

**ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016**



Siarhei Kostevitch
Chairman & CEO

Dear Shareholders,

It is with pleasure that I communicate with you to share my personal joy for the company's recovery. Following a very difficult 2015, the BOD and the extended management team have been committed to the company and managed to deliver its forecasted numbers - something which was considered by many stakeholders as an impossible task. We have proven that with the right alignment we can achieve everything going forward.

During 2016 there were significant achievements that we managed to deliver. Firstly we managed to establish our company as the preferred APPLE distributor for Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan. This gave us significant revenue boost and this is expected to continue. Secondly we managed to grab several new franchises from different vendors. Thirdly we managed to balance our cost structure which led us to become a lighter and a more flexible company. Last but not least I want to point out the importance of the support we received from all stakeholders of ASBIS. Without their support things would have been more difficult. A special note of gratitude goes to all ASBIS employees who made this miraculous turnaround possible.

Taking this opportunity I would like to assure our shareholders that we will continue building the company on right foundations and commit to deliver maximum value going forward.

Siarhei Kostevitch
Chairman & CEO

Directors' report on the Group operations
For the fiscal year ended 31 December 2016

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ASBISc Enterprises Plc is one of the leading distributors of Information Technology ("IT") products in Europe, Middle East and Africa ("EMEA") Emerging Markets: Central and Eastern Europe, the Baltic States, the Former Soviet Union, the Middle East and Africa, combining a broad geographical reach with a wide range of products distributed on a "one-stop-shop" basis. Our main focus is on the following countries: Slovakia, Poland, Czech Republic, Romania, Croatia, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Serbia, Hungary, Middle East countries (i.e. United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Qatar and other Gulf states), Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine.

The Group distributes IT components (to assemblers, system integrators, local brands and retail) as well as A-branded finished products like desktop PCs, laptops, servers, and networking to SMB and retail. Our IT product portfolio encompasses a wide range of IT components, blocks and peripherals, and mobile IT systems. We currently purchase the majority of our products from leading international manufacturers, including Intel, Advanced Micro Devices ("AMD"), Seagate, Western Digital, Samsung, Microsoft, Toshiba, Dell, Acer, Apple, Lenovo and Hitachi. In addition, a significant part of our revenue is comprised of sales of IT products under our private labels, Prestigio and Canyon.

ASBISc commenced business in 1990 in Belarus and in 1995 we incorporated our holding Company in Cyprus and moved our headquarters to Limassol. Our Cypriot headquarters support, through two master distribution centres (located in the Czech Republic and the United Arab Emirates), our network of 31 warehouses located in 24 countries. This network supplies products to the Group's in-country operations and directly to its customers in approximately 60 countries.

The Company's registered and principal administrative office is at Diamond Court, 43 Kolonakiou Street, Ayios Athanasios, CY-4103 Limassol, Cyprus.

We have prepared this annual report as required by Paragraph 82 section 1 point 3 of the Regulation of the Ministry of Finance dated 19 February 2009 on current and periodic information to be published by issuers of securities and rules of recognition of information required by the law of non-member country as equivalent.

In this annual report all references to the Company apply to ASBISc Enterprises Plc and all references to the Group apply to ASBISc Enterprises Plc and its consolidated subsidiaries. Expressions such as "we", "us", "our" and similar apply generally to the Group (including its particular subsidiaries, depending on the country discussed), unless from the context it is clear that they apply to the Company alone. "Shares" refers to our existing ordinary shares traded on the Warsaw Stock Exchange.

Forward-Looking Statements

This annual report contains forward-looking statements relating to our business, financial condition and results of operations. You can find many of these statements by looking for words such as "may", "will", "expect", "anticipate", "believe", "estimate" and similar words used in this annual report. By their nature, forward-looking statements are subject to numerous assumptions, risks and uncertainties. Accordingly, actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. We caution you not to place undue reliance on such statements, which speak only as of the date of this annual report.

The cautionary statements set out above should be considered in connection with any subsequent written or oral forward-looking statements that we or persons acting on our behalf may issue. We do not undertake any obligation to review or confirm analysts' expectations or estimates or to release publicly any revisions to any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this annual report.

Industry and Market Data

In this annual report, we set out information relating to our business and the market in which we operate and compete. The information regarding our market, market share, market position, growth rates and other industry data relating to our business and the market in which we operate consists of data and reports compiled by various third-party sources, discussions with our customers and our own internal estimates. We have obtained market and industry data relating to our business from providers of industry data, including:

- Gartner and GfK - leading research companies on IT,
- IDC – a dedicated organization on publishing data for IT industry, and
- Other independent research conducted on our sector

We believe that these industry publications, surveys and forecasts are reliable, but we have not independently verified them and cannot guarantee their accuracy or completeness. The data of independent surveyors might not have taken into consideration recent developments in the markets we operate and therefore in certain instances might have become outdated and not represent the real market trends.

In addition, in many cases we have made statements in this annual report regarding our industry and our position in the industry based on our experience and our own investigation of market conditions. We cannot assure you that any of these assumptions are accurate or correctly reflect our position in the industry, and none of our internal surveys or information have been verified by any independent sources.

Financial and Operating Data

This annual report contains financial statements and financial information relating to the Group. In particular, this annual report contains our audited consolidated financial statements for the twelve months ended 31 December 2016. The financial statements appended to this annual report are presented in U.S. dollars and have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

The functional currency of the Company is U.S. dollars. Accordingly, transactions in currencies other than our functional currency are translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rates prevailing on the applicable transaction dates.

Certain arithmetical data contained in this annual report, including financial and operating information, have been subject to rounding adjustments. Accordingly, in certain instances, the sum of the numbers in a column or a row in tables contained in this annual report may not conform exactly to the total figure given for that column or row.

All numbers are presented in thousands, except share, per share and exchange rate data, unless otherwise stated.

PART I

ITEM 1. KEY INFORMATION

Currency Presentation and Exchange Rate Information

Unless otherwise indicated, all references in this annual report to "U.S. \$" or "U.S. dollars" are to the lawful currency of the United States; all references to "€" or the "Euro" are to the lawful currency of the member states of the European Union that adopt the single currency in accordance with the EC Treaty, which means the Treaty establishing the European Community (signed in Rome on 25 March 1957), as amended by the Treaty on European Union (signed in Maastricht on 7 February 1992) and as amended by the Treaty of Amsterdam (signed in Amsterdam on 2 October 1997) and includes, for this purpose, Council Regulations (EC) No. 1103/97 and all references to "PLN" or "Polish Zloty" are to the lawful currency of the Republic of Poland.

All references to U.S. dollars, Euro, Polish Zloty and other currencies are in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated.

The following tables set out, for the periods indicated, certain information regarding the average of the 11:00 a.m. buying/selling rates of the dealer banks as published by the National Bank of Poland, or NBP, for the zloty, the "effective NBP exchange rate", expressed in Polish Zloty per dollar and Polish Zloty per Euro. The exchange rates set out below may differ from the actual exchange rates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements and other financial information appearing in this annual report. Our inclusion of the exchange rates is not meant to suggest that the U.S. dollars amounts actually represent such Polish Zloty or Euro amounts or that such amounts could have been converted into Polish Zloty or Euros at any particular rate, if at all.

	<u>Year ended December 31,</u>				
<u>Year (Polish Zloty to U.S. dollar)</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Exchange rate at end of period	3.10	3.01	3.51	3.90	4.18
Average exchange rate during period ⁽¹⁾	3.23	3.16	3.18	3.79	3.97
Highest exchange rate during period.....	3.58	3.37	3.55	4.04	4.25
Lowest exchange rate during period	3.07	3.01	3.00	3.56	3.72

⁽¹⁾ The average exchange rate as certified for customs purposes by NBP on the last business day of each month during the applicable period

Month (Polish Zloty to U.S. dollar)	Highest exchange rate during the month	Lowest exchange rate during the month
January 2016.....	4.15	3.93
February 2016.....	4.06	3.91
March 2016.....	3.99	3.75
April 2016.....	3.90	3.72
May 2016.....	3.98	3.82
June 2016.....	4.03	3.81
July 2016.....	4.02	3.94
August 2016.....	3.91	3.78
September 2016.....	3.92	3.81
October 2016.....	3.98	3.83
November 2016.....	4.20	3.89
December 2016.....	4.25	4.11
January 2017.....	4.23	4.04
February 2017.....	4.09	3.98

The following table shows for the dates and periods indicated the period-end, average, high and low Euro to U.S. dollar exchange rate as calculated based on the rates reported by the National Bank of Poland.

