of 7.053.231 thousand RSD, out of which the amount of 1.256.170 thousand RSD is related to domestic sales (the most important is the sale to the buyers JP Putevi Srbije, Azvirt and JVP Vode Vojvodine), and the amount of 5.797.061 thousand RSD is related to sales abroad (Uganda and Peru);
- EP Visokogradnja in the amount of 5.045.925 thousand RSD, out of which the amount of 120.776 thousand RSD is related to domestic sales, and the amount of 4.925.149 thousand RSD is related to sales abroad (the most important revenues are related to Ghana, Russia and Kazakhstan and the following projects: Z-082 Ezva, Z-085 Uhta, Z-088 Rostov, Z-089 Aktau hospital, Z-091 Astrahan, Z-087 Aktau restaurant, Z-092 Horizonti Siktivkar etc.);
- EP Oprema in the amount of 4.654.774 thousand RSD, out of which the amount of 2.501.052 thousand RSD is related to domestic sales (the most important sale to buyers International Project Service Ogranak, Termoelektrane i kopovi Kostolac, JP Elektromreza Serbia), the amount of 2.153.722 thousand RSD is related to sales abroad (the most important are revenues from Nigeria);
- EP Entel in the amount of 3.204.325 thousand RSD, out of which the amount of 164.090 thousand RSD is related to domestic sales (the most important sale to the Electric Power Industry of Serbia), the amount of 3.040.235 thousand RSD is related to sales abroad (Qatar, Oman and UAE);
- EP Hidroinzenjering in the amount of 804.133 thousand RSD, out of which the amount of 124.861 thousand RSD is related to domestic sales (the most important sale to buyers JP EPS Belgrade, Drinsko-Limske HE Bajina Basta, JVP Vode Vojvodine etc.), the amount of 679.272 thousand RSD is related to sales abroad (the most important part refers to Algeria and Peru) and other companies in the amount of 1.192.997 thousand RSD (domestic: 710.439 thousand RSD and foreign: 482.558 thousand RSD).

#### 12. INCREASE /(DECREASE) IN INVENTORIES

Total	90,472	393,392
Decrease in inventories	(72,072)	(219,082)
Increase in inventories	162,544	612,474
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
	2013	2012

- In 2013 the **increase in inventories** (162.544 thousand RSD) mostly relates to the increase of work in progress:
- EP Visokogradnja (93.491 thousand RSD), mostly the increase of work in progress related to the construction of business and residential buildings in Cara Nikolaja Street in Belgrade, amounting to 92.972 thousand RSD; and
- EP Niskogradnja (66.953 thousand RSD), based on the manufactured material for the production of a buffer layer, asphalt, fraction for concrete related to the projects Z-019 Cochabamba Chota and Z-023 Pericos in Peru.
- The decrease in inventories in 2013 (72.072 thousand RSD) relates to:
- EP Visokogradnja (63.991 thousand RSD) related to: sold property in Bezanijska Kosa and Block 29, New Belgrade: 6.237 thousand RSD and Herceg Novi: 16.348 thousand RSD and impairment of work in progress related to residential buildings Sistet Bare in Igalo, Montenegro: 40.013 thousand RSD and finished products (apartments) in Herceg Novi, Montenegro: 1.393 thousand RSD;
- EP Niskogradnja (8.081 thousand RSD), relates to the manufactured material for the production of a buffer layer, asphalt, fraction for concrete and fabricated material for the vertical traffic signalization projects Z-014 Yanacocha and Z-019 Cochabamba Chota, Peru.

#### 13. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2013	2012
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Premiums, subventions, subsidies, refunded amounts, compensation and		
tax refunds	1,533	663
Rents	124,692	103,646
Other	174,757	184,014
Total	300,982	288,323

- The income from premiums, subventions, subsidies, refunded amounts, compensation and tax refunds (1.533 thousand RSD), relates mostly to the following companies:
- EP Niskogradnja (1.323 thousand RSD) based on the refund of expenses related to the opening of branch offices in Zambia and Moscow. Funds were appropriated by the Agency for Foreign Investments and Export Promotion, based on the Regulation governing the procedure, appropriation and refunds of state aid and in accordance with the Programme for boosting competitiveness and internationalization of the Serbian economy. Funds were appropriated as de minimis aid; and
- EP Energodata (208 thousand RSD), based on funds for subventions by the National Employment Service for the employment of disabled persons.
- Income from rents (124.692 thousand RSD) relates mostly from the following companies: Nana Offshore S.A.L, Lebanon (42.338 thousand RSD), Zambia Engineering and Contracting Company Limited, Zambia (20.705 thousand RSD), EP Visokogradnja (10.611 thousand RSD relate, first of all, to Energoprojekt Ghana Ltd., Akra, Ghana), EP Niskogradnja (10.530 thousand RSD), Enjub (9.564 thousand RSD), EP Energodata (7.630 thousand RSD), EP Garant (7.125 thousand RSD) and Energo (Private) Limited, Zimbabwe (7.009 thousand RSD) and other companies in the amount of 9.180 thousand RSD.

- Other operating income (174.757 thousand RSD), relates mostly from the following companies:
- EP Niskogradnja: 147.910 thousand RSD, out of which 139.240 thousand RSD relate to the refund of expenses based on agreements with subcontractors related to the project Tisa (133.461 thousand RSD) and the refund of expenses are based on the agreement with subcontractors related to the project Lot 1.1, Novi Sad (5.779 thousand RSD);
- EP Garant: 10.519 thousand RSD, out of which 10.396 thousand RSD relate to revenues from technical reserve insurance fund deposits and investments;
- EP Visokogradnja: 7.008 thousand RSD relate to re-invoiced electricity and water bills to lessees (based on renting properties in Stara Pazova and Belgrade);
- EP Holding: 5.235 thousand RSD refer mostly to the refund of expenses from Napred Razvoj plc based on the auditor's fee for an extraordinary audit. Pursuant to Article 463 of the Companies Law, since the proposal for extraordinary audit was unfounded, Energoprojekt Holding plc. is entitled to a refund of all audit expenses from the shareholder who proposed the extraordinary audit the company Napred Razvoj plc;
- EP Hidroinzenjering: 3.013 thousand RSD refer to the partial refund of expenses from the Consortium related to projects Alto Piura, M.Picchu and Yarascay; and other companies (1.072 thousand RSD).

#### 14. PURCHASE VALUE OF GOODS SOLD

Total	(253,607)	(345,095)
Purchase value of goods sold	(253,607)	(345,095)
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
	2013	2012

- The purchase value of goods sold (253.607 thousand RSD) relates to the sold goods in the country and abroad in 2013 and mostly to the following companies:
- EP Energodata: 65.920 thousand RSD for the purchase of ATMs, software, hardware, licences and graphic design material;
- Energoplast: 33.509 thousand RSD for the purchase of stoppers for resale;
- EP Oprema: 11.503 thousand RSD for the purchase value of sold goods to Energonigerija ltd, Nigeria;
- EP Visokogradnja: 7.611 thousand RSD, out of which 4.295 thousand RSD for the purchase value of sold goods in the country and 3.316 thousand RSD for the purchase value of sold goods abroad;
- EP Industrija: 7.749 thousand RSD for the purchase of granules;
- EP Niskogradnja: 4.595 thousand RSD refer to the price of stocked material sold to subcontractors; and other companies (122.720 thousand RSD).

#### 15. MATERIAL COSTS

	2013	2012
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Raw material	(4,782,970)	(7,996,951)
Other material (overheads)	(362,294)	(272,907)
Fuel and energy	(1,354,929)	(986,618)
Total	(6,500,193)	(9,256,476)

- Material costs (4.782.970 thousand RSD), relate mostly to the following companies in the Energoprojekt Group:
- EP Oprema: 1.772.627 thousand RSD refers to material costs related to the projects in Nigeria and in Serbia (mostly refers to projects Kostolac and RTB Bor);
- EP Visokogradnja: 1.573.186 thousand RSD, refers mostly to costs related to domestic projects: 236.960 thousand RSD and foreign projects: 1.193.965 thousand RSD;
- EP Niskogradnja: 1.149.899 thousand RSD refers mostly to costs related to foreign projects: 787.010 thousand RSD and domestic projects: 362.889 thousand RSD;
- Energoplast: 228.864 thousand RSD refers to the purchase of material for the production of stoppers: 219.705 thousand RSD and packaging costs: 9.159 thousand RSD; and other companies in the amount of 58.394 thousand RSD.
- The major part in **other material (overheads)** in the amount of 362.294 thousand RSD relate to EP Niskogradnja 231.311 thousand RSD, EP Visokogradnja: 43.865 thousand RSD, EP Entel: 36.387 thousand RSD, Energoplast: 18.199 thousand RSD and other companies in the Energoprojekt Group in the amount of 32.532 thousand RSD.
- The major part in **fuel and energy expenses** in the amount of 1.354.929 thousand RSD relates to EP Niskogradnja: 1.071.523 thousand RSD, as the result of increased use of own equipment and machines for new domestic projects (Tunnel Sarani) and foreign projects (Peru), as well as hiring of subcontractors with lease of equipment with the Company responsible for supplying all energy generating products; EP Visokogradnja: 137.087 thousand RSD, EP Entel: 47.420 thousand RSD, EP Oprema: 23.541 thousand RSD and other companies in the amount of 75.358 thousand RSD.

#### 16. STAFF COSTS

	2013	2012
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Salaries and fringe benefits (gross)	(6,281,334)	(5,553,854)
Taxes and contributions on salaries and fringe benefits charged to employer	(710,582)	(668,889)
Remunerations according to temporary service contracts	(38,657)	(30,822)
Remunerations according to author's contracts	(34,344)	(64,237)
Remunerations according to temporary and provisional contracts	(109,036)	(74,687)
Remunerations to individuals according to other contracts	(70,668)	(45,904)
BoD and Supervisory Board	(24,240)	(29,191)
Other personal expenses and remunerations	(619,296)	(589,712)
Total	(7,888,157)	(7,057,296)

• The increase of costs for salaries and fringe benefits (gross) and taxes and contributions on salaries and fringe benefits charged to employer in 2013 in the amount of 769.173 thousand RSD refer, first of all, to EP Niskogradnja based on the increased operations (new domestic and foreign projects), work on shifts and overtime, tunnel and construction site-related extra costs etc. in the amount of 490.314 thousand RSD.

#### 17. DEPRECIATION AND PROVISION EXPENSES

	2013	2012
Depreciation expenses	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Depreciation of intangible investments	(12,396)	(18,479)
Depreciation of property and equipment	(521,812)	(439,102)
Total	(534,208)	(457,581)
Provision expenses	(69,521)	(58,929)
Total	(603,729)	(516,510)

- Total **depreciation expenses** amount 534.208 thousand RSD. On 31.12.2013 the residual value and the remaining useful lifetime of properties and equipment of significant accounting value were estimated. The effect of the change in accounting estimate influenced the change in the depreciation expenses for 2013 and thereby, subsequently, the accounting value of assets on 31.12.2013.
- The major part of **provision expenses** in the amount of 69.521 thousand RSD, relates mostly to provision expenses in EP Entel: 39.754 thousand RSD (provisions for retirement bonuses of employees abroad), EP Garant: 15.264 thousand RSD (provisions for incurred reported, yet not solved damage), EP Niskogradnja: 7.304 thousand RSD (provisions for retirement bonuses) and other companies in the amount of 7.199 thousand RSD.

#### 18. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2013	2012
Costs of production services	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Service costs of outputs	(3,813,889)	(5,162,775)
Transportation costs	(494,052)	(440,650)
Maintenance costs	(143,734)	(165,426)
Rental costs	(681,491)	(480,142)
Fairs exhibit costs	(1,869)	(2,477)
Advertising costs	(12,212)	(21,308)
Costs of researching activities	(1,829)	(2,753)
Costs of other services	(289,768)	(300,147)
Total	(5,438,844)	(6,575,678)
Non-production costs		
Costs of non-production services	(758,578)	(729,383)
Expense accounts	(66,225)	(67,132)
Insurance premium costs	(120,131)	(91,491)
Payment operation costs	(202,202)	(253,120)
Membership fees	(20,144)	(27,750)
Tax duties	(112,864)	(187,408)
Constribution costs	(1,007)	(1,271)
Other	(168,703)	(538,285)
Total	(1,449,854)	(1,895,840)
Grand total	(6,888,698)	(8,471,518)

Other operating expenses comprise of production services costs and non-material costs.

The most important figures under **production service costs** relate to the following:

- Service costs of outputs in the amount of 3.813.889 thousand RSD, relate mostly to the following subsidiaries:
- EP Niskogradnja: 1.232.326 thousand RSD relate to expenses based on subcontracting agreements in the country and abroad;
- EP Oprema: 1.194.993 thousand relate mostly to subcontractors and consortium partners in various projects;
- EP Visokogradnja: 1.083.971 thousand RSD RSD relate to expenses of associates and subcontractors (projects in the country and abroad);
- EP Entel: 95.902 thousand RSD relate to the engagement of subcontractors in the companies in Qatar, Oman and UAE;
- EP Hidroinzenjering: 92.980 thousand RSD relate to expenses of domestic subcontractors, Algeria and Peru; and other companies in the amount of 113.717 thousand RSD.

## "ENERGOPROJEKT" GROUP, BELGRADE

#### NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2013

- **Transportation costs** in the amount of 494.052 thousand RSD relate mostly to EP Entel: 188.151 thousand RSD, EP Niskogradnja: 135.462 thousand RSD, EP Visokogradnja: 123.426 thousand RSD, and other companies in the Energoprojekt Group: 47.013 thousand RSD.
- **Rental costs** in the amount of 681.491 thousand RSD relate mostly to the following companies in the Energoprojekt Group:
- EP Niskogradnja: 297.196 thousand RSD rental costs of equipment, field work expenses, office, residential and warehouse space in the country and abroad;
- EP Entel: 220.828 thousand RSD, relate mostly apartment rental fees in the company's foreign branches;
- EP Visokogradnja: 121.952 thousand RSD, relate predominantly to rental costs in foreign countries; and other companies in the amount of 41.515 thousand RSD.

The most important figures under **non-material costs** relates to the following:

- The largest separate **costs of non-production services** in the amount of 758.578 thousand RSD (consulting services, professional training of employees, lawyers' fees, financial audit, health, legal and other services) relate to EP Entel in the amount of 335.855 thousand RSD (first of all, consulting services for Energoprojekt Entel ltd, Qatar in the amount of 242.371 thousand RSD), EP Visokogradnja in the amount of 134.100 thousand RSD and EP Niskogradnja in the amount of 210.405 thousand RSD and other companies in the amount of 78.218 thousand RSD.
- The largest figure under **other non-material costs** (administrative, legal and other fees, technical literature, advertisements, tenders, sponsorships and donations, fees for visa services for business trips abroad, hiring foreign workers for projects, etc) in the total amount of 168.703 thousand RSD relates to EP Visokogradnja: 57.401 thousand RSD, EP Entel: 42.942 thousand RSD, EP Niskogradnja: 26.639 thousand RSD, EP Oprema: 21.052 thousand RSD, and other companies in the Energoprojekt Group 20.669 thousand RSD.

#### 19. REVENUES AND EXPENSES

	2013	2012
Financial revenues	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Financial income incurred with other associated companies	34,115	68,354
Income from interest	105,323	232,903
FX gains	648,421	1,322,057
Other	145,238	107,012
Total	933,097	1,730,326
Financial expenses		
Financial expenses incurred with other associated companies	(2,978)	(14,628)
Costs of interest	(270,738)	(306,965)
FX losses	(645,964)	(1,026,025)
Other	(1,112)	(16,050)
Total	(920,792)	(1,363,668)

In 2013, the decrease in revenues and expenses came mainly as the result of a more stable foreign exchange rate RSD – EUR/USD compared to the same period in the previous year (on 31.12.2013 the dinar rate dropped since the beginning of the year by 0.81% against the EUR (31.12.2012: 8.67%) and has gone up against USD by 3.54% (31.12.2012: dropped by 6.56%).

#### 20. OTHER REVENUES AND EXPENSES

	2013	2012
Other revenues	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Gains on disposals of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	21,054	7,992
Gains on disposals of securities	4,063	112
Surpluses	1,479	707
Collected written-off receivables	48,755	65,071
Income from reduction of liabilities	289,323	57,154
Income from abolishing of long-term provisions	116,958	341
Other	141,554	79,844
Income from valuation adjustments of property, plant and equipment	114,864	39,732
Income from valuation adjustments LT investments and securities	4,357	15,202
Income from valuation adjustments of receivables and ST financial investments		
	9,923	1,467
Income from valuation adjustments of other property	467	8
Total	752,797	267,630
Other expenses		
Losses on writing-offs and disposals of intangible assets and PPE	(43,959)	(24,423)
Losses based on sales of material	(1,015)	(3,108)
Shortages	(1,469)	(14,729)
Hedging contract expenses	(1,800)	(211)
Expenses based on direct write offs	(131,269)	(13,643)
Other	(89,748)	(98,343)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	(67,465)	(19,922)
Impairment of long-term investments and other securities	(2,279)	(5,818)
Impairment of receivables and short-term financial investments	(91,221)	(64,399)
Impairment of other property	(6,024)	(68,780)
Total	(436,249)	(313,376)

The most important figures under **other revenues** refer to:

- Gains on disposals of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment in the amount of 21.054 thousand RSD, refer mostly to the following companies:
- EP Niskogradnja: 15.317 thousand RSD, based on the sales of construction machines and equipment. The most important figure in the amount of 14.528 thousand RSD refers to the sales of fixed assets to the leasing company Sogelease Serbia;
- EP Visokogradnja: 3.013 thousand RSD refer to the sales of equipment;
- EP Entel: 1.515 thousand RSD; and other companies in the amount of 1.209 thousand RSD.
- Gains on disposal of securities in the amount of 4.063 thousand RSD relate mostly to revenues from sales of shares of Hipotekarna bank plc, Podgorica to EP Holding and EP Industrija;
- Collected write-off receivables in the amount of 48.755 thousand RSD relate mostly to collected receivables by EP Visokogradnja from Inex Interexport in the amount of 48.610 thousand RSD (written off in previous years);

- Income from reduction of liabilities in the amount of 289.323 thousand RSD relates mainly to the transfer of EP Oprema liabilities from Al Wagena, Iraq in the amount of 253.364 thousand RSD, due to the general obsolescence (10 years) since the collection of the claim according to the UN decision, when the liability towards Al Wagen was created;
- Income from abolishing of long-term provisions in the amount of 116.958 thousand RSD relates mostly to EP Entel: 116.696 thousand RSD based on abolishing provisions in Energoprojekt Entel Ltd, Qatar (provisions for the successfully completed project were abolished after the certificate of completion was issued);
- Other revenues in the amount of 141.554 thousand RSD relate mostly to the following companies in the Energoprojekt Group:
- EP Niskogradnja: 92.965 thousand RSD relate mostly to the cancellation of reporting currency translation effects for completed projects abroad: 61.871 thousand RSD and insurance indemnity for damages based on the complete destruction of equipment used in projects abroad (project Z-016 Chavimochic, Peru) in the amount of 26.469 thousand RSD;
- EP Visokogradnja: 37.984 thousand RSD, out of which 19.513 thousand RSD relate to the cancellation of reporting currency translation effects for completed projects abroad; and other companies in the amount of 10.605 thousand RSD.
- Income from valuation adjustment of property, plant and equipment in the amount of 114.864 thousand RSD, as the result of estimated fair value of investment properties on 31.12.2013, relates mostly to Enjub: 32.996 thousand RSD, EP Energodata: 27.756 thousand RSD, EP Holding: 19.023 thousand RSD, EP Niskogradnja: 18.745 thousand RSD, Energoplast: 16.190 thousand RSD and other companies in the amount of 154 thousand RSD;
- Income from valuation adjustment of long-term investments and available-for-sale securities in the amount of 4.357 thousand RSD relates to EP Garant: 2.961 thousand RSD and EP Industrija: 1.396 thousand RSD based on the fair value of old frozen savings bonds;
- Income from valuation adjustment of receivables and short-term financial investments in the amount of 9.923 thousand RSD relates mostly to EP Garant in the amount of 9.776 thousand RSD based on the valuation adjustment of receivables;

The most important figures under **other expenses** relate to:

- Losses on writing-offs and disposal of intangible assets and PPE in the amount of 43.959 thousand RSD relate mostly to the following companies:
- EP Niskogradnja: 34.452 thousand RSD based on writing-offs of fixed assets in Peru and sales of fixed assets to the leasing company Sogelease Serbia and fixed assets in Kazakhstan;
- EP Visokogradnja: 8.014 thousand RSD based on the sales of equipment; and
- EP Entel 1.168 thousand RSD.
- Expenses based on direct write offs in the amount of 131.269 thousand RSD, relate mostly to the following companies:
- EP Niskogradnja: 60.198 thousand RSD out of which write offs abroad amount to 54.187 thousand RSD (Uganda and Peru), and in the country 6.011 thousand RSD and are the result of performed valuation of balance sheet items which the Company decided to write off according to provisions of IAS 39 and the prudence principle;

- EP Visokogradnja: 35.317 thousand RSD based on the write off of uncollectible receivables from buyers;
- EP Oprema: 15.151 thousand RSD, first of all, based on the write off of non-recognised non-invoiced revenues from the investor Instalione Inabensa in the amount of 12.724 thousand RSD; and other companies in the amount of 20.603 thousand RSD.
- Other expenses in the amount of 89.748 thousand RSD relate mostly to the following companies in the Group:
- EP Visokogradnja: 30.557 thousand RSD, out of which the amount of 22.519 thousand RSD relates to the removal of reporting currency translation effects foreign completed projects;
- EP Niskogradnja: 30.548 thousand RSD out of which the amount of 19.218 thousand RSD relates to the retirement of inventories and material in the country and abroad (which cannot be longer used) and donations in the amount of 8.445 thousand RSD;
- EP Entel: 18.286 thousand RSD out of which the amount of 15.488 thousand RSD relates to the humanitarian, cultural and health related expenses; and other companies in the amount of 10.357 thousand RSD.
- Impairment of the property, plant and equipment in the amount of 67.465 thousand RSD, relates mostly to Enjub based on the evaluation of the fair value of investment properties on 31.12.2013 in the amount of 65.872 thousand RSD;
- Impairment of receivables and short-term financial investments in the amount of 91.221 thousand RSD relates mostly to:
- EP Oprema: the amount of 52.448 thousand RSD relates, first of all, to the impairment of receivables from buyers in the amount of 52.037 thousand RSD;
- EP Urbanizam i arhitektura: the amount of 15.480 thousand RSD relates, first of all, to the impairment of receivables from foreign buyers;
- Energoplast: 10.672 thousand RSD;
- EP Visokogradnja: 8.057 thousand RSD; and other companies in the amount of 4.564 thousand RSD.

#### 21. NET PROFIT/(LOSS) OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

	2013	2012
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Net profit from discontinued operations		
Net losses from discontinued operations	(13,617)	(37,156)

Net profit from discontinued operations in the amount of 13.617 thousand RSD relates, first of all, to the correction of error from previous years in EP Niskogradnja. EP Niskogradnja has net losses from discontinued operations in the amount of 33.559 thousand RSD and EP Entel has net profit from discontinued operations in the amount of 29.251 thousand RSD.

#### 22. PROFIT BEFORE TAX

in 000 RSD

Structure of gross results	2013	2012				
Operating inco	Operating income and expenses					
Operating income	22.418.350	26.375.339				
Operating expenses	22.134.384	25.646.895				
Operating result	283.966	728.444				
Financial reven	ues and expenses					
Financial revenues	933.097	1.730.326				
Financial expenses	920.792	1.363.668				
Financial result	12.305	366.658				
Other revenue	es and expenses					
Other revenues	752.797	267.630				
Other expenses	436.249	313.376				
Result from other revenues and expenses						
Effects of discontinued operations, accounting policy changes and accounting adjustments						
v 1	vious years					
Income	13.617	27.17.				
Expenses	(13.617)	37.156				
Net effect	(13.017)	(37.156)				
Total gross result						
TOTAL INCOME	24.104.244	28.373.295				
TOTAL EXPENSES	23.505.042	27.361.095				
PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAX	599.202	1.012.200				

The reduction of the result in 2013 in comparison to the previous year is a result of, first of all, discontinued works and delay in advance payment (due to difficulties in securing funds) by investors on the project RTB Bor as well as the begin of works on the project Hyatt Regency Rostov-on-Don by EP Visokogradnja. These issues were solved by the end of 2013.

#### 23. NET EARNINGS PER SHARE

Net earnings per share are computed by dividing the profit of common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during that period.

	2013	2012
Profit due to Group shareholders		
(in 000 RSD)	373.706	705.195
Weighted average number of issued ordinary shares	10.443.944	10.443.944
Net earnings per share (RSD per share)	35,78	67,52

According to the decision adopted by the General meeting of EP Holding on 28.06.2013, the equity was increased by issuing XI issue for the purpose of converting undistributed profit to equity (993.754 shares with a nominal value of 510,00 RSD) in the amount of 506.815 thousand RSD. The weighted average number of shares for 2013 is 10.443.944 RSD; the consolidated profit per share is 35,78 RSD.

#### 24. INTANGIBLE INVESTMENTS

	Concession, copyrights and similar rights	Other intangible investments	Intangible investments in progress	Advance payments for intangible investments	Total
<u>Purchase value</u>	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
01.01.2013	48,135	96,263	16,388		160,786
Purchase	2,385	409		320	3,114
Increase by transfer from investment in progress					
Disposals and write-offs	(283)	(5,193)			(5,476)
Transfer from/to					
FX exchange gains and losses	(902)				(902)
Other increase (decrease)					
Balance on 31.12.2013	49,335	91,479	16,388	320	157,522
Value adjustment					
Balance on 01.01.2013	31,131	59,176			90,307
Depreciation	5,557	6,839			12,396
Disposals and write-offs	(70)	(5,193)			(5,263)
FX exchange gains and losses	(595)				(595)
Balance on 31.12.2013	36,023	60,822	-	-	96,845
Present value					
31.12.2013	13,312	30,657	16,388	320	60,677
Present value		,	,		,
31.12.2012	17,004	37,087	16,388		70,479

As at 31/12/2013, concession, copyrights and similar rights and other intangible investments relate to various software used by the Energoprojekt Group for own purposes, depreciated pursuant to the accounting policies in force.

Intangible investments in progress on 31/12/2013 refer to investments of the Group in relation to the delivery, installation, implementation and maintenance of software products for BI (business inteligence) solution. In 2013 several activities were conducted in order to activate this software. The management of the Company believes that it will be activated in 2014.

#### 25. PROPERTY, PLANTS, EQUIPMENT AND INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	Land and buildings	Plants and equipment	Investment property and inv.prop.in progress	Other PPE	Property and equipment in progress and advances	Total
Purchase value	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Balance on 01.01.2013	5,449,181	8,118,342	2,009,556	34,284	214,432	15,825,795
Purchase	29,434	1,048,278		10,924	259,257	1,347,893
Increase by transfer from						
investment in progress	286,787	80,802			(367,589)	
Disposal and write-off	(45,564)	(298,721)			(1,196)	(345,481)
Transfer from/to	(3,869)	2,170	1,511	(2,170)	2,358	
Revaluation - assessment			563,574			563,574
Increase/reduction of advance pay.		6,537			(6,537)	
FX exchange gains and losses	(2,136)	(21,585)	(36,519)	2	(2,876)	(63,114)
Other increase/decrease	(5,578)	4,228	121		(498)	(1,727)
Balance on 31.12.2013	5,708,255	8,940,051	2,538,243	43,040	97,351	17,326,940
Value adjustment						
Balance on 01.01.2013	1,823,540	5,577,211		5,459		7,406,210
Depreciation	30,298	485,752		5,762		521,812
Disposal and write-off	(51,321)	(251,474)				(302,795)
Transfer from/to		1,881		(1,881)		
Revaluation - assessment	(172,715)					(172,715)
FX exchange gains and losses	(305)	(16,369)				(16,674)
Other increase/decrease	(4,699)	197				(4,502)
Balance on 31.12.2013	1,624,798	5,797,198	-	9,340	-	7,431,336
Present value						
31.12.2013	4,083,457	3,142,853	2,538,243	33,700	97,351	9,895,604
Present value	, ,			,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	, ,
31.12.2012	3,625,641	2,541,131	2,009,556	28,825	214,432	8,419,585
Danmaiation armanas				20	13	2012
<b>Depreciation expenses</b> Depreciation of intangible in	vestments			12.3	96	18.479
Depreciation of property and				521.3		439.102
Total	· quipiikiit			534.2	-	457.581

<sup>•</sup> The increase of the figure Land and buildings by transfer from ivenstments in progress in the amount of 286.787 thousand RSD relates, first of all, to EP Entel based on the transfer of land and property in preparation to use, because the construction of business premises in Oman was completed (invesments in 2013 for the same building amounted ca. to 250.000 thousand RSD).

Based on the decision of the Executive Board of the Company, current value per m2 of office space in the Energoprojekt building was levelled to 54.300,00 RSD/m2 and posted under the Buildings Value and Revaluation Reserves Adjustment Account in the amount of 172.715 thousand RSD.

On 31.12.2013, the residual value and the remaining useful lifetime for the property and equipment with significant accounting value were evaluated. The effect of the change in the accounting assessment influenced the change in depreciation costs for 2013 and consequently, the accounting value of assets on 31.12.2013 (Note 17).

- The increase (purchase) under **plants and equipment** in the amount of 1.048.278 thousand RSD relates mostly to EP Niskogradnja in the amount of 906.380 thousand RSD based on the purchase of plant and equipment for projects in the country and abroad (Peru and Uganda).
- Investment properties on 31.12.2013 amount to 2.538.243 thousand RSD.

The most important investment properties of the Group are as follows:

- Office and residential building in Moscow, Dom 12;
- Office and residential buildings of the Zambia Engineering and Contracting Company Limited, Zambia;
- Office building EP Niskogradnja in Peru, Cruz del Sur;
- Office building of EP Garant in Goce Delceva street, New Belgrade, residential building in the Boulevard Zoran Djindjic, New Belgrade and business premises in the YU business center, New Belgrade;
- Business premises of EP Energodata in Palmira Toljatija street (shopping mall Stari Merkator) New Belgrade and business premises in Nis;
- Business premises of Enjub in Jurija Gagarina street, New Belgrade;
- Business premises of EP Holding in Palmira Toljatija street (shopping mall Stari Merkator) New Belgrade.

The increase of investment properties in the amount of 563.574 thousand RSD relates mostly to the transfer from properties to investment properties and first valuation of investment properties of the foreign branch Zambia Engineering and Contracting Company Limited, Zambija.

Renting of investment properties of Energoprojekt Group has generated an income of 124.692 thousand RSD in the reporting period. It mostly relates to the income from renting the office and residential building in Moscow, Dom 12 in the amount of 42.338 thousand RSD (Note 13).

The valuation of the investment property was performed by independent valuators, who have appropriate professional qualifications and recent relevant work experience in the field of investment property.

The valuation of the value was performed based on numerous factors, such as: existing renting conditions, valuation of market conditions and valuation of the capitalization rate by using comparative market data, if possible.

Due to the current situation on the property market and reduced number of sales transactions with respect to previous years due to the economic crisis, the valuator has mostly used his knowledge of the market and professional judgment and less results of comparable transactions in the past.

Mortgage-related data for Energoprojekt properties is presented in the Note 47.

#### **26. EQUITY INVESTMENTS**

Equity investments represent long term investments in shares and parts of enterprises, banks and insurance companies.

Equity investments pertain to shares (stakes):

	2013	2012
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
a) Banks and financial organizations	71,260	99,193
b) Other legal entities:	671,259	568,476
- Energopet d.o.o. (33,33 %)	348,744	297,262
- Energonigeria ltd. (40,00%)	311,356	259,767
- Other	11,159	11,447
Total	742,519	667,669

• Equity investments that relate to banks and other financial organizations amount to 71.260 thousand RSD and relate mostly to EP Holding in the amount of 48.222 thousand RSD (Jubmes bank plc, Belgrade, Aik bank plc, Nis, etc.), EP Entel: 20.504 thousand RSD, and other companies: 2.534 thousand RSD.

In 2013 equity investments in banks and other financial organizations were reduced by 27.993 thousand RSD through sale of shares held by Hipotekarna bank plc, Podgorica in EP Holding and EP Industrija (the sales of equity investment and securities generated a profit in the amount of 3.771 thousand RSD) and based on the harmonization of the value of securities in the securities portfolio of companies with their fair value on the secondary securities market on the financial statements preparation date.

• The increase of **equity investments in other legal entities** in the amount of 102.783 thousand RSD in comparison to 2012, was a result of the net results of affiliated entities in 2013 (Energopet ltd. and Energonigerija Ltd.) which are included using the equity method in mini consolidated financial statements of subsidiaries (EP Industrija and EP Oprema), as well as consolidated financial statements of Energoprojekt.

#### 27. OTHER LONG-TERM FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

Other long term financial investments include:

	2013	2012
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
FCY savings bonds	48,542	60,335
Housing loans for employees	56,410	57,510
Other	706,308	779,659
Total	811,260	897,504

• Other long-term financial investments in **FCY saving bonds** relate to EP Garant and EP Industrija in the amount of 35.788 thousand RSD and 12.754 thousand RSD respectively.

- Long-term housing loans are interest-free and in accordance with provisions of the contract and the Law on amendments and supplements of the Housing law, the Company applies instalment revalorization according to the price shifts in the Republic of Serbia for the respective calculation period. Most of 56.410 thousand RSD refers to EP Visokogradnja: 34.376 thousand RSD and EP Oprema: 11.990 thousand RSD, the amount of 10.044 thousand RSD refers to other companies.
- Other long-term financial investments in the amount of 706.308 thousand RSD relate mostly to the following companies:
- EP Entel: 433.455 thousand RSD, out of which the amount of 406.463 thousand RSD refers to long-term receivables for the guarantee deposit, which is mostly 10% from the invoiced value and is collectible upon completion of all works (Energoprojekt Entel Qatar: 384.726 thousand RSD and Energoprojekt Entel Oman L.L.C.: 21.737 thousand RSD). The deposit for bank guarantees (EP Entel) amounts to 23.730 thousand RSD, the amount of 3.262 thousand RSD refers to other long-term deposits;
- EP Oprema: 170.330 thousand RSD refers to long-term receivables based on guarantee deposits for a large number of projects;
- EP Visokogradnja: 82.406 thousand RSD refer to the complex Crni Vrh (not yet completed). The Company has 5% ownership rights based on the co-financing agreement; and other companies in the amount of 20.117 thousand RSD.

#### 28. INVENTORIES

	2013	2012
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Raw material, spare parts and tools	1,146,045	921,827
Work in progress	1,386,426	1,270,563
Finished goods	170,340	213,952
Merchandise	269,609	65,651
Paid advances	714,333	584,169
Total	3,686,753	3,056,162

- Raw material, spare parts and tools amount to 1.146.045 thousand RSD and refer mostly to the following companies:
- EP Niskogradnja: 569.478 thousand RSD, inventories abroad amount to 445.182 thousand RSD (Uganda: 263.516 thousand RSD, Peru: 181.666 thousand RSD), in the country 124.296 thousand RSD. Stock levels, above all materials and spare parts, are determined by the work schedule and supply limitations in the relevant region;
- EP Visokogradnja: 319.979 thousand RSD, material: 314.080 thousand RSD (in the country: 117.625 thousand RSD, abroad: 196.455 thousand RSD), spare parts, tools in the amount of 5.899 thousand RSD relate to other countries. Large stocks relate to the following projects: Z-087 Aktau restaurant and night club: 30.223 thousand RSD, Z-088 Hotel Hayatt Rostov: 23.342 thousand RSD, Z-091 Astrahan: 41.943 thousand RSD and other;

- EP Oprema: 181.866 thousand RSD, material refers to: 165.505 thousand RSD, tools and inventories: 16.361 thousand RSD; and other companies in the amount of 74.722 thousand RSD.
- Work in progress in the amount of 1.386.426 thousand RSD relates mostly to the following companies:
- EP Visokogradnja: 1.166.470 thousand RSD, out of which 649.521 thousand RSD relate to work in progress in the country (based on own investments in Belgrade in Cara Nikolaja street: 395.127 thousand RSD, Knez Danilova and Dalmatinska street: 79.669 thousand RSD, Bezanijska Kosa: 46.577 thousand RSD, Vozdovac: 25.938 thousand RSD and shopping mall Bor: 102.210 thousand RSD), 516.949 thousand RSD relate to work in progress abroad (based on works on the residential complex Sistet Bare in Montenegro);
- Enjub: the amount of 113.871 thousand RSD relates to buildings in Belgrade (Block 45, Block 70 and buildings in Rakovica); and
- EP Niskogradnja: the amount of 104.403 thousand RSD relates to the processed rock for the upper dam, processed rock for the filter, aggregate for concrete production and material for the lower dam (embankment) projects abroad (Peru).
- **Finished goods** in the amount of 170.340 thousand RSD relate mostly to (109.492 thousand RSD) EP Visokogradnja, to property in Herceg Novi in the amount of 82.574 thousand RSD and Belgrade (Bezanijska Kosa and Block 29) in the amount 26.918 thousand RSD.
- The total value of **the merchandise** (269.609 thousand RSD) relates mostly to EP Oprema: 200.633 thousand RSD and EP Niskogradnja: 33.122 thousand RSD (relates almost entirely to invoiced material and spare parts for projects in Uganda, not delivered till 31.12.2013 Goods in transit: 32.822 thousand RSD).
- Advance payments amount to 714.333 thousand RSD and relate, first of all, to EP Oprema, EP Visokogradnja and EP Niskogradnja.
- EP Oprema: advance payments amount to 269.694 thousand RSD and relate to advance payments to consortium partners and subcontractors for projects in the country: Thermal Power Plant Kostolac and RTB Bor (Copper mining company): 135.188 thousand RSD, advance payments for the construction of the embassy in Abuja, Nigeria: 43.402 thousand RSD, advance payments to foreign suppliers for projects abroad: 66.153 thousand RSD and advance payments to foreign suppliers for projects in Serbia: 24.951 thousand RSD;
- EP Visokogradnja: advance payments amount to 331.478 thousand RSD, out of which advance payments in the country amount to 118.006 thousand RSD, and abroad: 213.472 thousand RSD,
- EP Niskogradnja: advance payments amount to 73.873 thousand RSD, out of which advance payments abroad amount to 66.625 thousand RSD (Uganda: 61.080 thousand RSD, Peru: 5.213 thousand RSD and Kazakhstan: 332 thousand RSD), and advance payments to subcontractors for domestic projects amount to 7.248 thousand RSD (Interko: 2.889 thousand RSD, Consortium Elso Projekt ltd: 902 thousand RSD, Kuzet trade ltd: 835 thousand RSD, Nis Gazprom Neft: 817 thousand RSD, and others.).

#### 29. FIXED ASSETS FOR SALE

Fixed assets for sale of the Energoprojekt Group 62.983 thousand RSD out of which: EP Niskogradnja in the amount of 50.688 thousand RSD, and Energoplast 12.295 thousand RSD.

- EP Niskogradnja: Fixed assets for sale:

No.	Description	Location	m²	Present value in 000 Rsd
1	Land - Mombassa Road, Kenya	Nairobi, Kenya	12.140,55	4,066
2	Land "Santa Clara", Peru	Santa Clara, Lima, Peru	23.009,70	18,601
3	Warehouse "Santa Clara", Lima	Santa Clara, Lima, Peru	792,35	22,273
4	Business premises - Buenos Aires, Argentina	Buenos Aires, Argentina	86,30	5,748
	Total			50,688

The reclassification of the land for sale was performed based on the decision of the EP Niskogradnja Chief executive officer, reached on 02.10.2012, on the sale of land in Kenya and Santa Clara – Lima with accompanying facilities (warehouse). The total value is 22.667 thousand RSD, and the value of facilities for sale amounts to 22.273 thousand RSD pursuant to ISFR 5.

The reclassification of facilities for sale with total value of 5.748 thousand RSD pursuant to ISFR 5 was performed based on the decision on the sale of office and residential space in Argentina, reached by respective authorities of the Company on 21.04.2011.

- Fixed assets for sale in Energoplast, refer to the tools for the production of one-piece stoppers: 5.354 thousand RSD and a mold for one-piece stoppers: 6.941 thousand RSD, located in company's premises.

#### 30. RECEIVABLES

	2013	2012
Receivables from sales	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Domestic buyers	1,491,728	1,366,766
Foreign buyers	5,022,022	5,328,185
Total	6,513,750	6,694,951
Receivables from specific business operations	24,124	26,098
Other receivables		
Receivables from employees	27,235	25,732
Receivables from government authorities and institutions	65	431
Receivables for other prepaid taxes and contributions	26,494	4,616
Other receivables	346,015	364,177
Total	399,809	394,956
Grand total	6,937,683	7,116,005

#### "ENERGOPROJEKT" GROUP, BELGRADE

#### NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2013

• Receivables from domestic buyers in 2013 amount to 1.491.728 thousand RSD and relate to EP Oprema: 856.909 thousand RSD, EP Niskogradnja: 343.361 thousand RSD, Energoplast: 110.669 thousand RSD, EP Visokogradnja: 40.557 thousand RSD, EP Hidroinzenjering: 35.991 thousand RSD, EP Entel: 35.764 thousand RSD, EP Industrija: 32.402 thousand RSD and other in the amount of 36.075 thousand RSD.

EP Oprema: The most important receivables from domestic buyers are as follows:

- Internacional projekt services Ltd: 434.199 thousand RSD;
- SNC-Lavalin internacional INC: 262.950 thousand RSD;
- JP Elektromreza Serbia: 109.249 thousand RSD;
- Instalacine Inabensa: 48.221 thousand RSD; and others.

EP Niskogradnja: The most important receivables from domestic buyers are as follows:

- Azvirt, Belgrade: 166.437 thousand RSD;
- JP Putevi Serbia: 75.546 thousand RSD;
- Hidrogradjevinar: 39.669 thousand RSD;
- Ministry of Agriculture, Trade, Forestry and Water Commerce, Water directorate RS JVP vode Vojvodine: 29.184 thousand RSD; and other.
- Receivables from foreign buyers in the total amount of 5.022.022 thousand RSD refer to EP Niskogradnja and relate to receivables from investors abroad in the amount of 2.302.444 thousand RSD, EP Entel: 1.113.938 thousand RSD, EP Visokogradnja: 831.239 thousand RSD, EP Hidroinzenjering: 367.916 thousand RSD, EP Oprema: 300.457 thousand RSD and other in the amount of 106.028 thousand RSD.

EP Niskogradnja: The most important receivables from buyers abroad relate to receivables in Uganda, first of all: 1.738.852 thousand RSD, then Peru and Kazakhstanu:

- Uganda National Road Authority Project Upgrading and strengthening of Kampala Gayaza Zirobwe Road, Uganda: 811.466 thousand RSD;
- Uganda National Road Authority Project Overlay of Kawempe Kafu Road (166 km), Uganda: 777.712 thousand RSD:
- Kampala Capital City Authority Kampala Streets B&D, Uganda: 116.477 thousand RSD;
- Kampala Capital City Authority Kampala Streets, Uganda: 30.102 thousand RSD;
- Kampala Capital City Authority Kampala Streets Jinja Road, Uganda: 3.095 thousand RSD;
- Consorcio Chota Cochabamba, Peru: 83.812 thousand RSD;
- Sindicato Energetico S.A., Peru: 42.963 thousand RSD;
- Consorcio Pericos San Ignacio, Peru: 28.858 thousand RSD;
- Consorcio Constructer S.A.C., Peru: 19.898 thousand RSD; and other.
- Receivables from specific business operations in the amount of 24.124 thousand RSD refer mostly to EP Oprema: 18.914 thousand RSD and EP Garant: 4.133 thousand RSD, the amount of 1.077 thousand RSD relates to other companies in the Group.
- Receivables for other prepaid taxes and contributions amount to 26.494 thousand RSD and refer to EP Visokogradnja in the amount of 17.375 thousand RSD (prepaid income tax in Kazakhstanu), Nana Offshore S.A.L, Lebanon: 6.662 thousand RSD (prepaid VAT from previous years), EP Hidroinzenjering: 2.310 thousand RSD and EP Industrija: 147 thousand RSD. Increase of receivables in 2013 in the amount of 21.878 thousand RSD was a result of receivables for income tax in Kazakhstan (EP Visokogradnja).

• Other receivables amount to 346.015 thousand RSD and relate to, first of all, EP Niskogradnja in the amount of 300.007 thousand RSD (abroad – based on the receivables from the Tax Administration for prepaid income tax in Peru and Uganda, receivables in Peru based on external loans, receivables for prepaid VAT in Kazakhstan, etc). The amount of 46.008 thousand RSD relates to other companies in the Group (based on receivables for interest, receivables from funds based on paid salaries, etc).

#### 31. SHORT TERM FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

	2013	2012
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Short fixed deposits	1,725,725	2,252,993
Short-term loans extended	80,860	79,120
Other	25,303	38,183
Total	1,831,888	2,370,296

- Short fixed deposits in the amount of 1.725.725 thousand RSD relate to:
- EP Entel: 1.230.282 thousand RSD (deposited funds with domestic and foreign banks overnight deposit at Beonia rate minus 200 basic points on an annual basis in Serbia and 1,5% annual interest abroad);
- EP Garant: 455.939 thousand RSD (deposited FCY funds with domestic banks with an interest rate between 2,34 and 3,50 % annually);
- EP Hidroinzenjering: 18.787 thousand RSD (deposited funds with Scotiabank, Peru as collateral for guarantees for projects Machupicchu II and Yarascay);
- EP Niskogradnja: 13.217 thousand RSD (9.474 thousand RSD refer to deposited funds with Banco Continental BBVA, Peru for a credit line approved for advance guarantees); and
- EP Industrija: 7.500 thousand RSD (deposited RSD funds with Unicredit bank, Belgrade).
- **Short-term loans** in the amount of 80.860 thousand RSD, relate mostly to EP Holding loans to Enjub (76.546 thousand RSD), 50% of the amount in accordance with the inclusion of the company using the proportional method in consolidated financial statements of the Energoprojekt Group.
- Other short-term financial investments in the amount of 25.303 thousand RSD relate to:
- EP Garant: 14.764 thousand RSD and EP Industrija: 6.768 thousand RSD (part of long-term deposits and investments with one-year maturity old frozen bonds);
- EP Visokogradnja: 3.012 thousand RSD (deposits for guarantees abroad: 2.890 thousand RSD and deposits for apartments: 122 thousand RSD);
- EP Niskogradnja: 681 thousand RSD and EP Holding: 78 thousand RSD (short-term loans to employees).