Year ended December 31 (Euro to U.S. dollar)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Exchange rate at end of period	0.7582	0.7263	0.8228	0.9154	0.9447
Average exchange rate during period ⁽¹⁾	0.7740	0.7532	0.7586	0.9063	0.9067
Highest exchange rate during period.....	0.8261	0.7828	0.8228	0.9489	0.9629
Lowest exchange rate during period	0.7718	0.7236	0.7163	0.8293	0.8706

The average NBP exchange rate, euro per U.S. \$, on the last business day of each month during the applicable period

Month (Euro to U.S. dollar)	Highest exchange rate during the month	Lowest exchange rate during the month
January 2016.....	0.9281	0.9149
February 2016.....	0.9214	0.8832
March 2016.....	0.9207	0.8807
April 2016.....	0.8883	0.8746
May 2016.....	0.8984	0.8706
June 2016.....	0.9051	0.8795
July 2016.....	0.9105	0.8975
August 2016.....	0.9020	0.8823
September 2016.....	0.8970	0.8871
October 2016.....	0.9192	0.8942
November 2016.....	0.9462	0.9010
December 2016.....	0.9629	0.9258
January 2017.....	0.9607	0.9301
February 2017.....	0.9516	0.9246

Selected Financial Data

The following table set forth our selected historical financial data for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 and should be read in conjunction with Item 3. “*Operating and Financial Review and Prospects*” and the consolidated financial statements (including the notes thereto) included elsewhere in the annual report. We have derived the financial data presented in accordance with IFRS from the audited consolidated financial statements.

For your convenience, certain U.S. \$ amounts as of and for the year ended 31 December 2016, have been converted into Euro and PLN as follows:

- Individual items of the balance sheet – based at average exchange rates quoted by the National Bank of Poland 31 December 2016, that is: 1 US\$ = 4.1793 PLN and 1 EUR = 4.4240 PLN.
- Individual items in the income statement and cash flow statement – based at exchange rates representing the arithmetic averages of the exchange rates quoted by the National Bank of Poland for the last day of each month in a period between 1 January to 31 December 2016, that is 1 US\$ = 3.9680 PLN and 1 EUR = 4.3757 PLN.

Period from 1 January to 31 December

	2016			2015
	USD	PLN	EUR	USD
Revenue	1,137,709	4,514,428	1,031,704	1,181,613
Cost of sales	(1,072,295)	(4,254,865)	(972,385)	(1,134,964)
Gross profit	65,414	259,562	59,319	46,649
Selling expenses	(28,838)	(114,429)	(26,151)	(30,630)
Administrative expenses	(16,339)	(64,835)	(14,817)	(19,075)
Profit/(loss) from operations	20,237	80,299	18,351	(3,056)
Financial expenses	(14,855)	(58,945)	(13,471)	(14,872)
Financial income	590	2,342	535	742
Other gains and losses	42	168	38	124
Profit/(loss) before taxation	6,014	23,863	5,454	(17,062)
Taxation	(1,378)	(5,467)	(1,250)	(91)
Profit/(loss) after taxation	4,636	18,394	4,204	(17,152)
Attributable to:				
Non-controlling interest	18	73	17	6
Owners of the Company	4,617	18,31	4,187	(17,158)

	USD (cents)	PLN (grosz)	EUR (cents)	USD (cents)
Earnings per share				
Weighted average basic and diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	8.32	33.01	7.54	(30.92)

	USD	PLN	EUR	USD
Net cash (outflows)/inflows from operating activities	9,434	37,434	8,555	(15,947)
Net cash outflows from investing activities	(2,311)	(9,168)	(2,095)	(4,151)
Net cash outflows from financing activities	(4,876)	(19,350)	(4,422)	(5,029)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,247	8,916	2,038	(25,126)
Cash at the beginning of the year	4,290	17,022	3,890	29,416
Cash at the end of the year	6,537	25,938	5,928	4,290

	As of 31 December 2016			As of 31 December 2015
	USD	PLN	EUR	USD
Current assets	387,011	1,617,435	365,605	352,259
Non-current assets	28,475	119,004	26,900	29,316
Total assets	415,486	1,736,439	392,504	381,575
Liabilities	329,591	1,377,459	311,360	300,095
Equity	85,895	358,980	81,144	81,480

Risk Factors

This section describes significant risks and uncertainties affecting our business. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. There may be additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial. Any of these risks could adversely affect our business, financial condition, our results of operations or our liquidity.

Risk factors relating to our business and industry

The in-country crisis affecting our major markets, gross profit and gross profit margin

Throughout the years of operation, the Company has suffered from specific in-country crises. The example of Ukraine in 2014 and Russia in 2015 is proving that the risk of in country crises is quite high and must be weathered at all times. Moreover, since these crises are driven by external unforeseen factors, it is of high importance that such crises are weathered fast enough.

Despite the fact that the crisis in Ukraine is not over yet, we have adapted to market needs, gained some market share from weaker competitors, and achieved a significant sales growth in the country. In Russia, we have decided to focus on profits. For this reason the Group is selective on the deals to undertake and for the customers to engage with.

Moreover different in country problems might arise and affect our operations.

In Romania the latest demonstrations might cause a political instability in the country and affect our business going forward. It is therefore extremely important for us to timely tackle any crisis that might arise out of such cases.

Issues faced in Poland, which were previously announced related to the authorities' approach towards IT companies caused a significant slowdown in our Polish operations.

Fluctuation in the value of currencies in which operations are conducted and activities are financed relative to the U.S. dollar could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

The Company's reporting currency is the U.S. dollar. In 2016 approximately 40% of our revenues were denominated in U.S. dollars, while the balance is denominated in Euro and other currencies, certain of which are linked to the Euro. Our trade payable balances are principally (about 80%) denominated in U.S. dollars. In addition, approximately half of our operating expenses are denominated in U.S. dollars and the other half in Euro or other currencies, certain of which are linked to the Euro. As a result, reported results are affected by movements in exchange rates, particularly in the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar against the Euro and other currencies of the countries in which we operate, including the Russian Rouble, the Ukrainian Hryvnia, the Czech Crown, the Polish Zloty, the Croatian Kuna, the Kazakhstani Tenge and the Hungarian Forint.

In particular, a strengthening of the U.S. dollar against the Euro and other currencies of the countries in which we operate may result in a decrease in revenues and gross profit, as reported in U.S. dollars, and foreign exchange loss relating to trade receivables and payables, which would have a negative impact on our operating and net profit despite a positive impact on our operating expenses. On the other hand, a devaluation of the U.S. dollar against the Euro and other currencies of the countries in which we operate may have a positive impact on our revenues and gross profit, as reported in U.S. dollars, which would have a positive impact on operating and net profit despite a negative impact on our operating expenses. In addition, foreign exchange fluctuation between the U.S. dollar and the Euro or other currencies of the countries in which we operate may result in translation gains or losses affecting foreign exchange reserve. Furthermore, a major devaluation or depreciation of any such currencies may result in disruption in the international currency markets and may limit the ability to transfer or to convert such currencies into U.S. dollars and other currencies.

In 2016, our hedging successfully shielded our results from any negative impact of currency fluctuations. However, despite all efforts of the Company there can be no assurance that fluctuations in the exchange rates of the Euro and/or other currencies of the countries in which we operate against the U.S. dollar will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Therefore, careful observation of the currency environment remains a crucial factor for our success.

Worldwide financial environment

The world's financial crisis has eased throughout the last years. This included recovery signals from some of our markets and stabilization in some of others. Following partial recovery, the Company has undertaken certain efforts to benefit from these signals both in revenues and profitability. The revised strategy and adaptation to the new environment, i.e., by rebuilding our product portfolio, has paid off in terms of increased market share and sales.

However, there are many uncertainties about the world economy following the developments in China and turmoil in the ME region coupled with volatility of currencies and fragility of demand in many markets. Additionally, from time to time, unpredictable situations may happen in selected markets, as was the case of Ukraine and Russia in 2014, continuing to-date, which has led to a significant instability in these countries' financial environment. However, with the experience we have gained, the management strongly believes today the Company is much more flexible and much better prepared to weather any obstacles that may arise due to worldwide financial environment.

This is undoubtedly one of our major risk factors since the financial and economic situation dictates the business environment in which the Company operates. Demand might be negatively affected and the results of the Company could be negatively impacted.

Credit risk faced by us due to our obligations under supply contracts and the risk of delinquency of customer accounts receivable could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial position.

The Company buys components and finished products from its suppliers on its own account and resells them to its customers. The Company extends credit to some of its customers at terms ranging from 21 to 90 days or, in a few cases, to 120 days. The Company's payment obligations towards its suppliers under such agreements are separate and distinct from its customers' obligations to pay for their purchases, except in limited cases where the Company's arrangements with its suppliers require the Company to resell to certain resellers or distributors. Thus, the Company is liable to pay its suppliers regardless of whether its customers pay for their respective purchases. As the Company's profit margin is relatively low compared to the total price of the products sold, in the event where the Company is not able to recover payments from its customers, it is exposed to a financial liquidity risk. The Company has in place credit insurance which covers such an eventuality for approximately 60% of its revenue.

Due to the recent market developments following the changes in credit rating of certain countries and regions where the Group operates in, credit risk has become one of the most important risk factors that might affect the Group's results in the future. Credit insurance companies are being more strict and risk averse to certain regions they have suffered from significant default cases. A major change happened in the GCC area where credit insurers smashed the credit limits granted due to an extensive number of run-away cases. The Group despite the fact that it has not been directly affected by these events, has decided to enhance its risk management procedures. These measures do not guarantee that all issues will be avoided, however it grants the Company confidence that is in a position to weather any possible major credit issue that may arise.

Competition and price pressure in the industry in which we operate on a global scale may lead to a decline in market share, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

The IT distribution industry is a highly competitive market, particularly with regards to products selection and quality, inventory, price, customer services and credit availability and hence is open to margin

pressure from competitors and new entrants. The Company competes at the international level with a wide variety of distributors of varying sizes, covering different product categories and geographic markets. In particular, in each of the markets in which the Company operates it faces competition from:

- a) international distributors such as Avnet Inc., Tech Data Corp., Ingram Micro Inc. and Arrow Electronics Inc., which are much larger than the Company, but do not always cover the same geographic regions with local presence as the Company does,
- b) regional or local distributors, such as Elko, mainly in the Baltic States, Russia, Ukraine, Merlion in the Former Soviet Union, AB, ABC Data in Poland and ATC and ED System-BGS Levi in the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

Competition and price pressures from market competitors and new market entrants may lead to significant reductions in the Company's sales prices. Such pressures may also lead to a loss of market share in certain of the Group's markets. Price pressures can have a material adverse effect on the Company's profit margins and its overall profitability, especially in view of the fact that its gross profit margins, like those of most of its competitors, are low and sensitive to sales price fluctuations.

The IT distribution business has low profit margins, which means that operating results are highly sensitive to increased operating costs, which if not successfully managed could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The Company's business is traditional distribution of third party products, own brand sales and sales of software and value added services. This allows the Company to deliver healthier gross profit margins when conditions are favourable. However, the own brand business, has been significantly affected by the new entrants and the margins have been lower.

In the traditional distribution business, the Company's gross profit margins, like those of other distributors of IT products, are low and the Company expects that in the distribution arm of its business they will remain low in the foreseeable future. Increased competition arising from industry consolidation and low demand for certain IT products may hinder the Company's ability to maintain or improve its gross margins. A portion of the Company's operating expenses is relatively fixed, and planned expenditures are based in part on anticipated orders that are forecasted with limited visibility of future demand. As a result, the Company may not be able to reduce its operating expenses as a percentage of revenue in order to mitigate any reductions in gross margins in the future.

Inventory obsolescence and price erosion in the industry in which we operate may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company is often required to buy components and finished products according to forecasted requirements and orders of its customers and in anticipation of market demand. The market for IT finished products and components is characterized by rapid changes in technology and short product shelf life, and, consequently, inventory may rapidly become obsolete. Due to the fast pace of technological changes, the industry may sometimes face a shortage or, at other times, an oversupply of IT products. As the Company increases the scope of its business and, in particular, of inventory management for its customers, there is an increasing need to hold inventory to serve as a buffer in anticipation of the actual needs of the Company's customers. This increases the risk of inventory becoming devalued or obsolete and could affect the Company's profits either because prices for obsolete products tend to decline quickly, or as a result of the need to make provisions for write-offs. In an oversupply situation, other distributors may elect to proceed with price reductions in order to dispose of their existing inventories, forcing the Company to lower its prices to stay competitive. The Company's ability to manage its inventory and protect its business against price erosion is critical to its success.

A number of the Company's most significant contracts with its major suppliers contain advantageous contract terms that protect the Company against exposure to price fluctuations, defective products and stock obsolescence.

For the own brand business division, the Company needs to balance between satisfying consumer demand and risk of inventory obsolescence or price erosion, by having a proper level of inventory. This risk was faced in H1 2015, when we had to sell excess stock of own brands at lower prices in order to avoid inventory obsolescence.

Our business is highly dependent on distribution contracts with a limited number of suppliers; a loss of or change in the material terms of these contracts could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

The part of our business consisting of distribution of third party products is dependent on the decisions and actions of a limited number of suppliers. In the year ended 31 December 2016, the Company held contracts with namely Intel, Advanced Micro Devices (AMD), Seagate, Microsoft, Dell, Toshiba, Acer, Apple, Lenovo and other international suppliers. Contracts with these suppliers are typically on a non-exclusive basis, allow for termination with or without cause and are open-ended with respect to requirements and output rather than imposing any commitment to a specific volume of business or scope of work.

We face a risk of termination of our distribution agreements, in the event that we do not perform pursuant to the supplier's expectations or for any other reason, including a number of factors outside our control. Changes in the suppliers' business strategies, including moving part or all of their distribution arrangements to our competitors, or directly distributing products to end-users, could result in the termination of the respective distribution contracts. Any of these suppliers may merge with, acquire or be acquired by, any of our competitors which already has its own distribution network in the market. Any supplier may consider us redundant as a distributor and may terminate our distribution agreement or may experience financial difficulties, as a result of which it may not be able to grant beneficial credit terms and/or honor financial terms in the relevant distribution agreements, such as those relating to price protection, stock returns, rebates, performance incentives, credit from returned materials and reimbursement of advertising expenses incurred during joint promotion campaigns. Termination or material change in the terms of a vendor contract due to any of the aforesaid factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our inability to maintain or renew our distribution and supply contracts on favorable terms with key customers and suppliers, could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

In the part of our business related to distribution of third party products, we have significant contracts with a limited number of customers and other business partners, some of which are oral agreements, the precise terms of which and the enforceability of which, remain uncertain, or are agreements that may be terminated without cause or by written notice at the expiry of their term.

In addition, a number of our most significant contracts with our major suppliers contain terms that protect us against exposure to price fluctuations, defective products and stock obsolescence. Specifically, our contracts terms including terms such as (i) a price protection policy, which allows us to request reimbursement from the suppliers for inventory in transit or held at our warehouses in the event that product prices decline; (ii) a stock rotation policy under which we have the right to return to the supplier slow moving inventory in exchange for credit, which reduces our exposure to obsolescence of inventory; and (iii) a return material authorization policy under which we can return defective items to our suppliers in return for either credit, replacements or refurbished products. If we are unable to maintain or enforce our significant contracts, or if any of our significant suppliers refuses to renew contracts with us on similar terms, or new significant suppliers of ours do not make such terms available to us, we could face a higher risk of exposure to price fluctuations and stock obsolescence, which given our narrow gross profit margins, could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our suppliers' increasing involvement in e-commerce activities, which would enable them to directly sell to our customers, could threaten our market share, and therefore adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

In the third party products distribution part of our business, we operate as a distributor, or a "middleman", between manufacturers and our customers. Manufacturers are sometimes able to outsource their sales and marketing functions by engaging the services of a distributor and concentrating on their core competencies. With the emergence, however, of new internet technologies and e-commerce, more manufacturers are developing their own online commerce platforms with the capability to accept orders and conduct sales through the internet. Global distributors have also set up their own web-sites to enable sales and purchases to be conducted online. Although we have developed the IT4Profit platform, an online purchasing platform for electronic dealing with our customers (B2B), there can be no assurance that any of our suppliers or competing distributors will not successfully implement similar electronic purchasing platforms and manage to fully satisfy our customers' needs, in which case our risks losing a significant part of our business. In addition, market prices of components may deteriorate as a result of increasing online competition, as online customers have the ability to search globally for the cheapest available components. If we are unable to effectively leverage our internet technologies and e-commerce or successfully compete with emerging competitors offering online services, this could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our success is dependent on our own logistics and distribution infrastructure and on third parties that provide those services, a loss of which could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial performance.