#### 32. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2013	2012
<u>RSD</u> (RSD	000)	(RSD 000)
Current accounts 133	,796	59,728
Petty cash	109	267
Short-term deposits 67	,628	779,730
Other 2	2,467	721
Total 204	,000	840,446
<u>FCY</u>		
Foreign currency accounts 2,626	,795	2,183,860
Petty cash 76	5,999	92,245
L/C 102	2,419	52,247
Other 75	,668	186,687
Value-impaired or restricted pecuniary assets	2	
Total 2,881	,883	2,515,039
Grand total 3,085	,883	3,355,485

- Short-term deposits in the amount of 67.628 thousand RSD relate to time deposits of EP Oprema with domestic banks.
- FCY accounts refers mostly to the EP Visokogradnja, EP Niskogradnja, EP Entel, EP Garant and EP Hidroinzenjering.
- L/C in foreign currency in the amount of 102.419 thousand RSD relate to EP Oprema.
- Other funds in foreign currency in the amount of 75.668 thousand RSD relate mostly to EP Holding: 70.038 thousand RSD (based on FCY short-term deposits) and EP Hidroinzenjering: 4.550 thousand RSD (based on guarantee deposits for rented apartments in Jordan, collateral for the guarantee for the project Ourkis, Algeria etc).

#### 33. ADDED VALUE TAX AND ACTIVE ACCRUALS

	2013	2012
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Added value tax	29,982	27,401
Active accruals		
Prepayments	178,379	131,613
Non-invoiced income receivables	1,349,188	895,363
Accrued VAT	28,431	42,228
Accrued commitments	193	115,062
Other active accruals	84,694	93,321
Total	1,640,885	1,277,587
Grand total	1,670,867	1,304,988

#### "ENERGOPROJEKT" GROUP, BELGRADE

#### NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2013

- Receivables on non-invoiced income in the amount of 1.349.188 thousand RSD relate mostly to EP Visokogradnja that refers to receivables based on progress certificates issued to the investor for verification, but not verified before the balance sheet was prepared and income that was expressed, considering the principle of prudence, in accordance with incurred expenses for which Annexes to the Contracts have to be signed. The Company applies the International Accounting Standard 11 Construction contracts and expresses the income in proportion to completed works.
- Receivables on non-invoiced income that relate to EP Visokogradnja in the amount of 638.878 thousand RSD include mostly the following:

Receivables on non-invoiced income from investors abroad: 482.414 thousand RSD; refers to the following project:

Z-068 Hotel Aktau: 173.895 thousand RSD;

Z-087 Restaurant and Night Club Aktau: 122.297 thousand RSD;

Z-088 Hotel Hyatt Rostov-on-Don: 77.058 thousand RSD;

Z-074 Winery Sarijagas: 36.583 thousand RSD,

Z-093 Opstezitije Uhta: 29.316 thousand RSD;

Z-085 Uhta: 17.967 thousand RSD;

Z-092 Horizonti Siktivkar: 17.335 thousand RSD;

Z-086 Hotel and SRC Atirau: 4.008 thousand RSD;

Z-090 Design of the Telekom Center: 3.955 thousand RSD;

Receivables on non-invoiced income in the country: 156.464 thousand RSD relate to the following projects:

Prokop: 123.003 thousand RSD;

Sulfric acid factory and smeltery, Bor: 22.802 thousand RSD; and Cable-car for the project Crni Vrh, Bor: 10.659 thousand RSD.

- Receivables on non-invoiced income that relate to EP Niskogradnja in the amount of 389.595 thousand RSD, refer to the following:

Receivables on non-invoiced income from investors abroad: 285.895 thousand RSD, refer to the following projects:

Z-019 Cochabamba - Chota, Peru - receivables from investors based on certified preliminary progress certificates for completed works in 2013: 163.175 thousand RSD;

Z-023 Pericos, Peru - receivables from investors based on certified preliminary progress certificates for completed works in 2013: 70.479 thousand RSD;

Z-014 Yanacocha, Peru – receivables from investors based on approved but non-invoiced arbitration requests in 2013: 39.010 thousand RSD;

Z-019 Cochabamba Chota, Peru - from Conalvias SAS for non-invoiced services: 12.399 thousand RSD;

Z-024 Chancay y Rucuy, Peru- receivables from investors based on certified preliminary progress certificates for completed works in 2013: 832 thousand RSD;

Receivables on non-invoiced income in the country: 103.700 thousand RSD refers to the following projects:

Tunnel Sarani - receivables from investors based on certified preliminary progress certificates for completed works in 2013: 99.254 thousand RSD;

Elementary School Takovski Ustanak – receivables for completed reconstruction works in 2013: 2.650 thousand RSD; and

Lot1.1. Novi Sad - receivables from investors based on certified preliminary progress certificates for completed works in 2013: 1.796 thousand RSD.

- Receivables on non-invoiced income for EP Holding in the amount of 171.315 thousand RSD relate to:

The completion of the agreement on the construction of the embassy of the Republic of Serbia in Abuja, Federal Republic of Nigeria, a turnkey project, on the cadastral lot No. 313, registered in the registry of immovable property, cadastral zone A00 in the amount of 171.168 thousand RSD; and receivables from Telekom Serbia plc in the amount of 147 thousand RSD based on the renting of the roof terrace of Energoprojekt building for November and December of the reporting year.

- Receivables on non-invoiced income for EP Hidroinzenjering in the amount of 99.778 thousand RSD relate to:

"Dredging of the Danube riverbed", financed by the European Delegation in Serbia in the amount of 50.010 thousand RSD (only final invoice upon work completion will be issued and this is delayed only because of slow administration, though the project was submitted upon completion to the respective Ministry for review; and Project Djedra, Algeria in the amount of 49.768 thousand RSD for which warranties were submitted on 15.12.2013, which is the main reason for activating receivables on non-invoiced income.

- Other companies in the Energoprojekt Group that have receivables on non-invoiced income include the following: EP Oprema: 29.790 thousand RSD, EP Industrija: 17.204 thousand RSD; and EP Urbanizam i arhitektura: 2.628 thousand RSD.

#### 34. EQUITY AND OTHER CAPITAL

Equity includes the following capital types:

Total	5,939,718	5,511,964
Other capital	91,279	91,417
Limited liability companies	9,289	9,289
Share capital	5,839,150	5,411,258
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
	2013	2012

Share capital – the ordinary shares include founding shares and closely held (management) shares issued during operations which carry rights to a share of the profit and a part of the estate in case of bankruptcy, in accordance with the memorandum of association and the share issue resolution.

At the 41st annual General Meeting of EP Holding shareholders, held on 28.06.2013, decisions were reached (item 3 of the agenda) regarding the following:

- The distribution of undistributed profit for 2012,
- XI issue of ordinary shares without public offering for the payment of dividends.

The total amount of net profit of EP Holding for 2012 was 505.370.307,96 thousand RSD. The amount of undistributed profit from previous years was 284.872.483,11 RSD. The total amount of undistributed profit was 790.242.791,07 RSD.

The above mentioned amount for undistributed profit was distributed according to the decision reached by the Assembly as follows:

- the amount of 506.814.540,00 RSD will be used to increase the equity by issuing XI issue for the purpose of converting undistributed profit to equity (993.754 shares with a nominal value of 510.00 RSD).
- The balance of 283.428.251,07 RSD remains unallocated.

The decision was recorded in accounting books on 28.06.2013 and filed with the Serbian Business Registers Agency on 09.07.2013.

The share capital of EP Holding on the balance sheet date consists of 10.931.292 ordinary shares each with a nominal value of 510,00 RSD (5.574.959 thousand RSD).

The company's shares are A-listed on the Belgrade Stock Exchange.

#### 35. RESERVES

Reserves comprise of:

	2013	2012
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Legal	237,952	237,952
Statutory and other	136,314	424,251
Issuing premium	237,014	237,014
Total	611,280	899,217

The legal reserves were formed according to the Law on Enterprises which was in force up to 30 November 2004, which was superseded by the Companies Law. Each year at least 5% was appropriated from profits until the statutory level is reached of at least 10% of the issued capital.

Statutory and other reserves are reserves formed from profit in accordance with the Articles of Association and other internal regulations of the company.

The decrease in reserves in the reporting period derives from the transfer of funds from Other reserves to Undistributed profit in EP Entel based on the 39th meeting of the Board of Directors held on 20.02.2014.

#### 36. REVALUATION RESERVES, UNREALIZED PROFIT/LOSS FROM SECURITIES

	2013	2012
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Revaluation reserves	2.272.779	1.748.834
Unrealized profit from available-for-sale securities	7.138	14.599
Unrealized losses from available-for-sale securities	(38.561)	(25.798)
Total	2.241.356	1.737.635

• Revaluation reserves relate to gain/losses of the fair value of property and equipment, as well as reserves based on the financial statements calculation displayed in another functional currency than the presentation currency (reporting currency).

- Revaluation reserves in the amount of 587.730 thousand RSD relate mostly to the foreign branch Zambia Engineering and Contracting Company Limited, Zambia and are resulting, first of all, from effects of the first assessment of the fair value of investment properties in 2013, when properties to be rented were transferred from properties to investment properties in the amount of 584.263 thousand RSD;
- Revaluation reserves that relate to Nana Offshore S.A.L, Lebanon in the amount of 540.422 thousand RSD relate to the first assessment of the investment property business premises Dom 12 in Moscow (2011);
- Revaluation reserves that relate to EP Industrija in the amount of 250.671 thousand RSD relate to revaluation reserves based on the gain/losses of the fair value of property (aliquot part 33,33%) Energopet ltd, included in the consolidated statements of EP Industry using the equity method: 197.896 thousand RSD, business premises Energoprojekt: 50.410 thousand RSD and other properties: 2.365 thousand RSD);
- Revaluation reserves of EP Niskogradnja in the amount of 247.280 thousand RSD relate to the revaluation reserves based on the gain/losses of the fair value of property: 241.370 thousand RSD (55% buildings Cruz del Sur, Lima, Peru: 170.146 thousand RSD in 2012 and office space in the Energoprojekt building: 71.224 thousand RSD in 2013) and reserves based on the financial statements calculation displayed in another functional currency than the reporting currency: 5.910 thousand RSD;
- EP Entel: revaluation reserves amount to 137.069 thousand RSD and relate to revaluation reserves based on the gain/losses of the fair value of property: 78.111 thousand (office space in the Energoprojekt building) and reserves based on the translation of financial statements into the reporting currency: 58.958 thousand RSD;
- U EP Visokogradnja revaluation reserves in the amount of 114.772 thousand RSD relate to the gain/losses of the fair value of property and equipment: 113.872 thousand RSD (equipment: 69.152 thousand RSD, investment properties: 13.692 thousand RSD and office space in the Energoprojekt building: 31.028 thousand RSD) and reserves based on the translation of financial statements into the reporting currency: 900 thousand RSD;
- U EP Hidroinzenjering revaluation reserves in the amount of 113.982 thousand RSD relate to the gain/losses of the fair value of property (office space in the Energoprojekt building), and revaluation reserves in other companies in the Energoprojekt Group amount to 285.762 thousand RSD.

The increase of net revaluation reserves in comparison to the previous year amounts to 523.945 thousand RSD is the result, first of all, of:

On one side, the increase of revaluation reserves related to properties is based on:

- the first assessment of the fair value of investment properties in the foreign branch Zambia Engineering and Contracting Company Limited, Zambia during translation from properties to investment properties in the amount of 584.263 thousand RSD;
- the current value per m2 of office space in the Energoprojekt building that was levelled based on the decision of respective boards of companies in the total amount of 172.716 thousand RSD; and other.

On the other side, the decrease of revaluation reserves based on the financial statements calculation displayed in another functional currency than the reporting currency, first of all in EP Niskogradnja in the amount of 61.871 thousand RSD and EP Visokogradnja in the amount of 89.327 thousand RSD; and other.

• The price drop of shares at the Belgrade Stock Exchange for those companies, whose shares are in the portfolio of available-for-sale securities in the Energoprojekt Group, influenced mostly the drop of **Unrealized profits** and the rise of **Unrealized profits based on available-for-sale securities.** 

#### 37. UNDISTRIBUTED PROFIT AND LOSS

Undistributed profit comprises:

	2013	2012
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Consolidated net prior years profit	4,574,445	3,975,463
Changes during the year	74,842	598,982
Consolidated net profit as at 31.12.2013	4,649,287	4,574,445

Changes which occurred during the year are the result of gain generated in 2013 and distribution deductions in 2012.

The distribution of the undistributed profit on 31.12.2012 was performed based on the resolution adopted by the general meeting of Energoprojekt Holding (41<sup>st</sup> meeting, item 3 of the agenda, held on 28.06.2013) - Note no. 34.

#### 38. LONG-TERM PROVISIONS

Long term provisions are disclosed when:

- an enterprise has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Long term provisions comprise:

	2013	2012
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Provision for expenses in warranty	566,095	705,158
Provision for fees and other employee benefits	300,373	280,851
Other	392,715	402,656
Total	1,259,183	1,388,665

2012

2012

- **Provisions for warranty related expenses** in the amount of 566.095 thousand RSD relate to EP Entel and Enjub:
- **Provisions for warranty related expenses** in EP Entel in the amount of 565.215 thousand RSD relate to expense provisions for substantial changes in contract items where additional works are not chargeable. In 2013, provisions in the amount of 123.952 thousand RSD were removed from this account. The calculation for expense provisions in the warranty period was performed based on the best assessment by the management and previous experience and it is expected to be payable in less than 5 years. The actual liability may differ from the provision, depending on future developments. These provisions were not discounted since these effects are not materially significant.
- Enjub: provisions for warranty related expenses in the amount of 880 thousand RSD relate to expenses that may occur in a specific time period that was foreseen for possible afterclaims by buyers concerning construction and other works on buildings that have already been put to use (for the building in Rakovica: 380 thousand RSD, for the building in the Block 70 B: 500 thousand RSD).
- Provisions for fees and other employee benefits (provisions for non-due retirement bonus upon retirement), are displayed based on the actuarial calculation performed by experts of the Energoprojekt Group.

In the projection of provision calculation pursuant to IAS 19 the deductive approach was used, meaning that all companies from the Energoprojekt Group were treated as a whole, and based on general regularities and use of the number of employees as a template, allocation to specific companies was performed. Considering that all subsidiaries are controlled by the same company, the applied approach is objective and the projection results can be recognized as expected.

The decrease of the provision amount based on the present value of retirement bonus for the entire Energoprojekt Group (by 0,57%) in the balance sheet on 31.12.2013 in comparison to 31.12.2012, was a result of several changed factors:

- On one hand, changes of some factors affect the increase of the provision amount (1,50% increase in the number of employees and 4,79% increase of the projected retirement amount);
- On the other hand, changes of some factors affect the decrease of the provision amount (2,42% decrease of the average years in service in the Company and increase of the difference between the annual discount rate and the average annual expected salary growth rate of 0,50%).

In addition to the above-mentioned, the change in the provision structure in specific companies is a consequence of the change in the aliquot part of number of employees in specific companies against the total number of employees in the whole Energoprojekt Group.

The provision projection procedures, considering IAS 19, were performed according to the following steps:

- first, according to employee gender, working experience and years of service in the Company; considering the expected annual fluctuation and mortality rate (estimated annual fluctuation and mortality rate), an estimation was made of the number of employees that will exercise the right to a retirement bonus, as well as the period during which this bonus will be paid out;
- Second, considering provisions of the Collective agreement, the bonus amount was valuated for each year of service indicated on the balance sheet date, and
- Third, the discount factor (discount rate to expected salary growth ratio) was used to determine the present value of the expected retirement bonus outflows.

**The Retirement bonus** is paid pursuant on Article 48 of the Collective agreement. The employer will pay to the employee a retirement bonus in the amount of: 1) employee's triple net earnings of the month that precedes the month of retirement, 2) triple net average earnings in the month that precedes the month of retirement, 3) in the amount prescribed by law; depending upon which amount is most favourable for the employee.

Upon discounting, the following assumptions were considered:

- expected annual growth of earnings in the Company of 6% and
- discount rate of 9%.

Since the annual discount rate is necessary to determine the present value of (undue) retirement bonuses, as well as the average annual growth of salaries in the Company, these values will be specified later in the text.

The rate of 9% was accepted as the annual discount rate. In the paragraph 78, IAS 19 and paragraph BC 33 in the Basis for Conclusions IAS 19, it is explicitly stated that the rate used for discount should be defined according to market yields at the balance sheet date for high yield corporate bonds. In countries where there is no developed market for such bonds, market yields (at the balance sheet date) for government bonds should be used. The value date and deadlines for bonds should be in accordance with the value date and deadlines for liabilities for income after employment.

Since the financial market of Serbia is insufficiently developed, the real annual yield from the purchase of government bonds with the Republic of Serbia as the guarantor should be used as a reference for the determination of the discount rate on the balance sheet date. According to the above, the discount rate was determined according to the annual yield of government bonds, issued on 30.12.2013 by the Public Debt Administration of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Serbia. These bonds were issued with an annual interest rate of 8,89%. Since the maturity of reference securities (371 days) is shorter than the average estimated maturity for income that is the subject of this calculation, in view of requirements from paragraph 81, IAS 19, the discount rate was estimated considering longer maturity.

#### The annual expected wage growth in the Company is planned at a level of 6%.

The annual discount rate and the annual wage growth depend upon the inflation rate. The Memorandum of the National Bank of Serbia on the target inflation rate till 2016, adopted at the meeting of the Executive Board of NBS on 18.10.2013, among other things, determines the target inflation rate for 2014 of 4%, with permissible deviation (positive and negative) of 1,5 percentage points. According to the above and considering the decrease in inflation in 2013 and the expectation that structural reforms and price liberalization will not be performed as indicated in the Memorandum, it would be realistic, for the next-year inflation and within permitted framework foreseen by the Memorandum, to plan the inflation with maximum permissible positive deviation of 1%.

The provision will be estimated according to the planned annual inflation of 5%. It can be concluded that the Company planned a long-term annual wage growth of 1% and the long-term annual real discount rate was planned at 4%.

If the inflation rate would drop in the future, the applied logic would result in the reduction of nominal wages but also of the discount rate (that is defined by the inflation rate) so that the change would to lead to the change in results presented in this document. The methodology used, indicating the long-term 6% and long-term annual discount rate of 9%, assumes an unchanged inflation rate in future. This assumption is requested in the paragraph 75, IAS 19.

- Other long-term provisions in the amount of 392.715 thousand RSD relate to:
- EP Holding in the amount of 260.000 thousand RSD are recorded in the balance sheet on 31.12.2006, pursuant to the decision of the Board of Management of the Company, as possible contract expenses related to the Joint construction agreement Block 26, New Belgrade no. 507, concluded between the consortium "Energoprojekt Napred" and Trinity Capital ltd.

Pursuant to provision of the Joint construction agreement and the Annex no. 1 to this agreement, Trinity Capital ltd. paid the agreed amount and the Company issued a blank bill of exchange with authorization and unlimited validity. This bill of exchange may be submitted for payment based on an effective decision of the authorities confiscating from the Company the underlying property referenced in the contract by fault attributable to the Company, however for reasons which had not been known to Trinity Capital ltd. at the time the contract was signed.

Provisioning was pursuant to IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets", due to the Outcome uncertainty with regard to the application of the legislation that applies to the subject of the Agreement and that may affect the fulfilment of all obligations assumed by the Company as well as due to the issued blank bill of exchange as previously stated.

On 31.12.2013 there is still Outcome uncertainty with regard to the application of the legislation that may affect the fulfilment of all obligations assumed by the Company and possible activation of issued bills of exchange by Trinity Capital ltd. Therefore, the management assesses that conditions for the cancellation of the provision at the balance sheet date have not been met yet;

- EP Niskogradnja in the amount of 97.097 thousand RSD that relate to the obligation of the Company towards the subcontractor based on the project Z-0163 "Navigation Lock", Iraq. The provision amount was determined according to the identical methodology as prescribed by the Government of Iraq, based on which the Company has collected its receivables with respect to the mentioned project;
- EP Entel in the amount of 22.838 thousand RSD refers to provisions based on lawsuits against the Company. Decrease in the amount of 837 thousand RSD was a result of exchange rate gains in 2013. Other long-term provisions are calculated based on the best assessment of the management and are not discounted since the discount impact is not materially significant;
- EP Enjub in the amount of 9.009 thousand RSD refers mostly to provisions based on ongoing lawsuits (the Legal Department has given an assessment on possible unfavourable outcome) and other.
- EP Garant in the amount of 3.771 thousand RSD relate to the risk equalization provisions (decreased by 9.104 thousand RSD in comparison to 2012).

#### 39. LONG-TERM LOANS

Liabilities from long term loans are due in a period longer than one year from the performance date, or balance sheet date, and pertain to the following:

	Annual interest		2013	2012
	rate	Currency	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
<u>Domestic</u>				
Development Fund	4.50%	EUR		148,997
Societe Generale bank	3M Euribor + 5,00%	EUR	8,818	113,719
Alpha bank	3M Euribor + 5,75%	EUR	148,393	110,331
Erste bank	2,50% - 3,50%	EUR		165,030
VTB bank	3M Libor + 3,25%; RKS (11,00%) + 1,20%	EUR, RSD	66,232	15,571
Komercijalna banka	9.00%	RSD	50,001	10,681
Total			273,444	564,329
<u>Foreign</u>				
Other			184,180	378,911
Total			184,180	378,911
Grand total			457,624	943,240

- Long-term domestic loans in the amount of 273.444 thousand RSD relate to EP Energodata in the amount of 148.393 thousand RSD (Alpha bank), EP Visokogradnja in the amount of 76.510 thousand RSD (VTB bank: 59.843 thousand RSD and Komercijalna banka: 16.667 thousand RSD), EP Niskogradnja in the amount of 25.485 thousand RSD (Komercijalna banka: 16.667 thousand RSD and Societe Generale bank: 8.818 thousand RSD), EP Holding in the amount of 16.667 thousand RSD (Komercijana banka) and Energoplast in the amount of 6.389 thousand RSD (VTB bank).
- Long-term loans granted abroad in the amount of 184.180 thousand RSD relate to EP Niskogradnja (liabilities towards associates from former YU republics engaged on the project Hydroelectric power station Banieya II, Guinea: 160.856 thousand RSD. Considering the fact that the succession process of former YU republics is not finished and in view of the principle of prudence, the management of the Company believes that, at this moment, there are no favourable conditions to write off the above mentioned liabilities. The long-term loan in the amount of 23.324 thousand RSD (Caterpillar Chile) for the purchase of equipment was approved in USD according to the annual interest rate of 5,95%).

Data on long-term loans are presented in the Note 47.

#### 40. OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Other long term liabilities include:

	2013	2012
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Finance lease liabilities - long term	219,107	60,783
Other long-term liabilities	615,434	903,216
Total	834,541	963,999

• Finance lease liabilities – long-term in the amount of 219.107 thousand RSD refer mostly to EP Niskogradnja (215.042 thousand RSD).

Detailed information on liabilities based on financial lease in EP Niskogradnja is presented in the following table.

Creditor	Currency	Balance of liabilities in currency	Balance of liabilities In 000 RSD	Repayment and due date	Annual interest rate
Domestic financia	al lease liabi	lities			
S-leasing	EUR	107.810	12.360	Per month 01.12.2015	6m EURIBOR + 4,25%
Sogelease	EUR	1.949.440	223.488	15.11.2016	≈ <b>4</b> ,41%
Tota	l domestic		235.848		
Foreign financial	lease liabilit	ies			
HSBC bank	HIGD	726 400	60.204	Per month	7,000
leasing, Peru	USD	726.400	60.384	01.07.2015	7,00%
Banco	Hab	40.6.020	40, 402	Per month	7.500/
Financiero, Peru	USD	486.030	40.403	16.02.2015	7,50%
Leasing Peru S.A.	USD	642.028	53.371	Per month 15.01.2015 05.05.2016	5,95%
Banco			=	Per month	
Santander, Peru	USD	63.968	5.318	01.08.2014	5,95%
Scotiabank, Peru	USD	1.105.136	91.868	Per month 02.05.2015	6,00%
Tot	al foreign		251.343		
Т	OTAL		487.191		

The following table presents financial lease liabilities in RSD on 31.12.2013, divided to:

- liabilities up to one year (disclosed as short-term liabilities);
- liabilities over one year (disclosed as long-term liabilities).

	in 000 RSD		
Creditor	Long-term liability	Short-term liability	
S-leasing	6.321	6.039	
Sogelease	139.915	83.573	
HSBC bank leasing, Peru	14.979	45.405	
Banco Financiero, Peru	6.010	34.393	
Leasing Peru s.a.	22.764	30.607	
Banco Santander, Peru		5.318	
Scotiabank,Peru	25.052	66.816	
TOTAL	215.042	272.149	

- Other long-term liabilities in the amount of 615.434 thousand RSD refer to the following companies:
- EP Niskogradnja: 462.194 thousand RSD relate to the part of the liability for received advance for the Project Sarani tunnel with due date 01.01.2015 in accordance with adopted work schedule and advance repayment related to the project;
- EP Visokogradnja: 84.903 thousand RSD relate to obligations towards former owners of plots, who have sold the land for the construction of residential and office buildings and where the Company agreed to settle them with the property that will be built in Cara Nikolaja Street. The liability is presented according to the price, designed for future properties;
- EP Oprema: 66.626 thousand RSD relates to the guarantee deposit of the supplier as follows:

Supplier	in 000	in 000 RSD		
Supplier	2013	2012		
Modranska Potrubni		39.369		
Balcken Durr		26.889		
SES – TLMACE		40.217		
NB Celik ltd	13.778	12.618		
Mont R	23.532			
ATB FOD	13.251			
Energotehnika Juzna Backa	1.971			
Feromont Inzenjering	2.682			
ELWO		19.178		
Mikom ltd	11.412	7.576		
Other		39.796		
TOTAL	66.626	185.643		

- Enjub: 1.711 thousand RSD relate to liabilities based on received deposits from tenants of investment properties.

The decrease of other long-term liabilities in the amount of 287.782 thousand RSD in comparison to 2012 is the result of, first of all, decreased long-term liabilities based on guarantee deposits by suppliers to EP Oprema in the amount of 119.017 thousand RSD.

#### 41. SHORT-TERM FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Short-term financial liabilities include:

	2013 (RSD 000)	2012 (RSD 000)
Short term RSD loans - domestic banks	669,498	727,812
Short term loans wih FCY clause -		
domestic banks and other	1,453,737	188,010
Total	2,123,235	915,822
Other short term financial liabilities/current maturities of long		
term loans and other long-term liabilities	1,037,271	1,339,655
Short-term loans abroad and current maturities of long-term loans		
abroad	412,426	494,485
Total	3,572,932	2,749,962

• Short term RSD loans and short term loans with FCY clause from local banks in the amount of 2.123.235 thousand RSD refer to EP Visokogradnja: 1.228.642 thousand RSD, EP Niskogradnja: 709.836 thousand RSD, EP Energodata: 83.071 thousand RSD, EP Hidroinzenjering: 68.786 thousand RSD and Enjub: 32.900 thousand RSD.

- Detailed information on short-term loans related to EP Visokogradnja is presented in the following table.

Bank	Currency	Approval date	Due date	Annual interest rate	Repayment manner	Remaining debt in 000 RSD	Collateral
Societe Generale Bank	EUR	19.02.2011	30.09.2014	3 months Euribor + 4%	lump sum	171.963	Bills of exchange, guarantee by EP Holding, EP Niskogradnja
Societe Generale Bank	EUR	22.12.2011	30.09.2014	3 months Euribor + 4%	lump sum	217.820	Bills of exchange guarantee by EP Holding, EP Niskogradnja
Societe Generale Bank	EUR	26.04.2012	30.09.2014	3 months Euribor + 4%	lump sum	114.642	Bills of exchange, guarantee by EP Holding, EP Niskogradnja
UniCredit Bank	EUR	25.10.2012	31.07.2014	1 month Euribor + 4,70%	lump sum	114.642	Bills of exchange, guarantee by EP Holding, EP Niskogradnja, EP Oprema
UniCredit Bank	EUR	26.04.2012	30.09.2014	1 month Euribor + 4,70%	lump sum	114.642	Bills of exchange, guarantee by EP Holding, EP Niskogradnja, EP Oprema
Alpha Bank	EUR	13.02.2013	13.02.2014	3 month Euribor + 5.95%	lump sum	114.642	Bills of exchange, guarantee by EP Holding, EP Oprema
Hypo Alpe Adria Bank	EUR	05.09- 17.09 16.10- 13.11.2013	09.08.2014	3 months Euribor + 5.30%	lump sum	229.284	Bills of exchange, guarantee by EP Holding, EP Niskogradnja, EP Oprema
Erste Bank	EUR	18.11.2013	13.11.2014	3 months Euribor + 5.95%	Per month (grace period 6 months)	41.007	Bills of exchange, guarantee by EP Holding
Vojvodjanska Banka	RSD	07.06.2013	07.06.2014	1 month BELIBOR + 2%	Per month (grace period 6 months)	110.000	Bills of exchange, guarantee by EP Holding, EP Oprema
TOTAL						1.228.642	

- Detailed information on short-term loans related to EP Niskogradnja is presented in the following table.

		Balance of	Repayment	Balance of		
Bank	Currency	liabilities in	and due	liabilities	Annual interest rate	
		currency	date	in 000 RSD		
Societe Generale	EUR	311.390	Lump sum	35.698	3m EURIBOR +	
Bank	Lok	311.370	30.09.2014	33.070	4,0%	
Societe Generale Bank	EUR	900.000	Lump sum	103.178	3m EURIBOR + 4,0%	
Dalik			30.09.2014		4,0%	
Hypo-Alpe-Adria	EUR	700.000	Lump sum	80.249	3m EURIBOR +	
Bank	Lon	700.000	09.08.2014	00.219	5,3%	
Societe Generale	RSD	260.116.519	Lump sum	260.117	1m BELIBOR +	
Bank-overdraft	RSD	200.110.517	30.09.2014	200.117	1.4%	
VTB Bank	RSD	47.000.000	Lump sum	47.000	Reference interest	
V I D Dank	KSD	47.000.000	16.12.2014	47.000	rate NBS - 0.5%	
Societe Generale	RSD	12.594.000	Lump sum	12.594	No interest	
Bank	KSD	12.394.000	30.09.2014	12.394	No interest	
UniCredit Bank	RSD	171.000.000	Lump sum	171.000	1m BELIBOR +	
Unicituit Dank	KSD	1/1.000.000	31.07.2014	171.000	1.2%	
TOTAL		709.836				

- Detailed information on short-term loans related to EP Hidroinzenjering is presented in the following table.

Bank	Curr	Approval date	Due date	Annual interest rate	Repayme nt manner	Remaining debt in 000 RSD	Collateral
Societe Generale Bank	EUR	26.07.2013	26.07.2014	3M EUR + 4,00%	On maturity	34.393	Guarantee by EP Holding/ EP Viskogradnja/ EP Niskogradnja
Hypo Alpe Adria Bank	EUR	03.09.2013	09.08.2014	3M EUR + 5,30%	On maturity	34.393	Guarantee by EP Holding
TOTAL						68.786	

- Detailed information on short-term loans related to EP Energodata is presented in the following table.

Bank	Curre	Approval date	Due date	Annual interest rate	Repayment manner	Remainin g debt in 000 RSD	Collateral
Alpha bank	EUR	18.03.2013	18.09.2014	2.50%	Per month (grace period 5 months)	55.557	Guarantee by EP Holding/ EP Oprema
Alpha bank	EUR	16.09.2013 15.10.2013 29.10.2013 17.12.2013	16.09.2014 15.10.2014 29.10.2014 17.12.2014	3M EUR + 5.95%	Within 12 months from the Within 12 months of disbursement of the loan (no repayment plan)	27.514	Guarantee by EP Holding/ EP Oprema
TOTAL						83.071	

- Short term loans with a FCY clause from local banks related to Enjub in the amount of 32.900 thousand RSD refer to the loan from the Kulina ltd.. (50% of the liability amount).
- Other short-term liabilities and current maturities of long-term loans from local banks in the amount of 1.037.271 thousand RSD relate mostly to the following:
- -EP Niskogradnja: 441.124 thousand RSD (current maturities of long-term loans: 168.975 thousand RSD and current maturities of financial lease liabilities: 272.149 thousand RSD);
- -EP Visokogradnja: 242.368 thousand RSD (current maturities of long-term loans: 242.311 thousand RSD and other: 57 thousand RSD);
- EP Holding: 229.798 thousand RSD (current maturities of long-term loans: 229.538 thousand RSD and Visa account liabilities: 260 thousand RSD);
- -EP Energodata: 65.732 thousand RSD (current maturities of long-term loans: 65.002 thousand RSD and current maturities of financial lease liabilities: 730 thousand RSD); and other companies in the Energoprojekt Group in the amount of 58.249 thousand RSD.
- Liabilities related to short-term loans and current maturities of long-term loans in other countries in the amount of 412.426 thousand RSD relate to:
- EP Niskogradnja in the amount of 401.756 thousand RSD (liabilities related to short-term loans in other countries: 398.318 thousand RSD and current maturities of long-term loans in other countries: 3.438 thousand RSD); and
- EP Visokogradnja in the amount of 10.670 thousand RSD (liabilities related to short-term loans in other countries).

#### 42. LIABILITIES FROM OPERATIONS

Liabilities from business operations include:

	2013	2012
<u>Liabilities from business operations</u>	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Received advances, short-term deposits and caution money	3,023,719	2,944,597
Domestic suppliers	963,154	854,003
Foreign suppliers	2,037,856	2,036,149
Other liabilities from business operations	8,113	8,211
Total	6,032,842	5,842,960
Liabilities from specific operations	278,134	300,879
Total	6,310,976	6,143,839

- Received advance payments in the amount of 3.023.719 thousand RSD relate mostly to the following companies in the Energoprojekt Group:
- EP Visokogradnja, the amount of 1.086.386 thousand RSD relates mostly to received advance payments from investors related to the following projects: Z-088 Rostov: 537.873 thousand RSD; Z-089 Aktau hospital: 68.125 thousand RSD; Z-068 Aktau hotel: 60.382 thousand RSD; Z-091 Astrahan: 37.127 thousand RSD, Z-074 Sarijagas winery: 25.920 thousand RSD; Z-087 Aktau restaurant and night club: 14.070 thousand RSD; and received advance payments by Energoprojekt Ghana Ltd: 301.752 thousand RSD;
- EP Niskogradnja, the amount of 1.009.090 thousand RSD refers mostly to received advance payments related to the following projects abroad: Z-023 Pericos, Peru: 390.058 thousand RSD; Z-019 Cochabamba, Chota: 115.001 thousand RSD; Z-028 Lugoba, Uganda: 74.807 thousand RSD; Z-029 Mutundwe, Uganda: 73.079 thousand RSD; Z-026 Jinja road, Uganda: 58.462 thousand RSD; and the following projects in the country: Sarani tunnel: 272.548 thousand RSD; Lot 1.1. Novi Sad: 20.760 thousand RSD and the Tisa project: 2.419 thousand RSD;
- EP Oprema, the amount of 667.723 thousand RSD relates, first of all, to received payments from investors related to the projects RTB Bor and the Thermal Power Plant TE Kostolac;
- EP Hidroinzenjering in the amount of 133.961 thousand RSD, foreign branch Zambia Engineering and Contracting Company Limited, Zambia: 70.565 thousand RSD, EP Industrija: 21.142 thousand RSD, and other companies in the amount of 34.852 thousand RSD.
- Liabilities to domestic suppliers, the amount of 963.154 thousand RSD mostly relates to the following: EP Niskogradnja: 393.106 thousand RSD; EP Oprema: 303.210 thousand RSD; EP Visokogradnja: 183.261 thousand RSD; EP Energodata: 23.651 thousand RSD; EP Holding: 12.949 thousand RSD and other companies in the amount of 46.977 thousand RSD.

The most important liabilities of EP Niskogradnja to domestic suppliers, according to the balance sheet date are:

- OMV Serbia: 62.229 thousand RSD;
- Evrogradnja: 46.755 thousand RSD;
- Atlas Copco: 34.134 thousand RSD;
- Hidrogradjevinar: 26.276 thousand RSD;
- Erozija plc, Valjevo: 21.453 thousand RSD;
- Dunav grupa agregati plc: 16.755 thousand RSD; and other.

The most important liabilities of EP Oprema to domestic suppliers are as follows:

- Mont-R: 89.209 thousand RSD;
- Minel Kotlogradnja: 33.965 thousand RSD;
- ATB Fod ltd: 29.317 thousand RSD;
- Energomontaza: 27.854 thousand RSD,
- Feromont Inzenjering: 24.798 thousand RSD,
- Energotehnika Juzna Backa: 18.134 thousand RSD;
- Elektrovat ltd: 17.167 thousand RSD; and other.
- Liabilities to foreign suppliers in the amount of 2.037.856 thousand RSD relate mostly to the following: EP Niskogradnja: 525.209 thousand RSD (Peru, Uganda and Kazakhstan); EP Visokogradnja: 514.610 thousand RSD; EP Entel: 496.897 thousand RSD; EP Oprema: 426.398 thousand RSD; Energoplast: 43.595 thousand RSD and other companies in the amount of 31.147 thousand RSD.

Liabilities to suppliers abroad related to EP Niskogradnja are as follows:

- Shell ltd., Uganda: 69.687 thousand RSD;
- Consorcio Constructer, Peru: 52.094 thousand RSD;
- Orbenor S.A.C, Peru: 49.189 thousand RSD;
- Lual Contratistas S.A.C., Peru: 25.501 thousand RSD;
- Corporacion de Infrastructura S.A.C., Peru: 24.310 thousand RSD;
- Termocotank s.a., Uganda: 23.259 thousand RSD;
- Repsol YPF Marketing, Peru: 22.849 thousand RSD; and other.
- Other liabilities in the amount of 8.113 thousand RSD relate mostly to: EP Garant: 3.574 thousand RSD (liabilities for insurance premiums and reinsurance, etc.) and EP Niskogradnja: 3.469 thousand RSD.
- Liabilities from specific operations in the amount of 278.134 thousand RSD relate mostly to EP Visokogradnja: 183.015 thousand RSD (obligations to GP "Rad" based on works in Iraq ongoing lawsuit) and EP Entel: 95.071 thousand RSD (obligation to partners in accordance with the contract for Phase VI and Phase VII in Qatar).

#### 43. OTHER SHORT TERM LIABILITIES

	2013	2012
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Salaries and emoluments	1,174,415	1,015,373
Dividends	141,401	57,381
Other liabilities	84,258	62,183
Total	1,400,074	1,134,937

• Salaries and emoluments in the amount of 1.174.415 thousand RSD relate mostly to EP Visokogradnja in the amount of 439.233 thousand RSD (liabilities /net, taxes and contributions, liabilities to Chambers/ for November and December salaries, paid in January and February 2014, part of outstanding salaries abroad and allowances for 2013), EP Entel: 365.504 thousand RSD, EP

Niskogradnja: 151.606 thousand RSD, EP Hidroinzenjering: 88.485 thousand RSD, EP Oprema: 28.487 thousand RSD and other.

The increase in liabilities for salaries and emoluments in comparison to 2012, relates mostly to EP Visokogradnja, since, in 2013, salaries for two months and 2013 allowances have not been paid.

• **Dividends** in the amount of 141.401 thousand RSD relate mostly to Energoplast in the amount of 112.000 thousand RSD, Enjub: 15.222 thousand RSD (50% liabilities to Kulina ltd.) and EP Holding: 7.511 thousand RSD; 6.668 thousand RSD relate to other companies in the Energoprojekt Group.

Increase in dividends is a result of, first of all, increase in respective liabilities related to Enegoplast (in 2012: 9.139 thousand RSD).

• Other liabilities in the amount of 84.258 thousand RSD, relate to interest, employees, members of the management, contract fees for natural persons and other liabilities. Other liabilities relate mostly to EP Visokogradnja in the amount of 27.287 thousand RSD (interests, employees, etc) and Enjub: 15.621 thousand RSD (mostly VAT-related interests from previous years according to the decision reached by the Tax Administration: 9.447 thousand RSD and loans from Kulina ltd: 4.340 thousand RSD; 41.350 thousand RSD relate to other companies in the Energoprojekt Group.

#### 44. VAT AND OTHER PUBLIC DUTIES AND ACCRUALS

Total	959,481	702,413
Accruals	609,866	400,905
VAT and other public liabilities	349,615	301,508
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
	2013	2012

- VAT and other public liabilities in the amount of 349.615 thousand RSD relate mostly to:
- EP Visokogradnja in the amount of 267.900 thousand RSD relate mostly to liabilities in other countries, first of all, to VAT-related liabilities for the received advance payment for the project Z-088 Hotel Hyatt in Rostov: 100.411 thousand RSD and income tax-related liabilities in other countries: 58.285 thousand RSD;
- EP Niskogradnja: 45.773 thousand RSD relate mostly to VAT-related liabilities in Peru (IGV): 32.393 thousand RSD and domestic VAT-related liabilities: 4.072 thousand RSD, which was settled timely, at the beginning of 2014; and
- EP Holding: 6.789 thousand RSD relate mostly to the VAT-related liability based on the difference between the calculated tax and the previous tax obligation that was settled timely, at the beginning of 2014 in the amount of 5.887 thousand RSD; and other companies in the amount of 29.153 thousand RSD.
- Accruals, in the amount of 609.866 thousand RSD, predominantly include to the following companies in the Energoprojekt Group:

- EP Garant: 245.852 thousand RSD. This amount relates to transferable non-life insurance premiums, coinsurance premiums, liability provisions and other accruals;
- EP Niskogradnja: 181.372 thousand RSD. This amount refers to accrued expenses related to domestic and foreign projects (Peru and Uganda): 165.635 thousand RSD and VAT liabilities: 15.737 thousand RSD;
- EP Oprema: 126.121 thousand RSD. This amount relates to collected guarantees for Elwo: 91.805 thousand RSD, VAT accruals: 24.464 thousand RSD and accrued expenses: 9.852 thousand RSD; and
- EP Visokogradnja: 55.034 thousand RSD. This amount refers, first of all, to calculated future expenses in the amount of 47.661 thousand RSD, related to the Project Z-087 Aktau Restaurant and Night Club (investor included some works that will be performed in 2014, in the progress certificate) and VAT accruals: 5.033 thousand RSD; and other companies in the amount of 1.487 thousand RSD.

#### 45. COMMITMENT AND CONTINGENCIES

There is a number of ongoing lawsuits against members of Energoprojekt Group in the country.

The following table contains a list of the most important lawsuits.

No.	Plaintiff	Respondent	Legal grounds	Value	Competent court	Expected date of closure	Expected outcome
1.	Aleksandar Vasojević	EP Holding	Annulment of resolutions from the XXXVII EGM		Commercial Court of Belgrade	2014	Unfounded
2.	New company	EP Holding and GP Napred	Establishment of ownership rights		Commercial Court of Belgrade	2014	Outcome uncertain, suspended proceedings
3.	EP Holding	Stari grad municipality	Ownership claim		First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Founded
4.	EP Holding	Ministry of Finance – Tax Administration	Prepaid tax refund	26.959.260,00 RSD	Constitutional Court		Founded
5.	Milan Raonić	EP Holding	Copyright claim	7.000.000,00 RSD	Higher Court of Belgrade	2014	Partially Founded
6.	Association of Small Shareholders, Association of Pensioners, Jovan Korolija and Ivan Petrović	EP Holding	Annulment of resolutions from the XXXVII EGM		Commercial Court of Belgrade	2014	Unfounded
7.	Radomir Banjac	EP Holding	Naknada štete	4.400.000,00 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2015	Unfounded
8.	Sreta Ivanisevic	EP Holding	Compensation for expropriated property (Bezanija)		First Primary Court of Belgrade	Outcome uncertain	Outcome uncertain
9.	Vladan and Tomislav Krdzic	EP Holding	Damage claim (free shares not allotted to the plaintiffs)	444.000,00 RSD	Commercial Court of Belgrade	2014	Unfounded
10.	Serbian government	EP Holding	Establishment of apartment ownership		Commercial Court of Belgrade	2014	Founded
11.	Ivana Pekovic	EP Holding	Establishment of ownership rights		First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Founded
12.	Rajko Ljubojevic	EP Holding	Expropriation		First Primary Court of Belgrade	2015	Outcome uncertain
13.	EP Holding	Zekstra grupa ltd.	Damage claim (roof repairs at G. Delceva 38)	7.032,68 EUR	Commercial Court of Belgrade	2014	Founded

No.	Plaintiff	Respondent	Legal grounds	Value	Competent court	Expected date of closure	Expected outcome
14.	EP Holding	Serbian government, EPS power co, Epsturs d.o.o and Montenegro government	Establishment of ideal share of ownership of Hotel Park in Budva		Primary Court of Herceg Novi	Outcome uncertain	Founded
15.	EP Holding	Ivan Music	Damage claim (roof repairs at G. Delceva 38)	250,61 EUR	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Founded
16.	EP Holding	City of Belgrade, Land Development Agency, Serbia	Debt (Arena)	208.000.245,40 RSD	Commercial Court of Belgrade	2014	Founded
17.	Marko Martinoli	EP Holding and EP Niskogradnja	Share squeeze-out	2.163.932,00 RSD	Commercial Court of Belgrade	2014	Outcome uncertain
18.	EP Visokogradnja	Kosmaj mermer	Establishment of separate claim	400.000,00 RSD incl. interest as of 29/01/1998	ССВ	2014	Outcome uncertain. suspended proceedings
19.	Kosmaj mermer	EP Visokogradnja	Establishment of unfoundedness of separate claim		ССВ	2014	Outcome uncertain. Depends on pending lawsuit
20.	EP Visokogradnja	FMPE Bačka Topola in bankruptcy	Claim assessment in bankruptcy proceedings	3.511.710,47 RSD	CC Subotica	Ended	Settlement through bankruptcy proceedings unlikely
21.	Vasilev Grozda	EP Visokogradnja	Performance and damage claim	900.000,00 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Legal suit dismissed by first instance court
22.	EP Visokogradnja Vesna Perincic	Vesna Perincic EP Visokogradnja	Debt claim	88.500,00 RSD from the claim and 250.000,00 RSD from the counterclaim	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Both lawsuit and countersuit dismissed by first instance court
23.	EP Visokogradnja	Promex TV Zvornik	Debt claim	667.104,25 RSD	ССВ	2014	Legal suit upheld by first instance court
24.	EP Visokogradnja	GIK Banat	Debt claim	4.172.333,47 RSD	CC Zrenjanin		Claim recognized in bankruptcy

No.	Plaintiff	Respondent	Legal grounds	Value	Competent court	Expected date of closure	Expected outcome
25.	EP Visokogradnja	SZR. CA ART	Debt claim	212.457,60 RSD	CC Novi Sad	2014	Founded
26.	Reb Darko	EP Visokogradnja	Debt claim	64.740,01 EUR	I osnovnisud	2014	Legal suit dismissed by first instance court
27.	EP Visokogradnja	LHR	Debt claim	580.000,00 RSD	ССВ	2014	Founded
28.	Stamenović Božidar	EP Visokogradnja	Unfounded acquisition	487.179,65 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Legal suit dismissed by first instance court
29.	EP Visokogradnja	Trudbenik gradnja	Claim recognized in bankruptcy proceedings	2.767.501,76 RSD	ССВ		Settlement uncertain
30.	EP Visokogradnja	Herceg Novi municipality	Debt claim	42.000,00 EUR	PS Podgorica	2014	Returned to first instance procedure after review of the respondent
31.	Bomaran ltd.	EP Visokogradnja	Debt claim	1.440.900,00 RSD	ССВ	2014	Legal suit upheld by first instance court
32.	Gajic Slobodan	EP Visokogradnja	Damage claim	450.000,00 RSD	Primary Court of Sremska Mitrovica	2012	Legal suit partly upheld by first instance court up to the sum of 240.000,00 RSD,
33.	EP Visokogradnja	Lipa Papir	Debt	2.142.004,69 RSD	ССВ		Respondent's accounts are blocked, settlement is unlikely
34.	Đorđe Mikša	EP Visokogradnja	Contractual penalty	512.000,00 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Outcome uncertain
35.	Jagoda Mikša	EP Visokogradnja	Contractual penalty	504.000,00 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Legal suit upheld by first instance court
36.	Slađan Pavlović	EP Visokogradnja	Damage claim	1.700.000,00 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Partially Founded
37.	EP Visokogradnja	Cvitan Dragan	Debt	212.067,77 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Founded
38.	Natasa Milojevic	EP Visokogradnja	Establishment of ownership rights	100.000,00 RSD	First Primary Court	2014	Outcome uncertain
39.	EP Visokogradnja	Beton gradnja ltd.	Debt	271.813,90 RSD	ССВ	2014	Founded

No.	Plaintiff	Respondent	Legal grounds	Value	Competent court	Expected date of closure	Expected outcome
40.	EP Visokogradnja	Alumaks sitemi ltd.	Damage claim (block 29)	31.605.600,00 RSD	ССВ	2014	Legal suit dismissed by first instance court
41.	EP Visokogradnja	Veso Romic	Unfounded acquisition of wealth	35.301.780,00 RSD	ССВ	2014	Founded
42.	EP Visokogradnja	Beocvor	Debt (Prokop)	290.385.390,00 RSD			Founded
43.	EP Visokogradnja	Jugobanka a.d. in bankruptcy	Claim registration	5.000.000,00 USD	ССВ		Founded
44.	EP Visokogradnja	Beobanka a.d. in bankruptcy	Claim registration	1.031.053,82 USD	ССВ		Founded
45.	EP Visokogradnja	Banex trade in bankruptcy	Debt 800.203,44 GBP collected 8.478.580,00 RSD		ССВ		Founded
46.	EP Visokogradnja	Belim plc.	Debt under settlement agreement	612.000,00 USD	ССВ		Founded
47.	EP Visokogradnja	Astra banka plc in bankruptcy	Claim registration	396.944,99 USD	ССВ		Founded
48.	EP Visokogradnja	City of Belgrade, Land Development Agency, Serbia	Debt (Arena)	17.549.287,81 USD	ССВ		Founded
49.	EP Visokogradnja	JP Zeleznice, Beocvor	Debt (Prokop)	407.301.020,00 RSD	ССВ		Founded
50.	GP Rad in bankruptcy	EP Visokogradnja, EP Niskogradnja, EP Oprema and EP Promet	Debt, works in Iraq	2.250.188,60 USD	ССВ		Legal suit upheld by first instance court
51.	Astra banka plc in bankruptcy	EP Visokogradnja	Loan agreements	40.000.000,00 RSD	ССВ		Unfounded
52.	Bozo Tomasevic	EP Visokogradnja	Annulment of employment contract termination	140.000,00 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Unfounded
53.	Aleksandar Petrovic	EP Visokogradnja	Contract termination and damage claim	3.500.000,00 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Partially founded
54.	Sava Krajinovic	EP Visokogradnja	Unfounded acquisition of wealth	269.000,00 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Unfounded

No.	Plaintiff	Respondent	Legal grounds	Value	Competent court	Expected date of closure	Expected outcome
55.	Ljiljana Damyano	EP Visokogradnja	Performance and damage claim	350.000,00 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Unfounded
56.	Tubic Aleksandra	EP Visokogradnja	Damage claim	300.000,00 EUR	Primary Court of Herceg Novi	2014	Unfounded, audit submitted by the plaintiffs
57.	SIEN ltd	EP Visokogradnja	Debt, SMIP	438.530,00 RSD	ССВ		Partially founded
58.	Residential building, B.M.Pupina 10e	EP Visokogradnja	Unfounded acquisition of wealth	2.000.000,00 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade		Unsubstantiated, proceedings suspended
59.	Kombit	EP Visokogradnja	Debt (Prokop)	1.269.860,00 RSD	ССВ		Partially founded
60.	Milorad Vasic	EP Visokogradnja	Damage claim (block 12)	31.235.250,00 RSD	Higher Court of Belgrade	2014	Partially founded
61.	EP Visokogradnja	Sinisa i Dragan Romic	Contesting of share transfer agreement		Commercial Court of Belgrade	2015	Founded
62.	Kojic Milan	EP Visokogradnja	Debt-salaries	1.130,00 EUR	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Unfounded
63.	EP Visokogradnja plc	Farmakom MB d.o.o	Debt	1.340.520,00 RSD	Commercial Court of Valjevo	2015	Founded
64.	EP Visokogradnja plc	LP Gas d.o.o.	Debt	1.644.012,60 RSD	Commercial Court of Belgrade	2015	Founded
65.	Drago Stupar and others	EP Visokogradnja	Establishment of land ownership rights		Primary Court of Herceg Novi	2014	Founded
66.	Dusan Petrovic and others	EP Visokogradnja	Share appraisal		Commercial Court of Belgrade	2014	Unfounded
67.	Sasa Boskovic	EP Visokogradnja	Share appraisal		Commercial Court of Belgrade	2014	Unfounded

No.	Plaintiff	Respondent	Legal grounds	Value	Competent court	Expected date of closure	Expected outcome
68.	EP Visokogradnja	"Izolacija" plc	Claim registration	1.235.111,46 RSD	Commercial Court of Belgrade	2014	Founded
69.	Shpolskiy Leonid	EP Visokogradnja	Damage claim – water leaking into apartment		Primary Court of Herceg Novi	2014	Unfounded
70.	Vladimir Markovic	EP Urbanizam i arhitektura	Foreign currency salary	10.147,80 USD	Higher Court of Belgrade	Outcome uncertain	Legal suit upheld by first instance court
71.	Branko Lakcević, Vladimir Peric, Danica Pantic, Ivan Pantic	EP Urbanizam i arhitektura	Foreign currency salary	87.678,09 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	Outcome uncertain	Founded, expired in our view
72.	Milan Raonic	EP Urbanizam i arhitektura	Annual vacation benefits and salary differences	322.688,89 RSD	Court of Appeals in Belgrade	Outcome uncertain	Outcome uncertain, legal suit dismissed by first instance court
73.	Novica Veljkovic	EP Urbanizam i arhitektura	Annulment of Annex III of employment contract	88.426,53 RSD incl. accrued interest	Court of Appeals in Belgrade	Outcome uncertain	Outcome uncertain
74.	Novica Veljkovic	EP Urbanizam i arhitektura	Annulment of Annex IV of employment contract	17.000,00 RSD	First Primary Court	Outcome uncertain	Part of the claim was effectively dismissed by court, the rest is pending
75.	Miroslav Stefanovic	EP Urbanizam i arhitektura	Salary differences	33.995,00 RSD	First Primary Court	Outcome uncertain	Part of the court ruling upheld, while the part concerning interest was returned for repeat proceedings
76.	EP Urbanizam i arhitektura	Miodrag Cvijic	Debt	1.523.072,42 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	Outcome uncertain	Founded, execution proceedings in progress
77.	Tamara Vukadinovic	EP Urbanizam i arhitektura	Annulment of employment contract termination	50.000,00 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	Outcome uncertain	Outcome uncertain

No.	Plaintiff	Respondent	Legal grounds	Value	Competent court	Expected date of closure	Expected outcome
78.	Jelena Davidovic	EP Urbanizam i arhitektura	Annulment of employment contract termination	87.666,66 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	Outcome uncertain	Outcome uncertain
79.	Katarina Cvejic	EP Urbanizam i arhitektura	Payment of the fee according to the temporary service contract		First Primary Court of Belgrade	Outcome uncertain	Unfounded
80.	EP Urbanizam i arhitektura	Herceg Novi municipality, Montenegro	Invoices	11.090,00 EUR	Commercial Court of Podgorica	Outcome uncertain	Founded
81.	EP Oprema	DGP Zlatibor	Fee for work performed	42.000.000,00 RSD	CC Belgrade	Ended	Founded, settlement difficult, debtor has filed for bankruptcy
82.	EP Oprema	Graditelj Leskovac	Contracted services	71.129.042,82 RSD	CC Leskovac	Ended	Founded, settlement difficult, debtor has filed for bankruptcy
83.	EP Oprema i EP Holding	Medvedja municipality	Refund of given	120.000.000,00 RSD	CC Leskovac	First instance court procedure	Founded
84.	EP Oprema	Serbian Clinical Centre	Debt for works	255.544,13 EUR	CC Belgrade	2014	Founded. Hearing completed, court ruling is pending Main hearing reopened by court decision; lawsuit in progress
85.	EP Oprema	Serbian Clinical Centre	Damage claim	1.559,000,00 EUR	Commercial Court of Belgrade	2014	Founded, first instance proceedings are in progress
86.	EP Oprema	Nemanja Ivović	Unfounded acquisition	64.600,50 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Founded Court expected to schedule a hearing
87.	Zastava Automobili	EP Oprema	Fulfillment of obligations		CC Kragujevac	2014	Unsubstantiated Second instance decision is pending

No.	Plaintiff	Respondent	Legal grounds	Value	Competent court	Expected date of closure	Expected outcome
88.	Branka Mihajlovic	EP Oprema and JP Elektromreže	Damage claim	200.000,00 RSD	Primary Court in Leskovac	2014	Founded, expert's opinion accepted. Final verdict in favour of the plaintiff
89.	Vodovod Leskovac	EP Oprema	Contract termination	92.000.000,00 RSD	CC Leskovac	2014	Partially founded
90.	EP Oprema	Beogradska arena	Damage claim	4.817.705,00 RSD	CC Belgrade	2014	Founded
91.	Tekic Sinisa	EP Oprema	Damage claim	160.254,00 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Unfounded
92.	Stanojkovic Milorad	EP Oprema i JP Elektromreže	Damage claim	10.000,00 RSD	Primary Court of Vranje	2014	Partly founded First instance proceedings are in progress
93.	Marinković Staniša	EP Oprema -umešač	Damage claim	304.000,00 RSD	Primary Court of Vranje	2014	Partly founded First instance proceedings are in progress
94.	Stanojlovic Cedomir	EP Oprema- intervener	Damage claim	261.000,00 RSD	Primary Court of Vranje	2014	Partially founded First instance proceedings are in progress
95.	Ristic Cedomir	EP Oprema- intervener	Damage claim	63.000,00 RSD	Primary Court of Vranje	2014	Partly founded First instance proceedings are in progress
96.	Milan Ilic and Nenad Babic	EP Oprema	Workplace injury	4.200.000,00 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Partly founded First instance ruling in favour of EPO – plaintiffs dismissed; plaintiffs appealed; First instance ruling partly overturned, case returned for repeat proceedings.

No.	Plaintiff	Respondent	Legal grounds	Value	Competent court	Expected date of closure	Expected outcome
97.	Milan Cvetkovic	EP Oprema JP Elektromreže Srbije	Damage claim	1.328.270,00 RSD	Primary Court	2015	Partially founded
98.	Novica Cirkovic	EP Oprema JP Elektromreže Srbije	Damage claim	100.000,00 RSD	Primary Court	2015	Partially founded
99.	Vladan Stankovic	EP Oprema	Damage claim		Primary Court	Primary Court	Partially founded
100.	Dunav Osiguranje	EP Niskogradnja	Recourse claim	278.230,00 RSD	Commercial Court of Belgrade	2014	Valid claim
101.	Pension and Disability Insurance Fund Belgrade branch	EP Niskogradnja	Recourse claim	419.600,10 RSD	Commercial Court of Belgrade	Outcome uncertain, u prekidu do okončanja kriv. postupka	Outcome uncertain
102.	National Health Insurance Fund Belgrade	EP Niskogradnja	Recourse claim	468.345,00 RSD	Commercial Court of Appeals in Belgrade	Outcome uncertain	Outcome uncertain, Legal suit upheld by first instance court
103.	Dunav osiguranje	EP Niskogradnja	Recourse claim for indemnity	2.500.000,00 RSD	Commercial Court of Belgrade	2014	Founded
104.	Aleksandar Babic and others	EP Niskogradnja	Bonus payout	40.906,00 EUR	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Unfounded
105.	Gordana i Veselin Medenica	EP Niskogradnja	Damage claim – workplace injury	3.200.000,00 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Outcome uncertain
106.	Milko Tadic	EP Niskogradnja	Annulment of employment contract termination		First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Unfounded
107.	Bosna putevi Sarajevo	EP Niskogradnja	Debt, trip to Yemen	17.604.299,00 USD	Commercial Court of Belgrade	Outcome uncertain	Unfounded
108.	Vladimir Marinkovic	EP Niskogradnja	Overtime work, Peru	5.552,84 USD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Unfounded
109.	Danica Mutapovic	EP Niskogradnja	Bonuses, Peru	11.416,43 USD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Unfounded

No.	Plaintiff	Respondent	Legal grounds	Value	Competent court	Expected date of closure	Expected outcome
110.	Dragan Neskovic and others	EP Niskogradnja	Bonuses, Peru	62.574,37 USD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Unfounded
111.	Intermost ltd in bankruptcy	EP Niskogradnja	Payment for materials (Novi Sad)	189.827.985,00 RSD	Commercial Court of Belgrade	2014	Outcome uncertain
112.	EP Niskogradnja	Media Max doo	Debt	456.541,00 RSD	Commercial Court of Belgrade	2014	Founded
113.	EP Niskogradnja	Intermost ltd. in bankruptcy	Debt (Novi Sad)	378.685.160,00 RSD	Commercial Court of Belgrade	2014	Founded
114.	EP Niskogradnja	UniCredit bank plc. Mostar	Advance payment bond	7.000.000,00 KM	Općinski sud Sarajevo	Outcome uncertain	Founded
115.	EP Niskogradnja	UniCredit bank plc. Mostar	Contract performance bond	3.500.000,00 KM	Municipal Court of Sarajevo	Outcome uncertain	Founded
116.	EP Niskogradnja	UniCredit bank pkc. Mostar	Advance payment bond	4.000.000,00 KM	Municipal Court of Sarajevo	Outcome uncertain	Founded
117.	EP Niskogradnja	JIK Banka plc. in bankruptcy	Claim registration	218.000,00 USD	Commercial Court of Belgrade	Outcome uncertain	Founded
118.	EP Niskogradnja	Jugobanka plc. New York office	Claim registration	455.877,88 USD 12.060.320,00 RSD	Commercial Court of Belgrade	Outcome uncertain	Founded
119.	EP Niskogradnja	Beogradska banka plc. in bankruptcy	Claim registration	4.546,10 USD 16.278.517,00 RSD	Commercial Court of Belgrade	Outcome uncertain	Founded
120.	Simic Ljubisa	JP Putevi Srbije and EP Niskogradnja	Damage claim	4.598,80 EUR	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2015	Unsubstantiated lawsuit against EP Niskogradnja
121.	Mladen Perisic	EP Niskogradnja	Appraisal of ordinary share value		Commercial Court of Belgrade	2015	Unfounded
122.	EGP Investments and others	EP Niskogradnja	Appraisal of ordinary share value		Commercial Court of Belgrade	2015	Unfounded

No.	Plaintiff	Respondent	Legal grounds	Value	Competent court	Expected date of closure	Expected outcome
123.	UTMA Komerc ltd.	EP Niskogradnja	Appraisal of ordinary share value		Commercial Court of Belgrade	2015	Unfounded
124.	Dragan Tomic	EP Niskogradnja	Appraisal of ordinary share value		Commercial Court of Belgrade	2015	Unfounded
125.	Dragomir Ostojic	EP Niskogradnja	Appraisal of ordinary share value		Commercial Court of Belgrade	2015	Unfounded
126.	Igor and Sasa Sebic	EP Niskogradnja	Appraisal of ordinary share value		Commercial Court of Belgrade	2015	Unfounded
127.	Sasa Boskovic	EP Niskogradnja	Appraisal of ordinary share value		Commercial Court of Belgrade	2015	Unfounded
128.	Minel Dinamo ltd.	EP Niskogradnja	Debt	146.800,00 RSD	Commercial Court	2015	Outcome uncertain
129.	Milanka Bacic	EP Industrija	Annulment of allotment resolution for solidarity apartments		First Primary Court of Belgrade, 9-P1-4419/10	2014	Outcome uncertain
130.	Milanka Bančić	EP Industrija	Purchase of solidarity apartment-out of court		First Primary Court of Belgrade,8-R1-948/10	2014	Outcome uncertain
131.	Marko Martinoli	EP Industrija	Annulment of GM resolution		Commercial Court of Belgrade, 29-P- 5056/2012	2014	Outcome uncertain
132.	EP Industrija	Jugoremedija plc in bankruptcy	Bankruptcy proceedings-claim registration and claim assessment	321.416,18 EUR reported claim amount	Commercial Court of Zrenjanin, St-300/2012		Outcome uncertain
133.	Marko Martinoli	EP Entel	Annulment of a separate finance statement		Commercial Court	Outcome uncertain	Outcome uncertain

No.	Plaintiff	Respondent	Legal grounds	Value	Competent court	Expected date of closure	Expected outcome
134.	EP Energodata	"Sipad komerc" in bankruptcy	Non payment of completed	258.586,20 + interest	Commercial Court	Execution decision obtained, respondent has filed for bankruptcy	Settlement amount is uncertain
135.	EP Hidroinzenjering	COKA MUNICIPALITY (Investor) Capital Investments Fund of Vojvodina Province (financier)	Unsettled debt claim	2.384.304,00 RSD and 45.912,00 RSD	Commercial Court of Novi Sad	First instance ruling by end 2014	Outcome uncertain
136.	Counterlawsuit by Coka municipality	Counter respondent EP- Hidroinženjering	Contract termination due to default		Commercial Court of Novi Sad	First instance ruling by end 2014	Outcome uncertain
137.	S.Stojic	EP Hidroinzenjering	Unpaid salaries claim for services abroad	6.466,00 USD (482.865,00 RSD)	First Primary Court of Belgrade	Pending appeal by plaintiff S.Stojic, end of 2014	Favourable
138.	M. Djordjevic	EP-Hidroinzenjering	Annulment of employment contract annex stipulating minimum salary	Claim does not specify cash amount	First Primary Court of Belgrade	First instance ruling in our favour. Appeal filed. End of 2014	Favourable
139.	P. Stanisic and J. Blagojevic	EP Hidroinzenjering	Annulment of Housing Committee resolution	Not a pecuniary claim	First Primary Court of Belgrade	First instance ruling by end 2014	Outcome uncertain
140.	M. Bojic	EP Hidroinzenjering	Unpaid salaries and food allowance claim for services abroad	8.340,00 USD (622.811,00 RSD)	First Primary Court of Belgrade	First instance ruling in our favour, appeal filed. End of 2014	Outcome uncertain
141.	Lj. Selenic	EP Hidroinzenjering kao drugotuženi	Damage claim for objects damaged during removal from premises	Principal debt 950.000,00 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	First instance ruling by end 2014	Favourable
142.	S.Ilic	EP Hidroinzenjering	Unpaid salaries claim for overtime work	Principal debt 950.000,00 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	First instance ruling by end 2014	Favourable

#### 46. OFF-BALANCE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The Group's off-balance assets and liabilities totalling 14.660.709 thousand RSD refer to:

- guarantees issued and received (tender guarantees, advances, performance bonds, guarantee deposit, etc.), letter of credits and bills of exchange in the amount of 13.078.864 thousand RSD;
- land use rights in the amount of 1.129.795 thousand RSD; and
- Other in the amount of 452,050 thousand RSD.

## 47. MORTGAGES REGISTERED IN FAVOR OR AGAINST COMPANIES FROM THE ENERGOPROJEKT GROUP

#### • Mortgage registered against Energoprojekt

The subsidiary "Energoprojekt Entel" LLC Doha, Qatar reserves the disposal and usufruct right with regard to the property of total area of 4.488 m2, located on *cadastral parcels number* 65582, 65583, 65584, 65585, 65586, 65587, 65588, 65589 and 65590 with area of 10.736 m2, in Doha - Qatar, Zone 44, East Al Naija, Al Mumtaza Street Doha Qatar, registered owner is a local private individual. The owner has mortgaged the property in the "Doha bank" according to the contract no. 52973 as collateral for issuing tender and performance guarantees.

In order to secure a credit line approved by Scotiabank Peru EP Niskogradnja mortgaged its property for the sum of 832.627 thousand RSD which accounts for 84,39% of the total appraised value of the mortgaged property. Value assessment was performed by the valuator Provalua S.A.A.- Provsa, authorized by the respective authority in Peru – Superintendencia de Banca, Seguros y AFP.

To secure the advance guarantee EP Hidroinzenjering has mortgaged properties in Peru: office 601 and the parking lot no. 14, on the sixth and first floor of the building facing the Los Rosales street (now Amador Merino Reyna) 460, San Isidro district, Lima, Peru, registered on records no. 234244 and 234237 of the Property register of Lima, Peru.

Loans, granted to Energoplast in 2012, are secured by a lien: long-term loan granted by the VTB bank was secured by a lien on the equipment for the production of stoppers and the long-term loan granted by the Komercijalna banka was secured by a lien on receivables under Contract and Annex between Energoplast and the buyer Knjaz Milos, Arandjelovac.

As collateral against a long term bank loan from Alpha Bank, EP Energodata provided a pledge on its fixed assets - ATM machines which are leased to Credit Agricole Bank.

The overdraft loan granted by the Indo-Zambia bank to Zecco Zambia was secured by a lien on the mortgage over two properties: Plot 5251 REM and Plot 3148 Mukwa Road.

Enjub registered a mortgage on part of it's office space (shop space) in Rakovica in favour of the New Belgrade Tax Administration as a surety against a tax liability, which has been brought to dispute in court, and is currently in second instance proceedings, as well as a mortgage on part of it's office space for lease (apartments and shop spaces) in New Belgrade in favour of Kulina ltd. as collateral against a loan.

#### • Mortgages registered in favour companies from the Energoprojekt Group

To secure the repayment of the loan pursuant to contract no. 423/367, in the amount of 137.500 EUR, granted by EP Holding by Enjub ltd, the extrajudicial mortgage for the entire loan amount was registered for apartments in Jurija Gagarina 91A, second and third floor, cadastral plot no. 5089/9, cadastral municipality New Belgrade, registered in the registry of immovable property no. 4550, cadastral municipality New Belgrade in favour of the Company.

#### 48. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

EP Holding plc. has performed in April 2014, based on Articles 515 and 516 of the Law on Enterprises, compulsory redemption of shares of the following companies: Energoprojekt Hidroinzenjering plc. Belgrade, Energoprojekt Energodata plc. Belgrade, Energoprojekt Urbanizam i arhitektura plc Belgrade and Energoprojekt Visokogradnja plc. Belgrade.

Shares were repurchased from all remaining shareholders, are not under lien or otherwise blocked, in accordance with the terms of the Decisions on Compulsory Share Buyout issued by the General Meetings of the mentioned companies.

Today, the percentage of EP Holding plc. ownership in above mentioned companies is as follows:

1. EP Visokogradnja plc.	99,93 %
2. EP Hidroinzenjering plc.	99,99 %
3. EP Urbanizam i arhitektura plc.	100,00 %
4. EP Energodata plc.	100,00 %

In Belgrade, 17.04.2014.

Person responsible for

preparation of financial statements

Legal representative

Dimitraki Zipovski, Ph D in Economics

Vladimir Milovanovic, Dipl.Ing. (Hons.)ME, Ms(PM)





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## This is an English translation of Independent Auditor's Report originally issued in Serbian language

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of the Company "Energoprojekt Holding" a.d. Beograd

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the company "Energoprojekt Holding" a.d. Beograd and its consolidated subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to together as "Sistem Energoprojekt"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as of 31 December 2013, and the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. The consolidated statistical annex is an integral part of the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management of Sistem Energoprojekt is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the accounting regulations prevailing in the Republic of Serbia, based on the Law on Accounting ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 62/2013), 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 International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the 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 financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity'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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the 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.



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of the Company "Energoprojekt Holding" a.d. Beograd (Continued)

#### Opinion

In our opinion the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Sistem Energoprojekt as of 31 December 2013 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the accounting regulations prevailing in the Republic of Serbia.

Belgrade, 25 April 2014

Igor Radmanović Certified Auditor

#### CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET on December 31, 2013

in 000 RSD

					IN UOO RSD
				Amo	
Group accounts	POSITION	EDP	Note	Current	Previous
account			no.	year	year
1	2	3	4	5	6
	***************************************				
	A. NON-CURRENT ASSETS (002+003+004+005+009)	001		11.510.060	10.055.237
00	I. UNPAID SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	002	1		
012	II. GOODWILL	003			
01 w/out 012	III. INTANGIBLE ASSETS	004	24	60.677	70.479
	IV. PROPERTY, PLANT, EQUIPMENT AND BIOLOGICAL				
	ASSETS (006+007+008)	005		9,895,604	8.419.585
020,022,023,					
026,027(part),				İ	
028(part) ,029	t. Property, plant and equipment	006	25	7.357.361	6.410.029
024,027(part) 028(part)	2. Investment property	007	25	2.538.243	2.009.556
021,025,027 (part) and					
028(part)	3. Biological assets	800			
	V. LONG-TERM FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (010+011)	009		1.553.779	1.565.173
030 to 032, 039(part)	1. Equity share	010	26	742.519	667.669
033 to 038, 039(part)					
less 037	2. Other long-term financial investments	011	27	811.260	897.504
	B. CURRENT ASSETS (013+014+015)	012		17.361,456	17,267.092
10 to 13.15	I. INVENTORIES	013	28	3.686,753	3,056,162
	II. NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND			"	
14	ASSETS OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	014	29	62.983	64.156
	III. SHORT-TERM RECEIVABLES, INVESTMENTS AND				
	CASH (016+017+018+019+020)	015		13.611.720	14.146.774
20, 21 and 22,					
except 223	1.Receivables	016	30	6.937.683	7.116.003
223	2. Receivables for overpaid income tax	017		85.399	
23 less 237	3.Short-term financial investments	018	31	1.831.888	2.370.296
24	5.Cash equivalents and cash	019	32	3.085.883	3.355.485
27 and 28 except 288	4.VAT and accrunis	020	33	1.670.867	1,304,988
288	C. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	021			
	D. OPERATING ASSETS (001+012+021)	022		28.871.516	27.322.329
29	E. LOSS OVER CAPITAL	023			
	F. TOTAL ASSETS (022+023)	024		28.871.516	27.322.329
88	G. OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	025	46	14.660.709	14.076.978

in 000 RSD

				Amount	
Group accounts,	POSITION	EDP	Note	Current	Previous
account			no.	year	уелг
1	2	3	4	5	6
	CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	İ		i	
	A. CAPITAL. (102+103+104+105+106-107+108-109-110)	101	l I	13,441,641	12.723.261
30	IL ISSUED AND OTHER CAPITAL	102	34	5.939.718	5.511.96-
31	II. UNPAID SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	103	-37	3.232.710	7.7116.20
32	III. RESERVES	104	35	611,280	899.21
330 i 331	IV. REVALUATION RESERVES	105	36	2.272.779	1.748.834
2201221	V. UNREALIZED GAINS BASED ON SECURITIES	103	20	2.212.119	1.740.034
332	AVALIABLE FOR SALE	106	36	7.138	14.599
	V. UNREALIZED LOSSES BASED ON SECURITIES	100		7.120	17,22
333	AVAILABLE FOR SALE	107	36	38,561	25.798
34	VII. RETAINED EARNINGS	108	37	4.649.287	4,574,445
35	VIII. LOSS	109		7.017.201	4.374.44.
037 and 237	IX. REDEEMED OWN SHARES	110			
037 tilit 237	B. NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS AND LIABILITIES	110			
	(112+113+116)	111		15.295.061	14.511.935
40	I. NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS	112	38	1,259,183	1,388,665
41	II. NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES (114+115)	113		1.292.165	1.907.239
414, 415	1. Long-term credits	114	39	457.624	943.240
414,415	i song-term creams		27	757.024	242.240
41 w/out 414 and 415	2. Other non-current liabilities	115	40	B34.541	963,999
47	III. CURRENT LIABILITIES (117+118+119+120+121+122)	116		12.743.713	11.216.031
42, except 427	1. Short-term financial liabilities	117	41	3.572.932	2.749.962
	2. Liabilities from assets held for sale and assets from		l l		
427	discontinued operations	118			
43 and 44	3. Liabilities from business operations	119	42	6.310.976	6.143.839
45 i 46	4. Other short-term liabilities	120	43	1.400.074	1.134.937
47, 48 except 481 and					
49 except 498	5. VAT and other public liabilities and accruals	121	44	959,481	702.413
481	6. Income tax liabilities	122	!	500.250	484.880
498	C. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	123		134.814	87.133
	D. TOTAL CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES (101+111+123)	124		28.871.516	27.322.329
89	E. OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	125	46	14.660.709	14.076,978
	NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST			1.123.468	1.337.239

In Belgrade,

Person responsible for preparation of financial statements date 2 x 17 th 2014.

O Scal Degal representative

#### CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT for the period January 1 to December 31, 2013

in 000 RSD

				г .	in 000 RSD
Group				Amo	
accounts,	POSITION	EDP	Note	Current	Previous
account			no.	уеаг	year
1	2	3	4	.5	6
	A. BUSINESS REVENUE AND EXPENSES				
	I. BUSINESS REVENUE (202+203+204-205+206)	201		22.418.350	26.375.339
60 and 61	1. Sale revenue	202	11	21.955.385	25.634.951
62	2. Revenue from undertaking of outputs and goods for own purposes	203		71.511	58.673
630	3. Increase of inventories	204	12	162.544	612.474
631	4. Decrease of inventories	205	12	72.072	219.082
64 and 65	5. Other business revenue	206	13	300.982	288.323
	11. BUSINESS EXPENSES (208 to 212)	207		22.134.384	25.646.895
50	1. Cost value of sold goods	208	14	253.607	345.095
51	2. Cost of material	209	15	6.500.193	9,256,476
52	3. Staff costs	210	16	7.888.157	7.057.296
54	4. Depreciation and provisions costs	211	17	603.729	516.510
53 and 55	5. Other business expenses	212	18	6.888.698	8.471.518
•	III. PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS (201 - 207)	213		283.966	728.444
	IV. LOSS FROM OPERATIONS (207 - 201)	214			
66	V. FINANCIAL REVENUE	215	19	933.097	1.730.326
56	VI. FINANCIAL EXPENSES	216	19	920.792	1.363.668
67, 68	VII. OTHER REVENUE	217	20	752.797	267.630
57, 58	VIII. OTHER EXPENSES	218	20	436,249	313.376
	IX. PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS BEFORE TAX				
	(213-214+215-216+217-218)	219		612.819	1.049.356
	X. LOSS FROM OPERATIONS BEFORE TAX				
	(214-213-215+216-217+218)	220			
69-59	XI. NET PROFIT FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS				
		221			
59-69	XII. NET LOSS FROM DISCONTINUED			İ	
	OPERATIONS	222	21	13,617	37.156
	B. PROFIT BEFORE TAX (219-220+221-222)	223	22	599,202	1.012.200
	V. LOSS BEFORE TAX (220-219+222-221)	224			
	G. INCOME TAX				
721	1. Tax expenses for the period	225		104.164	89.446
722 7 <b>2</b> 2	2. Deferred tax expenses for the period	226		34,882	25,810
	3. Deferred tax revenues for the period	227			
723	D. EMPLOYER'S EARNINGS PAID	228			
	D. NET PROFIT (223-224-225-226+227-228)	229		460.156	896.944
	E. NET LOSS (224-223+225+226-227+228)	230			
	Ž. NET PROFIT BELONGING TO MINORITY			,_	
	INVESTORS	231		86.450	191.749
	Z. NET PROFIT BELONGING TO EQUITY HOLDERS				
	OF THE PARENT COMPANY	232		373.706	705.195
	I. EARNINGS PER SHARE				
	Basic earnings per share     Deacreased (diluted) earnings per share	233	23		
	12. Deacteased (diffuted) earnings per share	234			

In Belgrade,

Person responsible for preparation of financial

statements

17.04.2014.

Legal representative

date

## CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the period January 1 to December 31, 2013

		Amo	unt
Position	EDP	Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4
A. CASH FLOW FROM BUSINESS ACTIVITIES			
I. Cash flow from business activities (1 to 3)			
Sale and received advance payments	301	24.516.259	26.847.296
2. Received interests from business activities	302	24.262.261	25.913.039
3. Other cash flow from regular operations	303 304	24.082 229.916	54.972
II. Cash outflow from business activities (1 to 5)	304	24.794.297	879.285
Cash to suppliers and advances paid	305		26.755.138
2. Staff costs	307	15.965.966 7.511.500	18.434.674
3. Interests paid	308	260,353	6.925.208 277.251
4. Income tax	309	189.943	272.523
5. Other public duties	310	866.535	845.482
III. Net cash flow from business activities (I-II)	311	000.555	92,158
IV. Net cash outflow from business activities (II-I)	312	278.038	94,136
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENTS		2701030	
I. Cash flow from investments (1 to 5)	313	3.537.738	4.816.802
1. Sale of shares and stakes (net inflow)	314	10,468	2.000
2. Sale of intangible assets, property, plant, equipment and biological assets	315	12.828	187.984
3. Other financial investments (net inflow)	316	3.391.470	4,505,941
4. Interests received from investments	317	84.567	90.076
5. Dividends received	318	38.405	30.801
II. Cash outflow from investments (1 to 3)	319	3.661.878	4.313.445
1. Acquisition f shares and stakes (net outflow)	320	159.167	1,020,170
2. Acquisition of intangible assets, property, plant, equipment			
and biological assets	321	585.710	846.629
3. Other financial investments (net outflow)	322	2.917.001	3.466.816
III. Net cash flow from investments (I-II)	323		503.357
IV. Net cash outflow from investments (II-I)	324	124.140	
V. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
I. Cash flow from financing activities (1 to 3)	325	1.874.263	2.479.743
1. Increase of capital assets	326		
2. Long-term and short-term credits (net inflow)	327	1.817.787	1.245.512
3. Other long-term and short-term liabilities	328	56,476	1.234.231
II. Cash outflow from financing activities (1 to 4)	329	1.782.030	2.729.399
1. Acquisition of own shares and stakes	330		
Long and short-term credits and other liabilities (net outflow)	331	1.350.496	2.514.883
3. Finance leasing	332	367.318	155.202
4. Dividends paid	333	64.216	59.314
III. Net cash flow from financing activities (I-II)	334	92.233	
IV. Net cash outflow from financing activities (II-I)	335		249.656
G. TOTAL CASH FLOW (301+313+325)	336	29.928.260	34.143.841
D. TOTAL CASH OUTFLOW (305+319+329)	337	30.238.205	33.797.982
DJ. NET CASH FLOW (336-337)	338		345.859
E. NET CASH OUTFLOW (337-336)	339	309.945	
Z. CASH AT THE BEGINNING OF THE ACCOUNTING PERIOD Z. GAINS ON EXCHANGE	340	3.355.485	2.941.524
L LOSS ON EXCHANGE	341	139.243	205.080
LOSS ON EACHANGE	342	98.900	136.978
J. CASH AT THE END OF THE ACCOUNTING PERIOD ( 338-339+340+341-342)	343	3.085.883	3.355.485
			A-44551 105

In Belgrade,

Person responsible for preparation of financial

date 17.04.2014.

Legal representative

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL for the period January 1 to December 31, 2013

						_								
Leas above capital (grup) (et	14	and the second		1.00.000.000.000	4 T. And	eofa/c	N. 85	and America	\$81.142.27.77No	V		Nati	S.e	0.5500000
且	120000	755	858	\$59	5.00	2.561E	567	30	- 10 m	2054	1 566	7.95%	<b>海18</b>	269
Trial (grant, 2+3+3+6 6+7+8-9+ 10+11-12	n	11,715.908			11.715.908	1.987.367	\$10'0X6	12.721.361			12,723,261	2.032.079	1,363.699	13,441,641
à	(60) (80) (80)	113	545	346	547	#75 W	549	330)	551	552	1555	(554)	545	556
Redeemed own trans and stakes (account 037, 237)	ដ													
à		100	2.3	E	4	(\$2.5)	925		538		1540	3115	-542@	<b>175</b>
Loas to the capital (group 15)	=	200 <u>0</u>		\$20 %		28	×.	W.		9	10° 100°	6.	, Dr	
<u> </u>		63 S18	519	<b></b>	1125 63	1 SEE	ES.	15 524	5.5	925	15 527	\$E55	0 529	29
Undis- iribated profit (grup) 34)	=	3.975.463			3,975.463	\$86.86\$		4574,445			4574,445	584.322	509.480	782.813.7
<b>a</b>	NAME OF	388	506	<b>105</b>	304	1 SOS	5.510 July			£15	514	¥15	~ <b>516</b>	715
Unrailized losses based on securities available for sale (account 313)	6	27.071			22.071	3,727		25.798			15.798	15.519	2.856	38.561
â	88.5	100	<b>5</b>	\$	0567	<b>(201</b> )	<b>多101</b> 多	E. 7	499		<b>20</b>	能205强	-503	ijS
Unrealized grains leased on securities available for sale	100	16.911			16,022	1,751	3,174	14.599			14.599	1.495	8.959	7,138
	整編	- PAT		181	EHF	<b>经443</b>	= 484 F	<b>485</b>		## ##	488	(68E)	0,490 €	1673
Revaluation reserves (proup 330,331)	7	1,625,478			1.625.478	123,356		1.748.834			1.748.834	931.104	407.159	1111119
n e		456	191	4(8)	697	₹470 k	<b>器11</b> 4字	5.	473	7 4	207	9 <b>94</b> 576	3.477	478
Reserves 322)	9	£60.KT7			713.099	17.735	16.479	661.103			662.203		757.937	374.266
ā		q	451	87	957	453	458	459	<b>109</b>	197	- Pa	#463	464	\$9¢
Emitsten prentium (accum) 320)	*6	137.036			137,036		뒤	137.014			237.014			237.014
â	<b>企業</b>	7	(N ) <b>3</b>	Ħ	517	****	\$14.5	844		11	449	150	451	GP.
Unpaid sub- scribed capital (group 31)	7	:t.u/\(\dot\)		v = 001000=000		2	-	********	***************************************	Principal Control		ģ.	- A	2-2000-05-3-2
(600 (600		17		R.	430	1 5431	3.422	433	đ	433	436	437	9 438	9 439
Other Capital	m Mark	96,688	****	0.3504461244	ED9'96	127	11.25	114,638		14241174	114.638	E.	33.39	61716
		7 T	415	415		1 1418	24 ID	420	ij	10	411	(\$2.5 E	425	977
Isural capital (graup 30 willton 109)	FI	5.126.415			5.126.415	1,226,049	955.638	5.397,326			315.795.2	550.774	139.668	6E7'818'S
â		寻	EUR	17	7	<b>张 \$0\$</b> 张	// 90#	407	Acis	604	9	数红鳞	A15	EIF
DESCRIPTION	1	Balance on January I, previous year	Correction of materially significant errors and changes in accounting policies in the previous year - increase	Correction of materially significant errors and changes in accounting policies in the nervious year - decrease	Corrected initial balance on January 1, of the previous year (no.1+2-3)	Total increase in the previous year	Total decrease in the previous year	Balance on December 31, previous year (no.4+5-6)	Correction of materially significant errors and changes in accounting policies in the previous year - increase	Correction of muterially significant errors and changes in accounting policies in the previous year - decrease	Corrected initial balance on January 1, of the current year (no.7+8-9)	Total increase in the current year	12 Total decrease in the current year	Balance on December 31, of the current year (no. 10+11-12)
Ž	·	-	"	n -	7	*	-	7	se	6	2	. 11	12	<u> </u>

In Belgrade,

17.04.2014.



#### CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL ANNEX for the period January 1 to December 31, 2013

#### I GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE LEGAL ENTITY, I.E. ENTERPRENEUR

DESCRIPTION	EDP	Current year	Previous year
	2	3	4
Number of business months (designation from 1 to 12)	601	12	13
2. Size designation (from 1 to 4)	602	3	1
3. Ownership designation (from 1 to 5)	603	3	
4. Number of foreign (legal or physical) entities with equity share	604	246	243
5. Average number of employees based on the balance at the end of each month (whole number)	605	2,305	2,385

# II GROSS CHANGES OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND REAL PROPERTY, PLANT, EQUIPMENT AND BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

Amounts in 000 RSD

				Amounts in	000 1000
Group accounts, account	DESCRIPTION	EDP	Gross	Correction of value	Net (col.4-5)
ŧ	2	3	4	5	6
01	1.Intangible assets				
	1.1. Balance at the beginning of the year	606	160,786	90,307	70,479
	1.2. Increase (acquisitions) during the year	607	3,114		3,114
	1.3. Decrease (sale, removal from inventory and impairment)	i iii			
	during the year	608	6,378		12,916
	1.4.Revaluation during the year	609			
	1.5. Balance at the end of the year (606+607-608+609)	610	157,522	96,845	60,677
02	2. Real property, plant, equipment and biological assets				
	2.1. Balance at the beginning of the year	611	15,825,795	7,406,210	8,419,585
	2.2. Increase (acquisitions) during the year	612	1,347,893		1,347,893
	2.3. Decrease (sale, removal from inventory and ensuring)				
	during the year	613	416,389		608,877
	2.4. Revaluation during the year	614	564,288		737,003
	2.5. Balance at the end of the year ( 611+612-613+614)	615	17,321,587	7,425,983	9,895,604

#### III STRUCTURE OF INVENTORIES

Amounts in 000 RSD

			Tunbulia in oc	0 14015
Group accounts, account	DESCRIPTION	EDP	Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5
10	1. Inventories	616	1,146,045	921,827
11	2. Unfinished production	617	1,386,426	1,270,562
12	3. Finished products	618	170,340	213,952
13	4. Goods	619	269,609	65,651
14	5. Non-current assets held for sale	620	62,983	64,156
15	6. Advances given	621	714,333	584,170
	7.TOTAL (616+617+618+619+620+621=013 )	622	3,749,736	3,120,318

#### IV STRUCTURE OF CAPITAL ASSETS

Amounts in 000 RSD

			AUTOMORA DI MOC	יומא י
Group accounts, account	DESCRIPTION	EDP	Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5
300	1. Share capital	623	5,839,150	5,388,037
	in it: foreign capital	624	384,250	215,418
301	2. Share of limited liability company	625	9,289	9,289
· ·	in it: foreign capital	626	9,289	9,289
302	3. Shares of members of partnership and limited-partnership company	627		
	in it: foreign capital	628		
303	4. State-owned capital	629		
304	5. Socially-owned capital	630		
305	6. Cooperative shares	631		
309	7. Other capital shares	632	91,279	114,638
30	TOTAL: ( 623+625+627+629+630+631+632=102)	633	5.039.718	5.511.964

#### V EQUITY STRUCTURE

#### Number of shares as a whole number Amounts in 000 RSD

Group proquits, pocount	DESCRIPTION	EDP	Current year	Previous year
L L	2	3	4	5
	1. Ordinary shares			
	1.1. Number of ordinary shares	634	11,464,903	10.575.319
past 300	1.2. Nominal value of ordinary shares - total	635	5.839.150	5.388.037
	2.Priority shares			
	2.1. Number of priority shares	636		-
part 300	2.2. Nominal value of priority shares - total	637		
300	3. TOTAL - nominal value of shares ( 635+637= 623)	638	5.839.150	5.388.037

#### VI RECEIVABLES AND LIABILITIES

#### Amounts in 000 RSD

			Viterality in nor	/ ILSU
Group accounts, account	DESCRIPTION	EDP	Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5
20	1. Sale receivables (balance at the end of the year 639 ± 016)	639	6.513.750	6,694.951
43	2. Liabilities from operations (balance at the end of the year 640 ≤117)	640	6.032.842	5,842.960
part 228	Receivables during the yearfrom insurance companies for damages (debt turover without initial balance)	641	4.026	3.928
27	VAT paid during acquisition of goods and services (debt turnover without initial balance)	642	647.725	1,652,466
43	5. Business liabilities (receivables turnover without initial balance)	643	10.463.364	24,967,611
450	Liabilities for net income and income compensations (receivables turnover without initial balance)	644	4.963.886	4,354,459
451	7. Liabilities for salaries tax and salaries compensations paid by employees (receivables turnover without initial balance)	645	596.247	551.486
452	Liabilities for contributions on salaries and salaries compensations paid     by employees (receivables turnover without initial balance)	646	833,813	871,876
461,462 and 723	Liabilities for dividends, profit share and employer's personal earnings     (receivables turnover without initial balance)	647	458.580	191.855
465	Liabilities toward physical entities for compensations per contracts     (receivables turnover without initial balance)	648	99,977	84,947
47	11. VAT collected during sale of products, goods and services (receivables turnover without initial balance)	649	758.637	2.003.609
	12. Control summary (from 639 to 649)	650	31,372,847	47.220.148

#### VII OTHER EXPENSES AND EXPENDITURES

# Amounts in 000 RSD

Group				
accounts,	DESCRIPTION	EDP	Current	Previous
account			year	year
1	2	3	4	5
513	1. Fuel and energy costs	651	1,354,929	13.686
520	2. Salaries and salaries compensations (gross)	652	6,281,334	5.553.854
521	3. Tax expenses and contributions on salaries and salaries			
	compensations paid by employer	653	710.582	668.88
522,523,524 and	4. Expenses for compensations to physical entities (gross) based on contracts			
525		654	<u> 252</u> 705	215.650
526	5. Expenses of compensations to BoD & Supervision Board members (gross)	655	24.240	29.191
529	6. Other personal expenses and compensations	656	619.296	589.713
53	7. Expenses of production services	657	5.438.B44	6,575,678
533,part 540 and	8. Lease expenses	658	681.491	480,142
part 525				
part 533,part	9. Expenses of land lease			
540 & part 525		659		12,979
536,537	10. Expenses of research and development	660	1.829	2,753
540	11. Depreciation expenses	661	534.208	457.582
552	12. Expenses of insurance premiums	662	120.131	91.491
553	13. Payroll expenses	663	202.202	253.120
554	14. Membership fees	664	20.144	27.750
555	15. Tax expenses	665	112.864	187.408
556	16. Contributions	666	1.007	1.270
562	17. Interests	667	270.738	306.965
part 560 part	18. Interests expenses and a part of financial expenses			
561 and 562		668	273.717	321.593
part 560,part	19. Interests expenses per credits and banks and dfo			
561 and part 562		669	91,884	57.275
	20. Expenses for humanitarian, cultural, health, educational, scientific			
part 579	and religious purposes, for protection of the Environment and sports			
		670	36.123	22.573
	21. Control summary (from 651 to 670)	671	17,028,268	16.842.493

#### VIII OTHER REVENUE

Amounts in 000 RSD

			Amounts in 600	ran
Group accounts, account	DESCRIPTION	EDP	Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5
60	1. Goods sale revenue	672	290,913	1,244.611
640	Revenue from premiums, subsidies, dotations, recourses, compensations and tax duties returns	673	1.533	663
641	3. Revenue from conditioned denations	674		
part 650	4. Revenue from land lease	675	2.941	3,087
65 l	5. Membership revenue	676		
part 660, part 661, 662	6. Interests revenue	677	139.438	232.903
part 660, part 661, and part 662	7. Revenue from interests per accounts and deposits in banks and other financial organizations	678	81.618	55.44
part 660, part 661 and part 669	8. Revenue from dividends and profit share	679	111.544	[07.01:
	9. Central summary (from 672 to 679 )	680	627,987	1.643.729

#### IX OTHER DATA

Amounts is 000 RSD

		Attenting it out	1400
DESCRIPTION	EDP	Current year	Previous year
	2	3	4
1. Liabilities for acscises (according to annual pescises calculation)	681		
Calculated custom daties and other import duties     (total gunual amount according to calculation)	682	39.5#4	8,615
<ol> <li>Capital subsidies and other state subsidies for construction and acquisition of capital assets and intangible assets</li> </ol>	683		
4. State allocations for premiums, recourses and covering of current operating expenses	684		
5. Other state allocations	685	543	260
<ol> <li>Received donations from abroad and other non-returnable assets in money or nature from foreign legal and physical entities</li> </ol>	686		
7. Personal income of enterpreneurs from net profit (filled in by enterpreneurs only)	687		
8. Control summary (from 681 to 687)	68B	40.127	B.875

# X ACCRUED ADVERSE NET EFFECTS OF CONTRACTUAL CURRENCY CLAUSE AND GAINS AND LOSSES ARISING ON THE TRANSLATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCY

Amounts in 000 RSD

	Amounts in 900 RSD			
DESCRIPTION	EDF code	Current	Previous year	
	2	3	4	
1. Opening balance of the accrued net effect of the contractual			ĺ	
currency clause	689			
2. Accrued not effect of the contractual currency clause	690			
3. Proportional part of the cancelled accrued net effect	691			
4. Remaining amount of the accrued net effect of the contractual currency				
clause (no. 1 + no. 2 - no.3)	692			
5. Opening balance of the accrued net effect of gains/losses arising on the translation of foreign currency	693			
6. Accrued net effect of gains/losses arising on the translation of foreign currency	694			
7. Proportional part of the cancelled accrued net effect of gains/losses	695			
8. Remaining amount of the accrued net effect of gains/losses		-		
(no. 5 + no.6 no.7)	696			

# XI ACCRUED POSITIVE NET EFFECTS OF CONTRACTUAL CURRENCY CLAUSE AND GAINS AND LOSSES ARISING ON THE TRANSLATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCY

\_Y Amounts in 000 PSD

		Amounts in 0	00 RSD
DESCRIPTION	EDP code	Current year	Previous year
	2	3	4
Opening balance of the accrued net effect of the contractual currency clause	697		
2. Accrued net effect of the contractual currency clause	698		
3. Proportional part of the cancelled accrued net effect	699		
4. Remaining amount of the accrued net effect of the contractual currency clause (no. 1 + no. 2 - no.3)	700		
5. Opening halance of the accrued net effect of gains/losses	701		
6. Accrued net effect of gains/lesses arising on the translation of foreign currency	702		
7. Proportional part of the cancelled accrued net effect of gains/losses	703		
8. Remaining amount of the accrued net effect of gains/lesses (no. 5 + no.6, - no.7)	704	•	

In Belgrade,

Person responsible for preparation of financial statement

date 17.04.2014.