We maintain three large regional distribution centers from which the great majority of our products are shipped. As a result, we are highly dependent on third party providers for logistics such as courier and other transportation services. An interruption or delay in delivery services causing late deliveries could result in loss of reputation and customers and could force us to seek alternative, more expensive delivery services, thereby increasing operating costs, which would have an adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial performance. An important part of our strategy to achieve cost efficiencies while maintaining turnover growth is the continued identification and implementation of improvements to our logistics and distribution infrastructure. We need to ensure that our infrastructure and supply chain keep pace with our anticipated growth. The cost of this enhanced infrastructure could be significant and any delays to such expansion could adversely affect our growth strategy, business, operating results and financial performance. Therefore, any significant disruption to the services of these third party providers could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our inability to recruit and retain key executives and personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our business depends upon the contribution of a number of our executive Directors, key senior management and personnel, including Siarhei Kostevitch, our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors. There can be no certainty that the services of Mr. Kostevitch and of other of our key personnel will continue to be available to us. We have in the past experienced and may in the future continue to experience difficulty in identifying expert personnel in our areas of activity, and particularly in the areas of information technology and sales and marketing, in the countries in which we operate. In addition, we do not currently maintain "key person" insurance. If we are not successful in retaining or attracting highly qualified personnel in key management positions, this could have a material adverse effect upon our business, operating results and financial condition.

High cost of debt

Distribution business entails a higher need for cash available to support growth. The Group has managed to raise cash from various financial institutions, however in certain cases the cost of this financing is expensive. The Company has already negotiated better terms with some of its supply-chain financiers and is currently undertaking certain extra steps to further lower cost of financing. However, the sanctions imposed to Russia and tensions related to the Ukrainian crisis have resulted in significantly increased cost

of financing facilities in these countries and this may limit our efforts to further decrease our average cost of debt.

Development of own brand business

The Company's strategy is to focus more on profitability than on revenues, thus the Company has increased its engagement into the development of own brands business (especially in the last few years) that allows for higher gross profit margins. This included the development of tablets, smartphones, GPS, multiboards and other product lines that are sold under Prestigio and Canyon brands in all regions of the Company's operations.

Following quality issues faced by the Group, a full reshuffling of private labels took place, ensuring that quality is no longer an issue for the Company. This however came with a significant decrease of revenues since we had to sacrifice a very big majority of our revenues to be able to recover the brand that was suffering. The Company is undertaking a number of quality control measures to mitigate this risk, but given the volumes and the large amount of factories used to produce these products, these controls might not be enough. Moreover, competition has already been intensified and the Company may not be able to sustain its current profitability levels.

Despite the Company's efforts, there can be no assurance of a similar development pace in own brand business in future periods. This is because there may be a significant change in market trends, customer preferences or technology changes that may affect the development of own brand business and therefore its results.

Warranty claims from own brand products

The own brand business requires us to put extra efforts to avoid any problems with quality of devices. Despite all our efforts, we have noticed significant returns on specific models produced the last three years.

This risk has materialized and negatively affected Y2015 results as we had to provide for losses due to the decline of certain ODMs to satisfy their contractual obligations on products with epidemic failure. Unfortunately, these factories refused to do so and we were forced to re-assess our provisions for returns and recognize a significant loss. The Group is undertaking all possible steps towards ensuring proper compensation. This includes both negotiations and legal actions.

In order to avoid such problems in the future, a much more scrutinized selection of suppliers is currently in place, which however, does not guarantee elimination of the risk of warranty losses.

ITEM 2. Information on the Company

History and Development of Asbisc Enterprises Plc and Business Overview

Asbisc Enterprises Plc. is the parent entity for the Group described in this chapter, in the section "*Group Structure and Operations*".

ASBISc Enterprises Plc is one of the leading distributors of Information Technology ("IT") products in Europe, Middle East and Africa ("EMEA") Emerging Markets: Central and Eastern Europe, the Baltic States, the Former Soviet Union, the Middle East and Africa, combining a broad geographical reach with a wide range of products distributed on a "one-stop-shop" basis. Our main focus is on the following countries: Slovakia, Poland, Czech Republic, Romania, Croatia, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Serbia, Hungary, Middle East countries (i.e. United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Qatar and other Gulf states), Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine.

The Group distributes IT components (to assemblers, system integrators, local brands and retail) as well as A-branded finished products like desktop PCs, laptops, servers, and networking to SMB and retail. Our IT product portfolio encompasses a wide range of IT components, blocks and peripherals, and mobile IT systems. We currently purchase the majority of our products from leading international manufacturers, including Intel, Advanced Micro Devices ("AMD"), Seagate, Western Digital, Samsung, Microsoft, Toshiba, Dell, Acer, Apple, Lenovo and Hitachi. In addition, a significant part of our revenue is comprised of sales of IT products under our private labels, Prestigio and Canyon.

ASBISc commenced business in 1990 in Belarus and in 1995 we incorporated our holding Company in Cyprus and moved our headquarters to Limassol. Our Cypriot headquarters support, through two master distribution centres (located in the Czech Republic and the United Arab Emirates), our network of 31 warehouses located in 24 countries. This network supplies products to the Group's in-country operations and directly to its customers in approximately 60 countries.

The Company's registered and principal administrative office is at Diamond Court, 43 Kolonakiou Street, Ayios Athanasios, CY-4103 Limassol, Cyprus.

Our revenues amounted to U.S. \$ 1,137,709 in 2016, compared to U.S. \$ 1,181,613 in 2015, following a strategy to stabilize revenues and improve our cost structure together with increased gross profit margins. As a consequence, the Company significantly improved its net result and posted a net profit after tax of U.S.\$ 4,636 in comparison to a net loss after taxation of U.S.\$ 17,152 in 2015. Our headquarters are home to our centralized purchasing department and global control function, which centrally monitors and controls our global activities, including purchasing, warehousing and transportation operations. In line with our strategy of focusing on automation and innovation in order to increase our cost-efficiency, in 2002, we began developing the IT4Profit platform, our online purchasing platform for electronic trading with our customers (B2B) and electronic data interchange for the Company and its subsidiaries. Within this platform, we have also implemented our end-to-end online supply chain management system, in order to effectively manage our multinational marketplace and to increase automation and reporting transparency both internally and vis-à-vis our suppliers. Dealings through the IT4Profit online platform have grown to represent approximately 65% of our revenues in 2016.

We combine international experience of our central management team with local expertise of our offices in each of the 24 countries in which we operate. With our broad local presence, we have developed an in-depth knowledge and understanding of fast-growing IT markets in regions such as Central and Eastern Europe and our diverse cultural, linguistic and legal landscape, which may form significant barriers to entry for most of our international competitors. The Directors believe that this advantage has helped us to quickly and cost-effectively penetrate emerging markets and strengthen our competitive position not only in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union, but also in the Middle East and Africa ("EMEA") region.

History of the Group

We were established in Minsk, Belarus in 1990 by Mr. Siarhei Kostevitch and our main activity was the distribution of Seagate Technology products in the territory of the Former Soviet Union. Then, in 1995, we were incorporated in Cyprus and moved our headquarters to Limassol. In 2002, in order to fund further growth, we privately placed U.S. \$ 6,000 worth of shares with MAIZURI Enterprises Ltd (formerly named Black Sea Fund Limited), and U.S. \$ 4,000 with Alpha Ventures SA. In 2006, we listed our common stock on Alternative Investment Market of London Stock Exchange (AIM), however after the successful listing on the Warsaw Stock Exchange (October 2007) the Board of Directors took a decision and cancelled the AIM listing as at 18 of March 2008. The changes in the shareholders' structure that occurred in 2016 were the following:

(1) On October 6th, 2016 the Company has received from Noble Funds Towarzystwo Funduszy

Inwestycyjnych S.A. notification that following to purchase of the Company's shares on October 5th, 2016 share of Noble Funds Fundusz Inwestycyjny Otwarty managed by Noble Funds Towarzystwo Funduszy Inwestycyjnych S.A. exceeded the threshold of 5% of total number of votes at the Company's General Meeting of Shareholders.

According to the notification, before the abovementioned purchase of shares the Fund had 2 769 525 Company's shares that were equal to 4,99% in the Company's share capital and had 2 769 525 votes from these shares, that were equal to 4,99% of total number of votes.

According to the notification, after the abovementioned purchase of shares the Fund holds 2 866 781 Company's shares, equal to 5,17% in the Company's share capital and have 2 866 781 votes from these shares, equal to 5,17% of total number of votes.

(2) On August 12th, 2016 the Company has received from Noble Funds Towarzystwo Funduszy Inwestycyjnych S.A. notification that following to purchase of the Company's shares on August 10th, 2016 the share of Noble Funds Fundusz Inwestycyjny Otwarty, Noble Funds Specjalistyczny Fundusz Inwestycyjny Otwarty and Noble Fund Opportunity Fundusz Inwestycyjny Zamknięty („the Funds“) managed by Noble Funds Towarzystwo Funduszy Inwestycyjnych S.A. exceeded the threshold of 5% of the total number of votes at the Company's General Meeting of Shareholders.

According to the notification, before the abovementioned purchase of shares the Funds had 2 769 690 Company's shares that were equal to 4,99% in the Company's share capital and had 2 769 690 votes from these shares, that were equal to 4,99% of total number of votes.

According to the notification, after the abovementioned purchase of shares the Funds hold 2 934 690 Company's shares, equal to 5,29% in the Company's share capital and have 2 934 690 votes from these shares, equal to 5,29% of total number of votes.

Strengths of the Group

The Directors consider that our key strengths are:

- Broad geographic coverage combined with strong local presence.

Unlike most of our international competitors, we operate with active local presence in a number of countries across different regions. Since many of our competitors target the same markets from a number of different locations in Western Europe, we benefit from increased logistical cost efficiencies. In particular, our broad geographic coverage, combined with our centralized structure and automated processes, results in reduced shipping costs and lower revenue collection expense, as well as a consistent marketing approach, as compared to our competitors. As a result, we have become an authorized distributor for leading international suppliers wishing to penetrate a number of fast-growing markets served by us, offering them the ability to penetrate these markets in a cost-efficient manner and through a consistent marketing approach.

- Experienced management team, combined with local expertise.

Our management team consists of experienced executives. Our Chief Executive Officer has been with the Company since inception in 1990, while most of our key executives have served for longer than fifteen years. In addition, our subsidiary operations are managed by teams of mainly local experienced managers, which provides us with strong expertise and understanding of the diverse markets in which we operate. The Directors believe that local presence represents a significant competitive advantage for us over our multinational competitors.

- Critical mass of operations.

Having revenues of almost 1,2 billion U.S. Dollars, sales in approximately 60 countries and facilities in 24 countries, we believe that we have become a strong partner for leading international suppliers of IT components and finished products, including Apple, Intel, AMD, Seagate, Samsung, Microsoft, Hitachi, Dell, Toshiba, Acer and Lenovo in most of our regions of operation. Thanks to our size and the scope of our regional reach, we have achieved authorized distributor status with leading international suppliers, either on a pan-European, regional, or on a country-by-country basis, thus enjoying a number of beneficial commercial terms and achieving agreements with respect to the distribution of products offering higher profit margins.

- Price protection and stock rotation policy for inventory.

As an authorized distributor for a number of leading international suppliers of IT components, we are able to benefit from certain beneficial contract terms that provide protection from declining prices or slow moving inventory. In particular, such terms allow us to return part of the inventory to the respective distributors in the event market prices decline or such inventory becomes obsolete. See "*Our Main Suppliers - Price Protection Policy and Stock Rotation Policy*". In contrast, in some of the countries in which we operate, many of our major competitors tend to buy from the open market, which leaves them exposed to the risk of price changes and obsolete stock.

- One-stop-shop for producers and integrators of IT equipment.

We distribute a broad range of IT components, blocks, peripherals and finished products supplied by a large number of leading international suppliers. As a result, we serve as a one-stop-shop, providing complete solutions to producers and integrators of server, mobile and desktop segments in the countries in which we operate. The Directors consider this to be a significant advantage over competitors with more limited product offerings.

- Own brands business improving our profitability

In the past years we have invested in the development of our own brands and built a strong market position. This paid off in terms of both revenues and profitability, however in 2016 the amount of own brand business has decreased significantly due to the turbulence in our big markets, Russia and Ukraine, thus our decision to continue with a more balanced approach. We try to keep revenues from own brands at sustainable levels based on expected profitability and good cash flow. The Directors consider our own brands to be a valuable reinforcement to our profitability if it is developed as an addition to distribution business. Thus this segment will be continued at levels similar to 2016.

- Ability to adjust our cost structure to the new business environment and the company needs.

This is considered a very big advantage of the company. It has been proven that we can adjust very quickly to any damages and this enables the group to develop its core competences.

Group Structure and Operations

The following table presents our corporate structure as at December 31st, 2016:

Company	Consolidation Method
ASBISC Enterprises PLC	Mother company
Asbis Ukraine Limited (Kiev, Ukraine)	Full (100% subsidiary)
Asbis PL Sp.z.o.o (Warsaw, Poland)	Full (100% subsidiary)
Asbis Poland Sp. z o.o. (Warsaw, Poland)	Full (100% subsidiary)
ASBIS Estonia AS (formerly AS Asbis Baltic) (Tallinn, Estonia)	Full (100% subsidiary)

Asbis Romania S.R.L (Bucharest, Romania)	Full (100% subsidiary)
Asbis Cr d.o.o (Zagreb, Croatia)	Full (100% subsidiary)
Asbis d.o.o Beograd (Belgrade, Serbia)	Full (100% subsidiary)
Asbis Hungary Commercial Limited (Budapest, Hungary)	Full (100% subsidiary)
Asbis Bulgaria Limited (Sofia, Bulgaria)	Full (100% subsidiary)
Asbis CZ, spol.s.r.o (Prague, Czech Republic)	Full (100% subsidiary)
UAB Asbis Vilnius (Vilnius, Lithuania)	Full (100% subsidiary)
Asbis Slovenia d.o.o (Trzin, Slovenia)	Full (100% subsidiary)
Asbis Middle East FZE (Dubai, U.A.E)	Full (100% subsidiary)
Asbis SK sp.l sr.o (Bratislava, Slovakia)	Full (100% subsidiary)
Asbis Limited (Charlestown, Ireland)	Full (100% subsidiary)
FPUE Automatic Systems of Business Control (Minsk, Belarus)	Full (100% subsidiary)
E.M. Euro-Mall Ltd (former ISA Hardware Limited–Group) (Limassol, Cyprus)	Full (100% subsidiary)
OOO ‘ Asbis’-Moscow (Moscow, Russia)	Full (100% subsidiary)
Asbis Morocco Limited (Casablanca, Morocco)	Full (100% subsidiary)
EUROMALL CZ s.r.o. (formerly ISA Hardware s.r.o.) (Prague, Czech Republic)	Full (100% subsidiary)
S.C. EUROMALL 2008 S.R.L (formerly ISA Hardware International S.R.L) (Bucharest, Romania)	Full (100% subsidiary)
ISA Hardware s.r.o Slovakia (Bratislava, Slovakia)	Full (100% subsidiary)
Euro-Mall SRB d.o.o. (former ISA Hardware d.o.o Beograd) (Belgrade, Serbia)	Full (100% subsidiary)
Prestigio Plaza Sp. z o.o in liquidation (Warsaw, Poland)	Full (100% subsidiary)
Prestigio Plaza Ltd (formerly Prestigio Technologies) (Limassol, Cyprus)	Full (100% subsidiary)
Prestigio Europe s.r.o (Prague, Czech Republic)	Full (100% subsidiary)
Prestigio Plaza NL.B.V. (Amsterdam, Netherlands)	Full (100% subsidiary)
Asbis Kypros Ltd (Limassol, Cyprus)	Full (100% subsidiary)
Asbis TR Bilgisayar Limited Sirketi (Istanbul, Turkey)	Full (100% subsidiary)
SIA “ASBIS LV” (Riga, Latvia)	Full (100% subsidiary)
Asbis d.o.o. (former Megatrend d.o.o.) (Sarajevo, Bosnia Herzegovina)	Full (90% ownership)
ASBIS Close Joint-Stock Company (former CZAO ASBIS) (Minsk, Belarus)	Full (100% subsidiary)
ASBIS Kazakhstan LLP (Almaty, Kazakhstan)	Full (100% subsidiary)
Euro-Mall SRO (Bratislava, Slovakia)	Full (100% subsidiary)
Prestigio China Corp. (former AOSBIS TECHNOLOGY (SHENZHEN) CORP.) (Shenzhen,China)	Full (100% subsidiary)
ASBIS DE GMBH, (Munchen, Germany)	Full (100% subsidiary)
EUROMALL BULGARIA EOOD (Sofia, Bulgaria)	Full (100% subsidiary)
Advanced Systems Company LLC (Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)	Full (100% subsidiary)
SHARK ONLINE a.s. (Bratislava, Slovakia)	Full (100% subsidiary)
SHARK Computers a.s. (Bratislava, Slovakia)	Full (100% subsidiary)
E-vision Production Unitary Enterprise (Minsk, Belarus)	Full (100% subsidiary)
ASBIS UK LTD (Hounslow, England)	Full (100% subsidiary)

Asbisc Enterprises Plc is the parent company of the Group. Our subsidiaries are involved in diverse activities related to distribution of IT components and equipment. In particular, our subsidiaries operating under the ASBIS name are involved in the distribution of IT components, finished products and equipment, including distribution of products from worldwide leading manufacturers such as Apple, Intel, AMD, Seagate, Western Digital, Samsung, Microsoft, Hitachi Dell, Acer, Lenovo, Toshiba and many other well known international suppliers. Our subsidiaries operating under Prestigio and Canyon brands are primarily responsible for the procurement, quality control, marketing and wholesale distribution of our private label (Canyon and Prestigio) IT equipment.