Legal representativ

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# "ENERGOPROJEKT" GROUP, BELGRADE

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2013

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	Cash and cash equivalents	
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# CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the period from January 1 to December 31 2013

		1		( thousa	
Accoun					ount
t group,	DESCRIPTION	ADP	Note	Current	Previous
account				year	year
	A. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FROM				
	REGULAR OPERATIONS				
	I. BUSINESS INCOME	201		22.418.350	26.375.339
60 and	1. Return on sales	202	11	21.955.385	25.634.951
61		202	11	21.933.363	23.034.931
62	2. Own use of products, services	203		71.511	58.673
02	and merchandise	203			
630	3. Increase in inventories	204	12	162.544	612.474
631	4. Decrease in inventories	205	12	72.072	219.082
64 and	5 Other hyginess gavenues	206	13	300.982	288.323
65	5. Other business revenues	200	13	300.982	288.323
	II. BUSINESS EXPENDITURE	207		22.134.384	25.646.895
50	1. Cost of merchandise sold	208	14	253.607	345.095
51	2. Cost of material	209	15	6.500.193	9.256.476
50	3. Costs of salaries, fringe benefits and	210	1.0	7 000 157	7.057.207
52	other personal expenses	210	16	7.888.157	7.057.296
54	4. Costs of depreciation and provisions	211	17	603.729	516.510
53 and 55	5. Other business expenditure	212	18	6.888.698	8.471.518
	III. BUSINESS PROFIT	213		283.966	728.444
	IV. BUSINESS LOSSES	214			
66	V. FINANCIAL INCOME	215	19	933.097	1.730.326
56	VI. FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE	216	19	920.792	1.363.668
67,68	VII. OTHER INCOME	217	20	752.797	267.630
57,58	VIII. OTHER EXPENDITURE	218	20	436.249	313.376
07,00	IX. OPERATING REVENUE BEFORE TAX	219		612.819	1.049.356
	X. OPERATING LOSSES BEFORE TAX	220			
69-59	XI. NET PROFIT OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	221			
59-69	XII. NET LOSS OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	222	21	13.617	37.156
37 07	B. PROFIT BEFORE TAX	223	22	599.202	1.012.200
	C. LOSSES BEFORE TAX	224		0331202	1.012.200
	D. CORPORATE INCOME TAX				
721	1. Tax liabilities	225		104.164	89.446
722	2. Deferred tax liabilities	226		34.882	25.810
723	3. Deferred tax income	227		31.002	23.010
. 23	E. PERSONAL WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYER	228			
	F. NET PROFIT	229		460.156	896.944
	G. NET LOSSES	230		130.120	5701744
	H. NET PROFIT PAYABLE TO MINORITY	1			
	STAKEHOLDERS	231		86.450	191.749
	I. NET PROFIT PAYABLE TO PARENT COMPANY				
	OWNERS	232		373.706	705.195
	J. EARNINGS PER SHARE	† †			
	Basic earnings per share	233	23		
	2. Diluted earnings per share	234			
	2. Diacou cumings per snare	234			

### CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET As at 31.12.2013

	1	1 1		( thousa	
Account group,			Note	Amo	1
account	ITEM	ADP	No.	Current year	Previous year
	ASSETS				
	A. NON-CURRENT ASSETS	001		11.510.060	10.055.237
00	I. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, UNPAID	002			
012	II. GOODWILL	003			
01 without 012	III. INTANGIBLE ASSETS	004	24	60.677	70.479
	IV. PROPERTY, PLANT, EQUIPMENT AND NATURAL ASSETS	005		9.895.604	8.419.585
020,022,023,02 6,027(part),028 (part),029	1. Property, plant, equipment	006	25	7.357.361	6.410.029
024,027(part) and 028(part)	2. Investment property	007	25	2.538.243	2.009.556
021,025,027 (part) and 028 (part)	3. Natural assets	008			
	IV. LONG-TERM FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS	009		1.553.779	1.565.173
030 to 032,039 (part)	1. Share of Capital	010	26	742.519	667.669
033 to 038,039(part) minus 037	2. Other long-term financial investments	011	27	811.260	897.504
	B. CURRENT ASSETS	012		17.361.456	17.267.092
10 to 13,15	I. MATERIAL	013	28	3.686.753	3.056.162
14	II. ASSETS HELD FOR TRADING AND ASSETS FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	014	29	62.983	64.156
	III. SHORT-TERM RECEIVABLES, INVESTMENTS AND CASH	015		13.611.720	14.146.774
20,21 and 22, except 223	1. Receivables	016	30	6.937.683	7.116.005
223	2. Receivables from prepaid income tax	017		85.399	
23 minus 237	3. Short-term financial investments	018	31	1.831.888	2.370.296
24	4. Cash and cash equivalents	019	32	3.085.883	3.355.485
27 and 28 except 288	5. VAT and deferred income	020	33	1.670.867	1.304.988
288	III. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	021			
	C. BUSINESS PROPERTY	022		28.871.516	27.322.329
29	D. LOSSES OVER CAPITAL	023			
	E. TOTAL ASSETS	024		28.871.516	27.322.329
88	F. OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	025	46	14.660.709	14.076.978

#### CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

As at 31. 12.2013 - continued

Г				`	and RSD)
Account			Note	An	nount
group, account	ITEM	ADP	No.	Current year	Previous year
	LIABILITIES				
	A. CAPITAL	101		13.441.641	12.723.261
30	I. ORIGINAL AND OTHER CAPITAL	102	34	5.939.718	5.511.964
31	II. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, UNPAID	103			
32	III. RESERVES	104	35	611.280	899.217
330 and 331	IV. REVALUATION RESERVES	105	36	2.272.779	1.748.834
332	V. Unrealized gains from securities	106	36	7.138	14.599
333	VI. Unrealized losses from securities	107	36	38.561	25.798
34	VII. UNDISTRIBUTED PROFIT	108	37	4.649.287	4.574.445
35	VIII. LOSSES	109			
037 and 237	IX. REPURCHASED SHARES	110			
	B. LONG-TERM PROVISIONS AND LIABILITIES	111		15.295.061	14.511.935
40	I. LONG-TERM PROVISIONS	112	38	1.259.183	1.388.665
41	II. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	113		1.292.165	1.907.239
414,415	1. Long-term loans	114	39	457.624	943.240
41 without 414 and 415	2. Other long-term liabilities	115	40	834.541	963.999
	III. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES	116		12.743.713	11.216.031
42 except 427	1. Short-term financial liabilities	117	41	3.572.932	2.749.962
427	2. Liabilities for assets held for trading and assets related to discontinued operations	118			
43 and 44	3. Liabilities from operations	119	42	6.310.976	6.143.839
45 and 46	4. Other Short-term liabilities	120	43	1.400.074	1.134.937
47, 48 except 481 and 49 except 498	5. VAT and other public duties and accruals	121	44	959.481	702.413
481	6. Liabilities related to the income tax	122		500.250	484.880
498	IV. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	123		134.814	87.133
	C. TOTAL LIABILITIES	124		28.871.516	27.322.329
89	D. OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	125	46	14.660.709	14.076.978
	MINORITY INTEREST (EQUITY)			1.123.468	1.337.239

#### CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the period from January 1 to December 31 2013

(tnousand RSD)				
ITEM	ADP	Amount		
11 LAVI	ADI	Current year	Previous year	
A. CASH FLOW FROM BUSINESS OPERATIONS				
L Cash flow from business operations	301	24.516.259	26.847.296	
Sales return and received advances	302	24.262.261	25.913.039	
2. Received interest from business operations	303	24.082	54.972	
3. Other cash inflows from regular business operations	304	229.916	879.285	
II. Cash outflow from business operations	305	24.794.297	26.755.138	
1. Payments to suppliers and advances given	306	15.965.966	18.434.674	
2. Salaries, emoluments and other personal expenses	307	7.511.500	6.925.208	
3. Paid interest	308	260.353	277.251	
4. Income tax	309	189.943	272.523	
5. Other public revenue expenses	310	866.535	845.482	
III. Net cash inflow from business operations	311		92.158	
IV. Net cash outflow from business operations	312	278.038		
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
L Cash inflow from investing activities	313	3.537.738	4.816.802	
1. Sale of shares and equity investments (net inflow)	314	10.468	2.000	
2. Sale of intangible assets, plant, property, equipment & natural assets	315	12.828	187.984	
3. Other financial investments (net inflow)	316	3.391.470	4.505.941	
4. Received interest	317	84.567	90.076	
5. Received dividends	318	38.405	30.801	
II. Cash outflow from investing activities	319	3.661.878	4.313.445	
1. Purchase of shares and equity investments (net outflow)	320	159.167		
2. Purchase of intangible assets, plant, property, equipment & natural assets	321	585.710	846.629	
3. Other financial investments (net outflow)	322	2.917.001	3.466.816	
III. Net cash inflow from investing activities	323		503.357	
IV. Net cash outflow from investing activities	324	124.140		

#### CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT - continued

for the period from January 1 to December 31 2013

		( tilousaliu KSD)			
		Amount			
ITEM	ADP	Current year	Previous year		
C. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES					
I. Cash inflow from financing activities	325	1.874.263	2.479.743		
1. Increase of original capital	326				
2. Long term and short term loans (net inflow)	327	1.817.787	1.245.512		
3. Other long term and short term liabilities	328	56.476	1.234.231		
II. Cash outflow from financing activities	329	1.782.030	2.729.399		
1. Repurchase of treasury shares and equity	330				
2. Long term and short term loans and other liabilities (net outflow)	331	1.350.496	2.514.883		
3. Finance leasing	332	367.318	155.202		
4. Paid dividends	333	64.216	59.314		
III. Net cash inflow from financing activities	334	92.233			
IV. Net cash outflow from financing activities	335		249.656		
D. CASH INFLOW TOTAL	336	29.928.260	34.143.841		
E CASH OUTFLOW TOTAL	337	30.238.205	33.797.982		
F. CASH INFLOW NET	338		345.859		
G. CASH OUTFLOW NET	339	309.945			
H. OPENING CASH BALANCE	340	3.355.485	2.941.524		
L FX GAINS FROM CASH TRANSLATION	341	139.243	205.080		
J. FX LOSSES FROM CASH TRANSLATION	342	98.900	136.978		
K. CLOSING CASH BALANCE	343	3.085.883	3.355.485		

#### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT ON CHANGES IN EQUITY CAPITAL

for the period from January 1 to December 31 2013

												,	tnousana KS	<i>υ)</i>
No.	DESCRIPTION	Original capital (group 30 w/o 309)	Other capital (a/c 309)	Registered capital unpaid (group 31)	Issuing premium (a/c 320)	Reserves (a/c 321, 322)	Revaluatio n reserves (group 33)	Unrealized profits from securities (332)	Unrealized losses from securities (333)	Undistributed profit (group 34)	Losses over capital (group 35)	Repurchased shares and equity (a/c 037,237)	TOTAL	Losses over capital (group 29)
	ADP	401	414	427	440	453	466	479	492	505	518	531	544	557
1	Balance on 01.01. of the previous year	5.126.415	96.688		237.036	660.877	1.625.478	16.022	22.071	3.975.463			11.715.908	
2	ADP Correction of the prior years material significant errors and changes in accounting policies – increase	402	415	428	441	454	467	480	493	506	519	532	545	558
3	ADP Correction of the prior years material significant errors and changes in accounting policies – decrease	403	416	429	442	455	468	481	494	507	520	533	546	559
4	ADP Restated opening balance on 01.01. of the	404 5.126.415	96.688	430	443 237.036	456 660.877	469 1.625.478	482 16.022	495 22.071	508 <b>3,975,463</b>	521	534	547 11.715.908	560
	previous year (no.1+2-3) ADP	405	418	431	444	457	470	483	496	509	522	535	548	561
5	Total increase in the previous year	1.226.049	23.221	431	444	17.735	123.356	1.751	3.727	598.982	322	333	1.987.367	301
	ADP	406	419	432	445	458	471	484	497	510	523	536	549	562
6	Total decrease in the previous year	955.138	5.271	732	22	16.409	471	3.174	777	310	323	330	980.014	302
-	ADP	407	420	433	446	459	472	485	498	511	524	537	550	563
7	Balance on 31.12. of the previous year (no. 4+5-6)	5.397.326	114.638	100	237.014	662.203	1.748.834	14.599	25.798	4.574.445	32.	557	12.723.261	
	ADP	408	421	434	447	460	473	486	499	512	525	538	551	564
8	Correction of the current year material significant errors and changes in accounting policies – increase													
9	ADP Correction of the current year material	409	422	435	448	461	474	487	500	513	526	539	552	565
9	significant errors and changes in accounting policies – decrease													
1.0	ADP	410	423	436	449	462	475	488	501	514	527	540	553	566
10	Restated opening balance on 01.01. of the current year (no.7+8-9)	5.397.326	114.638		237.014	662.203	1.748.834	14.599	25.798	4.574.445			12.723.261	
1.1	ADP	411	424	437	450	463	476	489	502	515	528	541	554	567
11	Total increase in the current year	580.774					931.104	1.498	15.619	584.322			2.082.079	
12	ADP	412	425	438	451	464	477	490	503	516	529	542	555	568
1 4	Total decrease in the current year	129.661	23.359			287.937	407.159	8.959	2.856	509.480			1.363.699	
13	ADP	413	426	439	452	465	478	491	504	517	530	543	556	569
13	Balance on 31.12. of the current year (no. 10+11-12)	5.848.439	91.279		237.014	374.266	2.272.779	7.138	38.561	4.649.287			13.441.641	

# Consolidated statistical annex for 2013

#### I GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE LEGAL ENTITY/ENTREPRENEUR

DESCRIPTION	AOP	Current year	Previous year
1. Total months of operation (indicate from 1 to 12)	601	12	12
2. Size (indicate from 1 to 4)	602	3	3
3. Ownership (indicate from to 5)	603	2	2
4. Number of foreign (legal or natural) parties with share of equity	604	246	243
5. Average number of employees based on monthly account (whole number)	605	2.305	2.385

# II GROSS CHANGES IN INTANGIBLE INVESTMENTS AND PROPERTY, PLANTS, EQUIPMENT AND NATURAL ASSETS

Account			in 000 RSD				
group, acc.	DESCRIPTION		Gross	Value adjustment	Net (col. 4-5)		
01	1. Intangible investments						
	1.1. Opening balance	606	160.786	90.307	70.479		
	1.2. Increase (purchase) during the year	607	3.114		3.114		
	1.3. Reduction (disposal, retirement and depreciation) during the year	608	6.378		12.916		
	1.4. Revaluation during the year	609					
	1.5. End-of-year balance	610	157.522	96.845	60.677		
02	2. Property, plants, equipment and natural assets						
	2.1. Opening balance	611	15.825.795	7.406.210	8.419.585		
	2.2. Increase (purchase) during the year	612	1.347.893		1.347.893		
	2.3. Reduction (disposal, retirement and depreciation) during the year	613	416.389		608.877		
	2.4. Revaluation during the year	614	564.288		737.003		
	2.5. End-of-year balance	615	17.321.587	7.425.983	9.895.604		

#### III STRUCTURE OF INVENTORIES

Account			in 000 RSD	
group,	DESCRIPTION	ADP		
acc.			Current year	Previous year
10	1. Stocked material	616	1.146.045	921.827
11	2. Work in progress	617	1.386.426	1.270.562
12	3. Finished products	618	170.340	213.952
13	4. Goods	619	269.609	65.651
14	5. Assets held for trading	620	62.983	64.156
15	6. Advances given	621	714.333	584.170
	7. TOTAL	622	3.749.736	3.120.318

#### IV STRUCTURE OF ORIGINAL CAPITAL

Account			in 000 RSD	
group, acc.	DESCRIPTION	ADP	Current year	Current year
300	1. Share capital	623	5.839.150	5.388.037
	of which foreign capital	624	384.250	215.418
301	2. Share of limited liability company	625	9.289	9.289
	of which foreign capital	626	9.289	9.289
302	3. Investments by members of partnerships and limited partnerships	627		
	of which: foreign capital	628		
303	4. Government owned capital	629		
304	5. Socially owned capital	630		
305	6. Cooperative shares	631		
309	7. Other equity	632	91.279	114.638
30	TOTAL	633	5.939.718	5.511.964

#### V STRUCTURE OF SHARE CAPITAL

Account	DESCRIPTION	A D.D.	Total shares as a whole number in thousands of RSD	
group, acc.	DESCRIPTION	ADP		
			Current year	Previous year
	1. Ordinary shares			
	1.1. Number of ordinary shares	634	11.464.903	10.575.319
Part of 300	1.2. Nominal value of ordinary shares - total	635	5.839.150	5.388.037
	2. Preferred shares			
	2.1 Number of preferred shares	636		
part of 300	2.2 Nominal value of preferred shares - total	637		
300	TOTAL	638	5.839.150	5.388.037

#### VI CLAIMS AND COMMITMENTS

Account			in 000 RSD	
group, acc.	DESCRIPTION	ADP	Current year	Previous year
20	1. Claims from sales arrangements (end-of-year balance 639≤016)	639	6.513.750	6.694.951
43	2. Business commitments (end-of-year balance 640≤0117)	640	6.032.842	5.842.960
part 228	3. Damage claims during year from insurance companies (debit transactions, no opening balance)	641	4.026	3.928
27	4. VAT - previous tax (annual amount according to tax reports)	642	647.725	1.652.466
43	5. Business commitments (debit transactions with no opening balance)	643	10.463.364	24.967.611
450	6. Net wages and emoluments (credit transactions with no opening balance)	644	4.963.886	4.354.459

451	7. Salary taxes and duties paid by employee (credit transactions with no opening balance)	645	596.247	551.486
452	8. Salary contributions and emoluments paid by employee (credit transactions with no opening balance)	646	833.813	871.876
461, 462 and 723	9. Dividends, share of profit and employer's remuneration (credit transactions with no opening balance)	647	458.580	191.855
465	10. Obligations to natural entities based on service contracts (credit transactions with no opening balance)	648	99.977	84.947
47	11. VAT liabilities (annual amount according to tax reports)	649	758.637	2.003.609
	12. Subtotal (from 639 to 649)	650	31.372.846	47.220.148

#### VII OTHER EXPENDITURE

Account			in 000	) RSD
group,	DESCRIPTION	ADP		
acc.			Current year	Previous year
513	1. Cost of fuel and energy	651	1.354.929	986.618
520	2. Wages and emoluments (gross)	652	6.281.334	5.553.854
521	3. Salary taxes and contributions and emoluments paid by employer	653	710.582	668.889
522,523,5 24 and 525	4. Obligations to natural entities (gross) based on service contracts	654	252.705	215.650
526	5. Remuneration for board members and the Supervisory Board (gross)	655	24.240	29.191
529	6. Other personal expenses and fees	656	619.296	589.712
53	7. Production service costs	657	5.438.844	6.575.678
533, part of 540 and part of 525	8. Rents	658	681.491	480.142
part of 533, part of 540 and part of 525	9. Leasehold	659		12.979
536,537	10. Research and development	660	1.829	2.753
540	11. Depreciation	661	534.208	457.582
552	12. Insurance premiums	662	120.131	91.491
553	13. Payment transaction costs	663	202.202	253.120
554	14. Membership fees	664	20.144	27.750
555	15. Taxes	665	112.864	187.408
556	16. Contributions	666	1.007	1.270
562	17. Interest expenses	667	270.738	306.965
part of 560, part of 561 and 562	18. Interest expenses and partial financial expenditure	668	273.717	321.593
part of 560, part of 561, and part of 562	19. Interest on loans from banks and other financial organizations	669	91.884	57.275

part of 579	20. Expenses for humanitarian, cultural, healthcare, educational, scientific and religious purposes, environmental protection and sports	670	36.123	22.573
	21. Subtotal (from 651 to 670)	671	17.028.268	16.842.493

#### VIII OTHER INCOME

Account			in 000	) RSD
group,	DESCRIPTION	ADP		
acc.			Current year	Previous year
60	1. Sales return	672	290.913	1.244.618
640	2. Income from premiums, subsidies, grants, compensation and tax refunds	673	1.533	663
641	3. Income from conditional donations	674		
part of 650	4. Income from lease of land	675	2.941	3.087
651	5. Income from membership fees	676		
part of 660, part of 661 and part of 662	6. Income from interest	677	139.438	232.903
part of 660, part of 661 and part of 662	7. Income from interest on invoices and deposits in banks and other financial organizations	678	81.618	55.446
part of 660, part of 661, and part of 669	8. Income from dividends and profit shares	679	111.544	107.012
	9. Subtotal (from 672 to 679)	680	627.987	1.643.729

#### IX OTHER INFORMATION

		in 000	) RSD
DESCRIPTION	ADP		
		Current year	Previous year
1. Excise duties	681		
2. Customs and other import duties (annual amount according to account)	682	39.584	8.615
3. Capital subventions and other government grants for construction and purchase of fixed assets and intangibles	683		
4. Government grants for premiums, subsidies and covering current operating expenses	684		
5. Other government grants	685	543	260
6. Accepted donations from abroad and other non-refundable assets from foreign legal and natural entities in money or in kind	686		
7. Personal earnings of entrepreneur from net profit (entrepreneurs only)	687		
8. Subtotal (from 681 to 687)	688	40.127	8.875

#### 1. COMPANY BACKGROUND

Energoprojekt Group, Belgrade (hereinafter: Group) consists of the parent limited company Energoprojekt Holding ad, Belgrade (hereinafter: EP Holding) and its 11 subsidiaries, 10 of which are direct subordinates (9 share-based and 1 limited company) and 1 indirectly subordinated through other subsidiaries (1 limited) and one affiliate (1 limited) in which the Group holds 50% equity share. Operating units and legal entities have been established in Serbia and foreign countries by the parent company and its subsidiaries to engage in operations including building construction and fitting, research and investment building/systems programming, and sale of goods and services.

Energoprojekt Group was organized in 2013 as follows:

Activity	Subsidiaries	Business units for investment work abroad	Foreign companies
Planning and research	4	22	8
Building construction and fitting	3	72	7
Holding	1		
Other	5		4
Total	13	94	19

The Group and its subsidiaries are seated in New Belgrade, Mihajla Pupina Boulevard 12.

On December 31 2013 the Energoprojekt had 2.305 employees (2012 - 2.266) excluding local staff in overseas companies.

Energoprojekt Holding plc shares are A-listed on the Belgrade Stock Exchange, while some subsidiary shares are traded over-the-counter on the Belgrade Stock Exchange.

#### 2. CONSOLIDATION GROUP

The consolidation group consists of the parent company EP Holding and its local subsidiaries, affiliates and foreign subsidiaries (foreign companies listed below):

#### Local subsidiaries and affiliates:

No.	Name	% ownership
	Building construction and fitting	
1.	EP Visokogradnja plc	92,53
2.	EP Niskogradnja plc	100,00
3.	EP Oprema plc	67,87

#### Planning and research

4.	EP Urbanizam i arhitektura plc	94,40
5.	EP Industrija plc	62,77
6.	EP Entel plc	86,26
7.	EP Hidroinzenjering plc	94,84
	Other	
8.	EP Energodata plc	96,43
9.	EP Promet ltd	100,00
10.	EP Garant plc	92,94
11.	Energoplast ltd	60,00
	Affiliates	
12.	Enjub ltd	50,00

EP Visokogradnja plc, EP Niskogradnja plc, EP Oprema plc, EP Industrija plc, EP Entel plc, EP Hidroinzenjering plc. and EP Energodata plc. are not just subsidiaries but also parent companies with own consolidated financial statements.

#### Foreign subsidiaries (foreign companies):

No.	Name	% ownership
1.	Zambia Engineering and Contracting Company Limited, Zambia	100,00
2.	Energoprojekt Holding Guinee S.A, Guinea	100,00
3.	I.N.E.C. Engineering Company Limited, Great Britain	100,00
4.	Encom GmbH Consulting, Engineering & Trading, Germany	100,00
5.	Nana Offshore S.A.L, Lebanon	100,00
6.	Energo (Private) Limited, Zimbabwe	100,00

Some of the foreign subsidiaries (Energoprojekt Holding Guinee S.A, Guinea and Zambia Engineering and Contracting Company Limited, Zambia) are registered as being owned by EP Holding but are in fact controlled by the subsidiaries.

In addition to those listed above the first level consolidation group also includes ECO MEP Tehnology, Dubai, UAE; Energoprojekt Ghana Ltd., Accra, Ghana; Energoprojekt Montenegro ltd, Montenegro; Energo Uganda Company Ltd, Kampala, Uganda; Enlisa S.A., Lima, Peru; Energo Nigeria Ltd., Lagos, Nigeria (40%); Energoprojekt Oprema Crna Gora ltd, Podgorica, Montenegro; Enhisa S.A, Lima, Peru; Zahinos Ltd., Cyprus; EP Entel L.L.C., Muscat, Sultanate Oman; Energoprojekt Entel L.L.C., Doha, Qatar; Energoconsult L.L.C., Abu Dhabi, UAE and Energoprojekt Energodata Montenegro ltd, Montenegro.

Energoplast ltd and Energopet ltd ((33,33 % equity), two local affiliates, were also introduced to the first level consolidation group; the Group's consolidated financial statements however did not process Energoplast ltd by equity method, applying instead the full consolidation method because it entered the group as a subsidiary, as described earlier.

Foreign branch Energo (Private) Limited, Zimbabwe was included in 2013 in the Energoprojekt Group consolidation. In 2012 when it was included in the first-instance EP Visokogradnja consolidation, since the legal consolidation was performed and it was registered in the local registry as 100% owned by EP Holding plc.

Starting from January 1 2004 the operations of the foreign units are included in the relevant financial statements, with a detailed overview of the units provided in the notes to consolidated financial statements of the relevant subsidiary.

#### 3. BASIS FOR THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In the Republic of Serbia, the Law on Accounting and Auditing (RS Official Gazette 62/2013) is the main legal document that deals with various issues related to accounting activities.

Financial statements for 2013 of the Company were prepared and presented according to the provision of the Law on Accounting and Auditing (RS Official Gazette no. 46/2006, 111/2009 and 99/2011 – hereinafter: the previous Law). The previous Law determines that legal entities and entrepreneurs shall maintain business books, recognize and valuate assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses; prepare, present, deliver and publish financial statements, according to:

- Legislation,
- Professional regulations and
- Internal regulations.

Legislation means laws and subordinate legislation adopted for the implementation of the law.

In the preparation of financial statements of the Company, the following laws and subordinate legislation were considered:

- The Law on Accounting (RS Official Gazette No. 62/2013);
- Previous Law on Accounting and Auditing (RS Official Gazette No. 46/2006, 111/2009 and 99/2011);
- Legal Entities Income Tax Law (RS Official Gazette No. 25/2001, 80/2002, 43/2003, 84/2004, 18/2010, 101/2011 and 119/2012, 47/2013 and 108/2013);
- The VAT Law (RS Official Gazette No. 84/2004, 86/2004, 61/2005, 61/2007, 93/2012, 108/2013 and 6/2014);
- Regulation of the Form and Contents of Financial Statements submitted by companies, cooperatives, other legal entities and entrepreneurs (RS Official Gazette No. 114/2006, 5/2007, 119/2008, 2/2010, 101/12 and 118/12);
- Regulation on the Chart of Accounts and Contents of Accounts in the Chart of Accounts for companies, cooperatives, other legal entities and entrepreneurs (RS Official Gazette No. 114/2006, 119/2008, 9/2009, 4/2010, 3/2011 and 101/2012);
- Regulation on supplements and amendments to the Regulation on the Chart of Accounts for companies, cooperatives, other legal entities and entrepreneurs (RS Official Gazette No. 114/2006, 119/2008, 9/2009, 4/2010 i 3/2011 and 101/2012);
- Regulation on the Content of the Profit and Loss account and other Income Tax related issues (legal entities) (RS Official Gazette No. 99/2010, 8/2011, 13/2012 and 8/2013 and 20/2014);
- Regulation on the Content of the Tax Return for the Calculation of Income Tax for Legal Entities (RS Official Gazette No 24/2014);
- Regulation on the Classification of Fixed Assets into Groups and Determination of depreciation for tax purposes (RS Official Gazette No. 116/2004 and 99/2010).

- Regulation on Transfer-Pricing and Methods that are applied according to the principle "out of arm's reach" when determining the price for transactions between related parties (RS Official Gazette no. 61/2003),
- Regulation on supplements and amendments to the Regulation on Transfer-Pricing and Methods that are applied according to the principle ,out of arm's reach" when determining the price for transactions between related parties (RS Official Gazette no. 8/2014).

#### **Professional regulations** refer first of all to:

- The Framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements (hereinafter referred to as: the Framework),
- International Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as: the IAS),
- International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter referred to as: the IFRS) and Interpretations adopted by the Committee for the interpretation of international financial reporting

The decision of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Serbia, published in the RS Official Gazette no. 77/2010 (25.10.2010), approved the translations of main IAS and IFRS texts that comprise the IAS and IFRS, issued by the International Accounting Standards Committee till 01.01.2009 and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee till 01.01.2009 in the form they were published or adopted.

Please note that, in specific cases, not all respective IAS/IFRS provisions and Interpretations were considered in the preparation of consolidated financial statements. This is due to partial non-compliance between the legislation and professional regulations. Therefore, since the legislation is primary in this context, some aspects of financial statements are not in compliance with professional regulations.

Accounting regulations of the Republic of Serbia and presented consolidated financial statements of the Company do not comply with IFRS with regard to the following:

- In the Republic of Serbia, financial statements for 2013, in compliance with the Law on accounting (RS Official Gazette No. 62/2013), are prepared in the form prescribed by the Regulation of the Form and Contents of Financial Statements submitted by companies, cooperatives, other legal entities and entrepreneurs (RS Official Gazette No. 114/2006, 5/2007, 119/2008, 2/2010, 101/12 and 118/12), which is not in compliance with the presentation and titles of specific financial statements for general purpose and the presentation of certain figures in the statement as prescribed by the revised IAS 1 "Presentation of financial statements" and
- Off-balance sheet assets and liabilities are presented on the balance sheet, yet these items, according to professional regulations, do not represent neither assets nor liabilities of the Company.

Besides the above mentioned, variations are possible also due to the time difference between the publishing date of Standards and Interpretations that are subject to continuous changes and the implementation date of these Standards and Interpretations in the Republic of Serbia. For example, deviations from the professional regulation occur when published Standards and Interpretations that entered into force, have not been officially translated and adopted in the Republic of Serbia or if published Standards and Interpretations have not yet entered into force or in other cases where the Company has no scope of influence.

The Regulation on Accounting and Accounting policies of the Company, adopted on 22.10.2012 by the Executive Board of EP Holding and the Regulation on the amendment of the Regulation on

Accounting and Accounting policies of the Company No. 10 of 21.01.2013 (formulate unique accounting policies that are obligatory for all member of the consolidation group) were used in the preparation of consolidated financial statements as a legal document that represents **internal regulations of the Company.** For the preparation of consolidated financial statements, if the applied accounting policies of subsidiaries differ from common policies, they are quantified and the effects of these differences are eliminated (if materially significant).

Consolidated financial statements of the Company for 2013 are disclosed in the form and content as prescribed by the Regulation of the Form and Contents of Financial Statements submitted by companies, cooperatives, other legal entities and entrepreneurs (RS Official Gazette No. 114/2006, 5/2007, 119/2008, 2/2010, 101/12 and 118/12).

This Regulation prescribes, among other things, that data in the Balance sheet, Profit and Loss account, Cash flow statement, Report on changes in equity capital, Note to the financial statements and Statistical annex are entered in thousand RSD and the number of employees as a whole number and the same is applied to explanations presented in these Notes.

#### 4. MANAGEMENT ESTIMATION AND ASSESSMENT

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IAS and IFRS requires that the management performs estimation, ponderation and assumption reflecting on the reporting figures of assets, liabilities revenues and expenses. The obtained results may differ from estimated.

#### 5. CONSOLIDATION

#### 5.1. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries (or controlled companies) are enterprises in which EP Holding directly or indirectly holds more than half of the ownership or voting power and can therefore control their business operations. The accounting method used for subsidiaries is full consolidation. Intra group balances and intra group transactions are eliminated in full in the consolidation process. Minority interest is presented separately.

#### 5.2. Affiliates

Affiliates are enterprises over which the Group exerts significant influence, but not control, or holds between 20% to 50% ownership or voting power. Affiliates and subsidiaries, in which there are substantial restrictions in terms of control and transfer of profit, are accounted for in consolidated financial statements using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recorded at cost and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the investors' share of the profits or losses of the investee after the date of acquisition. If investors' share of losses of the associate exceeds the carrying amount of the investment, the investment is reported at nil value; exceptionally, if there are certain irrevocable contractual obligations for covering the losses, the difference of the greater loss against capital is recognized as an expenditure of the parent company.

#### 5.3. Joint ventures

In its consolidated financial statements, venturer reports its interest in a jointly controlled entity using proportionate consolidation. The application of proportionate consolidation means that the consolidated financial statement of the Group includes its share of the assets and liabilities that it controls, as well as assets and liabilities from the financial reports of jointly controlled entities.

A detailed list of subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures which together with EP Holding comprise the Group for consolidation Energoprojekt Group is shown in Note No. 2.

#### 5.4. Segment reporting

A business segment is a distinguishable component of an entity that is engaged in providing an individual product or service that is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments. A geographical segment is a distinguishable component of an entity that is engaged in providing a product or services within a particular economic environment and that is subject to risk and returns that are different from those of components operating in the other economic environments.

#### 6. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In the preparation of consolidated financial statements, the following principles were applied:

- The Going concern principle
- The Consistency principle,
- The Prudence principle,
- The Substance over form principle,
- The Accrual principle
- The Item by item assessment principle.

Considering the **Going concern principle**, financial statements are prepared under the assumption that the proprietary position, financial position and business results of the Company as well as the economic policy of the country and of the environment, enable the Company to operate for an unlimited period.

The Consistency principle means that assets and changes in assets, liabilities, capital, income, expenses and business results are valuated in the same manner over a longer period. If, for example changes are implemented, due to compliance with the legislation and professional regulations, reasoning for the change must be provided and the effects are disclosed according to the professional regulations concerning the change in valuation methods.

The Prudence principle means applying a certain level of caution when preparing financial statements of the Company so that the property and revenues are not overstated and obligations and expenses are not understated. The Prudence principle should not imply conscious, unrealistic decrease in revenues and capital of the Company or conscious, unrealistic increase of expenses and liabilities of the Company. Namely, the framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements clearly states that the Prudence principle should not result in the forming of substantial hidden reserves, deliberate reduction of property of revenues, or deliberate exaggeration of liabilities or expenses causing the financial statements to become impartial and therefore unreliable.

The **Substance over form principle** means that, when recording the company's transactions, and consequently in preparing the financial reports, the accounting treatment should be based on the substance of the transactions and their economic reality and not just their legal form.

Considering the **Accrual principle**, recognition of effects of transactions and other events in the Company is not related to the point in time when cash or cash equivalents are received or paid based on these transactions or event, yet to the point in time when they occurred. This approach provides that the users of financial reports are informed not only about past transactions of the Company that resulted in payments or reception of cash, but also about liabilities of the Company to pay cash in the future and resources that represent cash to be received by the Company in the future.

In other words, the **Accrual principle provides** information on past transactions and other events in the manner most useful to users for reaching economy-related decisions.

The **Item by item assessment principle** means that possible group valuations of various balance items (for example, property or liabilities) for the purpose of rationalization, derive from separate valuation of items.

#### 7. OVERVIEW OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principal accounting policies that are applied in the preparation of these financial statements are presented herein. These policies are consistently applied to all included years, unless otherwise stated.

Important accounting policies applied to financial statements that are subject of these Notes and presented in the following text, are based, first of all, on the Regulation on accounting and accounting policies of the Company (Note no. 3). If certain accounting aspects are not clearly defined in the Regulation, applied accounting policies are based on the legislation, professional and internal regulations in force.

In accordance with IAS 21, the RSD represents **functional and reporting currency** in **financial statements of the Company**. Besides data for the current year, financial statements of the Company contain data from financial statements from 2012 as **comparative data**. All transactions that are in other currencies than the functional currency are treated as FY transactions.

In the preparation of financial statements, relevant provisions IAS 10 were considered. They refer to events that occur between the balance sheet date and the date financial statements were authorized for issue. More precisely, for effects of the event that provide evidence on circumstances at the balance sheet date, already recognized amounts in financial statements of the Company were corrected in order to mirror corrected events after the balance sheet date; and for effects of the event that provide evidence on circumstances after the balance sheet date, no adjustments of recognized amounts were applied. If there were any, these Notes will disclose the nature of events and the valuation of their financial effects.

#### 7.1. Valuation

The Company has to use the best possible valuations and reasonable assumptions in the preparation and presentation of financial statements according to professional regulations and legislation in force in

the Republic of Serbia. Though, actual future results may vary, valuations and assumptions are based on information available at the balance sheet date.

The most important valuations refer to the impairment of financial and non-financial assets and definition of assumptions, necessary for actuarial calculation of long-term compensations to employees based on the retirement bonus.

The business policy of the Company is to disclose information on the **fair value** of assets and liabilities, if the fair value varies significantly from the accounting value. In the Republic of Serbia, a reliable valuation of the fair value of assets and liabilities presents a common problem due to an insufficiently developed financial market, lack of stability and liquidity in sales and purchases of, for example, financial assets and liabilities, and sometimes unavailability of market information. The society does not neglect these problems and the management performs continuous valuations, considering the risks. If it is established that the recoverable (fair or value in use) value of assets in business books of the Company was overstated, the adjustment of value is applied.

#### 7.2. Effects of foreign exchange rates

**Transactions in foreign currency**, upon initial recognition, are registered in dinar counter value by applying the official middle exchange rate on the translation date.

According to provisions of IAS 21 – Changes in foreign exchange rates, monetary items in foreign currency (assets, receivables and liabilities in foreign currency) are recalculated at each balance sheet date by applying the valid exchange rate or the official middle exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

Gain/losses arising on the translation of foreign currency (apart from those related to monetary items as part of net investments of the Company in foreign business, included pursuant to IAS 21) are recognized as revenues or expenses of the Company for the period in which they occurred.

Official middle exchange rates of the National Bank of Serbia, at the balance sheet date, for foreign currencies used for the recalculation of monetary items in dinar counter value, are presented in the following table.

#### Official NBS middle exchange rates

Cumanan	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Currency	Amount in dinar	
1 EUR	114,6421	113,7183
1 USD	83,1282	86,1763

Applied average exchange rates for the profit and loss account in 2013 and 2012 were:

Currancy	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Currency	Amount in dinar	
1 EUR	113,1369	113,1277
1 USD	85,1730	88,1169

#### 7.3. Revenues

**Revenues** comprise income from economic benefits in the respective period that lead to the increase in capital, other than the increase that relate to investments from existing equity holders, and are measured according to the fair value of received or claimed benefits.

Revenues include: operating revenues, financial revenues and other revenues (including also revenues from the property value adjustment).

The most important **Operating revenues** are sales revenues for the sale of goods, products and services and other revenues, such as: income from own products/merchandise, increase of inventories and work in progress for unfinished and finished products and unfinished services (if, in the course of the year, there were reductions of inventories, the reduction amount is deducted from the total operating revenues) and other operating revenues.

Revenues from services pursuant to IAS 18 – Revenue, revenues from a specific transaction are recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the balance sheet date. The transaction result may be reliably valuated: if the revenue amount may be reliably measured, if the level of completion of the transaction at the balance sheet date may be reliably measured and if transaction-related expenses and transaction completion expenses may be reliably measured.

**Financial revenues** include financial revenues from subsidiaries and other related parties, gains arising on the translation of foreign currency, income from interest and other forms of financial revenues.

**Other revenues** include, besides income, *profit* that may or may not arise from usual activities of the Company. Profit includes, for example, revenue from PPE sales; at a greater value as the accounting value at the moment of sale.

#### 7.4. Expenses

**Expenses** are the outflow of economic benefits in the respective period that result in the decrease of the capital of the Company, excluding the reduction that refers to the allocation of profit to owners or reduction that resulted from partial withdrawal of capital from operations by the owner. Expenses include outflow of assets, impairment of assets or increase of liabilities.

Expenses include operating expenses, financial expenses and other expenses (including impairment-related expenses).

**Operating expenses** include: purchase price, material used, gross salaries, producing costs, non-material costs, depreciation and provisions, etc.

**Financial expenses** include financial expenses arising from relation with subsidiaries, gains arising on the translation of foreign currency, interest-related expenses and other financial expenses.

**Other expenses** include losses that may or may not arise from usual activities of the Company. Losses (for example, shortages or losses that result from the sale of assets at a less value than the accounting value) represent a decrease of economic benefits and, as such, do not vary from other expenses.

#### 7.5. Interest and other borrowing costs

**The borrowing costs** include interests and other costs that arose in the company related to the borrowing of funds.

Based on relevant provisions IAS 23 – Borrowing costs, borrowings are recognized as expenses at the moment of occurrence, unless they are directly attributed to the acquisition, construction or production or a certain asset (asset that needs significant time to be brought to working condition for its intended use or sale), in which case the interest and other borrowing costs are capitalized as a part of the purchase price (cost price) of that asset.

#### 7.6. Income tax

The income tax is registered as a summary of:

- The current tax and
- The deferred tax.

The current tax is the amount of obligation for the payable (recoverable) income tax that refers to the taxable income (tax loss) for the respective period. In other words, the current tax is payable income tax defined in the tax return pursuant to tax regulations.

The deferred tax includes:

- Deferred tax assets or
- Deferred tax liabilities.

Deferred tax is recorded in books pursuant to respective provisions IAS 12 – Income taxes that specify that deferred tax assets and liabilities should not be discounted.

**Deferred tax assets** include income tax, recoverable in future periods in respect of:

- deductible temporary differences,
- unused tax losses transferred to the following period and
- unused tax credit transferred to the following period.

For assets subject to depreciation, deferred tax assets are recognized for all **deductible temporary differences** between the accounting value of assets that are subject to depreciation and their tax base (values allocated to these assets for tax purposes). Deductible temporary differences exist if the accounting value of assets is less than their tax base. In that case, deferred tax assets are recognized, if it is estimated that there will be a taxable income in future periods for which the Company may use deferred tax assets.

A deferred tax asset based on **unused tax losses** is recognized only if the management assesses that the Company will generate taxable income in future periods that may be reduced based on unused tax losses.

A deferred tax asset based on **unused tax credit** for investments in fixed assets is recognized only up to the amount for which a taxable income in the tax balance will be realized in future periods or calculated income tax for reducing which the unused tax credit may be used.

Deferred tax assets may be recognized on other grounds for which the Company assesses income tax will be recoverable in future (for example, for provisions for non-due retirement bonus, specified pursuant to provisions IAS 19).

**Deferred tax liabilities** include income taxes payable in future periods against deductible temporary differences.

With respect to assets that are subject to depreciation, deferred tax liabilities are recognized always if there is a deductible temporary difference between the accounting value of assets that are subject to depreciation and their tax base. Deductible temporary difference occurs if the accounting value is greater than its tax base.

A deductible temporary difference is stated at the balance sheet date by applying the prescribed tax rate of the income tax to the amount of the deductible temporary difference.

Deferred tax liabilities may be recognized on other grounds for which the Company assesses income tax will be recoverable in future against taxable temporary differences.

#### 7.7. Intangible investments

**Intangible investments (assets)** are assets without physical substance that may be identified, such as: licenses, concession, copyrights, investment in other properties, trademarks, etc. The property fulfils criteria to be identified if: it is detachable or it can be detached from the Company and sold, transferred, licensed, rented or traded, separately or with a related contract, property or liability; or that derives from contractual and other legal rights, regardless if these rights are transferable or separable from the Company or other rights or obligations.