Changes in the Group's structure

During the year ended December 31st, 2016 there were the following changes in the structure of the Company and the Group:

The Issuer's inactive subsidiaries - Euro-Mall SRB d.o.o. (Belgrad, Serbia), EUROMALL d.o.o. (formerly ISA Hardware d.o.o.) (Zagreb, Croatia) and PTUE IT-MAX (Minsk, Belarus) have been finally deregistered from the proper registries. The above mentioned changes were a result of the Company's restructuring actions that started in 2015 in order to decrease administrative expenses. These subsidiaries have been inactive and the Issuer's operations in Serbia, Croatia and Belarus are conducted through other entities. Therefore, closure of these subsidiaries will not have any impact on the Issuer's operations.

Regional operations

We operate as a one-stop-shop for the desktop PC, server, laptop, tablet PC, smartphones and software segments. The management believes that the Company is currently the only IT component and A-branded finished products distributor that covers substantially all of Eastern Europe, as part of a single supply chain with highly integrated sales and distribution systems. We also have operations in the Baltic States, the Balkans, the Former Soviet Union, the United Arab Emirates and other Middle East countries. In countries with a large geographic area and a less developed infrastructure, such as Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Egypt, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia, we have developed and manage sales through a network of local resellers. These resellers distribute products, supported by pre-sales and post-sales services provided by us. As the level of infrastructure development increases in these countries, the Directors intend to shift from an indirect to a direct sales model through establishing local operations. See "*Directions of Further Development*".

We also provide technical support for all new products that we stock through product line sales managers. Sales personnel receive internal training and focus groups are established that have an in-depth knowledge of their respective product lines. Our sales staff are also trained by our suppliers, such as Apple, Intel, AMD, Seagate, Western Digital, Samsung, Microsoft, Hitachi and others, as a result of our status as an authorized distributor of their products. The Directors consider that this organisational process allows us to provide added value to our customers and differentiate us from our competitors.

Key Markets and Regions

Historically, the regions of Central Eastern Europe ("CEE") and Former Soviet Union ("FSU") have been the larger revenue contributors of the Group. This has not changed in 2016.

The following table presents a breakdown of our revenue by regions for the years ended 31 December 2016, 2015 and 2014:

	Year ended 31 December		
	2016	2015	2014
	%	%	%
Former Soviet Union	39.12	31.84	33.30
Central and Eastern Europe	37.45	44.43	42.61
Middle East & Africa	14.77	14.26	13.31
Western Europe	6.13	5.53	7.73
Other	2.53	3.94	3.05
Total revenue	100	100	100

Products

We are engaged in the sales and distribution of a variety of products including IT components, laptops, server and mobile building blocks and peripherals to third party distributors, OEMs, retailers and e-tailers and resellers. Our customers are located mainly in Central and Eastern Europe, the Former Soviet Union, Western Europe, North and South Africa and the Middle East.

We engage in four primary lines of business:

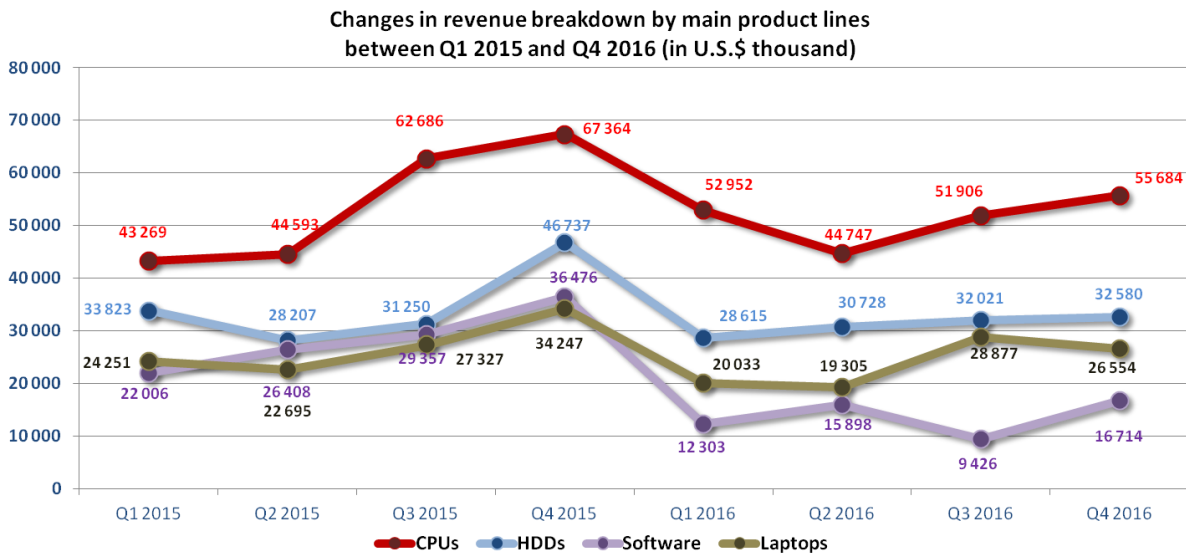
- sales and distribution of the IT components and blocks described below that we purchase from a variety of suppliers such as Intel, AMD, Seagate and Western Digital,
- Sales and distribution of Apple products in certain Former Soviet Union countries.
- sales of a wide range of finished products from worldwide manufacturers (Dell, Toshiba, Lenovo, Apple, Acer) as well as software (Microsoft and antivirus software producers),
- sales of a range of private label products (such as tablet PCs, smartphones, multiboards, data storage devices, GPS devices, peripherals, accessories) with larger volumes and profit potential selected by us and manufactured by ODM/OEM producers in the Far East under our own private label brands, Canyon and Prestigio.

The products that are purchased from suppliers and distributed by us are divided into various categories and are presented in the table below:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2016	2015
	(U.S. \$)	
Smartphones	236,728	198,866
Central processing units (CPU)	205,262	217,913
Hard disk drives (HDDs)	123,886	140,017
PC mobile (laptops)	95,678	108,520
Servers & server blocks	69,091	87,299
Accessories & multimedia	54,208	49,000
Software	51,859	114,246
Tablets	46,052	73,945
Networking products	42,089	43,068
Peripherals	29,443	27,661
PC desktop	29,002	29,320
Display products	26,530	21,957
Memory modules (RAM)	25,998	17,701
Mainboards & VGA cards	15,265	7,934
Flash memory	8,990	20,551
Optical & floppy drives	1,417	1,482
Other	33,166	22,134
Total revenue	1,137,709	1,181,613

Starting from February 2014 and throughout 2015 revenues have been under a serious pressure resulting from the turbulence in our major markets which also affected a number of countries across our operations. This has not changed significantly in 2016 and to date. However the structure of our product portfolio has changed, as smartphones became our number one segment especially after a quite successful co-operation with Apple.

We continue our efforts to increase revenues, mainly through addressing our products more aggressively and by focusing on specific product groups. This is possible because ASBIS remains the distributor of first choice for many worldwide suppliers. A major and good example is APPLE that has entrusted us for iPhone distribution for Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan and other CIS markets.



Private labels: Prestigio and Canyon

We have developed two private label brands, Canyon and Prestigio. We, mainly through our purchasing office in China, select products or ranges of products with high profit potential from a number of ODM/OEM producers in the Far East, particularly in Taiwan and China, and purchase these products at larger volumes in order to benefit from economies of scale. We then resell these products in the markets in which we operate under our own brand at more competitive prices than similar products sold by competitors.

Canyon. Canyon was launched in 2001 as a supplier of motherboards and video graphics adaptors (VGA) cards to Eastern European markets. The brand has evolved and currently primarily targets retail chains with IT and consumer electronic peripherals and accessories, supplying products such as RAM and flash memory modules, web cams, mice, networking products, external HDD, MP3 players, handbags, phone accessories and speakers. Canyon is perceived to be a brand targeting younger customers who want good quality products at affordable prices. Canyon uses attractive colors and packaging to promote this image. During 2016 Canyon launched several new products which proved very successful and we plan to continue these projects going forward – but only to the extent we want to develop own brands. Our focus is on less products and models but better profitability. The share of own brands in our total sales in the mid-term is expected to be about 10%.

Prestigio. Prestigio was launched at the end of 2002 with the aim of becoming a supplier of premium quality IT products and now supplies data storage devices, peripherals and accessories, GPS devices, multiboards, tablet PCs and smartphones. Prestigio's brand slogan "The Art of High Tech" reflects the positioning of these products in this premium, high-specification design segment. In 2011 Prestigio was recognized as the leading GPS Navigator device in the F.S.U. and CEE regions. In 2013 we have also decided to enter the smartphones segment with our own brand and started successfully selling

Prestigio MultiPhones from Q4 2013. These moves were connected with anticipated and observed changes in the markets, and proved the Company's ability to benefit from its experience and know-how in order to improve its market share.

In parallel to the Prestigio and Canyon brands, we also offer, in all countries in which we operate, white label product platforms to enable our largest local customers create their own brand with exclusive designs.

Unlike distribution of other manufacturers' products, our own brands enable us to reach higher gross profit margins. Therefore, their contribution in our profitability is higher than their contribution in total revenues.

Suppliers and Procurement

In the early 1990s when suppliers of IT components began expanding their business in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union, we commenced strengthening our position by building expertise and infrastructure in these markets and expanding our strategic alliances over the years with a number of leading international suppliers of IT components.

Our Main Suppliers

We believe that establishing strong supplier relationships is a critical success factor for our business and have devoted considerable resources over the years to establish strong relationships based on mutual trust with our key suppliers. In that direction, we strive to provide full visibility to our suppliers by reporting to them crucial information on a daily/weekly basis, including stock levels, sales-out reports by country, thus assisting them in monitoring customer demand and allowing them time to comprehend and react to specific market peculiarities, trends and dynamics.

In 2016, a significant portion of our revenues was generated from ten biggest suppliers. However, the management believes that we place no reliance on anyone of our suppliers since we carry for every category a wide portfolio of brands.

Acting as a non-exclusive distributor, we are generally responsible for promoting, marketing, advertising, selling, and providing training and after-sales support for each supplier's products in the respective markets. A monitoring mechanism is established by the suppliers to ensure that minimum sales targets are met, pursuant to which we are responsible for providing our suppliers with various reports, including weekly inventory reports and monthly point of sales reports.

Price Protection Policy. In an attempt to reduce distributors' exposure to market price fluctuations, a number of our large suppliers provide in their standard contractual terms for protection from decline in product prices by allowing such distributors, including us, to request, within an agreed time frame, reimbursement for inventory in transit or held in warehouses. This is not, however, usually the case with smaller suppliers, with whom we are more exposed to potential price variations.

Stock Rotation Policy. Our exposure to the risk of obsolescence of inventory is limited through the stock rotation policy provided by many of our large suppliers, but not generally under arrangements with smaller suppliers. In general, under a stock rotation policy, we have the right to return to the supplier, within a pre-defined time frame, slow-moving inventory in exchange for credit. In practice, we can return a certain percentage of products we hold immediately after the end of each quarter, usually based on our sales performance in the preceding quarter.

Return Material Authorization Policy ("RMA"). Subject to the specific provisions of each suppliers' RMA policy, we have the flexibility to return defective items to our major suppliers in return for either credit, replacements or refurbished products.

Procurement Policies

We operate a system of centralized purchasing through our headquarters in Limassol, Cyprus. Country managers communicate expected sales levels and targets, analyzed by product lines and suppliers, to our Product Line Managers ("PLMs") who then identify purchasing requirements for the forthcoming three weeks and in turn forward this information to the Vice President of Product Marketing who verifies and, upon agreement, consolidates the information. The Vice President of Product Marketing then presents the relevant information to management, holding weekly meetings to review and approve requirements. We strive to keep our stock, including stock in transit, for our main product lines at a level of four weeks of sales revenues, and to cover four to five weeks of sales revenues for other product lines in order to ensure adequate supply, while reducing the length of time over which we hold our inventory at our warehouses. Since we maintain a stable supplier base, there is no need for any formal supplier take-on procedures.

Sales and Marketing

We focus on developing an efficient online sales infrastructure and a rewarding profit commission scheme, as well as on investing in training our sales managers in order to instill a thorough understanding of our product offerings with the goal of enhancing customer satisfaction. We also have the possibility to use some of our main suppliers marketing funds, to increase our sales and our clients satisfaction.

Our marketing department is divided into two groups. The product marketing group establishes pricing policies, oversees product supply and communicates with suppliers with regards to the training of PLMs. The channel marketing group is responsible for both central and in-country activities such as public relations, marketing and website content management.

Our marketing team consists of the Central Marketing Group and the Local Marketing Coordinators, both of which work in close coordination with suppliers, product managers and sales teams.

Distribution

We have developed our distribution model for emerging markets and countries with less developed infrastructure over a period exceeding twenty years. Our key distribution objectives are to maintain availability of adequate in-country stock levels in order to meet customer demand, while keeping stock levels at our regional warehouses for periods no longer than 10-14 days of lag time behind in-country sales.

Distribution model. Our distribution model is based on a system of centralized purchasing operations at our headquarters in Cyprus, which is in direct contact with the suppliers. Suppliers replenish their product stocks with our warehouses weekly or even several times per week, after receiving our product orders, most of them by shipping their products directly to our two master distribution centers, leading to significant cost savings for us. Local in-country operations place their orders online through our IT4profit online platform and receive their goods directly from one of the two distribution centers. On the other hand, products such as memory modules and our private label products with small size, high-price dynamics and high value are supplied directly to our local in-country operations from the suppliers' factories.

Distribution centers. Our two master distribution centers are located in Dubai and Prague.

The facility in Prague is responsible for distribution across whole Europe; Dubai serves our operations in the Middle East and Africa and certain Central Asian countries, and Shenzhen facility is primarily responsible for our purchasing activities and quality control in the Far East.

The table below presents information with respect to the size and ownership of each of our three master distribution centers:

Facility Location	Office square meters	Warehouse square meters	Total square meters	Owned or leased
Prague	575	4,473	5,048	Leased
Dubai	550	6,475	7,025	Owned

In order to ensure visibility and bottom-line efficiencies of our warehousing environment, we have connected our warehouse management system ("WMS") to IT4Profit. Thus when an order is placed on IT4Profit, this is communicated to our relevant master distribution center, which can then process the order for delivery. This WMS is currently functional in the Prague and Dubai warehouses. The Directors believe that the advantages of operating the WMS connected through IT4Profit include the ability to meet or exceed shipping commitments, instant visibility of inventory movements, consistency of inventory management records, reduction of inventory write-offs and simplicity in shipment planning, lot replenishment and storage activities.

In-Country Operations. We operate through 31 local offices in 24 countries. Customer orders are mainly served through the supply of local offices, and in the event that local inventory levels are insufficient, additional inventory is drawn from one of the three distribution centers. Each local office operates its own logistics function and is responsible for direct shipments to its customers. Our headquarters monitor and assess the performance of each local logistics center by using a number of key performance indicators, including transit time of incoming shipments, order fulfilment, (such as pick, pack and ship time and the percentage of orders shipped to commitment by date and time), on-time delivery, transport, cost per kilogram shipped and cycle count performance.

Distribution Operations Management - "Asbis on IT4Profit"

The Directors consider that an efficient logistics and distribution model is one of the key contributors to maintaining our success in the distribution industry. Each in-country logistics center is focused on continuous improvement with key performance indicators in place to measure performance.

IT4Profit is our online supply chain management software owned by us, which was internally developed, and which we continuously improve. We use IT4Profit to effectively manage the flow of goods within our distribution network. This system collaborates and exchanges business data with our key suppliers, master distribution centers, subsidiaries and customers. Local subsidiaries place their orders online through our e-market place on www.IT4Profit.com and receive their goods directly from one of the three distribution centers. In addition, local logistics staff use this online system to ensure that every online order is picked, packed and shipped within the allocated timeframe.

IT4Profit provides the following functions:

- interconnectivity with suppliers;
- B2B and B2C online shops to our customers for both front and back office administration;
- online supply chain management;
- statistics for product pricing and product content management and
- comprehensive operational reports and a balanced scorecards management system.

In addition, IT4Profit provides us with a platform that allows for future growth with additional modules and functionality. Productivity on IT4Profit is measured by the quantity of the processed steps during the order lines per hour (a step is defined as a change in the status of the order). At 150,000 transactions per hour, the system will begin to slow down. We use Webserver Stress Test Tool Enterprise and real time loading to monitor the productivity of IT4Profit. Currently the system is working at a maximum daily level of 27,000 transactions per hour.