To recognize an intangible investment, it is necessary to comply with IAS 38 – Intangible assets:

- that it is likely that future economic benefits, attributable to assets, will flow to the Company;
- that the Company has control over the asset and
- that the purchase price (cost price) may be reliably measured.

Accounting recognition of internally generated intangibles is dependent upon an assessment of whether they are created:

- in the research phase, or
- in the development phase.

Intangible assets from research or research phase of an internal project, will not be recognized as intangible investment. Expenditure-related to research or the research phase for internal project are recognized as expenses in the period of occurrence.

The cost price of an internally generated intangible asset that derives from research activities (or the research phase of an internal project) includes all directly attributable expenses necessary to create, produce and prepare the asset for the use as intended by the Company.

An investment property should be measured initially at its cost.

**Intangible investment is measured subsequently**, after initial recognition, at its cost, reduced by accumulated depreciation and losses from the decrease in value (pursuant to provisions IAS 36 – Impairment of assets).

**Depreciation of intangible assets** is conditioned by the valuation if the useful life is:

- unlimited or
- limited.

Intangible assets are not subject to depreciation, if it is estimated that the useful life is unlimited or if, after analysis of all relevant factors, the ending of the period during which the intangible asset is expected to generate net cash flows for the Company cannot be predicted.

#### 7.8. Property, plants and equipment

**Property, plant and equipment** are tangible assets: used in the production, supply of goods and services, for rental to others or for administrative purpose; expected to be used for more than one accounting period.

The general principle for the recognition of property, plants and equipment is not applied only if assets of lesser value, that are registered as inventory items, have to be recognized (for example, spare parts and servicing equipment). The total value of an asset is transferred to current expenses when the item is first put in service.

Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets: if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and if the purchase price (cost price) of the item can be reliably measured.

Property, plant and equipment should be measured initially at the purchase price (cost price) that includes: the purchase price and all related transaction costs, meaning all directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition.

**Property, plants and equipment are measured subsequently** at its cost reduced by accumulated depreciation and losses from the decrease in value (pursuant to IAS 36).

#### 7.9. Finance lease

A lease is an agreement in which the lessor transfers the right to use the lease object to the lessee for a predefined time period in exchange for a single payment or series of payments.

In case of a **financial lease**, pursuant to IAS 17 – Leases, the lessee performs **initial measurement** of the lease by recognizing it as an asset and liability in the balance sheet, according to amounts that equal to the fair value of the asset-lease object at the begin of the lease duration or according to the present value of minimum payments for the lease, if it is lesser. The fair value is the amount for which a leasing object can be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

In the calculation of the present value of minimum payments for the lease, the *discount rate* is generally defined based on the interest rate included in the lease. If the interest rate cannot be determined, the incremental interest rate on the debt amount is used as the discount rate or the expected interest rate the Company would pay in case of borrowed assets under similar conditions and similar guarantees for the purchase of the asset as the lease object. All initial direct expenses of the lessee are added to the amount that was recognized as the asset.

In case of **subsequent measurement**, the minimum lease payments should be divided between financial expenses and the reduction of outstanding obligations. The financial expenditure is allocated to period during the leasing term and a constant periodic interest rate is applied to the outstanding balance.

#### 7.10. Depreciation of intangible assets, property, plants and equipment

The asset value (non-material assets, property, plants and equipment) is allocated by **depreciation** to period during its useful life.

The lifetime of an asset is determined by applying the time method, so that the lifetime of the asset may be understood as a time period when the asset is at Company's disposal for use.

The amount to be depreciated or the purchase price or another amount that replaces the value in financial statements of the Company, reduced by the residual value (remaining value) is systematically allocated during the lifetime of the asset.

The residual value is the evaluated amount that the Company would have received today, if it had disposed an asset, after the reduction of the estimated disposal costs and under the assumption that the asset is at the end of its lifetime and in a condition as expected at the end of a lifetime.

The depreciation of the asset acquired in a financial lease agreement is calculated in the same way as for other assets, unless if it is unknown when the Company will become the owner of the asset in case that the asset is depreciated in total prior to the end of the lease agreement and its lifetime.

The depreciation is performed by the **linear write-off** (proportional method), the **calculation of depreciation starts** when the asset becomes available for use or when it is at the location and ready-for-use as foreseen by the Company.

The depreciation is not calculated for assets that do not loose value over time (such as artwork) or assets with unlimited life expectancy.

Assets depreciation calculation is performed for tax balance purposes according to the relevant regulations.

#### 7.11. Decrease in the value of intangible assets, property, plants and equipment

At each balance sheet date, competent persons, from the Company or external, check if there are indications that the accounting value of an asset (intangible asset, property, plant and equipment) is decreased or if the accounting value exceeds the recoverable amount for this asset.

If there are indications that there is a decrease in value, valuation of recoverable amount is performed pursuant to IAS 36.

#### Recoverable amount is a greater value than:

- The fair value, reduced by the cost of sales and
- The use value.

The fair value reduced by the cost of sale is the expected net selling price of that asset or the amount that may be achieved in the sale of an asset as an independent transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, minus disposal costs.

The use value is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to occur from the continuous use of the property during its lifetime and sale at the end of that period. The discount rate used to determine the present value reflects current market estimations of the time value of money as well as the risks, characteristic for that asset.

The recoverable amount is estimated for each asset separately or, if possible, for the unit that generates cash related to that asset. The unit that generates cash is the smallest recognizable group of assets that generates cash flows, mostly independent from the cash flow related to other assets of groups of assets.

If it has been established that the value is decreased, the accounting value is reduced to the recoverable amount. The loss due to the decrease in indicated as follows:

- If the revaluation reserves were previously created for that asset, the loss is indicated by decreasing revaluation reserves, and
- If the revaluation reserves were not previously created for that asset, the loss in indicated as expenses for the respective period.

#### 7.12. Investment property

An Investment property is a property held by the owner or the lessee in the financial lease in order to receive income from rentals or increase in capital value, or both, and not:

- To use it in the production, acquisition of goods and services or for administration purposes; or
- Sale within the scope of usual business activities.

The investment property is recognized, pursuant to IAS 40 – Investment property, as an asset: if there is a chance that the Company may have economic benefit in the future from that investment property; and if its purchase price (cost price) may be reliably measured.

An **investment property should be measured initially** at its cost. Related expenses are included in the price.

Subsequent expenditure related to already recognized investment property is attributed to the expressed amount of the investment property if it can be recognized as a fixed asset or if the duration of the expenditure is longer that one calculation period, if it is likely that future economic benefits related to that expenditure will flow to the Company and if the purchase price (cost price) of that expenditure can be reliably measured.

After initial recognition, the **subsequent measurement of the investment property** is performed according to the fair value, meaning its market value or most probable value that can be achieved on the market at the balance sheet date.

The change in the fair value of an investment property in a specific period is included in the result of the period when the increase/decrease has occurred.

Investment properties are not subject to the calculation of depreciation nor to the valuation of the decrease in value of the property.

#### 7.13. Inventories

**Inventories** are assets: kept for sale in the usual line of activities, assets in production, but intended for sale; or primary and secondary materials used in the production or provision of services.

Inventories include: primary and secondary materials (including spare parts, tools and stock) used in the production, unfinished products that are being produced, finished products manufactured by the Company and goods.

**Inventories are** (pursuant to IAS 2 - Inventories) **measured** at lower value:

- The purchase price (cost price) and
- Net realizable value.

The purchase price (cost price) includes all:

- Purchase expenses,
- Conversion expenses and
- Other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

**Purchase costs** as basis for the valuation of inventories of goods, include the cost price, import duties and other fiscal expenditure (apart from those that can be recovered from tax authorities, such as, added value tax that can be deducted as previous tax), transportation costs, manipulation costs and other costs that are directly attributable to the purchase costs. Discounts, rebates and other similar items are deducted upon definition of the purchase costs.

The valuation of material inventories spent is performed by applying the weighted average cost formulas.

In the recognition of assets of lower value (for example small inventory items), upon its use, the entire value (100% write-off) is transferred to expenses of the respective period.

Conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition are important in the valuation of inventories of unfinished products and finished products. These costs include: direct labour costs, direct material costs and indirect costs, or general production costs.

**Net realizable value** is the valuated price of sale within regular business activities reduced by completion costs and valuated costs necessary for the realization of the sale. The valuation of the net realizable value is performed based on the most reliable evidence available at the time of valuation with regard amounts that may be achieved.

The amount of any write-off of inventories to the net realizable value and all losses of inventories are recognized as expenses for the period when the write-off or loss occurred.

#### 7.14. Fixed assets intended for sale

The Company recognizes and expresses a fixed asset (or available group) as an **asset intended for sale**, if its accounting value may be recovered through a sale transaction and not further use. To fulfil this requirement:

- The asset may be available for immediate sale in the present condition, solely under usual conditions for the sale of such property (or disposal group); and
- The sale of the asset must be very possible.

The fixes asset that was recognized as an asset intended for sale is **measured** (expressed) at a lower value than:

- The accounting value and
- The fair value reduced by the costs of sale.

The accounting value is the present (non write off) value stated in business books of the Company.

The fair value is the amount at which the asset may be traded between informed and willing parties in an independent transaction or the market value on the date of sale.

Costs of sale are costs directly attributable to the sale of assets.

Fixed assets intended for sale are not depreciated.

Written-off assets, as well as assets with an insignificant non write off value will not be recognized as assets intended for sale.

#### 7.15. Financial instruments

**Financial instruments** include financial assets and liabilities recorded in the balance sheet of the Company as of the moment when the Company becomes legally bound by the financial instrument and till the loss of control over rights that derive from that financial asset (by realization, activation, assignment, etc.), or by settlement, cancellation or activation of the financial liability.

**Financial assets and liabilities** pursuant to IAS 32, may have many manifestations, such as: cash, instrument of equity of another entity, contractual right to collect cash or another financial asset or trade in financial assets and liabilities with another entity, potentially favourable to the Company, contractual right to give cash or another financial asset to another entity, or the right to trade financial assets or liabilities with another entity under potentially unfavourable conditions to the Company, etc.

Disclosure of financial instrument and related accounting records is stipulated by the classification performed by the Company according to the features of financial instruments.

The management of the Company may classify each financial instrument in one of four possible types of financial instruments as specified in IAS 39:

- Financial asset or liability at fair value through the profit and loss account,
- held-to-maturity investments,
- Loans and receivables and
- available-for-sale financial assets.

A Financial asset or liability at fair value through the profit and loss account includes financial assets and liabilities whose changes in fair value are recorded as revenues or expenses in the balance sheet.

A Financial asset or liability classified in this category has to fulfil any of the following conditions:

- classified as held for trading or
- after initial recognition, it will be classified and stated as a financial asset (obligation) through the profit and loss account

A financial asset of liability is classified as held for trading, if: it was acquired or created for sale or repurchase in the nearest future, a part of portfolio of identified financial instruments managed jointly and for which there is proof of recent short-term revenue model or derivate (apart from derivates as a hedging instrument).

The Company may indicate that a financial instrument is disclosed through the profit and loss account only if relevant information is obtained, since the inconsistency of measurement or recognition that would occur in the measurement of assets or liabilities or recognition of gains or losses is eliminated or considerably prevented; or a group of financial assets, liabilities or both is managed and performances valuated based on the fair value in accordance with the risk management strategy or investment management strategy and the information on the group is internally collected accordingly and presented to the key management of the Company.

**Held-to-maturity investments** are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or identifiable payments and fixed maturity that the Company intents and may hold to maturity, excluding those marked by the Company at fair value through the profit and loss account after initial recognition or those marked as available-for-sale and those defined as loans and receivables.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets of the Company with fixed or identifiable payments that do not have a quoted market price, unless:

- if the Company intents to sell them immediately or in short-term and that would be classified, in such case, as assets held for trading,
- assets marked at fair value through the profit and loss account after initial recognition and
- assets classified as available-for-sale because the total initial investment cannot be recovered

**Available-for-sale financial assets** are non-derivative financial assets marked as available-for-sale and not classified in any previously defined type of financial instruments.

Upon **initial measurement** of a financial instrument the Company performs the measurement at fair value increased by transaction costs that may be directly attributed to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets or liabilities, if the financial instrument was not marked for measurement at fair value with changes of fair value through the profit and loss account.

**Subsequent measurement of financial instruments** is performed at fair values, without deducting transaction costs that may arise from the sale or disposal of the instrument, the following financial assets excluded:

- loans and receivables, measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method;
- investments held-to-maturity, measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method;
   and

• investments in capital instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured, and it is measured at cost.

The fair value of assets is the amount at which the asset can be traded for or liability settled between informed and willing parties as an independent transaction. If there is an active market for the financial instrument, the fair value is determined according to information obtained from that market; if there is no active market, the fair value is determined using valuation techniques specified in IAS 39. Positive (adverse) effects of the change of fair value are expressed as gain (loss) in the period of change, for financial instruments at fair value through the profit and loss account. Available-for-sale financial instruments are expressed within unrealized gain/losses based on available-for-sale securities up to the sales date, when the effect are transferred to gains (losses). An exception of the above are expenses related to permanent depreciation and gains (losses) in foreign currency that are recognized immediately as gain (losses) for financial instruments classified as available-for-sale.

Amortized cost is the present value of all expected future made or received cash payments during the expected life expectancy of a financial instrument. The discount method with the effective interest rate is applied in the calculation of the amortized cost of a financial instrument. Gains/losses from changes in the depreciated value of financial instruments are recognized as of the moment when the financial instrument is no longer recognized, unless a decrease in value was performed, in that case the loss is recognized immediately.

#### 7.16. Cash and cash equivalents

The most liquid forms of financial assets of the Company are **cash and cash equivalents**, valuated at nominal or fair value. Cash and cash equivalents consist of: petty cash, deposits with banks, etc, and highly liquidity investments with short maturity period which may be transferred into cash that are not under the influence of significant risk of value changes.

#### 7.17. Short term receivables

**Short term receivables** comprise receivables from related legal persons (subsidiaries and affiliates) as well as receivables from other legal and physical persons in the country and abroad in the moment of sold products, goods and performed services; expected to be realized within 12 months from the balance sheet date. *Short term trade receivables* are measured by the cost stated in the issued invoice. If the cost on the invoice is stated in the foreign currency, translation to the functional currency is done by applying the average exchange rate ruling on the date of transaction. Changes in exchange rate from the date of transaction to the collection date are stated as gains and losses from exchange posted in the favour of revenues or against expenses. Receivables stated in the foreign currency as at the balance sheet date are translated by the ruling average exchange rate and gains and losses arose are booked as revenue or expense for that period.

At the balance sheet date, the Company performs an assessment of debt collection ability for all receivables or if receivables have a decrease in value.

In the assessment of the decrease in value, the Company has endured losses due to the decrease in value if there is objective proof (for example, large financial difficulties of the debtor, unusual breach of contract by the debtor, potential bankruptcy of the debtor, etc) to support the decrease in value as a

result of an event that took place after the initial recognition of assets and the respective loss affects estimated future cash flows from financial assets or group of financial assets that may be reliably valuated. If there is no evidence, valuators will use their experience and sound judgment in the valuation of the collectibility of receivables.

If there is a decrease in value of short-term receivables, the following steps are taken:

- indirect write-off or
- direct write-off.

*Indirect write-off* from buyers, against expenses of the Company, is performed on the value adjustment account. The decision on indirect write-off (value adjustment) of receivables from buyers on the value adjustment account, upon proposal by the inventory committee is adopted by the Executive Board of the Company.

Direct write-off from buyers is applied if there is no probability of recovery and this is supported by respective documentation. The decision on direct write-off from buyers, after consideration and proposal by the inventory committee or professional services in the course of the year, is adopted by the Executive Board of the Company.

The indirect and direct write-off of receivables is applied only based on relevant circumstances and the balance sheet.

Expected losses from future events, or events after the balance sheet date, regardless how probable, are not recognizable, but disclosed in Notes to financial statements.

### 7.18. Financial investments

**Short term investments** refer to loans, securities and other short term investments with maturity date of one year from the balance sheet date.

Short-term financial investments include a part of granted long-term loans that are expected to be recovered within one year from the balance sheet date.

**Long-term financial investments** include various investments, such as: equity investments in subsidiaries, equity investments in affiliates, equity investments in other legal persons, long-term loans, long-term securities and other long-term financial investments.

Investments into subsidiaries, joint ventures and affiliates, based on relevant provisions of IAS 27 – Consolidated and separate financial statements, are included in Company's books according to the purchase method. Though, if, according to IAS 36, it is established that the recoverable investment value is less than the purchase (accounting) value, the Company shall reduce the investment value to the recoverable amount and the reduction (impairment) is presented as an expense at the time of occurrence. The Company acknowledges the income from subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures in its separate financial statements, if the right to a dividend was established.

Regarding the subsequent measurement of long-term financial investments, the classification performed by management depending on the nature of the financial instrument, is relevant (financial asset or liability according to the fair value through the profit and loss account, investments held to maturity, loans and receivables and financial assets ready-for-sale).

#### 7.19. Liabilities

A liability is a result of past transactions or events and the settlement of the liability implies usually a loss of economic benefits of the Company to comply with other party's request.

In the **valuation of liabilities** pursuant to the Framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements, the liability is stated in the balance sheet: if there is a probability that an outflow of resources with economic benefits will result in the settlement of present liabilities and the settlement amount may be reliably measured. The *prudence principle* is applied. This means applying caution in the valuation to prevent overstatement of the property and revenues and understatement of liabilities and expenses. The prudence principle should not result in forming of substantial hidden reserves (for example, as a result of deliberate overstatement of liabilities or expenses), the financial statements to become impartial and therefore unreliable.

Liabilities include: long-term liabilities (liabilities to subsidiaries and other related parties; long-term loans and other long-term liabilities); short-term liabilities (liabilities to subsidiaries and other related parties, short-term loans and part of long-term loans and liabilities with one-year maturity and other short-term financial liabilities), short-term liabilities from operations (suppliers and other liabilities from operations) and other short-term liabilities.

Short-term liabilities are liabilities expected to be settled within one year from the balance sheet date including the part of *long-term liabilities* and long-term liabilities are liabilities expected to be settled over a longer period.

Decrease of liability upon court order, out-of-court settlement etc. is applied by direct write-off.

#### 7.20. Provisions, contingent liability and contingent asset

A provision, according to IAS 37 - Provisions, contingent liability and contingent assets, means a liability of Outcome uncertain due date or amount.

The Company recognizes provisions only if the following conditions are met:

- the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event,
- it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The essence of provisions is to form provisions only for liabilities from past events that exist independently from future events. Therefore, provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

For purposes of recognition of provisions, it is considered as probable that the requested settlement of Company's liabilities will cause an outflow of resources representing an economic benefit when it is more probable than not that an outflow of resources will occur, or when the probability that settlement of these obligations by the Company will cause an outflow of resources, is greater than the probability that it will not.

Long term provisions consist of: provisions for costs during the warranty period, provisions for recovery of natural resources, provisions for retained deposits and caution money, provisions for

restructuring costs, provisions for fees and other employee benefits and other long term provisions (for example, for losses expected in lawsuits).

**In the measurement of provisions**, the amount recognized as provision is the best valuation of Company's expenditure requested to settle a present liability at the balance sheet date. In other words, it is the amount the Company has to pay at the balance sheet date to settle liabilities or to transfer liabilities to third parties.

Long term provision for expenses and risks are tracked by sorts, they are examined at each balance sheet date and corrected to reflect the best present valuation. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is cancelled. Their reduction/cancellation is credited as income.

When the performance of the time value of money is significant, the provision amount represents the present value of expenditure expected to settle the obligation. Discount rates are used in the calculation of the present value or pre-tax rates that reflect current market valuations of the time value and liability-related risks.

Contingent liability is: possible liability that arises from past events and may be confirmed only if one or several Outcome uncertain future events, that are not entirely in the scope of influence of the Company, occur or not; and a present liability that arises from past events, yet not recognized, because it is not probable that an outflow of resources that represents economic benefit of the Company will be required to settle the obligation or because the amount of liability cannot be reliably valuated.

A contingent liability is not recognized in financial statements of the Company, but is disclosed in case that the outflow of economic benefit is possible and this possibility is not very small.

A contingent liability is permanently re-valued (at least at the balance sheet date). If the outflow of economic benefits based on contingent liabilities becomes possible, provisions and expenses are recognized in financial statements of the Company for the period when the change occurred (unless in rare cases when a reliable valuation is not possible).

A contingent asset is an asset that may arise from past events and its existence will be confirmed only if one or several future events, which are not entirely in the scope of influence of the Company, occur.

A contingent asset is not recognized in financial statements of the Company, but is disclosed in case that the outflow of economic benefit is possible.

Contingent assets are permanently re-valued (at least at the balance sheet date) to ensure that financial statements reflect the development of the event. If it is certain that the outflow of economic benefit based on contingent assets, related asset and revenue are recognized in financial statements of the Company for the period when they occurred.

#### 7.21. Employee benefits

The following Company's liabilities related to employee benefits shall be disclosed:

- taxes and compulsory social security contributions
- retirement bonus.

In terms of taxes and compulsory social security contributions, the Company shall, according to regulations applied in the Republic of Serbia, pay for contributions to various public funds for social security. These liabilities include contributions paid by employees and contributions paid by the employer in amounts calculated according to prescribed rates. The Company has legal obligation to suspend calculated contributions from gross earnings of employees and to transfer the amount on their behalf to public funds.

Contributions paid by employees and contributions paid by the employer are recorded as expenses of the Company for the respective period. The company, upon retirement of employees, keeps no obligation to pay them any benefits.

For the valuation of provisions based on contributions and other employee benefits, relevant provisions of the IAS 19 — Employee benefits are applied. Provisions for contributions and other employee benefits include, for example: provisions for non-due retirement benefits upon regular retirement and provisions for retirement bonus paid by the Company upon termination of employment prior to the retirement date or paid upon decision of the employee to take *voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits*.

In the valuation of liabilities upon employment termination and pursuant to respective IAS 19 provisions, the discount rate is determined according to the market yield at the balance sheet date for high yield corporate bonds.

Alternatively, also specified in IAS 19, as long as there is no developed market for corporate bonds in the Republic of Serbia, market yields for government bonds will be used for the valuation of liabilities of the Company upon employment termination (at the balance sheet date). The value date and deadline for corporate or government bonds should be in accordance with the value date and deadline for obligations related to the income after employment termination.

If the Company, for the valuation of obligations upon employment termination and due to undeveloped market for government bonds, uses the government bond yield as reference with maturity date shorter than the estimated maturity of payments based on respective income, the discount rate is defined by valuating the reference securities yield for longer periods.

**Retirement bonus** is paid by the Company to employees in the amount of three times the monthly salary of the month preceding the month of payment (according to terms and conditions specified in the Separate collective agreement) or in the amount prescribed by the Labour law if this is *more favourable to the employee*.

# 8. CORRECTION OF ERRORS FROM PRIOR PERIODS, MATERIAL ERRORS AND CORRECTION OF THE OPENING BALANCE

**Errors from prior periods** represent omitted or false data presented in financial statements of the Company for one or several periods as a result of misuse or lack of use of reliable information, which were available when the financial statements for respective periods were approved for issue and which were expected to be obtained and taken into consideration upon preparation and presentation of the respective financial statements.

A materially significant error, discovered in the current period that refers to a previous period is an error that has significant influence on financial statements for one or several prior periods and due to which these financial statements cannot be considered anymore as reliable.

Materially significant errors are corrected retroactively in the first series of financial statements approved for publishing after these errors have been discovered, by correcting comparative data for presented prior period(s) when errors occurred or if the error occurred prior to the earliest presented prior period, opening balances for assets, liabilities and capital for the earliest presented prior period will be corrected.

If it is practically impossible to establish the effect of an error from a certain period by comparing information for one or several presented prior periods, the Company will correct opening balances for assets, liabilities and capital for the earliest period that can be corrected retroactively (may be also the current period).

Subsequently confirmed errors that are mot materially significant are corrected against expenses or in favour of revenues for the period in which they were identified.

The materiality of an error is valuated pursuant to provisions of the Framework for the preparation and presentation of financial reports that state that materiality may imply that omission or false accounting entries may affect economic decisions of users adopted based on financial statements. Materially significant errors are valuated pursuant to relevant provisions from the Framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements. Materiality is defined in the Company with respect to the significance of the error considering total revenues. A materially significant error is an error that for itself or together with other errors exceeds 1,5% of the total income in the previous year.

#### 9. FINANCIAL RISKS

Outcome uncertainty in future events is one of basic specifities of business operations under market conditions in an economic environment that is characterized by several possible or potential outcomes. Unpredictability of future events leads to various risk exposures for legal entities that may impact their future position on the market.

From the Company's point of view, there is a large number of potential risks that may more or less have adverse effects on the Company's business. Certain (specific) risks are determined by internal factors, such as: concentration risk, which, in the Company's case, may be manifested as exposure to any one or a small group of buyers or suppliers; operational risk, that means the possibility of adverse effect due to unintentional or deliberate omissions by employees, inappropriate internal procedures and processes, inadequate information system management in the Company, etc; reputational risk, that means a possibility that the Company's market position deteriorates due to the loss of trust or bad reputation (public institutions, suppliers, buyers, etc) of the Company; legal risk, that means a possibility of adverse effects due to penalties and sanctions that derive from lawsuits due to the failure to fulfil contractual or legal obligations; etc.

Since, the majority of these and some other risks not mentioned herein, is subject of other chapters of the Notes or other internal regulations of the Company (for example, the Regulation on accounting practice and accounting policies of the Company deals with the *minimization of operational risks by introducing procedures and work instructions*), we will focus on financial risks that include, first of all, the following:

- credit risk,
- market risk and
- liquidity risk.

Financial risks are significantly affected by external factors that are not directly controlled by the Company. In that sense, financial risk is considerably affected by the Company's environment which, apart from economic development, is likewise committed to legal, financial and other relevant aspects that define system risk level.

Generally, comparing markets of developed economies, companies that operate on markets with insufficient economic development, macroeconomic stability and high insolvency, such as the Republic of Serbia, are significantly exposed to financial risks. Insufficient development of the financial market makes it impossible to use a wide spectrum of *hedging* instruments, characteristic for developed markets. Companies that operate in the Republic of Serbia do not have the possibility to use many derivative instruments in financial risk management due to the fact that these instruments are not widely used nor there is an organized continuous market for financial instruments.

**Financial risk management** is a comprehensive and reliable management system that aims to minimize potential adverse effects to the financial condition and operations of the Company under unpredictable financial market conditions.

Considering limitations in the financial risk management that are characteristic of business on the Serbian market, it is clear that it is necessary to approach this issue in a proper manner as recognized by the Company's management. Essentially, financial risk management in the Company should ensure that the *Company's risk profile* is always in compliance with *Company's tendency towards risks* or in compliance with an acceptable structure and risk level that the Company will take in order to implement its business strategies and achieve business goals.

#### 9.1. Credit risk

A credit risk is a risk of adverse effects to the financial result and capital of the Company due to debtor's failure to fulfil obligations towards the Company within the specified deadline.

Credit risks mean not only debtor-creditor relations that derive from sales of Company's products, but also credit risks that derive from other financial instruments such as receivables based on long-term and short-term financial investments.

The company has substantial concentrations of credit risk in collection from buyers with long lending periods due to poor liquidity.

#### 9.2. Market risk

A market risk is a risk of adverse effects to the financial result and capital of the Company due to losses under specific balance sheet items as a result of negative price shifts on the market and other relevant financial parameters.

The market risk includes three risk types:

- the currency risk,
- the interest risk and
- the price risk.
- The currency risk, also called foreign exchange risk or exchange rate risk, is a risk of fair value fluctuation or the fluctuation of future financial instruments cash flows due to the change in exchange rates. The currency risk arises from financial instruments in foreign currency or the currency other than the currency (functional) in which the financial instruments are measured in financial statements.

The Company operates within international frames and is exposed to exchange rate risks arising from business operations in different currencies, first of all in euros and USD.

- The interest risk is a risk of adverse effects to the result and capital of the Company due to unfavourable changes in interest rates. The Company is exposed to this type of risk due to financial obligations related to loans with potentially fluctuating interest rates (Euribor).
- The price risk is a risk of fair value fluctuation or a risk that the future financial instruments' cash flows will fluctuate due to the change in market prices (not prices that result from interest or currency risk) regardless if these changes are caused by specific factors related to a specific financial instrument or its issuer or regardless if factors affect all similar financial instruments traded on the market.

### 9.3. Liquidity risk

**Liquidity risk** is a risk of having difficulties to fulfil due obligations, maintaining the necessary scope and structure of the working capital and good creditworthiness.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of adequate sources of funding and the ability to close out market positions, due to the dynamic nature of the business. The Group aims to maintain flexibility in funding by collecting their funds from buyers and investments of available funds. Besides the aforementioned, in accordance with the Group's policy, the Group makes Back to Back Agreements with the business partners whereby the possible risk connected to a possible default is transferred/shared between contractual parties.

### 10. SEGMENT INFORMATION

# 10.1. Primary reporting formats – business segment

The Group is organized, local and abroad, in the following business segments as of 31 December 2012:

- 1) Planning and research,
- 2) Building construction and fitting and
- 3) Other.

### REPORTABLE SEGMENTS

# Business segments

in 000 RSD

									III 000 K3D			
	Planning and research		Building construction and fitting Other		other	Total		Eliminations		Consolidated		
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Revenues from sales	4,547,037	4,427,830	17,865,460	22,496,542	1,458,477	1,592,556	23,870,974	28,516,928	(1,915,589)	(2,881,977)	21,955,385	25,634,951
SEGMENT RESULT												
Business profit	165,990	281,147	(60,504)	655,475	186,971	234,933	292,457	1,171,555	(8,491)	(443,111)	283,966	728,444
Income from interest	27,039	62,405	52,061	137,414	27,222	33,478	106,322	233,297	(999)	(394)	105,323	232,903
Interest expenses	5,283	31,444	231,892	242,419	33,615	35,428	270,790	309,291	(52)	(2,326)	270,738	306,965
Income tax	23,163	1,748	47,228	40,144	33,773	47,554	104,164	89,446			104,164	89,446
Profit from regular operations	362,134	469,667	32,704	740,126	545,950	643,722	940,788	1,853,515	(327,969)	(804,159)	612,819	1,049,356
Losses from discontinued operations	4,254	594	34,664	35,538	4,426	3,170	14,093	39,302	(476)	(2,146)	13,617	37,156
Net profit	359,980	460,652	(80,947)	643,501	508,616	594,820	787,649	1,698,973	(327,493)	(802,029)	460,156	896,944
Total assets	6,314,072	5,930,522	18,822,886	17,181,757	12,017,964	12,064,523	37,154,922	35,176,802	(8,283,406)	(7,854,473)	28,871,516	27,322,329
Total liabilities	6,314,072	5,930,522	18,822,886	17,181,757	12,017,964	12,064,523	37,154,922	35,176,802	(8,283,406)	(7,854,473)	28,871,516	27,322,329
Depreciation	46,241	51,244	425,911	335,988	55,192	63,687	527,344	450,919	6,864	6,662	534,208	457,581

Geographical	segments

In 000 RSD

	Se	erbia	Z	ND	Euro	ope	Afr	ica	A	sia	U	SA	To	otal
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Revenues from sales	4,877,388	8,814,270	3,179,685	3,945,741	215,929	268,633	7,260,911	7,915,304	3,054,276	2,937,063	3,367,196	1,753,940	21,955,385	25,634,951
Revenues from sales of goods	100,910	138,676	3,594	161,617	18,489	9,972	33,387	47,056		613	134,533		290,913	357,934
Revenues from sales of products and services	4,776,478	8,675,594	3,176,091	3,784,124	197,440	258,661	7,227,524	7,868,248	3,054,276	2,936,450	3,232,663	1,753,940	21,664,472	25,277,017

#### 11. SALES REVENUES

	2013	2012
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Income from the sales of goods, products and services on the local	4,877,388	8,814,270
Income from the sales of goods, products and services on the foreign	17,077,997	16,820,681
Total	21,955,385	25,634,951

The most important figure under Income from the sales of goods, products and services in 2013 relates to the following companies in the Energoprojekt Group:

- EP Niskogradnja in the amount of 7.053.231 thousand RSD, out of which the amount of 1.256.170 thousand RSD is related to domestic sales (the most important is the sale to the buyers JP Putevi Srbije, Azvirt and JVP Vode Vojvodine), and the amount of 5.797.061 thousand RSD is related to sales abroad (Uganda and Peru);
- EP Visokogradnja in the amount of 5.045.925 thousand RSD, out of which the amount of 120.776 thousand RSD is related to domestic sales, and the amount of 4.925.149 thousand RSD is related to sales abroad (the most important revenues are related to Ghana, Russia and Kazakhstan and the following projects: Z-082 Ezva, Z-085 Uhta, Z-088 Rostov, Z-089 Aktau hospital, Z-091 Astrahan, Z-087 Aktau restaurant, Z-092 Horizonti Siktivkar etc.);
- EP Oprema in the amount of 4.654.774 thousand RSD, out of which the amount of 2.501.052 thousand RSD is related to domestic sales (the most important sale to buyers International Project Service Ogranak, Termoelektrane i kopovi Kostolac, JP Elektromreza Serbia), the amount of 2.153.722 thousand RSD is related to sales abroad (the most important are revenues from Nigeria);
- EP Entel in the amount of 3.204.325 thousand RSD, out of which the amount of 164.090 thousand RSD is related to domestic sales (the most important sale to the Electric Power Industry of Serbia), the amount of 3.040.235 thousand RSD is related to sales abroad (Qatar, Oman and UAE);
- EP Hidroinzenjering in the amount of 804.133 thousand RSD, out of which the amount of 124.861 thousand RSD is related to domestic sales (the most important sale to buyers JP EPS Belgrade, Drinsko-Limske HE Bajina Basta, JVP Vode Vojvodine etc.), the amount of 679.272 thousand RSD is related to sales abroad (the most important part refers to Algeria and Peru) and other companies in the amount of 1.192.997 thousand RSD (domestic: 710.439 thousand RSD and foreign: 482.558 thousand RSD).

#### 12. INCREASE /(DECREASE) IN INVENTORIES

Total	90,472	393,392
Decrease in inventories	(72,072)	(219,082)
Increase in inventories	162,544	612,474
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
	2013	2012

- In 2013 the **increase in inventories** (162.544 thousand RSD) mostly relates to the increase of work in progress:
- EP Visokogradnja (93.491 thousand RSD), mostly the increase of work in progress related to the construction of business and residential buildings in Cara Nikolaja Street in Belgrade, amounting to 92.972 thousand RSD; and
- EP Niskogradnja (66.953 thousand RSD), based on the manufactured material for the production of a buffer layer, asphalt, fraction for concrete related to the projects Z-019 Cochabamba Chota and Z-023 Pericos in Peru.
- The decrease in inventories in 2013 (72.072 thousand RSD) relates to:
- EP Visokogradnja (63.991 thousand RSD) related to: sold property in Bezanijska Kosa and Block 29, New Belgrade: 6.237 thousand RSD and Herceg Novi: 16.348 thousand RSD and impairment of work in progress related to residential buildings Sistet Bare in Igalo, Montenegro: 40.013 thousand RSD and finished products (apartments) in Herceg Novi, Montenegro: 1.393 thousand RSD;
- EP Niskogradnja (8.081 thousand RSD), relates to the manufactured material for the production of a buffer layer, asphalt, fraction for concrete and fabricated material for the vertical traffic signalization projects Z-014 Yanacocha and Z-019 Cochabamba Chota, Peru.

#### 13. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2013	2012
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Premiums, subventions, subsidies, refunded amounts, compensation and		
tax refunds	1,533	663
Rents	124,692	103,646
Other	174,757	184,014
Total	300,982	288,323

- The income from premiums, subventions, subsidies, refunded amounts, compensation and tax refunds (1.533 thousand RSD), relates mostly to the following companies:
- EP Niskogradnja (1.323 thousand RSD) based on the refund of expenses related to the opening of branch offices in Zambia and Moscow. Funds were appropriated by the Agency for Foreign Investments and Export Promotion, based on the Regulation governing the procedure, appropriation and refunds of state aid and in accordance with the Programme for boosting competitiveness and internationalization of the Serbian economy. Funds were appropriated as de minimis aid; and
- EP Energodata (208 thousand RSD), based on funds for subventions by the National Employment Service for the employment of disabled persons.
- Income from rents (124.692 thousand RSD) relates mostly from the following companies: Nana Offshore S.A.L, Lebanon (42.338 thousand RSD), Zambia Engineering and Contracting Company Limited, Zambia (20.705 thousand RSD), EP Visokogradnja (10.611 thousand RSD relate, first of all, to Energoprojekt Ghana Ltd., Akra, Ghana), EP Niskogradnja (10.530 thousand RSD), Enjub (9.564 thousand RSD), EP Energodata (7.630 thousand RSD), EP Garant (7.125 thousand RSD) and Energo (Private) Limited, Zimbabwe (7.009 thousand RSD) and other companies in the amount of 9.180 thousand RSD.

- Other operating income (174.757 thousand RSD), relates mostly from the following companies:
- EP Niskogradnja: 147.910 thousand RSD, out of which 139.240 thousand RSD relate to the refund of expenses based on agreements with subcontractors related to the project Tisa (133.461 thousand RSD) and the refund of expenses are based on the agreement with subcontractors related to the project Lot 1.1, Novi Sad (5.779 thousand RSD);
- EP Garant: 10.519 thousand RSD, out of which 10.396 thousand RSD relate to revenues from technical reserve insurance fund deposits and investments;
- EP Visokogradnja: 7.008 thousand RSD relate to re-invoiced electricity and water bills to lessees (based on renting properties in Stara Pazova and Belgrade);
- EP Holding: 5.235 thousand RSD refer mostly to the refund of expenses from Napred Razvoj plc based on the auditor's fee for an extraordinary audit. Pursuant to Article 463 of the Companies Law, since the proposal for extraordinary audit was unfounded, Energoprojekt Holding plc. is entitled to a refund of all audit expenses from the shareholder who proposed the extraordinary audit the company Napred Razvoj plc;
- EP Hidroinzenjering: 3.013 thousand RSD refer to the partial refund of expenses from the Consortium related to projects Alto Piura, M.Picchu and Yarascay; and other companies (1.072 thousand RSD).

#### 14. PURCHASE VALUE OF GOODS SOLD

Total	(253,607)	(345,095)
Purchase value of goods sold	(253,607)	(345,095)
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
	2013	2012

- The purchase value of goods sold (253.607 thousand RSD) relates to the sold goods in the country and abroad in 2013 and mostly to the following companies:
- EP Energodata: 65.920 thousand RSD for the purchase of ATMs, software, hardware, licences and graphic design material;
- Energoplast: 33.509 thousand RSD for the purchase of stoppers for resale;
- EP Oprema: 11.503 thousand RSD for the purchase value of sold goods to Energonigerija ltd, Nigeria;
- EP Visokogradnja: 7.611 thousand RSD, out of which 4.295 thousand RSD for the purchase value of sold goods in the country and 3.316 thousand RSD for the purchase value of sold goods abroad;
- EP Industrija: 7.749 thousand RSD for the purchase of granules;
- EP Niskogradnja: 4.595 thousand RSD refer to the price of stocked material sold to subcontractors; and other companies (122.720 thousand RSD).

#### 15. MATERIAL COSTS

	2013	2012
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Raw material	(4,782,970)	(7,996,951)
Other material (overheads)	(362,294)	(272,907)
Fuel and energy	(1,354,929)	(986,618)
Total	(6,500,193)	(9,256,476)

- Material costs (4.782.970 thousand RSD), relate mostly to the following companies in the Energoprojekt Group:
- EP Oprema: 1.772.627 thousand RSD refers to material costs related to the projects in Nigeria and in Serbia (mostly refers to projects Kostolac and RTB Bor);
- EP Visokogradnja: 1.573.186 thousand RSD, refers mostly to costs related to domestic projects: 236.960 thousand RSD and foreign projects: 1.193.965 thousand RSD;
- EP Niskogradnja: 1.149.899 thousand RSD refers mostly to costs related to foreign projects: 787.010 thousand RSD and domestic projects: 362.889 thousand RSD;
- Energoplast: 228.864 thousand RSD refers to the purchase of material for the production of stoppers: 219.705 thousand RSD and packaging costs: 9.159 thousand RSD; and other companies in the amount of 58.394 thousand RSD.
- The major part in **other material (overheads)** in the amount of 362.294 thousand RSD relate to EP Niskogradnja 231.311 thousand RSD, EP Visokogradnja: 43.865 thousand RSD, EP Entel: 36.387 thousand RSD, Energoplast: 18.199 thousand RSD and other companies in the Energoprojekt Group in the amount of 32.532 thousand RSD.
- The major part in **fuel and energy expenses** in the amount of 1.354.929 thousand RSD relates to EP Niskogradnja: 1.071.523 thousand RSD, as the result of increased use of own equipment and machines for new domestic projects (Tunnel Sarani) and foreign projects (Peru), as well as hiring of subcontractors with lease of equipment with the Company responsible for supplying all energy generating products; EP Visokogradnja: 137.087 thousand RSD, EP Entel: 47.420 thousand RSD, EP Oprema: 23.541 thousand RSD and other companies in the amount of 75.358 thousand RSD.

#### 16. STAFF COSTS

	2013	2012
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Salaries and fringe benefits (gross)	(6,281,334)	(5,553,854)
Taxes and contributions on salaries and fringe benefits charged to employer	(710,582)	(668,889)
Remunerations according to temporary service contracts	(38,657)	(30,822)
Remunerations according to author's contracts	(34,344)	(64,237)
Remunerations according to temporary and provisional contracts	(109,036)	(74,687)
Remunerations to individuals according to other contracts	(70,668)	(45,904)
BoD and Supervisory Board	(24,240)	(29,191)
Other personal expenses and remunerations	(619,296)	(589,712)
Total	(7,888,157)	(7,057,296)

• The increase of costs for salaries and fringe benefits (gross) and taxes and contributions on salaries and fringe benefits charged to employer in 2013 in the amount of 769.173 thousand RSD refer, first of all, to EP Niskogradnja based on the increased operations (new domestic and foreign projects), work on shifts and overtime, tunnel and construction site-related extra costs etc. in the amount of 490.314 thousand RSD.

#### 17. DEPRECIATION AND PROVISION EXPENSES

	2013	2012
Depreciation expenses	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Depreciation of intangible investments	(12,396)	(18,479)
Depreciation of property and equipment	(521,812)	(439,102)
Total	(534,208)	(457,581)
Provision expenses	(69,521)	(58,929)
Total	(603,729)	(516,510)

- Total **depreciation expenses** amount 534.208 thousand RSD. On 31.12.2013 the residual value and the remaining useful lifetime of properties and equipment of significant accounting value were estimated. The effect of the change in accounting estimate influenced the change in the depreciation expenses for 2013 and thereby, subsequently, the accounting value of assets on 31.12.2013.
- The major part of **provision expenses** in the amount of 69.521 thousand RSD, relates mostly to provision expenses in EP Entel: 39.754 thousand RSD (provisions for retirement bonuses of employees abroad), EP Garant: 15.264 thousand RSD (provisions for incurred reported, yet not solved damage), EP Niskogradnja: 7.304 thousand RSD (provisions for retirement bonuses) and other companies in the amount of 7.199 thousand RSD.

#### 18. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2013	2012
Costs of production services	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Service costs of outputs	(3,813,889)	(5,162,775)
Transportation costs	(494,052)	(440,650)
Maintenance costs	(143,734)	(165,426)
Rental costs	(681,491)	(480,142)
Fairs exhibit costs	(1,869)	(2,477)
Advertising costs	(12,212)	(21,308)
Costs of researching activities	(1,829)	(2,753)
Costs of other services	(289,768)	(300,147)
Total	(5,438,844)	(6,575,678)
Non-production costs		
Costs of non-production services	(758,578)	(729,383)
Expense accounts	(66,225)	(67,132)
Insurance premium costs	(120,131)	(91,491)
Payment operation costs	(202,202)	(253,120)
Membership fees	(20,144)	(27,750)
Tax duties	(112,864)	(187,408)
Constribution costs	(1,007)	(1,271)
Other	(168,703)	(538,285)
Total	(1,449,854)	(1,895,840)
Grand total	(6,888,698)	(8,471,518)

Other operating expenses comprise of production services costs and non-material costs.

The most important figures under **production service costs** relate to the following:

- Service costs of outputs in the amount of 3.813.889 thousand RSD, relate mostly to the following subsidiaries:
- EP Niskogradnja: 1.232.326 thousand RSD relate to expenses based on subcontracting agreements in the country and abroad;
- EP Oprema: 1.194.993 thousand relate mostly to subcontractors and consortium partners in various projects;
- EP Visokogradnja: 1.083.971 thousand RSD RSD relate to expenses of associates and subcontractors (projects in the country and abroad);
- EP Entel: 95.902 thousand RSD relate to the engagement of subcontractors in the companies in Qatar, Oman and UAE;
- EP Hidroinzenjering: 92.980 thousand RSD relate to expenses of domestic subcontractors, Algeria and Peru; and other companies in the amount of 113.717 thousand RSD.

# "ENERGOPROJEKT" GROUP, BELGRADE

#### NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2013

- **Transportation costs** in the amount of 494.052 thousand RSD relate mostly to EP Entel: 188.151 thousand RSD, EP Niskogradnja: 135.462 thousand RSD, EP Visokogradnja: 123.426 thousand RSD, and other companies in the Energoprojekt Group: 47.013 thousand RSD.
- **Rental costs** in the amount of 681.491 thousand RSD relate mostly to the following companies in the Energoprojekt Group:
- EP Niskogradnja: 297.196 thousand RSD rental costs of equipment, field work expenses, office, residential and warehouse space in the country and abroad;
- EP Entel: 220.828 thousand RSD, relate mostly apartment rental fees in the company's foreign branches;
- EP Visokogradnja: 121.952 thousand RSD, relate predominantly to rental costs in foreign countries; and other companies in the amount of 41.515 thousand RSD.

The most important figures under **non-material costs** relates to the following:

- The largest separate **costs of non-production services** in the amount of 758.578 thousand RSD (consulting services, professional training of employees, lawyers' fees, financial audit, health, legal and other services) relate to EP Entel in the amount of 335.855 thousand RSD (first of all, consulting services for Energoprojekt Entel ltd, Qatar in the amount of 242.371 thousand RSD), EP Visokogradnja in the amount of 134.100 thousand RSD and EP Niskogradnja in the amount of 210.405 thousand RSD and other companies in the amount of 78.218 thousand RSD.
- The largest figure under **other non-material costs** (administrative, legal and other fees, technical literature, advertisements, tenders, sponsorships and donations, fees for visa services for business trips abroad, hiring foreign workers for projects, etc) in the total amount of 168.703 thousand RSD relates to EP Visokogradnja: 57.401 thousand RSD, EP Entel: 42.942 thousand RSD, EP Niskogradnja: 26.639 thousand RSD, EP Oprema: 21.052 thousand RSD, and other companies in the Energoprojekt Group 20.669 thousand RSD.

#### 19. REVENUES AND EXPENSES

	2013	2012
Financial revenues	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Financial income incurred with other associated companies	34,115	68,354
Income from interest	105,323	232,903
FX gains	648,421	1,322,057
Other	145,238	107,012
Total	933,097	1,730,326
Financial expenses		
Financial expenses incurred with other associated companies	(2,978)	(14,628)
Costs of interest	(270,738)	(306,965)
FX losses	(645,964)	(1,026,025)
Other	(1,112)	(16,050)
Total	(920,792)	(1,363,668)

In 2013, the decrease in revenues and expenses came mainly as the result of a more stable foreign exchange rate RSD – EUR/USD compared to the same period in the previous year (on 31.12.2013 the dinar rate dropped since the beginning of the year by 0.81% against the EUR (31.12.2012: 8.67%) and has gone up against USD by 3.54% (31.12.2012: dropped by 6.56%).

#### 20. OTHER REVENUES AND EXPENSES

	2013	2012
Other revenues	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Gains on disposals of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	21,054	7,992
Gains on disposals of securities	4,063	112
Surpluses	1,479	707
Collected written-off receivables	48,755	65,071
Income from reduction of liabilities	289,323	57,154
Income from abolishing of long-term provisions	116,958	341
Other	141,554	79,844
Income from valuation adjustments of property, plant and equipment	114,864	39,732
Income from valuation adjustments LT investments and securities	4,357	15,202
Income from valuation adjustments of receivables and ST financial investments		
	9,923	1,467
Income from valuation adjustments of other property	467	8
Total	752,797	267,630
Other expenses		
Losses on writing-offs and disposals of intangible assets and PPE	(43,959)	(24,423)
Losses based on sales of material	(1,015)	(3,108)
Shortages	(1,469)	(14,729)
Hedging contract expenses	(1,800)	(211)
Expenses based on direct write offs	(131,269)	(13,643)
Other	(89,748)	(98,343)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	(67,465)	(19,922)
Impairment of long-term investments and other securities	(2,279)	(5,818)
Impairment of receivables and short-term financial investments	(91,221)	(64,399)
Impairment of other property	(6,024)	(68,780)
Total	(436,249)	(313,376)

The most important figures under **other revenues** refer to:

- Gains on disposals of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment in the amount of 21.054 thousand RSD, refer mostly to the following companies:
- EP Niskogradnja: 15.317 thousand RSD, based on the sales of construction machines and equipment. The most important figure in the amount of 14.528 thousand RSD refers to the sales of fixed assets to the leasing company Sogelease Serbia;
- EP Visokogradnja: 3.013 thousand RSD refer to the sales of equipment;
- EP Entel: 1.515 thousand RSD; and other companies in the amount of 1.209 thousand RSD.
- Gains on disposal of securities in the amount of 4.063 thousand RSD relate mostly to revenues from sales of shares of Hipotekarna bank plc, Podgorica to EP Holding and EP Industrija;
- Collected write-off receivables in the amount of 48.755 thousand RSD relate mostly to collected receivables by EP Visokogradnja from Inex Interexport in the amount of 48.610 thousand RSD (written off in previous years);

- Income from reduction of liabilities in the amount of 289.323 thousand RSD relates mainly to the transfer of EP Oprema liabilities from Al Wagena, Iraq in the amount of 253.364 thousand RSD, due to the general obsolescence (10 years) since the collection of the claim according to the UN decision, when the liability towards Al Wagen was created;
- Income from abolishing of long-term provisions in the amount of 116.958 thousand RSD relates mostly to EP Entel: 116.696 thousand RSD based on abolishing provisions in Energoprojekt Entel Ltd, Qatar (provisions for the successfully completed project were abolished after the certificate of completion was issued);
- Other revenues in the amount of 141.554 thousand RSD relate mostly to the following companies in the Energoprojekt Group:
- EP Niskogradnja: 92.965 thousand RSD relate mostly to the cancellation of reporting currency translation effects for completed projects abroad: 61.871 thousand RSD and insurance indemnity for damages based on the complete destruction of equipment used in projects abroad (project Z-016 Chavimochic, Peru) in the amount of 26.469 thousand RSD;
- EP Visokogradnja: 37.984 thousand RSD, out of which 19.513 thousand RSD relate to the cancellation of reporting currency translation effects for completed projects abroad; and other companies in the amount of 10.605 thousand RSD.
- Income from valuation adjustment of property, plant and equipment in the amount of 114.864 thousand RSD, as the result of estimated fair value of investment properties on 31.12.2013, relates mostly to Enjub: 32.996 thousand RSD, EP Energodata: 27.756 thousand RSD, EP Holding: 19.023 thousand RSD, EP Niskogradnja: 18.745 thousand RSD, Energoplast: 16.190 thousand RSD and other companies in the amount of 154 thousand RSD;
- Income from valuation adjustment of long-term investments and available-for-sale securities in the amount of 4.357 thousand RSD relates to EP Garant: 2.961 thousand RSD and EP Industrija: 1.396 thousand RSD based on the fair value of old frozen savings bonds;
- Income from valuation adjustment of receivables and short-term financial investments in the amount of 9.923 thousand RSD relates mostly to EP Garant in the amount of 9.776 thousand RSD based on the valuation adjustment of receivables;

The most important figures under **other expenses** relate to:

- Losses on writing-offs and disposal of intangible assets and PPE in the amount of 43.959 thousand RSD relate mostly to the following companies:
- EP Niskogradnja: 34.452 thousand RSD based on writing-offs of fixed assets in Peru and sales of fixed assets to the leasing company Sogelease Serbia and fixed assets in Kazakhstan;
- EP Visokogradnja: 8.014 thousand RSD based on the sales of equipment; and
- EP Entel 1.168 thousand RSD.
- Expenses based on direct write offs in the amount of 131.269 thousand RSD, relate mostly to the following companies:
- EP Niskogradnja: 60.198 thousand RSD out of which write offs abroad amount to 54.187 thousand RSD (Uganda and Peru), and in the country 6.011 thousand RSD and are the result of performed valuation of balance sheet items which the Company decided to write off according to provisions of IAS 39 and the prudence principle;

- EP Visokogradnja: 35.317 thousand RSD based on the write off of uncollectible receivables from buyers;
- EP Oprema: 15.151 thousand RSD, first of all, based on the write off of non-recognised non-invoiced revenues from the investor Instalione Inabensa in the amount of 12.724 thousand RSD; and other companies in the amount of 20.603 thousand RSD.
- Other expenses in the amount of 89.748 thousand RSD relate mostly to the following companies in the Group:
- EP Visokogradnja: 30.557 thousand RSD, out of which the amount of 22.519 thousand RSD relates to the removal of reporting currency translation effects foreign completed projects;
- EP Niskogradnja: 30.548 thousand RSD out of which the amount of 19.218 thousand RSD relates to the retirement of inventories and material in the country and abroad (which cannot be longer used) and donations in the amount of 8.445 thousand RSD;
- EP Entel: 18.286 thousand RSD out of which the amount of 15.488 thousand RSD relates to the humanitarian, cultural and health related expenses; and other companies in the amount of 10.357 thousand RSD.
- Impairment of the property, plant and equipment in the amount of 67.465 thousand RSD, relates mostly to Enjub based on the evaluation of the fair value of investment properties on 31.12.2013 in the amount of 65.872 thousand RSD;
- Impairment of receivables and short-term financial investments in the amount of 91.221 thousand RSD relates mostly to:
- EP Oprema: the amount of 52.448 thousand RSD relates, first of all, to the impairment of receivables from buyers in the amount of 52.037 thousand RSD;
- EP Urbanizam i arhitektura: the amount of 15.480 thousand RSD relates, first of all, to the impairment of receivables from foreign buyers;
- Energoplast: 10.672 thousand RSD;
- EP Visokogradnja: 8.057 thousand RSD; and other companies in the amount of 4.564 thousand RSD.

#### 21. NET PROFIT/(LOSS) OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

	2013	2012
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Net profit from discontinued operations		
Net losses from discontinued operations	(13,617)	(37,156)

Net profit from discontinued operations in the amount of 13.617 thousand RSD relates, first of all, to the correction of error from previous years in EP Niskogradnja. EP Niskogradnja has net losses from discontinued operations in the amount of 33.559 thousand RSD and EP Entel has net profit from discontinued operations in the amount of 29.251 thousand RSD.

#### 22. PROFIT BEFORE TAX

in 000 RSD

Structure of gross results	2013	2012				
Operating inco	Operating income and expenses					
Operating income	22.418.350	26.375.339				
Operating expenses	22.134.384	25.646.895				
Operating result	283.966	728.444				
Financial reven	ues and expenses					
Financial revenues	933.097	1.730.326				
Financial expenses	920.792	1.363.668				
Financial result	12.305	366.658				
Other revenue	es and expenses					
Other revenues	752.797	267.630				
Other expenses	436.249	313.376				
Result from other revenues and expenses						
Effects of discontinued operations, accounting policy changes and accounting adjustments						
v I	vious years					
Income	13.617	27.17.				
Expenses	(13.617)	37.156				
Net effect	(13.017)	(37.156)				
Total gross result						
TOTAL INCOME	24.104.244	28.373.295				
TOTAL EXPENSES	23.505.042	27.361.095				
PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAX	599.202	1.012.200				

The reduction of the result in 2013 in comparison to the previous year is a result of, first of all, discontinued works and delay in advance payment (due to difficulties in securing funds) by investors on the project RTB Bor as well as the begin of works on the project Hyatt Regency Rostov-on-Don by EP Visokogradnja. These issues were solved by the end of 2013.

#### 23. NET EARNINGS PER SHARE

Net earnings per share are computed by dividing the profit of common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during that period.

	2013	2012
Profit due to Group shareholders		
(in 000 RSD)	373.706	705.195
Weighted average number of issued ordinary shares	10.443.944	10.443.944
Net earnings per share (RSD per share)	35,78	67,52

According to the decision adopted by the General meeting of EP Holding on 28.06.2013, the equity was increased by issuing XI issue for the purpose of converting undistributed profit to equity (993.754 shares with a nominal value of 510,00 RSD) in the amount of 506.815 thousand RSD. The weighted average number of shares for 2013 is 10.443.944 RSD; the consolidated profit per share is 35,78 RSD.

#### 24. INTANGIBLE INVESTMENTS

	Concession, copyrights and similar rights	Other intangible investments	Intangible investments in progress	Advance payments for intangible investments	Total
<u>Purchase value</u>	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
01.01.2013	48,135	96,263	16,388		160,786
Purchase	2,385	409		320	3,114
Increase by transfer from investment in progress					
Disposals and write-offs	(283)	(5,193)			(5,476)
Transfer from/to					
FX exchange gains and losses	(902)				(902)
Other increase (decrease)					
Balance on 31.12.2013	49,335	91,479	16,388	320	157,522
Value adjustment					
Balance on 01.01.2013	31,131	59,176			90,307
Depreciation	5,557	6,839			12,396
Disposals and write-offs	(70)	(5,193)			(5,263)
FX exchange gains and losses	(595)				(595)
Balance on 31.12.2013	36,023	60,822	-	-	96,845
Present value					
31.12.2013	13,312	30,657	16,388	320	60,677
Present value		,	,		,
31.12.2012	17,004	37,087	16,388		70,479

As at 31/12/2013, concession, copyrights and similar rights and other intangible investments relate to various software used by the Energoprojekt Group for own purposes, depreciated pursuant to the accounting policies in force.

Intangible investments in progress on 31/12/2013 refer to investments of the Group in relation to the delivery, installation, implementation and maintenance of software products for BI (business inteligence) solution. In 2013 several activities were conducted in order to activate this software. The management of the Company believes that it will be activated in 2014.

#### 25. PROPERTY, PLANTS, EQUIPMENT AND INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	Land and buildings	Plants and equipment	Investment property and inv.prop.in progress	Other PPE	Property and equipment in progress and advances	Total
Purchase value	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Balance on 01.01.2013	5,449,181	8,118,342	2,009,556	34,284	214,432	15,825,795
Purchase	29,434	1,048,278		10,924	259,257	1,347,893
Increase by transfer from						
investment in progress	286,787	80,802			(367,589)	
Disposal and write-off	(45,564)	(298,721)			(1,196)	(345,481)
Transfer from/to	(3,869)	2,170	1,511	(2,170)	2,358	
Revaluation - assessment			563,574			563,574
Increase/reduction of advance pay.		6,537			(6,537)	
FX exchange gains and losses	(2,136)	(21,585)	(36,519)	2	(2,876)	(63,114)
Other increase/decrease	(5,578)	4,228	121		(498)	(1,727)
Balance on 31.12.2013	5,708,255	8,940,051	2,538,243	43,040	97,351	17,326,940
Value adjustment						
Balance on 01.01.2013	1,823,540	5,577,211		5,459		7,406,210
Depreciation	30,298	485,752		5,762		521,812
Disposal and write-off	(51,321)	(251,474)				(302,795)
Transfer from/to		1,881		(1,881)		
Revaluation - assessment	(172,715)					(172,715)
FX exchange gains and losses	(305)	(16,369)				(16,674)
Other increase/decrease	(4,699)	197				(4,502)
Balance on 31.12.2013	1,624,798	5,797,198	-	9,340	-	7,431,336
Present value						
31.12.2013	4,083,457	3,142,853	2,538,243	33,700	97,351	9,895,604
Present value	, ,			,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	, ,
31.12.2012	3,625,641	2,541,131	2,009,556	28,825	214,432	8,419,585
Danmaiation armanas				20	13	2012
<b>Depreciation expenses</b> Depreciation of intangible in	vestments			12.3	96	18.479
Depreciation of property and				521.3		439.102
Total	· quipiikiit			534.2	-	457.581

<sup>•</sup> The increase of the figure Land and buildings by transfer from ivenstments in progress in the amount of 286.787 thousand RSD relates, first of all, to EP Entel based on the transfer of land and property in preparation to use, because the construction of business premises in Oman was completed (invesments in 2013 for the same building amounted ca. to 250.000 thousand RSD).

Based on the decision of the Executive Board of the Company, current value per m2 of office space in the Energoprojekt building was levelled to 54.300,00 RSD/m2 and posted under the Buildings Value and Revaluation Reserves Adjustment Account in the amount of 172.715 thousand RSD.

On 31.12.2013, the residual value and the remaining useful lifetime for the property and equipment with significant accounting value were evaluated. The effect of the change in the accounting assessment influenced the change in depreciation costs for 2013 and consequently, the accounting value of assets on 31.12.2013 (Note 17).

- The increase (purchase) under **plants and equipment** in the amount of 1.048.278 thousand RSD relates mostly to EP Niskogradnja in the amount of 906.380 thousand RSD based on the purchase of plant and equipment for projects in the country and abroad (Peru and Uganda).
- Investment properties on 31.12.2013 amount to 2.538.243 thousand RSD.

The most important investment properties of the Group are as follows:

- Office and residential building in Moscow, Dom 12;
- Office and residential buildings of the Zambia Engineering and Contracting Company Limited, Zambia;
- Office building EP Niskogradnja in Peru, Cruz del Sur;
- Office building of EP Garant in Goce Delceva street, New Belgrade, residential building in the Boulevard Zoran Djindjic, New Belgrade and business premises in the YU business center, New Belgrade;
- Business premises of EP Energodata in Palmira Toljatija street (shopping mall Stari Merkator) New Belgrade and business premises in Nis;
- Business premises of Enjub in Jurija Gagarina street, New Belgrade;
- Business premises of EP Holding in Palmira Toljatija street (shopping mall Stari Merkator) New Belgrade.

The increase of investment properties in the amount of 563.574 thousand RSD relates mostly to the transfer from properties to investment properties and first valuation of investment properties of the foreign branch Zambia Engineering and Contracting Company Limited, Zambija.

Renting of investment properties of Energoprojekt Group has generated an income of 124.692 thousand RSD in the reporting period. It mostly relates to the income from renting the office and residential building in Moscow, Dom 12 in the amount of 42.338 thousand RSD (Note 13).

The valuation of the investment property was performed by independent valuators, who have appropriate professional qualifications and recent relevant work experience in the field of investment property.

The valuation of the value was performed based on numerous factors, such as: existing renting conditions, valuation of market conditions and valuation of the capitalization rate by using comparative market data, if possible.

Due to the current situation on the property market and reduced number of sales transactions with respect to previous years due to the economic crisis, the valuator has mostly used his knowledge of the market and professional judgment and less results of comparable transactions in the past.

Mortgage-related data for Energoprojekt properties is presented in the Note 47.

#### **26. EQUITY INVESTMENTS**

Equity investments represent long term investments in shares and parts of enterprises, banks and insurance companies.

Equity investments pertain to shares (stakes):

	2013	2012
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
a) Banks and financial organizations	71,260	99,193
b) Other legal entities:	671,259	568,476
- Energopet d.o.o. (33,33 %)	348,744	297,262
- Energonigeria ltd. (40,00%)	311,356	259,767
- Other	11,159	11,447
Total	742,519	667,669

• Equity investments that relate to banks and other financial organizations amount to 71.260 thousand RSD and relate mostly to EP Holding in the amount of 48.222 thousand RSD (Jubmes bank plc, Belgrade, Aik bank plc, Nis, etc.), EP Entel: 20.504 thousand RSD, and other companies: 2.534 thousand RSD.

In 2013 equity investments in banks and other financial organizations were reduced by 27.993 thousand RSD through sale of shares held by Hipotekarna bank plc, Podgorica in EP Holding and EP Industrija (the sales of equity investment and securities generated a profit in the amount of 3.771 thousand RSD) and based on the harmonization of the value of securities in the securities portfolio of companies with their fair value on the secondary securities market on the financial statements preparation date.

• The increase of **equity investments in other legal entities** in the amount of 102.783 thousand RSD in comparison to 2012, was a result of the net results of affiliated entities in 2013 (Energopet ltd. and Energonigerija Ltd.) which are included using the equity method in mini consolidated financial statements of subsidiaries (EP Industrija and EP Oprema), as well as consolidated financial statements of Energoprojekt.

#### 27. OTHER LONG-TERM FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

Other long term financial investments include:

	2013	2012
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
FCY savings bonds	48,542	60,335
Housing loans for employees	56,410	57,510
Other	706,308	779,659
Total	811,260	897,504

• Other long-term financial investments in **FCY saving bonds** relate to EP Garant and EP Industrija in the amount of 35.788 thousand RSD and 12.754 thousand RSD respectively.

- Long-term housing loans are interest-free and in accordance with provisions of the contract and the Law on amendments and supplements of the Housing law, the Company applies instalment revalorization according to the price shifts in the Republic of Serbia for the respective calculation period. Most of 56.410 thousand RSD refers to EP Visokogradnja: 34.376 thousand RSD and EP Oprema: 11.990 thousand RSD, the amount of 10.044 thousand RSD refers to other companies.
- Other long-term financial investments in the amount of 706.308 thousand RSD relate mostly to the following companies:
- EP Entel: 433.455 thousand RSD, out of which the amount of 406.463 thousand RSD refers to long-term receivables for the guarantee deposit, which is mostly 10% from the invoiced value and is collectible upon completion of all works (Energoprojekt Entel Qatar: 384.726 thousand RSD and Energoprojekt Entel Oman L.L.C.: 21.737 thousand RSD). The deposit for bank guarantees (EP Entel) amounts to 23.730 thousand RSD, the amount of 3.262 thousand RSD refers to other long-term deposits;
- EP Oprema: 170.330 thousand RSD refers to long-term receivables based on guarantee deposits for a large number of projects;
- EP Visokogradnja: 82.406 thousand RSD refer to the complex Crni Vrh (not yet completed). The Company has 5% ownership rights based on the co-financing agreement; and other companies in the amount of 20.117 thousand RSD.

#### 28. INVENTORIES

	2013	2012
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Raw material, spare parts and tools	1,146,045	921,827
Work in progress	1,386,426	1,270,563
Finished goods	170,340	213,952
Merchandise	269,609	65,651
Paid advances	714,333	584,169
Total	3,686,753	3,056,162

- Raw material, spare parts and tools amount to 1.146.045 thousand RSD and refer mostly to the following companies:
- EP Niskogradnja: 569.478 thousand RSD, inventories abroad amount to 445.182 thousand RSD (Uganda: 263.516 thousand RSD, Peru: 181.666 thousand RSD), in the country 124.296 thousand RSD. Stock levels, above all materials and spare parts, are determined by the work schedule and supply limitations in the relevant region;
- EP Visokogradnja: 319.979 thousand RSD, material: 314.080 thousand RSD (in the country: 117.625 thousand RSD, abroad: 196.455 thousand RSD), spare parts, tools in the amount of 5.899 thousand RSD relate to other countries. Large stocks relate to the following projects: Z-087 Aktau restaurant and night club: 30.223 thousand RSD, Z-088 Hotel Hayatt Rostov: 23.342 thousand RSD, Z-091 Astrahan: 41.943 thousand RSD and other;

- EP Oprema: 181.866 thousand RSD, material refers to: 165.505 thousand RSD, tools and inventories: 16.361 thousand RSD; and other companies in the amount of 74.722 thousand RSD.
- Work in progress in the amount of 1.386.426 thousand RSD relates mostly to the following companies:
- EP Visokogradnja: 1.166.470 thousand RSD, out of which 649.521 thousand RSD relate to work in progress in the country (based on own investments in Belgrade in Cara Nikolaja street: 395.127 thousand RSD, Knez Danilova and Dalmatinska street: 79.669 thousand RSD, Bezanijska Kosa: 46.577 thousand RSD, Vozdovac: 25.938 thousand RSD and shopping mall Bor: 102.210 thousand RSD), 516.949 thousand RSD relate to work in progress abroad (based on works on the residential complex Sistet Bare in Montenegro);
- Enjub: the amount of 113.871 thousand RSD relates to buildings in Belgrade (Block 45, Block 70 and buildings in Rakovica); and
- EP Niskogradnja: the amount of 104.403 thousand RSD relates to the processed rock for the upper dam, processed rock for the filter, aggregate for concrete production and material for the lower dam (embankment) projects abroad (Peru).
- **Finished goods** in the amount of 170.340 thousand RSD relate mostly to (109.492 thousand RSD) EP Visokogradnja, to property in Herceg Novi in the amount of 82.574 thousand RSD and Belgrade (Bezanijska Kosa and Block 29) in the amount 26.918 thousand RSD.
- The total value of **the merchandise** (269.609 thousand RSD) relates mostly to EP Oprema: 200.633 thousand RSD and EP Niskogradnja: 33.122 thousand RSD (relates almost entirely to invoiced material and spare parts for projects in Uganda, not delivered till 31.12.2013 Goods in transit: 32.822 thousand RSD).
- Advance payments amount to 714.333 thousand RSD and relate, first of all, to EP Oprema, EP Visokogradnja and EP Niskogradnja.
- EP Oprema: advance payments amount to 269.694 thousand RSD and relate to advance payments to consortium partners and subcontractors for projects in the country: Thermal Power Plant Kostolac and RTB Bor (Copper mining company): 135.188 thousand RSD, advance payments for the construction of the embassy in Abuja, Nigeria: 43.402 thousand RSD, advance payments to foreign suppliers for projects abroad: 66.153 thousand RSD and advance payments to foreign suppliers for projects in Serbia: 24.951 thousand RSD;
- EP Visokogradnja: advance payments amount to 331.478 thousand RSD, out of which advance payments in the country amount to 118.006 thousand RSD, and abroad: 213.472 thousand RSD,
- EP Niskogradnja: advance payments amount to 73.873 thousand RSD, out of which advance payments abroad amount to 66.625 thousand RSD (Uganda: 61.080 thousand RSD, Peru: 5.213 thousand RSD and Kazakhstan: 332 thousand RSD), and advance payments to subcontractors for domestic projects amount to 7.248 thousand RSD (Interko: 2.889 thousand RSD, Consortium Elso Projekt ltd: 902 thousand RSD, Kuzet trade ltd: 835 thousand RSD, Nis Gazprom Neft: 817 thousand RSD, and others.).

#### 29. FIXED ASSETS FOR SALE

Fixed assets for sale of the Energoprojekt Group 62.983 thousand RSD out of which: EP Niskogradnja in the amount of 50.688 thousand RSD, and Energoplast 12.295 thousand RSD.

- EP Niskogradnja: Fixed assets for sale:

No.	Description	Location	m²	Present value in 000 Rsd
1	Land - Mombassa Road, Kenya	Nairobi, Kenya	12.140,55	4,066
2	Land "Santa Clara", Peru	Santa Clara, Lima, Peru	23.009,70	18,601
3	Warehouse "Santa Clara", Lima	Santa Clara, Lima, Peru	792,35	22,273
4	Business premises - Buenos Aires, Argentina	Buenos Aires, Argentina	86,30	5,748
	Total			50,688

The reclassification of the land for sale was performed based on the decision of the EP Niskogradnja Chief executive officer, reached on 02.10.2012, on the sale of land in Kenya and Santa Clara – Lima with accompanying facilities (warehouse). The total value is 22.667 thousand RSD, and the value of facilities for sale amounts to 22.273 thousand RSD pursuant to ISFR 5.

The reclassification of facilities for sale with total value of 5.748 thousand RSD pursuant to ISFR 5 was performed based on the decision on the sale of office and residential space in Argentina, reached by respective authorities of the Company on 21.04.2011.

- Fixed assets for sale in Energoplast, refer to the tools for the production of one-piece stoppers: 5.354 thousand RSD and a mold for one-piece stoppers: 6.941 thousand RSD, located in company's premises.

#### 30. RECEIVABLES

	2013	2012
Receivables from sales	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Domestic buyers	1,491,728	1,366,766
Foreign buyers	5,022,022	5,328,185
Total	6,513,750	6,694,951
Receivables from specific business operations	24,124	26,098
Other receivables		
Receivables from employees	27,235	25,732
Receivables from government authorities and institutions	65	431
Receivables for other prepaid taxes and contributions	26,494	4,616
Other receivables	346,015	364,177
Total	399,809	394,956
Grand total	6,937,683	7,116,005

#### "ENERGOPROJEKT" GROUP, BELGRADE

#### NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2013

• Receivables from domestic buyers in 2013 amount to 1.491.728 thousand RSD and relate to EP Oprema: 856.909 thousand RSD, EP Niskogradnja: 343.361 thousand RSD, Energoplast: 110.669 thousand RSD, EP Visokogradnja: 40.557 thousand RSD, EP Hidroinzenjering: 35.991 thousand RSD, EP Entel: 35.764 thousand RSD, EP Industrija: 32.402 thousand RSD and other in the amount of 36.075 thousand RSD.

EP Oprema: The most important receivables from domestic buyers are as follows:

- Internacional projekt services Ltd: 434.199 thousand RSD;
- SNC-Lavalin internacional INC: 262.950 thousand RSD;
- JP Elektromreza Serbia: 109.249 thousand RSD;
- Instalacine Inabensa: 48.221 thousand RSD; and others.

EP Niskogradnja: The most important receivables from domestic buyers are as follows:

- Azvirt, Belgrade: 166.437 thousand RSD;
- JP Putevi Serbia: 75.546 thousand RSD;
- Hidrogradjevinar: 39.669 thousand RSD;
- Ministry of Agriculture, Trade, Forestry and Water Commerce, Water directorate RS JVP vode Vojvodine: 29.184 thousand RSD; and other.
- Receivables from foreign buyers in the total amount of 5.022.022 thousand RSD refer to EP Niskogradnja and relate to receivables from investors abroad in the amount of 2.302.444 thousand RSD, EP Entel: 1.113.938 thousand RSD, EP Visokogradnja: 831.239 thousand RSD, EP Hidroinzenjering: 367.916 thousand RSD, EP Oprema: 300.457 thousand RSD and other in the amount of 106.028 thousand RSD.

EP Niskogradnja: The most important receivables from buyers abroad relate to receivables in Uganda, first of all: 1.738.852 thousand RSD, then Peru and Kazakhstanu:

- Uganda National Road Authority Project Upgrading and strengthening of Kampala Gayaza Zirobwe Road, Uganda: 811.466 thousand RSD;
- Uganda National Road Authority Project Overlay of Kawempe Kafu Road (166 km), Uganda: 777.712 thousand RSD:
- Kampala Capital City Authority Kampala Streets B&D, Uganda: 116.477 thousand RSD;
- Kampala Capital City Authority Kampala Streets, Uganda: 30.102 thousand RSD;
- Kampala Capital City Authority Kampala Streets Jinja Road, Uganda: 3.095 thousand RSD;
- Consorcio Chota Cochabamba, Peru: 83.812 thousand RSD;
- Sindicato Energetico S.A., Peru: 42.963 thousand RSD;
- Consorcio Pericos San Ignacio, Peru: 28.858 thousand RSD;
- Consorcio Constructer S.A.C., Peru: 19.898 thousand RSD; and other.
- Receivables from specific business operations in the amount of 24.124 thousand RSD refer mostly to EP Oprema: 18.914 thousand RSD and EP Garant: 4.133 thousand RSD, the amount of 1.077 thousand RSD relates to other companies in the Group.
- Receivables for other prepaid taxes and contributions amount to 26.494 thousand RSD and refer to EP Visokogradnja in the amount of 17.375 thousand RSD (prepaid income tax in Kazakhstanu), Nana Offshore S.A.L, Lebanon: 6.662 thousand RSD (prepaid VAT from previous years), EP Hidroinzenjering: 2.310 thousand RSD and EP Industrija: 147 thousand RSD. Increase of receivables in 2013 in the amount of 21.878 thousand RSD was a result of receivables for income tax in Kazakhstan (EP Visokogradnja).

• Other receivables amount to 346.015 thousand RSD and relate to, first of all, EP Niskogradnja in the amount of 300.007 thousand RSD (abroad – based on the receivables from the Tax Administration for prepaid income tax in Peru and Uganda, receivables in Peru based on external loans, receivables for prepaid VAT in Kazakhstan, etc). The amount of 46.008 thousand RSD relates to other companies in the Group (based on receivables for interest, receivables from funds based on paid salaries, etc).

#### 31. SHORT TERM FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

	2013	2012
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Short fixed deposits	1,725,725	2,252,993
Short-term loans extended	80,860	79,120
Other	25,303	38,183
Total	1,831,888	2,370,296

- Short fixed deposits in the amount of 1.725.725 thousand RSD relate to:
- EP Entel: 1.230.282 thousand RSD (deposited funds with domestic and foreign banks overnight deposit at Beonia rate minus 200 basic points on an annual basis in Serbia and 1,5% annual interest abroad);
- EP Garant: 455.939 thousand RSD (deposited FCY funds with domestic banks with an interest rate between 2,34 and 3,50 % annually);
- EP Hidroinzenjering: 18.787 thousand RSD (deposited funds with Scotiabank, Peru as collateral for guarantees for projects Machupicchu II and Yarascay);
- EP Niskogradnja: 13.217 thousand RSD (9.474 thousand RSD refer to deposited funds with Banco Continental BBVA, Peru for a credit line approved for advance guarantees); and
- EP Industrija: 7.500 thousand RSD (deposited RSD funds with Unicredit bank, Belgrade).
- **Short-term loans** in the amount of 80.860 thousand RSD, relate mostly to EP Holding loans to Enjub (76.546 thousand RSD), 50% of the amount in accordance with the inclusion of the company using the proportional method in consolidated financial statements of the Energoprojekt Group.
- Other short-term financial investments in the amount of 25.303 thousand RSD relate to:
- EP Garant: 14.764 thousand RSD and EP Industrija: 6.768 thousand RSD (part of long-term deposits and investments with one-year maturity old frozen bonds);
- EP Visokogradnja: 3.012 thousand RSD (deposits for guarantees abroad: 2.890 thousand RSD and deposits for apartments: 122 thousand RSD);
- EP Niskogradnja: 681 thousand RSD and EP Holding: 78 thousand RSD (short-term loans to employees).

#### 32. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2013	2012
<u>RSD</u> (RSD	000)	(RSD 000)
Current accounts 133	3,796	59,728
Petty cash	109	267
Short-term deposits 67	,628	779,730
Other 2	2,467	721
Total 204	1,000	840,446
<u>FCY</u>		
Foreign currency accounts 2,626	5,795	2,183,860
Petty cash 76	5,999	92,245
L/C 102	2,419	52,247
Other 75	,668	186,687
Value-impaired or restricted pecuniary assets	2	
Total 2,881	,883	2,515,039
Grand total 3,085	,883	3,355,485

- Short-term deposits in the amount of 67.628 thousand RSD relate to time deposits of EP Oprema with domestic banks.
- FCY accounts refers mostly to the EP Visokogradnja, EP Niskogradnja, EP Entel, EP Garant and EP Hidroinzenjering.
- L/C in foreign currency in the amount of 102.419 thousand RSD relate to EP Oprema.
- Other funds in foreign currency in the amount of 75.668 thousand RSD relate mostly to EP Holding: 70.038 thousand RSD (based on FCY short-term deposits) and EP Hidroinzenjering: 4.550 thousand RSD (based on guarantee deposits for rented apartments in Jordan, collateral for the guarantee for the project Ourkis, Algeria etc).

#### 33. ADDED VALUE TAX AND ACTIVE ACCRUALS

	2013	2012
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Added value tax	29,982	27,401
Active accruals		
Prepayments	178,379	131,613
Non-invoiced income receivables	1,349,188	895,363
Accrued VAT	28,431	42,228
Accrued commitments	193	115,062
Other active accruals	84,694	93,321
Total	1,640,885	1,277,587
Grand total	1,670,867	1,304,988

#### "ENERGOPROJEKT" GROUP, BELGRADE

#### NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2013

- Receivables on non-invoiced income in the amount of 1.349.188 thousand RSD relate mostly to EP Visokogradnja that refers to receivables based on progress certificates issued to the investor for verification, but not verified before the balance sheet was prepared and income that was expressed, considering the principle of prudence, in accordance with incurred expenses for which Annexes to the Contracts have to be signed. The Company applies the International Accounting Standard 11 Construction contracts and expresses the income in proportion to completed works.
- Receivables on non-invoiced income that relate to EP Visokogradnja in the amount of 638.878 thousand RSD include mostly the following:

Receivables on non-invoiced income from investors abroad: 482.414 thousand RSD; refers to the following project:

Z-068 Hotel Aktau: 173.895 thousand RSD;

Z-087 Restaurant and Night Club Aktau: 122.297 thousand RSD;

Z-088 Hotel Hyatt Rostov-on-Don: 77.058 thousand RSD;

Z-074 Winery Sarijagas: 36.583 thousand RSD,

Z-093 Opstezitije Uhta: 29.316 thousand RSD;

Z-085 Uhta: 17.967 thousand RSD;

Z-092 Horizonti Siktivkar: 17.335 thousand RSD;

Z-086 Hotel and SRC Atirau: 4.008 thousand RSD;

Z-090 Design of the Telekom Center: 3.955 thousand RSD;

Receivables on non-invoiced income in the country: 156.464 thousand RSD relate to the following projects:

Prokop: 123.003 thousand RSD;

Sulfric acid factory and smeltery, Bor: 22.802 thousand RSD; and Cable-car for the project Crni Vrh, Bor: 10.659 thousand RSD.

- Receivables on non-invoiced income that relate to EP Niskogradnja in the amount of 389.595 thousand RSD, refer to the following:

Receivables on non-invoiced income from investors abroad: 285.895 thousand RSD, refer to the following projects:

Z-019 Cochabamba - Chota, Peru - receivables from investors based on certified preliminary progress certificates for completed works in 2013: 163.175 thousand RSD;

Z-023 Pericos, Peru - receivables from investors based on certified preliminary progress certificates for completed works in 2013: 70.479 thousand RSD;

Z-014 Yanacocha, Peru – receivables from investors based on approved but non-invoiced arbitration requests in 2013: 39.010 thousand RSD;

Z-019 Cochabamba Chota, Peru - from Conalvias SAS for non-invoiced services: 12.399 thousand RSD;

Z-024 Chancay y Rucuy, Peru- receivables from investors based on certified preliminary progress certificates for completed works in 2013: 832 thousand RSD;

Receivables on non-invoiced income in the country: 103.700 thousand RSD refers to the following projects:

Tunnel Sarani - receivables from investors based on certified preliminary progress certificates for completed works in 2013: 99.254 thousand RSD;

Elementary School Takovski Ustanak – receivables for completed reconstruction works in 2013: 2.650 thousand RSD; and

Lot1.1. Novi Sad - receivables from investors based on certified preliminary progress certificates for completed works in 2013: 1.796 thousand RSD.

- Receivables on non-invoiced income for EP Holding in the amount of 171.315 thousand RSD relate to:

The completion of the agreement on the construction of the embassy of the Republic of Serbia in Abuja, Federal Republic of Nigeria, a turnkey project, on the cadastral lot No. 313, registered in the registry of immovable property, cadastral zone A00 in the amount of 171.168 thousand RSD; and receivables from Telekom Serbia plc in the amount of 147 thousand RSD based on the renting of the roof terrace of Energoprojekt building for November and December of the reporting year.

- Receivables on non-invoiced income for EP Hidroinzenjering in the amount of 99.778 thousand RSD relate to:

"Dredging of the Danube riverbed", financed by the European Delegation in Serbia in the amount of 50.010 thousand RSD (only final invoice upon work completion will be issued and this is delayed only because of slow administration, though the project was submitted upon completion to the respective Ministry for review; and Project Djedra, Algeria in the amount of 49.768 thousand RSD for which warranties were submitted on 15.12.2013, which is the main reason for activating receivables on non-invoiced income.

- Other companies in the Energoprojekt Group that have receivables on non-invoiced income include the following: EP Oprema: 29.790 thousand RSD, EP Industrija: 17.204 thousand RSD; and EP Urbanizam i arhitektura: 2.628 thousand RSD.

### 34. EQUITY AND OTHER CAPITAL

Equity includes the following capital types:

Total	5,939,718	5,511,964
Other capital	91,279	91,417
Limited liability companies	9,289	9,289
Share capital	5,839,150	5,411,258
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
	2013	2012

Share capital – the ordinary shares include founding shares and closely held (management) shares issued during operations which carry rights to a share of the profit and a part of the estate in case of bankruptcy, in accordance with the memorandum of association and the share issue resolution.

At the 41st annual General Meeting of EP Holding shareholders, held on 28.06.2013, decisions were reached (item 3 of the agenda) regarding the following:

- The distribution of undistributed profit for 2012,
- XI issue of ordinary shares without public offering for the payment of dividends.

The total amount of net profit of EP Holding for 2012 was 505.370.307,96 thousand RSD. The amount of undistributed profit from previous years was 284.872.483,11 RSD. The total amount of undistributed profit was 790.242.791,07 RSD.

The above mentioned amount for undistributed profit was distributed according to the decision reached by the Assembly as follows:

- the amount of 506.814.540,00 RSD will be used to increase the equity by issuing XI issue for the purpose of converting undistributed profit to equity (993.754 shares with a nominal value of 510.00 RSD).
- The balance of 283.428.251,07 RSD remains unallocated.

The decision was recorded in accounting books on 28.06.2013 and filed with the Serbian Business Registers Agency on 09.07.2013.

The share capital of EP Holding on the balance sheet date consists of 10.931.292 ordinary shares each with a nominal value of 510,00 RSD (5.574.959 thousand RSD).

The company's shares are A-listed on the Belgrade Stock Exchange.

#### 35. RESERVES

Reserves comprise of:

	2013	2012
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Legal	237,952	237,952
Statutory and other	136,314	424,251
Issuing premium	237,014	237,014
Total	611,280	899,217

The legal reserves were formed according to the Law on Enterprises which was in force up to 30 November 2004, which was superseded by the Companies Law. Each year at least 5% was appropriated from profits until the statutory level is reached of at least 10% of the issued capital.

Statutory and other reserves are reserves formed from profit in accordance with the Articles of Association and other internal regulations of the company.

The decrease in reserves in the reporting period derives from the transfer of funds from Other reserves to Undistributed profit in EP Entel based on the 39th meeting of the Board of Directors held on 20.02.2014.

#### 36. REVALUATION RESERVES, UNREALIZED PROFIT/LOSS FROM SECURITIES

	2013	2012
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Revaluation reserves	2.272.779	1.748.834
Unrealized profit from available-for-sale securities	7.138	14.599
Unrealized losses from available-for-sale securities	(38.561)	(25.798)
Total	2.241.356	1.737.635

• Revaluation reserves relate to gain/losses of the fair value of property and equipment, as well as reserves based on the financial statements calculation displayed in another functional currency than the presentation currency (reporting currency).

- Revaluation reserves in the amount of 587.730 thousand RSD relate mostly to the foreign branch Zambia Engineering and Contracting Company Limited, Zambia and are resulting, first of all, from effects of the first assessment of the fair value of investment properties in 2013, when properties to be rented were transferred from properties to investment properties in the amount of 584.263 thousand RSD;
- Revaluation reserves that relate to Nana Offshore S.A.L, Lebanon in the amount of 540.422 thousand RSD relate to the first assessment of the investment property business premises Dom 12 in Moscow (2011);
- Revaluation reserves that relate to EP Industrija in the amount of 250.671 thousand RSD relate to revaluation reserves based on the gain/losses of the fair value of property (aliquot part 33,33%) Energopet ltd, included in the consolidated statements of EP Industry using the equity method: 197.896 thousand RSD, business premises Energoprojekt: 50.410 thousand RSD and other properties: 2.365 thousand RSD);
- Revaluation reserves of EP Niskogradnja in the amount of 247.280 thousand RSD relate to the revaluation reserves based on the gain/losses of the fair value of property: 241.370 thousand RSD (55% buildings Cruz del Sur, Lima, Peru: 170.146 thousand RSD in 2012 and office space in the Energoprojekt building: 71.224 thousand RSD in 2013) and reserves based on the financial statements calculation displayed in another functional currency than the reporting currency: 5.910 thousand RSD;
- EP Entel: revaluation reserves amount to 137.069 thousand RSD and relate to revaluation reserves based on the gain/losses of the fair value of property: 78.111 thousand (office space in the Energoprojekt building) and reserves based on the translation of financial statements into the reporting currency: 58.958 thousand RSD;
- U EP Visokogradnja revaluation reserves in the amount of 114.772 thousand RSD relate to the gain/losses of the fair value of property and equipment: 113.872 thousand RSD (equipment: 69.152 thousand RSD, investment properties: 13.692 thousand RSD and office space in the Energoprojekt building: 31.028 thousand RSD) and reserves based on the translation of financial statements into the reporting currency: 900 thousand RSD;
- U EP Hidroinzenjering revaluation reserves in the amount of 113.982 thousand RSD relate to the gain/losses of the fair value of property (office space in the Energoprojekt building), and revaluation reserves in other companies in the Energoprojekt Group amount to 285.762 thousand RSD.

The increase of net revaluation reserves in comparison to the previous year amounts to 523.945 thousand RSD is the result, first of all, of:

On one side, the increase of revaluation reserves related to properties is based on:

- the first assessment of the fair value of investment properties in the foreign branch Zambia Engineering and Contracting Company Limited, Zambia during translation from properties to investment properties in the amount of 584.263 thousand RSD;
- the current value per m2 of office space in the Energoprojekt building that was levelled based on the decision of respective boards of companies in the total amount of 172.716 thousand RSD; and other.

On the other side, the decrease of revaluation reserves based on the financial statements calculation displayed in another functional currency than the reporting currency, first of all in EP Niskogradnja in the amount of 61.871 thousand RSD and EP Visokogradnja in the amount of 89.327 thousand RSD; and other.

• The price drop of shares at the Belgrade Stock Exchange for those companies, whose shares are in the portfolio of available-for-sale securities in the Energoprojekt Group, influenced mostly the drop of **Unrealized profits** and the rise of **Unrealized profits based on available-for-sale securities.** 

#### 37. UNDISTRIBUTED PROFIT AND LOSS

Undistributed profit comprises:

	2013	2012
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Consolidated net prior years profit	4,574,445	3,975,463
Changes during the year	74,842	598,982
Consolidated net profit as at 31.12.2013	4,649,287	4,574,445

Changes which occurred during the year are the result of gain generated in 2013 and distribution deductions in 2012.

The distribution of the undistributed profit on 31.12.2012 was performed based on the resolution adopted by the general meeting of Energoprojekt Holding (41<sup>st</sup> meeting, item 3 of the agenda, held on 28.06.2013) - Note no. 34.

#### 38. LONG-TERM PROVISIONS

Long term provisions are disclosed when:

- an enterprise has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Long term provisions comprise:

	2013	2012
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Provision for expenses in warranty	566,095	705,158
Provision for fees and other employee benefits	300,373	280,851
Other	392,715	402,656
Total	1,259,183	1,388,665

2012

2012

- **Provisions for warranty related expenses** in the amount of 566.095 thousand RSD relate to EP Entel and Enjub:
- **Provisions for warranty related expenses** in EP Entel in the amount of 565.215 thousand RSD relate to expense provisions for substantial changes in contract items where additional works are not chargeable. In 2013, provisions in the amount of 123.952 thousand RSD were removed from this account. The calculation for expense provisions in the warranty period was performed based on the best assessment by the management and previous experience and it is expected to be payable in less than 5 years. The actual liability may differ from the provision, depending on future developments. These provisions were not discounted since these effects are not materially significant.
- Enjub: provisions for warranty related expenses in the amount of 880 thousand RSD relate to expenses that may occur in a specific time period that was foreseen for possible afterclaims by buyers concerning construction and other works on buildings that have already been put to use (for the building in Rakovica: 380 thousand RSD, for the building in the Block 70 B: 500 thousand RSD).
- Provisions for fees and other employee benefits (provisions for non-due retirement bonus upon retirement), are displayed based on the actuarial calculation performed by experts of the Energoprojekt Group.

In the projection of provision calculation pursuant to IAS 19 the deductive approach was used, meaning that all companies from the Energoprojekt Group were treated as a whole, and based on general regularities and use of the number of employees as a template, allocation to specific companies was performed. Considering that all subsidiaries are controlled by the same company, the applied approach is objective and the projection results can be recognized as expected.

The decrease of the provision amount based on the present value of retirement bonus for the entire Energoprojekt Group (by 0,57%) in the balance sheet on 31.12.2013 in comparison to 31.12.2012, was a result of several changed factors:

- On one hand, changes of some factors affect the increase of the provision amount (1,50% increase in the number of employees and 4,79% increase of the projected retirement amount);
- On the other hand, changes of some factors affect the decrease of the provision amount (2,42% decrease of the average years in service in the Company and increase of the difference between the annual discount rate and the average annual expected salary growth rate of 0,50%).

In addition to the above-mentioned, the change in the provision structure in specific companies is a consequence of the change in the aliquot part of number of employees in specific companies against the total number of employees in the whole Energoprojekt Group.

The provision projection procedures, considering IAS 19, were performed according to the following steps:

- first, according to employee gender, working experience and years of service in the Company; considering the expected annual fluctuation and mortality rate (estimated annual fluctuation and mortality rate), an estimation was made of the number of employees that will exercise the right to a retirement bonus, as well as the period during which this bonus will be paid out;
- Second, considering provisions of the Collective agreement, the bonus amount was valuated for each year of service indicated on the balance sheet date, and
- Third, the discount factor (discount rate to expected salary growth ratio) was used to determine the present value of the expected retirement bonus outflows.

**The Retirement bonus** is paid pursuant on Article 48 of the Collective agreement. The employer will pay to the employee a retirement bonus in the amount of: 1) employee's triple net earnings of the month that precedes the month of retirement, 2) triple net average earnings in the month that precedes the month of retirement, 3) in the amount prescribed by law; depending upon which amount is most favourable for the employee.

Upon discounting, the following assumptions were considered:

- expected annual growth of earnings in the Company of 6% and
- discount rate of 9%.

Since the annual discount rate is necessary to determine the present value of (undue) retirement bonuses, as well as the average annual growth of salaries in the Company, these values will be specified later in the text.

The rate of 9% was accepted as the annual discount rate. In the paragraph 78, IAS 19 and paragraph BC 33 in the Basis for Conclusions IAS 19, it is explicitly stated that the rate used for discount should be defined according to market yields at the balance sheet date for high yield corporate bonds. In countries where there is no developed market for such bonds, market yields (at the balance sheet date) for government bonds should be used. The value date and deadlines for bonds should be in accordance with the value date and deadlines for liabilities for income after employment.

Since the financial market of Serbia is insufficiently developed, the real annual yield from the purchase of government bonds with the Republic of Serbia as the guarantor should be used as a reference for the determination of the discount rate on the balance sheet date. According to the above, the discount rate was determined according to the annual yield of government bonds, issued on 30.12.2013 by the Public Debt Administration of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Serbia. These bonds were issued with an annual interest rate of 8,89%. Since the maturity of reference securities (371 days) is shorter than the average estimated maturity for income that is the subject of this calculation, in view of requirements from paragraph 81, IAS 19, the discount rate was estimated considering longer maturity.

#### The annual expected wage growth in the Company is planned at a level of 6%.

The annual discount rate and the annual wage growth depend upon the inflation rate. The Memorandum of the National Bank of Serbia on the target inflation rate till 2016, adopted at the meeting of the Executive Board of NBS on 18.10.2013, among other things, determines the target inflation rate for 2014 of 4%, with permissible deviation (positive and negative) of 1,5 percentage points. According to the above and considering the decrease in inflation in 2013 and the expectation that structural reforms and price liberalization will not be performed as indicated in the Memorandum, it would be realistic, for the next-year inflation and within permitted framework foreseen by the Memorandum, to plan the inflation with maximum permissible positive deviation of 1%.

The provision will be estimated according to the planned annual inflation of 5%. It can be concluded that the Company planned a long-term annual wage growth of 1% and the long-term annual real discount rate was planned at 4%.

If the inflation rate would drop in the future, the applied logic would result in the reduction of nominal wages but also of the discount rate (that is defined by the inflation rate) so that the change would to lead to the change in results presented in this document. The methodology used, indicating the long-term 6% and long-term annual discount rate of 9%, assumes an unchanged inflation rate in future. This assumption is requested in the paragraph 75, IAS 19.

- Other long-term provisions in the amount of 392.715 thousand RSD relate to:
- EP Holding in the amount of 260.000 thousand RSD are recorded in the balance sheet on 31.12.2006, pursuant to the decision of the Board of Management of the Company, as possible contract expenses related to the Joint construction agreement Block 26, New Belgrade no. 507, concluded between the consortium "Energoprojekt Napred" and Trinity Capital ltd.

Pursuant to provision of the Joint construction agreement and the Annex no. 1 to this agreement, Trinity Capital ltd. paid the agreed amount and the Company issued a blank bill of exchange with authorization and unlimited validity. This bill of exchange may be submitted for payment based on an effective decision of the authorities confiscating from the Company the underlying property referenced in the contract by fault attributable to the Company, however for reasons which had not been known to Trinity Capital ltd. at the time the contract was signed.

Provisioning was pursuant to IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets", due to the Outcome uncertainty with regard to the application of the legislation that applies to the subject of the Agreement and that may affect the fulfilment of all obligations assumed by the Company as well as due to the issued blank bill of exchange as previously stated.

On 31.12.2013 there is still Outcome uncertainty with regard to the application of the legislation that may affect the fulfilment of all obligations assumed by the Company and possible activation of issued bills of exchange by Trinity Capital ltd. Therefore, the management assesses that conditions for the cancellation of the provision at the balance sheet date have not been met yet;

- EP Niskogradnja in the amount of 97.097 thousand RSD that relate to the obligation of the Company towards the subcontractor based on the project Z-0163 "Navigation Lock", Iraq. The provision amount was determined according to the identical methodology as prescribed by the Government of Iraq, based on which the Company has collected its receivables with respect to the mentioned project;
- EP Entel in the amount of 22.838 thousand RSD refers to provisions based on lawsuits against the Company. Decrease in the amount of 837 thousand RSD was a result of exchange rate gains in 2013. Other long-term provisions are calculated based on the best assessment of the management and are not discounted since the discount impact is not materially significant;
- EP Enjub in the amount of 9.009 thousand RSD refers mostly to provisions based on ongoing lawsuits (the Legal Department has given an assessment on possible unfavourable outcome) and other.
- EP Garant in the amount of 3.771 thousand RSD relate to the risk equalization provisions (decreased by 9.104 thousand RSD in comparison to 2012).

#### 39. LONG-TERM LOANS

Liabilities from long term loans are due in a period longer than one year from the performance date, or balance sheet date, and pertain to the following:

	Annual interest		2013	2012
	rate	Currency	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
<u>Domestic</u>				
Development Fund	4.50%	EUR		148,997
Societe Generale bank	3M Euribor + 5,00%	EUR	8,818	113,719
Alpha bank	3M Euribor + 5,75%	EUR	148,393	110,331
Erste bank	2,50% - 3,50%	EUR		165,030
VTB bank	3M Libor + 3,25%; RKS (11,00%) + 1,20%	EUR, RSD	66,232	15,571
Komercijalna banka	9.00%	RSD	50,001	10,681
Total			273,444	564,329
<u>Foreign</u>				
Other			184,180	378,911
Total			184,180	378,911
Grand total			457,624	943,240

- Long-term domestic loans in the amount of 273.444 thousand RSD relate to EP Energodata in the amount of 148.393 thousand RSD (Alpha bank), EP Visokogradnja in the amount of 76.510 thousand RSD (VTB bank: 59.843 thousand RSD and Komercijalna banka: 16.667 thousand RSD), EP Niskogradnja in the amount of 25.485 thousand RSD (Komercijalna banka: 16.667 thousand RSD and Societe Generale bank: 8.818 thousand RSD), EP Holding in the amount of 16.667 thousand RSD (Komercijana banka) and Energoplast in the amount of 6.389 thousand RSD (VTB bank).
- Long-term loans granted abroad in the amount of 184.180 thousand RSD relate to EP Niskogradnja (liabilities towards associates from former YU republics engaged on the project Hydroelectric power station Banieya II, Guinea: 160.856 thousand RSD. Considering the fact that the succession process of former YU republics is not finished and in view of the principle of prudence, the management of the Company believes that, at this moment, there are no favourable conditions to write off the above mentioned liabilities. The long-term loan in the amount of 23.324 thousand RSD (Caterpillar Chile) for the purchase of equipment was approved in USD according to the annual interest rate of 5,95%).

Data on long-term loans are presented in the Note 47.

#### 40. OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Other long term liabilities include:

	2013	2012
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Finance lease liabilities - long term	219,107	60,783
Other long-term liabilities	615,434	903,216
Total	834,541	963,999

• Finance lease liabilities – long-term in the amount of 219.107 thousand RSD refer mostly to EP Niskogradnja (215.042 thousand RSD).

Detailed information on liabilities based on financial lease in EP Niskogradnja is presented in the following table.

Creditor	Currency	Balance of liabilities in currency	Balance of liabilities In 000 RSD	Repayment and due date	Annual interest rate
Domestic financia	al lease liabi	lities			
S-leasing	EUR	107.810	12.360	Per month 01.12.2015	6m EURIBOR + 4,25%
Sogelease	EUR	1.949.440	223.488	15.11.2016	≈ <b>4</b> ,41%
Tota	l domestic		235.848		
Foreign financial	lease liabilit	ies			
HSBC bank	HIGD	726 100	60.204	Per month	7,000
leasing, Peru	USD	726.400	60.384	01.07.2015	7,00%
Banco	Hab	40.6.020	40, 402	Per month	7.500/
Financiero, Peru	USD	486.030	40.403	16.02.2015	7,50%
Leasing Peru S.A.	USD	642.028	53.371	Per month 15.01.2015 05.05.2016	5,95%
Banco			=	Per month	
Santander, Peru	USD	63.968	5.318	01.08.2014	5,95%
Scotiabank, Peru	USD	1.105.136	91.868	Per month 02.05.2015	6,00%
Tot	al foreign		251.343		
Т	OTAL		487.191		

The following table presents financial lease liabilities in RSD on 31.12.2013, divided to:

- liabilities up to one year (disclosed as short-term liabilities);
- liabilities over one year (disclosed as long-term liabilities).

	in 000 RSD		
Creditor	Long-term liability	Short-term liability	
S-leasing	6.321	6.039	
Sogelease	139.915	83.573	
HSBC bank leasing, Peru	14.979	45.405	
Banco Financiero, Peru	6.010	34.393	
Leasing Peru s.a.	22.764	30.607	
Banco Santander, Peru		5.318	
Scotiabank,Peru	25.052	66.816	
TOTAL	215.042	272.149	

- Other long-term liabilities in the amount of 615.434 thousand RSD refer to the following companies:
- EP Niskogradnja: 462.194 thousand RSD relate to the part of the liability for received advance for the Project Sarani tunnel with due date 01.01.2015 in accordance with adopted work schedule and advance repayment related to the project;
- EP Visokogradnja: 84.903 thousand RSD relate to obligations towards former owners of plots, who have sold the land for the construction of residential and office buildings and where the Company agreed to settle them with the property that will be built in Cara Nikolaja Street. The liability is presented according to the price, designed for future properties;
- EP Oprema: 66.626 thousand RSD relates to the guarantee deposit of the supplier as follows:

Supplier	in 000	in 000 RSD		
Supplier	2013	2012		
Modranska Potrubni		39.369		
Balcken Durr		26.889		
SES – TLMACE		40.217		
NB Celik ltd	13.778	12.618		
Mont R	23.532			
ATB FOD	13.251			
Energotehnika Juzna Backa	1.971			
Feromont Inzenjering	2.682			
ELWO		19.178		
Mikom ltd	11.412	7.576		
Other		39.796		
TOTAL	66.626	185.643		

- Enjub: 1.711 thousand RSD relate to liabilities based on received deposits from tenants of investment properties.

The decrease of other long-term liabilities in the amount of 287.782 thousand RSD in comparison to 2012 is the result of, first of all, decreased long-term liabilities based on guarantee deposits by suppliers to EP Oprema in the amount of 119.017 thousand RSD.

#### 41. SHORT-TERM FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Short-term financial liabilities include:

	2013 (RSD 000)	2012 (RSD 000)
Short term RSD loans - domestic banks	669,498	727,812
Short term loans wih FCY clause -		
domestic banks and other	1,453,737	188,010
Total	2,123,235	915,822
Other short term financial liabilities/current maturities of long		
term loans and other long-term liabilities	1,037,271	1,339,655
Short-term loans abroad and current maturities of long-term loans		
abroad	412,426	494,485
Total	3,572,932	2,749,962

• Short term RSD loans and short term loans with FCY clause from local banks in the amount of 2.123.235 thousand RSD refer to EP Visokogradnja: 1.228.642 thousand RSD, EP Niskogradnja: 709.836 thousand RSD, EP Energodata: 83.071 thousand RSD, EP Hidroinzenjering: 68.786 thousand RSD and Enjub: 32.900 thousand RSD.

- Detailed information on short-term loans related to EP Visokogradnja is presented in the following table.

Bank	Currency	Approval date	Due date	Annual interest rate	Repayment manner	Remaining debt in 000 RSD	Collateral
Societe Generale Bank	EUR	19.02.2011	30.09.2014	3 months Euribor + 4%	lump sum	171.963	Bills of exchange, guarantee by EP Holding, EP Niskogradnja
Societe Generale Bank	EUR	22.12.2011	30.09.2014	3 months Euribor + 4%	lump sum	217.820	Bills of exchange guarantee by EP Holding, EP Niskogradnja
Societe Generale Bank	EUR	26.04.2012	30.09.2014	3 months Euribor + 4%	lump sum	114.642	Bills of exchange, guarantee by EP Holding, EP Niskogradnja
UniCredit Bank	EUR	25.10.2012	31.07.2014	1 month Euribor + 4,70%	lump sum	114.642	Bills of exchange, guarantee by EP Holding, EP Niskogradnja, EP Oprema
UniCredit Bank	EUR	26.04.2012	30.09.2014	1 month Euribor + 4,70%	lump sum	114.642	Bills of exchange, guarantee by EP Holding, EP Niskogradnja, EP Oprema
Alpha Bank	EUR	13.02.2013	13.02.2014	3 month Euribor + 5.95%	lump sum	114.642	Bills of exchange, guarantee by EP Holding, EP Oprema
Hypo Alpe Adria Bank	EUR	05.09- 17.09 16.10- 13.11.2013	09.08.2014	3 months Euribor + 5.30%	lump sum	229.284	Bills of exchange, guarantee by EP Holding, EP Niskogradnja, EP Oprema
Erste Bank	EUR	18.11.2013	13.11.2014	3 months Euribor + 5.95%	Per month (grace period 6 months)	41.007	Bills of exchange, guarantee by EP Holding
Vojvodjanska Banka	RSD	07.06.2013	07.06.2014	1 month BELIBOR + 2%	Per month (grace period 6 months)	110.000	Bills of exchange, guarantee by EP Holding, EP Oprema
TOTAL						1.228.642	

- Detailed information on short-term loans related to EP Niskogradnja is presented in the following table.

		Balance of	Repayment	Balance of	
Bank	Currency	liabilities in	and due	liabilities	Annual interest rate
		currency	date	in 000 RSD	
Societe Generale	EUR	311.390	Lump sum	35.698	3m EURIBOR +
Bank	Lok	311.370	30.09.2014	33.070	4,0%
Societe Generale Bank	EUR	900.000	Lump sum	103.178	3m EURIBOR + 4,0%
Dalik			30.09.2014		4,0%
Hypo-Alpe-Adria	EUR	700.000	Lump sum	80.249	3m EURIBOR +
Bank	Lon	700.000	09.08.2014	00.219	5,3%
Societe Generale	RSD	260.116.519	Lump sum	260.117	1m BELIBOR +
Bank-overdraft	RSD	200.110.517	30.09.2014	200.117	1.4%
VTB Bank	RSD	47.000.000	Lump sum	47.000	Reference interest
V I D Dank	KSD	47.000.000	16.12.2014	47.000	rate NBS - 0.5%
Societe Generale	RSD	12.594.000	Lump sum	12.594	No interest
Bank	KSD	12.394.000	30.09.2014	12.394	No interest
UniCredit Bank	RSD	171.000.000	Lump sum	171.000	1m BELIBOR +
Unicituit Dank	KSD	1/1.000.000	31.07.2014	171.000	1.2%
TOTAL		709.836			

- Detailed information on short-term loans related to EP Hidroinzenjering is presented in the following table.

Bank	Curr	Approval date	Due date	Annual interest rate	Repayme nt manner	Remaining debt in 000 RSD	Collateral
Societe Generale Bank	EUR	26.07.2013	26.07.2014	3M EUR + 4,00%	On maturity	34.393	Guarantee by EP Holding/ EP Viskogradnja/ EP Niskogradnja
Hypo Alpe Adria Bank	EUR	03.09.2013	09.08.2014	3M EUR + 5,30%	On maturity	34.393	Guarantee by EP Holding
TOTAL						68.786	

- Detailed information on short-term loans related to EP Energodata is presented in the following table.

Bank	Curre	Approval date	Due date	Annual interest rate	Repayment manner	Remainin g debt in 000 RSD	Collateral
Alpha bank	EUR	18.03.2013	18.09.2014	2.50%	Per month (grace period 5 months)	55.557	Guarantee by EP Holding/ EP Oprema
Alpha bank	EUR	16.09.2013 15.10.2013 29.10.2013 17.12.2013	16.09.2014 15.10.2014 29.10.2014 17.12.2014	3M EUR + 5.95%	Within 12 months from the Within 12 months of disbursement of the loan (no repayment plan)	27.514	Guarantee by EP Holding/ EP Oprema
TOTAL						83.071	

- Short term loans with a FCY clause from local banks related to Enjub in the amount of 32.900 thousand RSD refer to the loan from the Kulina ltd.. (50% of the liability amount).
- Other short-term liabilities and current maturities of long-term loans from local banks in the amount of 1.037.271 thousand RSD relate mostly to the following:
- -EP Niskogradnja: 441.124 thousand RSD (current maturities of long-term loans: 168.975 thousand RSD and current maturities of financial lease liabilities: 272.149 thousand RSD);
- -EP Visokogradnja: 242.368 thousand RSD (current maturities of long-term loans: 242.311 thousand RSD and other: 57 thousand RSD);
- EP Holding: 229.798 thousand RSD (current maturities of long-term loans: 229.538 thousand RSD and Visa account liabilities: 260 thousand RSD);
- -EP Energodata: 65.732 thousand RSD (current maturities of long-term loans: 65.002 thousand RSD and current maturities of financial lease liabilities: 730 thousand RSD); and other companies in the Energoprojekt Group in the amount of 58.249 thousand RSD.
- Liabilities related to short-term loans and current maturities of long-term loans in other countries in the amount of 412.426 thousand RSD relate to:
- EP Niskogradnja in the amount of 401.756 thousand RSD (liabilities related to short-term loans in other countries: 398.318 thousand RSD and current maturities of long-term loans in other countries: 3.438 thousand RSD); and
- EP Visokogradnja in the amount of 10.670 thousand RSD (liabilities related to short-term loans in other countries).

#### 42. LIABILITIES FROM OPERATIONS

Liabilities from business operations include:

	2013	2012
<u>Liabilities from business operations</u>	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Received advances, short-term deposits and caution money	3,023,719	2,944,597
Domestic suppliers	963,154	854,003
Foreign suppliers	2,037,856	2,036,149
Other liabilities from business operations	8,113	8,211
Total	6,032,842	5,842,960
Liabilities from specific operations	278,134	300,879
Total	6,310,976	6,143,839

- Received advance payments in the amount of 3.023.719 thousand RSD relate mostly to the following companies in the Energoprojekt Group:
- EP Visokogradnja, the amount of 1.086.386 thousand RSD relates mostly to received advance payments from investors related to the following projects: Z-088 Rostov: 537.873 thousand RSD; Z-089 Aktau hospital: 68.125 thousand RSD; Z-068 Aktau hotel: 60.382 thousand RSD; Z-091 Astrahan: 37.127 thousand RSD, Z-074 Sarijagas winery: 25.920 thousand RSD; Z-087 Aktau restaurant and night club: 14.070 thousand RSD; and received advance payments by Energoprojekt Ghana Ltd: 301.752 thousand RSD;
- EP Niskogradnja, the amount of 1.009.090 thousand RSD refers mostly to received advance payments related to the following projects abroad: Z-023 Pericos, Peru: 390.058 thousand RSD; Z-019 Cochabamba, Chota: 115.001 thousand RSD; Z-028 Lugoba, Uganda: 74.807 thousand RSD; Z-029 Mutundwe, Uganda: 73.079 thousand RSD; Z-026 Jinja road, Uganda: 58.462 thousand RSD; and the following projects in the country: Sarani tunnel: 272.548 thousand RSD; Lot 1.1. Novi Sad: 20.760 thousand RSD and the Tisa project: 2.419 thousand RSD;
- EP Oprema, the amount of 667.723 thousand RSD relates, first of all, to received payments from investors related to the projects RTB Bor and the Thermal Power Plant TE Kostolac;
- EP Hidroinzenjering in the amount of 133.961 thousand RSD, foreign branch Zambia Engineering and Contracting Company Limited, Zambia: 70.565 thousand RSD, EP Industrija: 21.142 thousand RSD, and other companies in the amount of 34.852 thousand RSD.
- Liabilities to domestic suppliers, the amount of 963.154 thousand RSD mostly relates to the following: EP Niskogradnja: 393.106 thousand RSD; EP Oprema: 303.210 thousand RSD; EP Visokogradnja: 183.261 thousand RSD; EP Energodata: 23.651 thousand RSD; EP Holding: 12.949 thousand RSD and other companies in the amount of 46.977 thousand RSD.

The most important liabilities of EP Niskogradnja to domestic suppliers, according to the balance sheet date are:

- OMV Serbia: 62.229 thousand RSD;
- Evrogradnja: 46.755 thousand RSD;
- Atlas Copco: 34.134 thousand RSD;
- Hidrogradjevinar: 26.276 thousand RSD;
- Erozija plc, Valjevo: 21.453 thousand RSD;
- Dunav grupa agregati plc: 16.755 thousand RSD; and other.

The most important liabilities of EP Oprema to domestic suppliers are as follows:

- Mont-R: 89.209 thousand RSD;
- Minel Kotlogradnja: 33.965 thousand RSD;
- ATB Fod ltd: 29.317 thousand RSD;
- Energomontaza: 27.854 thousand RSD,
- Feromont Inzenjering: 24.798 thousand RSD,
- Energotehnika Juzna Backa: 18.134 thousand RSD;
- Elektrovat ltd: 17.167 thousand RSD; and other.
- Liabilities to foreign suppliers in the amount of 2.037.856 thousand RSD relate mostly to the following: EP Niskogradnja: 525.209 thousand RSD (Peru, Uganda and Kazakhstan); EP Visokogradnja: 514.610 thousand RSD; EP Entel: 496.897 thousand RSD; EP Oprema: 426.398 thousand RSD; Energoplast: 43.595 thousand RSD and other companies in the amount of 31.147 thousand RSD.

Liabilities to suppliers abroad related to EP Niskogradnja are as follows:

- Shell ltd., Uganda: 69.687 thousand RSD;
- Consorcio Constructer, Peru: 52.094 thousand RSD;
- Orbenor S.A.C, Peru: 49.189 thousand RSD;
- Lual Contratistas S.A.C., Peru: 25.501 thousand RSD;
- Corporacion de Infrastructura S.A.C., Peru: 24.310 thousand RSD;
- Termocotank s.a., Uganda: 23.259 thousand RSD;
- Repsol YPF Marketing, Peru: 22.849 thousand RSD; and other.
- Other liabilities in the amount of 8.113 thousand RSD relate mostly to: EP Garant: 3.574 thousand RSD (liabilities for insurance premiums and reinsurance, etc.) and EP Niskogradnja: 3.469 thousand RSD.
- Liabilities from specific operations in the amount of 278.134 thousand RSD relate mostly to EP Visokogradnja: 183.015 thousand RSD (obligations to GP "Rad" based on works in Iraq ongoing lawsuit) and EP Entel: 95.071 thousand RSD (obligation to partners in accordance with the contract for Phase VI and Phase VII in Qatar).

#### 43. OTHER SHORT TERM LIABILITIES

	2013	2012
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
Salaries and emoluments	1,174,415	1,015,373
Dividends	141,401	57,381
Other liabilities	84,258	62,183
Total	1,400,074	1,134,937

• Salaries and emoluments in the amount of 1.174.415 thousand RSD relate mostly to EP Visokogradnja in the amount of 439.233 thousand RSD (liabilities /net, taxes and contributions, liabilities to Chambers/ for November and December salaries, paid in January and February 2014, part of outstanding salaries abroad and allowances for 2013), EP Entel: 365.504 thousand RSD, EP

Niskogradnja: 151.606 thousand RSD, EP Hidroinzenjering: 88.485 thousand RSD, EP Oprema: 28.487 thousand RSD and other.

The increase in liabilities for salaries and emoluments in comparison to 2012, relates mostly to EP Visokogradnja, since, in 2013, salaries for two months and 2013 allowances have not been paid.

• **Dividends** in the amount of 141.401 thousand RSD relate mostly to Energoplast in the amount of 112.000 thousand RSD, Enjub: 15.222 thousand RSD (50% liabilities to Kulina ltd.) and EP Holding: 7.511 thousand RSD; 6.668 thousand RSD relate to other companies in the Energoprojekt Group.

Increase in dividends is a result of, first of all, increase in respective liabilities related to Enegoplast (in 2012: 9.139 thousand RSD).

• Other liabilities in the amount of 84.258 thousand RSD, relate to interest, employees, members of the management, contract fees for natural persons and other liabilities. Other liabilities relate mostly to EP Visokogradnja in the amount of 27.287 thousand RSD (interests, employees, etc) and Enjub: 15.621 thousand RSD (mostly VAT-related interests from previous years according to the decision reached by the Tax Administration: 9.447 thousand RSD and loans from Kulina ltd: 4.340 thousand RSD; 41.350 thousand RSD relate to other companies in the Energoprojekt Group.

#### 44. VAT AND OTHER PUBLIC DUTIES AND ACCRUALS

Total	959,481	702,413
Accruals	609,866	400,905
VAT and other public liabilities	349,615	301,508
	(RSD 000)	(RSD 000)
	2013	2012

- VAT and other public liabilities in the amount of 349.615 thousand RSD relate mostly to:
- EP Visokogradnja in the amount of 267.900 thousand RSD relate mostly to liabilities in other countries, first of all, to VAT-related liabilities for the received advance payment for the project Z-088 Hotel Hyatt in Rostov: 100.411 thousand RSD and income tax-related liabilities in other countries: 58.285 thousand RSD;
- EP Niskogradnja: 45.773 thousand RSD relate mostly to VAT-related liabilities in Peru (IGV): 32.393 thousand RSD and domestic VAT-related liabilities: 4.072 thousand RSD, which was settled timely, at the beginning of 2014; and
- EP Holding: 6.789 thousand RSD relate mostly to the VAT-related liability based on the difference between the calculated tax and the previous tax obligation that was settled timely, at the beginning of 2014 in the amount of 5.887 thousand RSD; and other companies in the amount of 29.153 thousand RSD.
- Accruals, in the amount of 609.866 thousand RSD, predominantly include to the following companies in the Energoprojekt Group:

- EP Garant: 245.852 thousand RSD. This amount relates to transferable non-life insurance premiums, coinsurance premiums, liability provisions and other accruals;
- EP Niskogradnja: 181.372 thousand RSD. This amount refers to accrued expenses related to domestic and foreign projects (Peru and Uganda): 165.635 thousand RSD and VAT liabilities: 15.737 thousand RSD;
- EP Oprema: 126.121 thousand RSD. This amount relates to collected guarantees for Elwo: 91.805 thousand RSD, VAT accruals: 24.464 thousand RSD and accrued expenses: 9.852 thousand RSD; and
- EP Visokogradnja: 55.034 thousand RSD. This amount refers, first of all, to calculated future expenses in the amount of 47.661 thousand RSD, related to the Project Z-087 Aktau Restaurant and Night Club (investor included some works that will be performed in 2014, in the progress certificate) and VAT accruals: 5.033 thousand RSD; and other companies in the amount of 1.487 thousand RSD.

#### 45. COMMITMENT AND CONTINGENCIES

There is a number of ongoing lawsuits against members of Energoprojekt Group in the country.

The following table contains a list of the most important lawsuits.

No.	Plaintiff	Respondent	Legal grounds	Value	Competent court	Expected date of closure	Expected outcome
1.	Aleksandar Vasojević	EP Holding	Annulment of resolutions from the XXXVII EGM		Commercial Court of Belgrade	2014	Unfounded
2.	New company	EP Holding and GP Napred	Establishment of ownership rights		Commercial Court of Belgrade	2014	Outcome uncertain, suspended proceedings
3.	EP Holding	Stari grad municipality	Ownership claim		First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Founded
4.	EP Holding	Ministry of Finance – Tax Administration	Prepaid tax refund	26.959.260,00 RSD	Constitutional Court		Founded
5.	Milan Raonić	EP Holding	Copyright claim	7.000.000,00 RSD	Higher Court of Belgrade	2014	Partially Founded
6.	Association of Small Shareholders, Association of Pensioners, Jovan Korolija and Ivan Petrović	EP Holding	Annulment of resolutions from the XXXVII EGM		Commercial Court of Belgrade	2014	Unfounded
7.	Radomir Banjac	EP Holding	Naknada štete	4.400.000,00 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2015	Unfounded
8.	Sreta Ivanisevic	EP Holding	Compensation for expropriated property (Bezanija)		First Primary Court of Belgrade	Outcome uncertain	Outcome uncertain
9.	Vladan and Tomislav Krdzic	EP Holding	Damage claim (free shares not allotted to the plaintiffs)	444.000,00 RSD	Commercial Court of Belgrade	2014	Unfounded
10.	Serbian government	EP Holding	Establishment of apartment ownership		Commercial Court of Belgrade	2014	Founded
11.	Ivana Pekovic	EP Holding	Establishment of ownership rights		First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Founded
12.	Rajko Ljubojevic	EP Holding	Expropriation		First Primary Court of Belgrade	2015	Outcome uncertain
13.	EP Holding	Zekstra grupa ltd.	Damage claim (roof repairs at G. Delceva 38)	7.032,68 EUR	Commercial Court of Belgrade	2014	Founded

No.	Plaintiff	Respondent	Legal grounds	Value	Competent court	Expected date of closure	Expected outcome
14.	EP Holding	Serbian government, EPS power co, Epsturs d.o.o and Montenegro government	Establishment of ideal share of ownership of Hotel Park in Budva		Primary Court of Herceg Novi	Outcome uncertain	Founded
15.	EP Holding	Ivan Music	Damage claim (roof repairs at G. Delceva 38)	250,61 EUR	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Founded
16.	EP Holding	City of Belgrade, Land Development Agency, Serbia	Debt (Arena)	208.000.245,40 RSD	Commercial Court of Belgrade	2014	Founded
17.	Marko Martinoli	EP Holding and EP Niskogradnja	Share squeeze-out	2.163.932,00 RSD	Commercial Court of Belgrade	2014	Outcome uncertain
18.	EP Visokogradnja	Kosmaj mermer	Establishment of separate claim	400.000,00 RSD incl. interest as of 29/01/1998	ССВ	2014	Outcome uncertain. suspended proceedings
19.	Kosmaj mermer	EP Visokogradnja	Establishment of unfoundedness of separate claim		ССВ	2014	Outcome uncertain. Depends on pending lawsuit
20.	EP Visokogradnja	FMPE Bačka Topola in bankruptcy	Claim assessment in bankruptcy proceedings	3.511.710,47 RSD	CC Subotica	Ended	Settlement through bankruptcy proceedings unlikely
21.	Vasilev Grozda	EP Visokogradnja	Performance and damage claim	900.000,00 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Legal suit dismissed by first instance court
22.	EP Visokogradnja Vesna Perincic	Vesna Perincic EP Visokogradnja	Debt claim	88.500,00 RSD from the claim and 250.000,00 RSD from the counterclaim	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Both lawsuit and countersuit dismissed by first instance court
23.	EP Visokogradnja	Promex TV Zvornik	Debt claim	667.104,25 RSD	ССВ	2014	Legal suit upheld by first instance court
24.	EP Visokogradnja	GIK Banat	Debt claim	4.172.333,47 RSD	CC Zrenjanin		Claim recognized in bankruptcy

No.	Plaintiff	Respondent	Legal grounds	Value	Competent court	Expected date of closure	Expected outcome
25.	EP Visokogradnja	SZR. CA ART	Debt claim	212.457,60 RSD	CC Novi Sad	2014	Founded
26.	Reb Darko	EP Visokogradnja	Debt claim	64.740,01 EUR	I osnovnisud	2014	Legal suit dismissed by first instance court
27.	EP Visokogradnja	LHR	Debt claim	580.000,00 RSD	ССВ	2014	Founded
28.	Stamenović Božidar	EP Visokogradnja	Unfounded acquisition	487.179,65 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Legal suit dismissed by first instance court
29.	EP Visokogradnja	Trudbenik gradnja	Claim recognized in bankruptcy proceedings	2.767.501,76 RSD	ССВ		Settlement uncertain
30.	EP Visokogradnja	Herceg Novi municipality	Debt claim	42.000,00 EUR	PS Podgorica	2014	Returned to first instance procedure after review of the respondent
31.	Bomaran ltd.	EP Visokogradnja	Debt claim	1.440.900,00 RSD	ССВ	2014	Legal suit upheld by first instance court
32.	Gajic Slobodan	EP Visokogradnja	Damage claim	450.000,00 RSD	Primary Court of Sremska Mitrovica	2012	Legal suit partly upheld by first instance court up to the sum of 240.000,00 RSD,
33.	EP Visokogradnja	Lipa Papir	Debt	2.142.004,69 RSD	ССВ		Respondent's accounts are blocked, settlement is unlikely
34.	Đorđe Mikša	EP Visokogradnja	Contractual penalty	512.000,00 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Outcome uncertain
35.	Jagoda Mikša	EP Visokogradnja	Contractual penalty	504.000,00 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Legal suit upheld by first instance court
36.	Slađan Pavlović	EP Visokogradnja	Damage claim	1.700.000,00 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Partially Founded
37.	EP Visokogradnja	Cvitan Dragan	Debt	212.067,77 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Founded
38.	Natasa Milojevic	EP Visokogradnja	Establishment of ownership rights	100.000,00 RSD	First Primary Court	2014	Outcome uncertain
39.	EP Visokogradnja	Beton gradnja ltd.	Debt	271.813,90 RSD	ССВ	2014	Founded

No.	Plaintiff	Respondent	Legal grounds	Value	Competent court	Expected date of closure	Expected outcome
40.	EP Visokogradnja	Alumaks sitemi ltd.	Damage claim (block 29)	31.605.600,00 RSD	ССВ	2014	Legal suit dismissed by first instance court
41.	EP Visokogradnja	Veso Romic	Unfounded acquisition of wealth	35.301.780,00 RSD	ССВ	2014	Founded
42.	EP Visokogradnja	Beocvor	Debt (Prokop)	290.385.390,00 RSD			Founded
43.	EP Visokogradnja	Jugobanka a.d. in bankruptcy	Claim registration	5.000.000,00 USD	ССВ		Founded
44.	EP Visokogradnja	Beobanka a.d. in bankruptcy	Claim registration	1.031.053,82 USD	ССВ		Founded
45.	EP Visokogradnja	Banex trade in bankruptcy	Debt 800.203,44 GBP collected 8.478.580,00 RSD		ССВ		Founded
46.	EP Visokogradnja	Belim plc.	Debt under settlement agreement	612.000,00 USD	ССВ		Founded
47.	EP Visokogradnja	Astra banka plc in bankruptcy	Claim registration	396.944,99 USD	ССВ		Founded
48.	EP Visokogradnja	City of Belgrade, Land Development Agency, Serbia	Debt (Arena)	17.549.287,81 USD	ССВ		Founded
49.	EP Visokogradnja	JP Zeleznice, Beocvor	Debt (Prokop)	407.301.020,00 RSD	ССВ		Founded
50.	GP Rad in bankruptcy	EP Visokogradnja, EP Niskogradnja, EP Oprema and EP Promet	Debt, works in Iraq	2.250.188,60 USD	ССВ		Legal suit upheld by first instance court
51.	Astra banka plc in bankruptcy	EP Visokogradnja	Loan agreements	40.000.000,00 RSD	ССВ		Unfounded
52.	Bozo Tomasevic	EP Visokogradnja	Annulment of employment contract termination	140.000,00 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Unfounded
53.	Aleksandar Petrovic	EP Visokogradnja	Contract termination and damage claim	3.500.000,00 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Partially founded
54.	Sava Krajinovic	EP Visokogradnja	Unfounded acquisition of wealth	269.000,00 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Unfounded

No.	Plaintiff	Respondent	Legal grounds	Value	Competent court	Expected date of closure	Expected outcome
55.	Ljiljana Damyano	EP Visokogradnja	Performance and damage claim	350.000,00 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Unfounded
56.	Tubic Aleksandra	EP Visokogradnja	Damage claim	300.000,00 EUR	Primary Court of Herceg Novi	2014	Unfounded, audit submitted by the plaintiffs
57.	SIEN ltd	EP Visokogradnja	Debt, SMIP	438.530,00 RSD	ССВ		Partially founded
58.	Residential building, B.M.Pupina 10e	EP Visokogradnja	Unfounded acquisition of wealth	2.000.000,00 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade		Unsubstantiated, proceedings suspended
59.	Kombit	EP Visokogradnja	Debt (Prokop)	1.269.860,00 RSD	ССВ		Partially founded
60.	Milorad Vasic	EP Visokogradnja	Damage claim (block 12)	31.235.250,00 RSD	Higher Court of Belgrade	2014	Partially founded
61.	EP Visokogradnja	Sinisa i Dragan Romic	Contesting of share transfer agreement		Commercial Court of Belgrade	2015	Founded
62.	Kojic Milan	EP Visokogradnja	Debt-salaries	1.130,00 EUR	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Unfounded
63.	EP Visokogradnja plc	Farmakom MB d.o.o	Debt	1.340.520,00 RSD	Commercial Court of Valjevo	2015	Founded
64.	EP Visokogradnja plc	LP Gas d.o.o.	Debt	1.644.012,60 RSD	Commercial Court of Belgrade	2015	Founded
65.	Drago Stupar and others	EP Visokogradnja	Establishment of land ownership rights		Primary Court of Herceg Novi	2014	Founded
66.	Dusan Petrovic and others	EP Visokogradnja	Share appraisal		Commercial Court of Belgrade	2014	Unfounded
67.	Sasa Boskovic	EP Visokogradnja	Share appraisal		Commercial Court of Belgrade	2014	Unfounded

No.	Plaintiff	Respondent	Legal grounds	Value	Competent court	Expected date of closure	Expected outcome
68.	EP Visokogradnja	"Izolacija" plc	Claim registration	1.235.111,46 RSD	Commercial Court of Belgrade	2014	Founded
69.	Shpolskiy Leonid	EP Visokogradnja	Damage claim – water leaking into apartment		Primary Court of Herceg Novi	2014	Unfounded
70.	Vladimir Markovic	EP Urbanizam i arhitektura	Foreign currency salary	10.147,80 USD	Higher Court of Belgrade	Outcome uncertain	Legal suit upheld by first instance court
71.	Branko Lakcević, Vladimir Peric, Danica Pantic, Ivan Pantic	EP Urbanizam i arhitektura	Foreign currency salary	87.678,09 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	Outcome uncertain	Founded, expired in our view
72.	Milan Raonic	EP Urbanizam i arhitektura	Annual vacation benefits and salary differences	322.688,89 RSD	Court of Appeals in Belgrade	Outcome uncertain	Outcome uncertain, legal suit dismissed by first instance court
73.	Novica Veljkovic	EP Urbanizam i arhitektura	Annulment of Annex III of employment contract	88.426,53 RSD incl. accrued interest	Court of Appeals in Belgrade	Outcome uncertain	Outcome uncertain
74.	Novica Veljkovic	EP Urbanizam i arhitektura	Annulment of Annex IV of employment contract	17.000,00 RSD	First Primary Court	Outcome uncertain	Part of the claim was effectively dismissed by court, the rest is pending
75.	Miroslav Stefanovic	EP Urbanizam i arhitektura	Salary differences	33.995,00 RSD	First Primary Court	Outcome uncertain	Part of the court ruling upheld, while the part concerning interest was returned for repeat proceedings
76.	EP Urbanizam i arhitektura	Miodrag Cvijic	Debt	1.523.072,42 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	Outcome uncertain	Founded, execution proceedings in progress
77.	Tamara Vukadinovic	EP Urbanizam i arhitektura	Annulment of employment contract termination	50.000,00 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	Outcome uncertain	Outcome uncertain

No.	Plaintiff	Respondent	Legal grounds	Value	Competent court	Expected date of closure	Expected outcome
78.	Jelena Davidovic	EP Urbanizam i arhitektura	Annulment of employment contract termination	87.666,66 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	Outcome uncertain	Outcome uncertain
79.	Katarina Cvejic	EP Urbanizam i arhitektura	Payment of the fee according to the temporary service contract		First Primary Court of Belgrade	Outcome uncertain	Unfounded
80.	EP Urbanizam i arhitektura	Herceg Novi municipality, Montenegro	Invoices	11.090,00 EUR	Commercial Court of Podgorica	Outcome uncertain	Founded
81.	EP Oprema	DGP Zlatibor	Fee for work performed	42.000.000,00 RSD	CC Belgrade	Ended	Founded, settlement difficult, debtor has filed for bankruptcy
82.	EP Oprema	Graditelj Leskovac	Contracted services	71.129.042,82 RSD	CC Leskovac	Ended	Founded, settlement difficult, debtor has filed for bankruptcy
83.	EP Oprema i EP Holding	Medvedja municipality	Refund of given	120.000.000,00 RSD	CC Leskovac	First instance court procedure	Founded
84.	EP Oprema	Serbian Clinical Centre	Debt for works	255.544,13 EUR	CC Belgrade	2014	Founded. Hearing completed, court ruling is pending Main hearing reopened by court decision; lawsuit in progress
85.	EP Oprema	Serbian Clinical Centre	Damage claim	1.559,000,00 EUR	Commercial Court of Belgrade	2014	Founded, first instance proceedings are in progress
86.	EP Oprema	Nemanja Ivović	Unfounded acquisition	64.600,50 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Founded Court expected to schedule a hearing
87.	Zastava Automobili	EP Oprema	Fulfillment of obligations		CC Kragujevac	2014	Unsubstantiated Second instance decision is pending

No.	Plaintiff	Respondent	Legal grounds	Value	Competent court	Expected date of closure	Expected outcome
88.	Branka Mihajlovic	EP Oprema and JP Elektromreže	Damage claim	200.000,00 RSD	Primary Court in Leskovac	2014	Founded, expert's opinion accepted. Final verdict in favour of the plaintiff
89.	Vodovod Leskovac	EP Oprema	Contract termination	92.000.000,00 RSD	CC Leskovac	2014	Partially founded
90.	EP Oprema	Beogradska arena	Damage claim	4.817.705,00 RSD	CC Belgrade	2014	Founded
91.	Tekic Sinisa	EP Oprema	Damage claim	160.254,00 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Unfounded
92.	Stanojkovic Milorad	EP Oprema i JP Elektromreže	Damage claim	10.000,00 RSD	Primary Court of Vranje	2014	Partly founded First instance proceedings are in progress
93.	Marinković Staniša	EP Oprema -umešač	Damage claim	304.000,00 RSD	Primary Court of Vranje	2014	Partly founded First instance proceedings are in progress
94.	Stanojlovic Cedomir	EP Oprema- intervener	Damage claim	261.000,00 RSD	Primary Court of Vranje	2014	Partially founded First instance proceedings are in progress
95.	Ristic Cedomir	EP Oprema- intervener	Damage claim	63.000,00 RSD	Primary Court of Vranje	2014	Partly founded First instance proceedings are in progress
96.	Milan Ilic and Nenad Babic	EP Oprema	Workplace injury	4.200.000,00 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Partly founded First instance ruling in favour of EPO – plaintiffs dismissed; plaintiffs appealed; First instance ruling partly overturned, case returned for repeat proceedings.

No.	Plaintiff	Respondent	Legal grounds	Value	Competent court	Expected date of closure	Expected outcome
97.	Milan Cvetkovic	EP Oprema JP Elektromreže Srbije	Damage claim	1.328.270,00 RSD	Primary Court	2015	Partially founded
98.	Novica Cirkovic	EP Oprema JP Elektromreže Srbije	Damage claim	100.000,00 RSD	Primary Court	2015	Partially founded
99.	Vladan Stankovic	EP Oprema	Damage claim		Primary Court	Primary Court	Partially founded
100.	Dunav Osiguranje	EP Niskogradnja	Recourse claim	278.230,00 RSD	Commercial Court of Belgrade	2014	Valid claim
101.	Pension and Disability Insurance Fund Belgrade branch	EP Niskogradnja	Recourse claim	419.600,10 RSD	Commercial Court of Belgrade	Outcome uncertain, u prekidu do okončanja kriv. postupka	Outcome uncertain
102.	National Health Insurance Fund Belgrade	EP Niskogradnja	Recourse claim	468.345,00 RSD	Commercial Court of Appeals in Belgrade	Outcome uncertain	Outcome uncertain, Legal suit upheld by first instance court
103.	Dunav osiguranje	EP Niskogradnja	Recourse claim for indemnity	2.500.000,00 RSD	Commercial Court of Belgrade	2014	Founded
104.	Aleksandar Babic and others	EP Niskogradnja	Bonus payout	40.906,00 EUR	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Unfounded
105.	Gordana i Veselin Medenica	EP Niskogradnja	Damage claim – workplace injury	3.200.000,00 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Outcome uncertain
106.	Milko Tadic	EP Niskogradnja	Annulment of employment contract termination		First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Unfounded
107.	Bosna putevi Sarajevo	EP Niskogradnja	Debt, trip to Yemen	17.604.299,00 USD	Commercial Court of Belgrade	Outcome uncertain	Unfounded
108.	Vladimir Marinkovic	EP Niskogradnja	Overtime work, Peru	5.552,84 USD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Unfounded
109.	Danica Mutapovic	EP Niskogradnja	Bonuses, Peru	11.416,43 USD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Unfounded

No.	Plaintiff	Respondent	Legal grounds	Value	Competent court	Expected date of closure	Expected outcome
110.	Dragan Neskovic and others	EP Niskogradnja	Bonuses, Peru	62.574,37 USD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2014	Unfounded
111.	Intermost ltd in bankruptcy	EP Niskogradnja	Payment for materials (Novi Sad)	189.827.985,00 RSD	Commercial Court of Belgrade	2014	Outcome uncertain
112.	EP Niskogradnja	Media Max doo	Debt	456.541,00 RSD	Commercial Court of Belgrade	2014	Founded
113.	EP Niskogradnja	Intermost ltd. in bankruptcy	Debt (Novi Sad)	378.685.160,00 RSD	Commercial Court of Belgrade	2014	Founded
114.	EP Niskogradnja	UniCredit bank plc. Mostar	Advance payment bond	7.000.000,00 KM	Općinski sud Sarajevo	Outcome uncertain	Founded
115.	EP Niskogradnja	UniCredit bank plc. Mostar	Contract performance bond	3.500.000,00 KM	Municipal Court of Sarajevo	Outcome uncertain	Founded
116.	EP Niskogradnja	UniCredit bank pkc. Mostar	Advance payment bond	4.000.000,00 KM	Municipal Court of Sarajevo	Outcome uncertain	Founded
117.	EP Niskogradnja	JIK Banka plc. in bankruptcy	Claim registration	218.000,00 USD	Commercial Court of Belgrade	Outcome uncertain	Founded
118.	EP Niskogradnja	Jugobanka plc. New York office	Claim registration	455.877,88 USD 12.060.320,00 RSD	Commercial Court of Belgrade	Outcome uncertain	Founded
119.	EP Niskogradnja	Beogradska banka plc. in bankruptcy	Claim registration	4.546,10 USD 16.278.517,00 RSD	Commercial Court of Belgrade	Outcome uncertain	Founded
120.	Simic Ljubisa	JP Putevi Srbije and EP Niskogradnja	Damage claim	4.598,80 EUR	First Primary Court of Belgrade	2015	Unsubstantiated lawsuit against EP Niskogradnja
121.	Mladen Perisic	EP Niskogradnja	Appraisal of ordinary share value		Commercial Court of Belgrade	2015	Unfounded
122.	EGP Investments and others	EP Niskogradnja	Appraisal of ordinary share value		Commercial Court of Belgrade	2015	Unfounded

No.	Plaintiff	Respondent	Legal grounds	Value	Competent court	Expected date of closure	Expected outcome
123.	UTMA Komerc ltd.	EP Niskogradnja	Appraisal of ordinary share value		Commercial Court of Belgrade	2015	Unfounded
124.	Dragan Tomic	EP Niskogradnja	Appraisal of ordinary share value		Commercial Court of Belgrade	2015	Unfounded
125.	Dragomir Ostojic	EP Niskogradnja	Appraisal of ordinary share value		Commercial Court of Belgrade	2015	Unfounded
126.	Igor and Sasa Sebic	EP Niskogradnja	Appraisal of ordinary share value		Commercial Court of Belgrade	2015	Unfounded
127.	Sasa Boskovic	EP Niskogradnja	Appraisal of ordinary share value		Commercial Court of Belgrade	2015	Unfounded
128.	Minel Dinamo ltd.	EP Niskogradnja	Debt	146.800,00 RSD	Commercial Court	2015	Outcome uncertain
129.	Milanka Bacic	EP Industrija	Annulment of allotment resolution for solidarity apartments		First Primary Court of Belgrade, 9-P1-4419/10	2014	Outcome uncertain
130.	Milanka Bančić	EP Industrija	Purchase of solidarity apartment-out of court		First Primary Court of Belgrade,8-R1-948/10	2014	Outcome uncertain
131.	Marko Martinoli	EP Industrija	Annulment of GM resolution		Commercial Court of Belgrade, 29-P- 5056/2012	2014	Outcome uncertain
132.	EP Industrija	Jugoremedija plc in bankruptcy	Bankruptcy proceedings-claim registration and claim assessment	321.416,18 EUR reported claim amount	Commercial Court of Zrenjanin, St-300/2012		Outcome uncertain
133.	Marko Martinoli	EP Entel	Annulment of a separate finance statement		Commercial Court	Outcome uncertain	Outcome uncertain

No.	Plaintiff	Respondent	Legal grounds	Value	Competent court	Expected date of closure	Expected outcome
134.	EP Energodata	"Sipad komerc" in bankruptcy	Non payment of completed	258.586,20 + interest	Commercial Court	Execution decision obtained, respondent has filed for bankruptcy	Settlement amount is uncertain
135.	EP Hidroinzenjering	COKA MUNICIPALITY (Investor) Capital Investments Fund of Vojvodina Province (financier)	Unsettled debt claim	2.384.304,00 RSD and 45.912,00 RSD	Commercial Court of Novi Sad	First instance ruling by end 2014	Outcome uncertain
136.	Counterlawsuit by Coka municipality	Counter respondent EP- Hidroinženjering	Contract termination due to default		Commercial Court of Novi Sad	First instance ruling by end 2014	Outcome uncertain
137.	S.Stojic	EP Hidroinzenjering	Unpaid salaries claim for services abroad	6.466,00 USD (482.865,00 RSD)	First Primary Court of Belgrade	Pending appeal by plaintiff S.Stojic, end of 2014	Favourable
138.	M. Djordjevic	EP-Hidroinzenjering	Annulment of employment contract annex stipulating minimum salary	Claim does not specify cash amount	First Primary Court of Belgrade	First instance ruling in our favour. Appeal filed. End of 2014	Favourable
139.	P. Stanisic and J. Blagojevic	EP Hidroinzenjering	Annulment of Housing Committee resolution	Not a pecuniary claim	First Primary Court of Belgrade	First instance ruling by end 2014	Outcome uncertain
140.	M. Bojic	EP Hidroinzenjering	Unpaid salaries and food allowance claim for services abroad	8.340,00 USD (622.811,00 RSD)	First Primary Court of Belgrade	First instance ruling in our favour, appeal filed. End of 2014	Outcome uncertain
141.	Lj. Selenic	EP Hidroinzenjering kao drugotuženi	Damage claim for objects damaged during removal from premises	Principal debt 950.000,00 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	First instance ruling by end 2014	Favourable
142.	S.Ilic	EP Hidroinzenjering	Unpaid salaries claim for overtime work	Principal debt 950.000,00 RSD	First Primary Court of Belgrade	First instance ruling by end 2014	Favourable

#### 46. OFF-BALANCE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The Group's off-balance assets and liabilities totalling 14.660.709 thousand RSD refer to:

- guarantees issued and received (tender guarantees, advances, performance bonds, guarantee deposit, etc.), letter of credits and bills of exchange in the amount of 13.078.864 thousand RSD;
- land use rights in the amount of 1.129.795 thousand RSD; and
- Other in the amount of 452,050 thousand RSD.

## 47. MORTGAGES REGISTERED IN FAVOR OR AGAINST COMPANIES FROM THE ENERGOPROJEKT GROUP

#### • Mortgage registered against Energoprojekt

The subsidiary "Energoprojekt Entel" LLC Doha, Qatar reserves the disposal and usufruct right with regard to the property of total area of 4.488 m2, located on *cadastral parcels number* 65582, 65583, 65584, 65585, 65586, 65587, 65588, 65589 and 65590 with area of 10.736 m2, in Doha - Qatar, Zone 44, East Al Naija, Al Mumtaza Street Doha Qatar, registered owner is a local private individual. The owner has mortgaged the property in the "Doha bank" according to the contract no. 52973 as collateral for issuing tender and performance guarantees.

In order to secure a credit line approved by Scotiabank Peru EP Niskogradnja mortgaged its property for the sum of 832.627 thousand RSD which accounts for 84,39% of the total appraised value of the mortgaged property. Value assessment was performed by the valuator Provalua S.A.A.- Provsa, authorized by the respective authority in Peru – Superintendencia de Banca, Seguros y AFP.

To secure the advance guarantee EP Hidroinzenjering has mortgaged properties in Peru: office 601 and the parking lot no. 14, on the sixth and first floor of the building facing the Los Rosales street (now Amador Merino Reyna) 460, San Isidro district, Lima, Peru, registered on records no. 234244 and 234237 of the Property register of Lima, Peru.

Loans, granted to Energoplast in 2012, are secured by a lien: long-term loan granted by the VTB bank was secured by a lien on the equipment for the production of stoppers and the long-term loan granted by the Komercijalna banka was secured by a lien on receivables under Contract and Annex between Energoplast and the buyer Knjaz Milos, Arandjelovac.

As collateral against a long term bank loan from Alpha Bank, EP Energodata provided a pledge on its fixed assets - ATM machines which are leased to Credit Agricole Bank.

The overdraft loan granted by the Indo-Zambia bank to Zecco Zambia was secured by a lien on the mortgage over two properties: Plot 5251 REM and Plot 3148 Mukwa Road.

Enjub registered a mortgage on part of it's office space (shop space) in Rakovica in favour of the New Belgrade Tax Administration as a surety against a tax liability, which has been brought to dispute in court, and is currently in second instance proceedings, as well as a mortgage on part of it's office space for lease (apartments and shop spaces) in New Belgrade in favour of Kulina ltd. as collateral against a loan.

### • Mortgages registered in favour companies from the Energoprojekt Group

To secure the repayment of the loan pursuant to contract no. 423/367, in the amount of 137.500 EUR, granted by EP Holding by Enjub ltd, the extrajudicial mortgage for the entire loan amount was registered for apartments in Jurija Gagarina 91A, second and third floor, cadastral plot no. 5089/9, cadastral municipality New Belgrade, registered in the registry of immovable property no. 4550, cadastral municipality New Belgrade in favour of the Company.

#### 48. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

EP Holding plc. has performed in April 2014, based on Articles 515 and 516 of the Law on Enterprises, compulsory redemption of shares of the following companies: Energoprojekt Hidroinzenjering plc. Belgrade, Energoprojekt Energodata plc. Belgrade, Energoprojekt Urbanizam i arhitektura plc Belgrade and Energoprojekt Visokogradnja plc. Belgrade.

Shares were repurchased from all remaining shareholders, are not under lien or otherwise blocked, in accordance with the terms of the Decisions on Compulsory Share Buyout issued by the General Meetings of the mentioned companies.

Today, the percentage of EP Holding plc. ownership in above mentioned companies is as follows:

1. EP Visokogradnja plc.	99,93 %
2. EP Hidroinzenjering plc.	99,99 %
3. EP Urbanizam i arhitektura plc.	100,00 %
4. EP Energodata plc.	100,00 %

In Belgrade, 17.04.2014.

Person responsible for

preparation of financial statements

Legal representative

Dimitraki Zipovski, Ph D in Economics

Vladimir Milovanovic, Dipl.Ing. (Hons.)ME, Ms(PM)



#### 3. ANNUAL BUSINESS REPORT

- General information:
- Brief review of business activities and the organizational structure;
- Presentation of company's development, financial position and business results, including the relevant financial and non-financial indicators as well as personnel related issues;
- Description of the anticipated company growth in the next time period, changes in company's business policies and main risks and threats to which the company is exposed;
- Major business events after the expiration of the business year included in the report;
- Major business deals with related parties;
- Activities of the company in the field of research and development;
- Information on investments related to environmental protection issues;
- Information on the repurchase of own shares or equity;
- Branches;
- Financial instruments used to evaluate the financial position and successful operations;
- Goals and policies related to financial risk management and the protection policy for each important type of planned transaction for which the protection is used; exposure to price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk, risk management strategy and evaluation of their effectiveness;
- Statement on the implementation of the corporate governance code.

#### Note:

The Annual Business Report and the Consolidated Annual Business Report are presented as one report and contain information that is important to the economic entity.

#### **General information**

Business name: Energoprojekt Holding plc

Seat and address: Belgrade, Mihaila Pupina Boulevard 12

ID Number: 07023014

Tax Identification Number: 100001513

Website and e-mail address: www.energoprojekt.rs; ep@energoprojekt.rs

 $Number\ and\ date\ of\ the\ decision\ on\ the\ registration\ with\ the\ Companies\ Register:\ BD$ 

8020/2005

Activity (code and description): 06420 - Holding operations

Number of employees (average number in 2013): 72

Name, seat, address of the auditor: BDO ltd. Belgrade, Knez Mihailova 10

Number of shareholders (on 31.12.2013): 8.052

Ten biggest shareholders (on 31.12.2013):

No.	Name and surname (business name)	Number of shares	Participation in equity
1.	Republic of Serbia	3.671.205	33,58%
2.	Napred Razvoj plc Novi Beograd	1.892.679	17,31%
3.	East Capital (Lux) - Balkan Fund	370.593	3,39%
4.	Gustavia Fonder Aktiebolag	126.000	1,15%
5.	Raiffeisen bank PLC – custody	109.337	1,00%
6.	Raiffeisen bank PLC - custody	98.477	0,90%
7.	Raiffeisen bank PLC Belgrade - custod	y 97.351	0,89%
8.	Erste bank AD Novi Sad - custody	91.477	0,84%
9.	Unicredit bank Serbia PLC – collective		
	account	62.715	0,57%
10.	Polunin Discovery Funds	58.965	0,54%

Equity: Share capital 5.574.958.920 RSD

Number of issued shares - regular: 10.931.292

Nominal value of one share 510 RSD

ISIN number: RSHOLDE58279

CIF code: ESVUFR

Price of shares in the reporting period:

• Last price (on 31.12.2013): 720 RSD/share

• The highest price: 794 RSD/share

• The lowest price: 531 RSD/share

Market capitalization (on 31.12.2013): 7.870.530.240 RSD

Name of the organized market where the shares are listed: Belgrade Stock Exchange, Novi Beograd, Omladinskih brigada 1

The shares of Energoprojekt Holding plc. have a quoted market price and are listed on the regular market - "Prime listing" of the Belgrade Stock Exchange.

Shares of other companies included in the Energoprojekt Group are listed on the "Open market" of the Belgrade Stock Exchange (Energoprojekt Entel plc, Energoprojekt Industrija plc, Energoprojekt Visokogradnja plc, and Energoprojekt Niskogradnja plc) and "MTP Belex" market segment of the Belgrade Stock Exchange (Energoprojekt Oprema plc, Energoprojekt Hidroinzenjering plc, Energoprojekt Urbanizam i arhitektura plc, Energoprojekt Energodata plc. and Energoprojekt Garant a.d.o).

### Brief review of business activities and the organizational structure

The "Energoprojekt Group" consists of Energoprojekt Holding plc. (the controlling parent company) and its domestic and foreign subsidiaries.

Companies included in the Energoprojekt Group are interrelated by their share in capital, since Energoprojekt Holding plc. is directly or indirectly (through subsidiaries) the majority owner of all members of the Group.

Energoprojekt Holding plc. is the controlling parent company and it finances and manages subsidiaries. Besides energy and water management, Energoprojekt activities include design and construction of industrial facilities, public and residential buildings, telecommunication systems. It provides also services related to the planning and environmental protection, IT, trade, properties and insurance.

Considering its revenues, besides the domestic market, the most important markets are markets in African countries (Nigeria, Uganda, Ghana, Algeria, Zambia, Guinea), Kazakhstan, Russia, Near East (Qatar, UAE, Oman, Jordan) and South America (Peru).

Information on subsidiaries (the most important consolidation subjects):

No.	Business name	Seat and address
1.	Energoprojekt Visokogradnja plc.	Mihaila Pupina Boulevard 12, Belgrade
2.	Energoprojekt Niskogradnja plc.	Mihaila Pupina Boulevard 12, Belgrade
3.	Energoprojekt Oprema plc.	Mihaila Pupina Boulevard 12, Belgrade
4.	Energoprojekt Entel plc.	Mihaila Pupina Boulevard 12, Belgrade
5.	Energoprojekt Hidroinzenjering plc.	Mihaila Pupina Boulevard 12, Belgrade
6.	Energoprojekt Industrija plc.	Mihaila Pupina Boulevard 12, Belgrade
7.	Energoprojekt Energodata plc.	Mihaila Pupina Boulevard 12, Belgrade
8.	Energoprojekt Urbanizam i Arhitektura p	olc. Mihaila Pupina Boulevard 12, Belgrade
9.	Energoprojekt Garant a.d.o.	Mihaila Pupina Boulevard 12, Belgrade

### Data on the Company's management

### Members of the Supervisory Board (on 31.12.2013):

Name, surname and residence shares	Education/present position	No. of ENHL		
1 Dragan Valiic Ralgrada president	VII-2 lovel lawyer	0		
1. Dragan Veljic, Belgrade, president VII-2 level, lawyer, 0				
EPS	S			
2. Milun Trivunac, Belgrade, membe	r VII-1 level, economist,	0		
Privatization Agency, Republic of Serbia				

3. Dragan Aleksic, Belgrade, m	nember VII-2 level, economist,	1.172			
Head of Sector, Energoprojekt Holding					
4. Branislav Ivkovic, Belgrade	, member VIII level, engineer,	1.000			
Full pr	ofessor at the Faculty of Civil Engine	ering in Belgrade			
5. Slobodan Jovanovic, Belgra	de, member VII-1 level, engineer,	1.299			
	Consultant, Energoprojekt Holdi	ng			
6. Aleksandar Glisic, Belgrade	, member VII-2 level, engineer,	1.197			
	Leading engineer, Energoprojekt	Hidroinzenjering			
7. Vladimir Sekulic, Belgrade,	member VII-1 level, economist,	1.220			
	Main broker in BDD M&V Investn	nents			
Members of the Executiv	ve Committee (on 31.12.2013	):			
Name, surname and residence shares	e Education/present position	No. of ENHL			
1. Vladimir Milovanovic,	VII-1 level, engineer,	15.323			
Belgrade	Chief Executive Officer, Energoproj	ekt Holding			
2. Dimitraki Zipovski,	VIII level, economist,	11.378			
Belgrade,	Executive Director for Finance, Acc	counting and Planning,			
	Energoprojekt Holding				
3. Zoran Jovanovic,	VII-2 level, lawyer,	7.924			
Belgrade,	Executive Director of Legal Affairs,				
	Energoprojekt Holding				
4. Zoran Radosavljevic,	VII-1 level, engineer,	2.541			
Belgrade,	Executive Director for Corporative Projects,				
	Development and Quality, Energoprojekt Holding				
5. Dragan Tadic,	VII-1 level, engineer,	8.328			

**Energoprojekt Holding** 

# Presentation of company's development, financial position and business results, including the relevant financial and non-financial indicators as well as personnel related issues

The Energoprojekt Group, Belgrade consists of the parent company - Energoprojekt Holding plc, Belgrade and 11 subsidiaries, out of which 10 are direct (9 share-based and 1 limited company) and 1 indirectly subordinated through other subsidiaries (1 limited) and one affiliate (1 limited) in which the Group holds 50% equity share. Operating units have been established in Serbia and foreign countries by the parent company and its subsidiaries to perform investment works and engage in operations including building construction and fitting, research and investment building/systems programming, and sale of goods and services.

Energoprojekt Group was organized in 2013 as follows:

	Activity		ubsidiaries ir nd affiliates	Business units for avestment work abroad ar representative offices abroad	nd Foreign companies
Planning a	nd research		4	22	8
Building fitting	construction	and	3	72	7
Holding			1	-	-
Other			5	-	4
Total			13	94	19

The consolidation group consists of the parent company Energoprojekt Holding plc and the following subsidiaries and affiliates in Serbia, as well as subsidiaries abroad – foreign companies:

## **Local subsidiaries and affiliates:**

No.	No. Name % owne	
	Building construction and fitting	
1.	EP Visokogradnja plc	92,53
2.	EP Niskogradnja plc	100,00
3.	EP Oprema plc	67,87
	Planning and research	
4.	EP Urbanizam i arhitektura plc	94,40
5.	EP Industrija plc	62,77
6.	EP Entel plc	86,26
7.	EP Hidroinzenjering plc	94,84
	Other	
8.	EP Energodata plc	96,43
9.	EP Promet ltd	100,00
10.	EP Garant a.d.o.	92,94
11.	Energoplast ltd.	60,00
	Affiliates	
12.	Enjub ltd	50,00

Among the subsidiaries in the country, EP Visokogradnja plc, EP Niskogradnja plc, EP Oprema plc, EP Industrija plc, EP Entel plc, EP Hidroinzenjering plc. and EP Energodata plc. are parent companies as well and they prepare their own consolidated financial statements.

## Foreign subsidiaries (foreign companies):

No.	Name	% ownership	
1.	Zambia Engineering and Contracting Company Limited, Zambia	100,00	
2.	Energoprojekt Holding Guinee S.A, Guinea	100,00	
3.	I.N.E.C. Engineering Company Limited, Great Britain	100,00	
4.	Encom GmbH Consulting, Engineering & Trading, Germany	100,00	
5.	Nana Offshore S.A.L, Lebanon	100,00	
6.	Energo (Private) Limited, Zimbabwe	100,00	

Some of the foreign subsidiaries (Energoprojekt Holding Guinee S.A, Guinea and Zecco LTD, Zambia and Zambia Engineering and Contracting Company Limited, Zambia) are registered as being owned by EP Holding plc, but are in fact controlled by the subsidiaries.

In addition to those listed above the first level consolidation group also includes ECO MEP Tehnology, Dubai, UAE, Energoprojekt Ghana LTD, Akra, Ghana; Energoprojekt Montenegro ltd, Montenegro; Energo Uganda Company LTD., Uganda; Enlisa S.A., Lima, Peru; Energo Nigeria Ltd., Lagos, Nigeria (40%); Energoprojekt Oprema Crna Gora ltd, Podgorica, Montenegro; Zahinos LTD, Cyprus; Enhisa S.A., Lima, Peru; EP Entel L.L.C., Muscat, Sultanate Oman; Energoprojekt Entel L.L.C., Doha, Qatar; Energo consult L.L.C, Abu Dhabi, UAE and Energoprojekt Energodata Montenegro ltd, Montenegro.

Energoplast ltd. and Energopet ltd. (33,33 %), two local affiliates, were also introduced to the first level consolidation group; the Group's consolidated financial statements however did not process Energoplast ltd. by equity method, applying instead the full consolidation method because it entered the group as a subsidiary, as described earlier.

Foreign branch Energo (Private) Limited, Zimbabwe was included in 2013 in the Energoprojekt Group consolidation. In 2012 when it was included in the first-instance EP Visokogradnja consolidation, since the legal consolidation was performed and it was registered in the local registry as 100% owned by EP Holding plc.

Starting from January 1 2004 the operations of the foreign units are included in the relevant separate financial statements, with a detailed overview of the units provided in the notes to consolidated and separate financial statements of subsidiaries.

Reliable presentation of the development and business results of the company, its financial status and assets evaluation data are presented in detail and explained in the "Notes to financial statements for 2013". The following table indicates only some of the relevant business parameters of the parent company (Energoprojekt Holding plc) and Energoprojekt Group, parameters that are important to understand properly the matter at hand.

The structure of complete obtained business results of **Energoprojekt Holding plc.** (parent company) in 2013 is as follows:

Structure of gross results	in 000 RSD			
berace of gross results	2013	2012		
Operating income	and expenses			
Operating income	551.185	476.714		
Operating expenses	475.204	423.681		
Business result	75.981	53.033		
Financial revenues	and expenses			
Financial revenues	364.531	567.842		
Financial expenses	21.196	62.957		
Financial result	343.335	504.885		
Other revenues a	nd expenses			
Other revenues	22.879	2.421		
Other expenses	21.294	17.654		
Result from other revenues and expenses	1.585	(15.233)		
Effects of suspended operations, changes in the accounting policy and correction of fundamental errors				
Revenues	9	-		
Expenses	666	941		
Net effect	(657)	(941)		
Total gross results				
TOTAL REVENUES	938.604	1.046.977		
TOTAL EXPENSES	518.360	505.233		

PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAX	420.244	541.744

#### Net profit per share:

The profit per share is calculated by dividing the profit for ordinary shareholders with the average weighted number of ordinary shares in circulation for the period.

Indicator	2013	2012
Net profit (loss) in 000 RSD	399.088	504.856
Average number of shares for one year	10.443.944	10.443.944
Net profit per share in RSD	38,21	48,34

The following table indicates the most important business indicators of the Company in 2013:

- current ratio (ratio of working capital and short-term obligations) indicating the short-term liabilities coverage against working capital;
- Rigorous ratio (ratio of liquid assets that include total working capital reduced by inventories and active accruals; and short-term obligations), indicating the short-term liabilities coverage against liquid assets;
- Operating cash flow ratio (ratio of cash flow increased by cash equivalents and shortterm obligations), indicating the short-term liabilities coverage against cash assets; and
- Net working capital (difference in value between the working capital and short-term obligations).

Liquidity indicators	Satisfactory general standards	2013	2012
Current ratio	2:1	3,54:1	2,89:1
Rigorous ratio	1:1	3,37:1	2,64:1
Operating cash flow ratio		0,44:1	0,82:1

Net working capital (in thousand RSD)	Positive value	883.794	770.779

The results of the ration analysis indicates that the Company was **liquid** during 2013, meaning that it had no difficulties to fulfill due liabilities and maintain the necessary scope and structure of the working capital and good creditworthiness.

The best **profitability** indicator is the *average return on own capital* that indicates the average return on own assets per dinar invested. In the calculation of this profitability indicator, average own capital are defined as an arithmetic average value at the beginning and at the end of a year.

Profitability indicator	in 000 RSD		
	2013	2012	
Net profit/loss	399.088	504.856	
Average capital			
Capital at the beginning	7.665.770	7.167.219	
Capital at the end of a year	8.054.188	7.665.770	
Average capital	7.859.979	7.416.494	
Average return rate on own capital	5.08%	6,81%	

Considering data from the table above, it is clear that the results of operations in 2012 and 2013, with regard to the sustainability of capital, may be estimated as satisfactory and therefore the Company is **not exposed to any capital risk**.

The soundness of the financial structure is reflected in the overall amount and type of debts.

The following tables indicate the most important Company's financial structure indicators, such as:

- Ratio of borrowed funds to total assets, showing coverage per dinar of the company's assets from borrowed sources; and
- Ratio of long-term funds to total assets, showing coverage per dinar of the company's assets from long-term sources.

Financial structure indicators	in 000 RSD		
	2013	2012	
Liabilities	651.503	886.544	
Total funds	8.705.866	8.552.314	

Ratio of borrowed funds to total assets	0,07:1	0,10:1
Long-term	assets	
Capital	8.054.188	7.665.770
Long-term provisions and long-term liabilities	303.864	478.299
Total	8.358.052	8.144.069
Total assets	8.705.866	8.552.314
Ratio of long-term to total assets	0,96:1	0,95:1

The net debt ratio indicates the capital coverage against net debt.

Net debt means the difference between:

- Total (long-term and short-term liabilities) financial liabilities of the Company (total liabilities reduced by the capital, long-term provisions and deferred tax liabilities of the Company) and
- Cash and cash equivalents.

Parameters for the net debt to capital	in 000 RSD	
ratio	2013	2012
Net debt		
Financial commitments	364.481	602.869
Cash and cash equivalents	151.476	333.972
Total	213.005	268.897
Capital	8.054.188	7.665.770
NET DEBT TO CAPITAL RATIO	1:37,81	1:28,51

## The structure of complete obtained business results of Energoprojekt Group in 2013 is as follows:

in 000 RSD

Structure of gross results	2013	2012
Operating income and expenses		
Operating income	22.418.350	26.375.339
Operating expenses	22.134.384	25.646.895
Business result	283.966	728.444
Financial revenues and expenses		
Financial revenues	933.097	1.730.326
Financial expenses	920.792	1.363.668
Financial result	12.305	366.658

Other revenues and expenses		
Other revenues	752.797	267.630
Other expenses	436.249	313.376
Result from other revenues and expenses	316.548	(45.746)
Effects of suspended operations, changes in the accounting policy and correction of fundamental		
errors		
Revenues		
Expenses	13.617	37.156
Net effect	(13.617)	(37.156)
Total gross results		
TOTAL REVENUES	24.104.244	28.373.295
TOTAL EXPENSES	23.505.042	27.361.095
PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAX	599.202	1.012.200

The reduction of the business result in 2013 in comparison to the previous year is a result of, first of all, discontinued works and delay in advance payment (due to difficulties in securing funds) by investors on the project RTB Bor as well as the begin of works on the project Hyatt Regency Rostov-on-Don by EP Visokogradnja. These issues were solved by the end of 2013.

#### Earnings per share:

Net earnings per share are computed by dividing the profit of common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during that period.

Indicator	2013	2012
Owners (of the parent company) share of the net profit (loss) in 000 RSD	373.706	705.195
Average number of shares for one year	10.443.944	10.443.944
Net profit per share in RSD	35,78	67,52

At the General meeting of EP Holding plc. held on 28.06.2013, the amount of 506.814 thousand RSD will be used to increase the equity by issuing XI issue for the purpose of converting undistributed profit to equity, (993.754 shares with a nominal value of 510,00 RSD).

The weighted average number of shares for 2013 is 10.443.944, so that the consolidated earnings per share is 35,78 RSD.

On December 31 2013, Energoprojekt had 2.280 employees (2.104 full-time and 176 part-time), 1.794 employees in Serbia and 486 abroad (excluding local staff in overseas companies), 42% with university or high school degree, 39% with secondary education or high qualifications, 19% with qualifications.

The description of the anticipated development of the company in the next time period, changes in business policies of the company and main risks and threats to which the company is exposed

The anticipated development of the company in the next time period will be achieved according to adopted strategic documents of the company:

- "The mid-term (4-year) programme of Energoprojekt Holding plc. business policy and the Energoprojekt Group for the period from 2011 till 2015" (adopted at the XXXVI Annual General Meeting of Energoprojekt Holding plc. shareholders, held on 30.06.2011);
- "The programme for the implementation of the business policy of Energoprojekt Holding plc. and Energoprojekt Group for the period from 2011 till 2015" adopted by a resolution passed at the XXXVI Annual General Meeting of Energoprojekt Holding plc. shareholders (adopted at the Second Meeting of the Board of Directors of Energoprojekt Holding plc. held on 29.07.2011, on proposal of the Chief Executive Officer). The adopted mid-term work programme will be implemented through a variety of projects (in total 18 projects) for which respective work teams are formed and project activities dynamics has been defined;
- "Basic business guidelines of the Energoprojekt Group" in the following mandate period (adopted at the second meeting of the Supervisory Board of Energoprojekt Holding plc. held on 23.03.2012, on proposal of the Chief Executive Officer).
- "Annual business plan of Energoprojekt Holding plc. and Energoprojekt Group for 2014" (adopted at the 113th meeting of the Executive Board of Energoprojekt Holding plc. held on 19.12.2013).

Considering the strategic commitment to a permanent and sustainable development of Energoprojekt Group, focused towards a continuous increase of profitability and volume of operations on traditional markets (domestic and foreign), cost-effective engagement of resources, as well as global macro-economic flows, the following business tasks are planned for 2014:

#### Priority tasks:

- To engage in activities related to the Business policy implementation program of Energoprojekt Holding plc. and companies included in the Energoprojekt Group from 2011-2015.
- To establish a business and information system adjusted to the needs of Energoprojekt Holding plc.
- To continue financial and business consolidation of individual subsidiaries included in the Energoprojekt Group that, in the previous period, has presented bad business results due to various circumstances (in terms of revenues, profit, staff, expectation of new contracts and loans).

#### Other business tasks:

- To enhance the efficiency of the management system and to allocate individual responsibilities in all processes.
- To reinforce the management and business processes systems in subsidiaries (for the purpose of increasing revenues and profit with operational costs optimization) and to reduce the operational risk level. To establish an adequate management structure that will raise the team spirit to a higher level.
- To revitalize decreasing or stagnating business activities and to launch new development projects.
- To raise the operational level negotiations on active markets. To analyze historical
  markets and understand the possibility of returning to these markets. To carry out
  an organized and designed approach at new markets. To analyze the business policy
  in the real estate domain.
- To implement reengineering of business processes and staff restructuring in all companies included in the Energoprojekt Group. To perform respective analysis of existing financial and personnel resources. To achieve a better use of own resources and regular payment of salaries.
- To establish internal monitoring and internal audit of operations in Energoprojekt Holding plc. and the Energoprojekt Group (procedures, staffing, operation).
- To secure sustainable growth and development of the Energoprojekt Group, to increase the value of the share capital and payment of dividends.
- To secure transparency in operations and presentation of Energoprojekt to the public by providing relevant information through the Stock Exchange and regular

communication with domestic and foreign investors, partners and professionals in the general public.

The most important threats and dangers to which the company is exposed: expansion and escalation of the global economic crisis and the euro zone crisis; foreign companies from most populated countries with cheap manpower as competition; institutional changes on the local and selected foreign markets; business operations depend on the political stability of the market where Energoprojekt is implementing projects, etc.

Energoprojekt's business activities in the country and at foreign markets require the implementation of a system for early risks identification and management as an integral part of all executive functions, one of the basic functions being the internal audit of the company. The risk management strategy will be developed in-depth and systematically in the next time period.

## Major business events after the expiration of the business year included in the report

There were no major business events from the balance sheet date till the publication date of the respective statement that would influence the credibility of the presented financial statements.

Please note that the income tax may change and therefore also the net profit for 2013 (due to transfer pricing). The legal deadline for the submission of the tax balance is 29.06.2014.

Pursuant to provisions of Articles 515 and 516 of the Law on Enterprises and decisions on the compulsory repurchase of shares adopted on general meetings (held on 31.03.2014), Energoprojekt Holding plc has performed compulsory repurchase of shares from all remaining shareholders in the following subsidiaries: Energoproprojekt Visokogradnja plc, Energoprojekt Hidroinzenjering plc, Energoprojekt Urbanizam i arhitektura plc. and Energoprojekt Energodata plc. Shares were repurchased from all remaining shareholders who are not under lien or otherwise blocked, in accordance with the terms of the Decisions on Compulsory Share Buyout issued by the General Meetings of the mentioned companies

Relevant business news on major events are published, on a regular basis, on the website of Energoprojekt (http:/www.energoprojekt.rs) and the Belgrade Stock Exchange (in Serbian and English language), in keeping with the obligations of A-listed companies on the Belgrade Stock Exchange.

## Transactions with related parties

According to requests from IAS 24 – Related parties disclosures, the relationship, transactions, etc. between the Company and related parties were disclosed. Related parties, from the Company' point of view, are as follows: **related companies and key management** (persons with authorizations and responsibility with regard to the planning, guidance and control of company's activities, directly or indirectly, including all directors, regardless if executive or not) and immediate family members.

From the point of view of **related parties**, the following two tables indicate transactions that resulted in revenues and expenses in the income statement and disclosed receivables and liabilities in the balance sheet.

Structure of revenues and expenses from related parties	in 000 RSD			
	2013	2012		
Income	Income			
EP Garant a.d.o.	57.673	35.811		
EP Visokogradnja plc	109.551	214.296		
EP Niskogradnja plc	123.119	201.584		
EP Hidroinzenjering plc	31.817	37.918		
EP Entel plc	232.694	227.934		
EP Energodata plc	10.715	17.746		
EP Industrija plc	19.407	26.001		
EP Urbanizam i arhitektura plc	8.933	12.523		
EP Oprema plc	167.642	166.934		
I.N.E.C. Engineering Company Limited	18	-		
Encom GmbH Consulting, Engineering & Trading	-	150		
EP Montenegro ltd.	-	277		
Total	761.569	941.174		
Expenses				
EP Garant a.d.o.	573	394		
EP Visokogradnja plc	30.766	16.135		
EP Niskogradnja plc	5.207	5.047		
EP Hidroinzenjering plc	56	279		
EP Entel plc	611	1.478		
EP Energodata plc	13.684	13.506		
EP Industrija plc	49	268		

EP Promet ltd.	520	555
EP Urbanizam i arhitektura plc	2.483	3.146
EP Oprema plc	136.725	65.495
I.N.E.C. Engineering Company Limited	1.334	3.500
Encom GmbH Consulting, Engineering & Trading	8.800	10.966
EP Montenegro ltd.	-	3.466
Total	200.808	124.235

The structure of receivables and liabilities to related parties	in 000 RSD	
	2013	2012
Receivable	S	
EP Garant a.d.o.	629	172
EP Visokogradnja plc	482.410	361.432
EP Niskogradnja plc	674.028	744.624
EP Hidroinzenjering plc	50.818	54.779
EP Entel plc	9.053	9.890
EP Energodata plc	68.042	62.256
EP Industrija plc	57.790	39.265
EP Urbanizam i arhitektura plc	46.383	36.061
EP Oprema plc	65.430	9.251
Total	1.454.583	1.317.730
Liabilities		
EP Visokogradnja plc	11.639	61
EP Niskogradnja plc	26	-
EP Entel plc	15	100
EP Energodata plc	787	543
EP Industrija plc.	83	-
EP Urbanizam i arhitektura plc.	-	337
EP Oprema plc.	33.886	35.779
Encom GmbH Consulting, Engineering & Trading	19.604	10.803
Total	66.040	47.623

Receivables from related parties arise mostly from the sales of services and are due within 15 days from the invoice date. The Company received blank bills of exchange and authorizations as collateral.

Pursuant to provisions of Articles 515 and 516 of the Law on Enterprises and decisions on the compulsory repurchase of shares (adopted on the 8th extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of Energoprojekt Niskogradnja plc. held on 06.12.2013), Energoprojekt Holding plc has performed compulsory repurchase of shares from all remaining shareholders in Energoproprojekt Niskogradnja plc.

## Research and development activities of the Company

During the mid-term period, an appropriate business information system will be selected and implemented, a system that corresponds to the actual scope of business activities and planned business growth and that will enable, beside financial management, also personnel management, asset management and fixed assets management.

Own investments of Energoprojekt and related parties in previous years were limited to investments in construction works (residential areas and business premises), for sales on the market. The law on public-private partnership and increased interest in investments related to some sectors such as energy sector, acquisition of other companies, etc. imposes the need to develop methods for the identification of potential investments as well as identification of possible effects on business activities of Energoprojekt Holding plc. and the Energoprojekt Group.

## Information on investments related to environmental protection issues

Energoprojekt Holding plc. develops and upgrades its own integrated management system (IMS) that includes quality management (harmonized with ISO 9001:2008), environmental protection management (harmonized with ISO 14001:2004) and health and safety at work management (harmonized with OHSAS 18001:2007).

Business activities are regularly harmonized with applicable requests of positive legal regulations related to environmental protection; environmental protection programs are developed and efforts are made to implement them consistently. These programs are implemented using the analysis and evaluation of environmental impacts or risks as well as using respective technical and technological solutions and instructions for the removal and/or reduction of adverse impact to the environment. In this sense, Energoprojekt management organizes and monitors constantly, as well as reviews and conducts activities related to all organizational parts, divisions and individuals to ensure complete compliance with this IMS policy.

Company's environmental protection activities are integrated and carried out in compliance with the business philosophy and joint activities of companies included in the Energoprojekt Group. For example, the "Waste Management Project" is implemented in coordination and in compliance with the "Waste Management Regulation for the Energoprojekt Building". The participation of representatives of each companies included in the Energoprojekt Group in the waste management working team represents a guarantee that all planned activities will be carried out in the most cost-effective and efficient manner: i.e. the selection of various office supplies (used paper, used batteries, storage batteries, retirement of electrical and electronic devices), recycling of the same, as well as their storage in compliance with prescribed standards, etc.

## Information on the repurchase of own shares or equity;

The company has no own shares. The company has not acquired own shares since the previous annual statement was prepared.

## Branches;

Energoprojekt Holding plc. has no registered branches in Serbia.

The seat of the parent company and subsidiaries is in Mihaila Pupina Boulevard no. 12, Novi Beograd.

Detailed review and business results of foreign companies included in the Energoprojekt Group are presented in Notes to separate and consolidated financial statements of respective companies.

## Financial instruments used to evaluate the financial position and successful operations;

Disclosure of financial instrument and related accounting records is stipulated by the classification performed by the Company according to the features of financial instruments.

The management of the Company may classify each financial instrument in one of four possible types of financial instruments as specified in IAS 39:

- Financial asset or liability at fair value through the profit and loss account,
- held-to-maturity investments,
- Loans and receivables and

available-for-sale financial assets.

Notes to financial statements describe in detail all relevant financial instruments that are important to the evaluation of the financial position and successful performance.

Goals and policies related to financial risk management and the protection policy for each important type of planned transaction for which the protection is used; exposure to price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk, risk management strategy and evaluation of their effectiveness:

**Financial risk management** is a comprehensive and reliable management system that aims to minimize potential adverse effects to the financial condition and operations of the Company under unpredictable financial market conditions.

Considering limitations in the financial risk management that are characteristic of business on the Serbian market, it is clear that it is necessary to approach this issue in a proper manner as recognized by the Company's management. Essentially, financial risk management in the Company should ensure that the *Company's risk profile* is always in compliance with *Company's tendency towards risks* or in compliance with an acceptable structure and risk level that the Company will take in order to implement its business strategies and achieve business goals.

#### Credit risk

**A credit risk** is a risk of adverse effects to the financial result and capital of the Company due to debtor's failure to fulfill obligations towards the Company within the specified deadline.

Credit risks mean not only debtor-creditor relations that derive from sales of Company's products, but also credit risks that derive from other financial instruments such as receivables based on long-term and short-term financial investments.

The company has substantial concentrations of credit risk in collection from buyers with long lending periods due to poor liquidity.

#### Market risk

**A market risk** is a risk of adverse effects to the financial result and capital of the Company due to losses under specific balance sheet items as a result of negative price shifts on the market and other relevant financial parameters.

The market risk includes three risk types:

- the currency risk,
- the interest risk and
- the price risk.
- The currency risk, also called foreign exchange risk or exchange rate risk, is a risk of fair value fluctuation or the fluctuation of future financial instruments cash flows due to the change in exchange rates. The currency risk arises from financial instruments in foreign currency or the currency other than the currency (functional) in which the financial instruments are measured in financial statements.

The Company operates within international frames and is exposed to exchange rate risks arising from business operations in different currencies, first of all in euros and USD.

- **The interest risk** is a risk of adverse effects to the result and capital of the Company due to unfavorable changes in interest rates. The Company is exposed to this type of risk due to financial obligations related to loans with potentially fluctuating interest rates (Euribor).
- The price risk is a risk of fair value fluctuation or a risk that the future financial instruments' cash flows will fluctuate due to the change in market prices (not prices that result from interest or currency risk) regardless if these changes are caused by specific factors related to a specific financial instrument or its issuer or regardless if factors affect all similar financial instruments traded on the market.

#### Liquidity risk

**Liquidity risk** is a risk of having difficulties to fulfill due obligations, maintaining the necessary scope and structure of the working capital and good creditworthiness.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of adequate sources of funding and the ability to close out market positions, due to the dynamic nature of the business. The Group aims to maintain flexibility in funding by collecting their funds from buyers and investments of available funds. Besides the aforementioned, in accordance with the Group's policy, the Group makes Back to Back Agreements with the business partners whereby the possible risk connected to a possible default is transferred/shared between contractual parties.

The underlying problems are defined and solved in compliance with adopted internal regulations of the Company:

• "The Regulation on the basics of the internal audit and risk management system in Energoprojekt Holding plc." (adopted at 121st meeting of the Executive Board of Energoprojekt Holding plc. held on 27.01.2014);

- " The Regulation on the operation of the internal supervision division of Energoprojekt Holding plc." (adopted at 94th meeting of the Executive Board of Energoprojekt Holding plc. held on 23.09.2013).
- "The Regulation on accounting and accounting policies of Energoprojekt Holding plc." (adopted at 47th meeting of the Executive Board of Energoprojekt Holding plc. held on 21.01.2013).

All companies included in the Energoprojekt Group have adopted and are implementing their own separate regulations that govern the matter in question.

Most of already mentioned and some of other risks that have not been mentioned, are the subject of Notes to Financial Statements (focusing mostly at the evaluation of financial risks: credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk) and/or other internal regulations of the Company.

## Statement on the implementation of the Corporate Governance Code

Energoprojekt Holding plc. applies its own Corporate Governance Code (adopted at the 11th meeting of the Board of Directors of Energoprojekt Holding plc. held on 26.01.2012). The Code is available to the public at the following web-site of the Company: www.energoprojekt.rs.

The Corporate Governance Code of Energoprojekt Holding plc. defines the principles of corporate governance and organisational culture, which must be observed by the corporate management of Energoprojekt Holding plc., especially in relation to the rights of shareholders, the corporate management's scope and method of work, and the transparency and disclosure of the Company's operations. The main goal of the Code is to introduce good corporate business practices balancing the influence of corporate management, ensuring consistency of the control system and strengthening trust from shareholders and investors in the Company with an aim to achieve long-term business development of the Company.

The Bodies of the Company make an effort to further develop the principles established by the Code, if necessary, within the scope of other general regulations of the Company. In respect of the implementation, there are no significant deviations from the rules of the Corporate Governance Code.

In accordance with the Listing Regulation of the Belgrade Stock Exchange, at the time of publishing of the annual business report, Energoprojekt Holding plc. also submits and

publicly discloses a completed Questionnaire on Corporate Management Practices and consents to its publishing on the BELEX website.

All companies included in the Energoprojekt Group have adopted and are implementing its own Corporate Governance Codes that govern the matter at hand.

Executive Director for Finance,

Accounting and Planning

Energoprojekt Holding plc

Aki Zipovski, Ph D in Economics

Chief Executive Officer

Energoprojekt Holding plc

Vladimir Milovanovic, Dipl.Ing.



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#### This is an English translation of Independent Auditor's Report on Annual Business Report

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON ANNUAL BUSINESS REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY "ENERGOPROJEKT HOLDING" a.d. BELGRADE

We have audited the accompanying standalone and consolidated financial statements of the Company "Energoprojekt Holding" a.d. Belgrade (hereinafter the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2013 and disclosed in the annual statement, i.e., annual consolidated statement of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2013 under item 1, on which we issued an opinion on 6 March 2014, i.e., 25 April 2014.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Annual Business Report

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the annual business reports in accordance with the requirements of the Law on Capital Market ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", no. 31/2011).

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the conformity of the annual business reports of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2013 with the standalone and consolidated financial statements for the year then ended. Our procedures in this regard were performed in accordance with International Standard on Auditing 720 "The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Other Information in Documents Containing Audited Financial Statements", and are only limited to the compliance of the annual business reports with the audited standalone and consolidated financial statements.

This Standard requires that we plan and perform the procedures in the manner that will enable us to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the other financial information included in the annual business reports comply with the audited standalone and consolidated financial statements. We believe that the procedures implemented provide a reasonable basis for expressing our opinion.

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, other financial information disclosed in the annual business report or consolidated annual report of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2013 comply, in all material respects, with the audited standalone and consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year then ended.

Belgrade, 28 April 2014

Igor Radmanović Certified Auditor



## 4. STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY (BY PERSONS WHO PREPARED THE REPORTS)

To the best of our knowledge, the Annual Consolidated Financial Statement of Energoprojekt Group for 2013 was prepared by implementing respective international standards for financial reporting and provides true and objective data on the assets, liabilities, financial status and business activities, profit and losses, cash flows and changes in equity capital of the company, including companies included in consolidated reports.

Person responsible for the preparation of the Annual Statement:

ki/Zipovski, Ph D in Economics

Legal representative:

Energoprojekt Holding plc

Energoprojekt Holding plc

Executive Director for Finance, Accounting and Planning

Chief Executive Officer

Vlåd mir Milovanovic, Dipl.Ing. , \*// (Hons.)ME, Ms(PM)

### 5. DECISION BY THE RELEVANT DEPARTMENT OF THE COMPANY TO ADOPT ANNUAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS \*

#### Note \*:

The financial consolidated statement of Energoprojekt Group for 2013 was approved on 24.04.2014 at the 24th Meeting of the Supervisory Board of the issuing party. The Annual Consolidated Statement of the Company was still not adopted on the publishing date by the competent body of the Company (General Meeting). The entire decision of the relevant body on the adoption of the Annual Consolidated Statement will be subsequently published.

### 6. DECISION ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT OR LOSS COVERAGE \*

#### Note \*:

The decision on the distribution of profit for 2013 (Energoprojekt Holding plc. and all subsidiaries of Energoprojekt Group) will be reached at the Regular General Meeting of the Company. The entire decision of the relevant body on profit distribution will be subsequently published.

A public company is required to prepare an annual consolidated statement, publish it openly and submit it to the Committee, and to submit these statements to the regulated market or multilateral trade platform, if company's securities are traded at least four months after the completion of each business year and it is also required to ensure that the Annual Financial Statement is available to the public for at least five years after publication.

The company is responsible for the accuracy and truthfulness of data included in the Annual Consolidated Statement.

In Belgrade, April 2014

Person responsible for the preparation of the Annual Statement:

ki/Zipovski, Ph D in Economics

Legal representative:

Energoprojekt Holding plc

Energoprojekt Holding plc

Executive Director for Finance, Accounting and Planning

Chief Executive Officer

dingir Milovanovic, Dipl.Ing.

Hons.)ME, Ms(PM)