Disaster Recovery

We have developed, and will continue to enhance, an enterprise-wide business plan, incorporating a disaster recovery plan, that will enable us to restore all major procedures from offices around the world. For our servers, we use Intel, Dell and IBM hardware. In case of a system failure, spare servers kept at a number of locations where we operate can be made available within 24 hours. In addition to the daily back-ups that we maintain in Cyprus, we outsource services for storing daily back-ups at an external site in Amsterdam. In the event of a system failure, we can restore applications and recover data. In such an instance, this will enable us to continue operating with electronic means and servicing our clients. All sites follow the same procedures for back-ups. Every week a full back-up of each site is taken and stored off-site. There are also daily differential back-ups, which can be easily restored.

Customers

We served over 30,000 customers in approximately 60 countries in 2016. We have no reliance on any single customer, as our biggest customer is only responsible for about 1% of total revenues. Approximately 60% of our total sales were conducted on-line, based on our IT4Profit platform described above.

We have managed to become a supplier of choice to most of the major OEMs (Original Equipment Manufacturers) and VARs (Value Added Resellers) as well as to smaller integrators. In each country in which we operate, customers from all tiers of the supply chain can purchase online via the Asbis B2B shops on IT4Profit.

Industry overview and competition

European market characteristics

The IT industry encompasses three areas of activity: hardware, software and IT services. Distribution plays a key role in the IT sector, especially with respect to hardware and software, by facilitating producers' access to end-users, extending product market reach and offering value added services, where distributors offer their customers logistical support, order management and delivery services such as just-in-time ("JIT").

The IT hardware distribution landscape in Europe has changed significantly over the past decade as improved technology and competing business models have given IT vendors multiple options for distribution of their products. While many of the global leaders in IT hardware, developed a highly successful direct sales franchise in the mature markets of the U.S and Western Europe, other sector players have not successfully replicated this business model, especially in the regions where we operate. Having re-evaluated their distribution strategies, most hardware manufacturers reinforced their relationships with distributors.

This is particularly true of the European market, where a diversity of national business practices, as well as cultural and language differences make it difficult to pursue efficient hardware distribution models without having strong local presence. In the Central and Eastern European and Former Soviet Union markets, different currencies, varying levels of economic development, import regulations and periodic episodes of political and economic instability create additional impediments to IT distribution not found in Western Europe. The European IT components distribution market is characterised by a three-tier structure: pan-European, regional and local distributors who buy directly from manufacturers and sell mainly to local Original Equipment Manufacturers ("OEMs"), value-added resellers ("VARs"), other resellers and local distributors, as well as to retailers and e-tailers that in turn resell to end users. Historically European OEMs have relied on distribution companies to serve small and medium business ("SMBs") segment of the IT clientele since this sector has been too small for OEMs to dedicate their sales efforts on.

At the same time, leading manufacturers of IT components do not want to rely solely on multinational OEMs and world-wide distributors for distribution as this would reduce producers' bargaining power.

Instead, producers use a mixture of direct sales to OEMs and sales to multinational and local distributors. We, as a pan-regional distributor of IT components, building blocks and peripherals, as well as a significant marketer of "private label" computer hardware and associated software, active mainly in the fast growing markets of Central and Eastern Europe, the Former Soviet Union, Africa and the Middle East take advantage of these market characteristics.

Beginning from 2014 some of the worldwide A Brand vendors, joined the global market of new booming segments of tablets and smartphones. This has affected the market by decreasing overall gross profit margin. This situation was also visible in 2016 thus our decision to limit the tablets segment when it comes to own brands. This is however typical to any product line that is introduced to the market, as margins usually shrink over time as markets saturate thus this move was predicted and the only right move to make.

For companies having own brands business, like us, it is important to find new niches all the times and leverage on market position and brand recognition. The need for new product lines is very important, since we need to timely replace saturated product segments.

Market trends

The world's financial crisis eased from 2011 and therefore demand grew in many markets of our operations. However, due to a lot of uncertainties over the economic situation in the Euro-zone, Russia and Ukraine and a number of other economic uncertainties in different countries, revenues have shrunk in a number of countries. Thus, the Company decided to conduct more selective sales and focus more on profitability than just revenues. This strategy included a decrease in engagement in large volume, low margin product lines and an increase in the new segments of networking and cloud services , as well as accessories, that allow for better margins.

Independent market analysis shows that the smartphones business is already three times bigger than the whole PC segment. The Company entered into a number of distribution agreements with various vendors and also started selling smartphones other than its own brand. The most significant is the Apple distribution where we have managed to ensure iPhone distribution for both Ukraine and Kazakhstan markets which are quite big and important countries. The smartphones segment continued to grow in 2016 and it has become our number one segment. Another development of 2016 is the fast growth of the SSD segment that is to some extent responsible for the decrease in the HDD segment. We have also grown with the commercial segment, especially solutions for data centers and other cloud providers. For 2017 independent analysts forecast the market to grow by a single digit. Thus our focus will be mostly on keeping margins on the levels of 2016 while growing revenues to a reasonable extent. On the other hand though, we continue to search for new opportunities that will be supported by big vendors, like cloud services and internet of things ("IoT").

The policy described above and the fact that the Company built a solid market position and gained recognition from customers, allows the Company's management to be optimistic about 2017. This is particularly true, because the Company is flexible enough to move between product lines, since its business is built on several pillars.

In 2016 the Company made a great effort of stabilizing the business after a tough previous year. Following recent improvement in F.S.U. region, this has become our number one region again in Q4 2016.

As there are many factors affecting our business nowadays, it is hard to estimate the pace of growth. However, due to upgraded product portfolio, restructuring results from 2016 and broad geographical presence, the management believes that in 2017 the Company should be able to increase its revenues faster than the market itself and deliver an increase in its profitability, as compared to 2016. However, growth in revenues is the Company's aim only to the extent this allows for healthy margins, profitability and good cash flow.

Competitive Landscape – traditional distribution

IT distribution in Central and Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union is fragmented. Major multinational players who dominate the U.S. and Western European markets (such as Ingram Micro, Tech Data, Actebis and Bell Micro) are present in a few countries each. A large number of local distributors operate mostly in a single country with only a few operating in more than one country. Typically, these local players have the largest share in each of the countries.

The Directors consider us to be one of the largest distributors of IT components in Eastern Europe, with a distribution network covering the majority of countries in Eastern Europe, and one of the three largest distributors in the EMEA region for IT components such as HDDs and CPUs. As no other distributor has a pan-regional presence like ASBIS, we believe we are very much protected with our current set up and infrastructure.

We compete with local distributors but the Directors consider that none of them have a comparable geographic coverage, nor carry as diverse a portfolio as we do. The Directors consider that we do not have one main competitor but rather a group of competitors varying from country-to-country. The key competitors are as follows:

- a) Elko (Riga) in the Baltic States, Russia and Ukraine;
- b) Merlion in the Former Soviet Union;
- c) AB, ABC Data in Poland;
- d) AT Computers and ED System-BGS-Levi in the Czech Republic and Slovakia; and
- e) CT Group, MSAN and NOD in the Balkans and the Adriatic region.

As some consolidation is seen on the market, and this trend may continue due to the effects of the recent world's financial crisis and limited abilities of the smaller distributors to finance themselves, ASBIS is ready to benefit from any opportunities that may arise.

Competitive Landscape – Private Labels

The private labels, Canyon and Prestigio, are competing with a variety of brands in all markets we operate. The market leaders of the tablet and smartphone segments are Apple and Samsung. However, due to Prestigio positioning in the countries where we operate, we face competition from a large number of brands in the same segment. In 2015 the market was flooded by cheap brands, thus we have decided not to compete on price but rather on quality and decreased product lines and number of models to achieve better margins. We continue our own brands business on a back-to-back basis and expect it to be responsible of a good share of our total revenues. This will allow us to benefit from its higher profitability, try not to carry any other related risks, such as inventory obsolescence.

Directions of further development

Our strategy is to grow our business and increase profitability by improving our operating efficiency in the distribution of IT products within all of regions we operate in, upgrading our product portfolio and increasing sales of our private label products. We intend to achieve this by:

- a) increasing sales and market share in particular countries of Former Soviet Union, Central and Eastern Europe and Middle East and Africa and taking advantage of the weaknesses of competition;
- b) benefiting from increased smartphones business, keep enhancing the IT component business, adding more third party products to our portfolio and improving the gross profit margin;
- c) further optimizing of our private label business;
- d) decreasing cost of financing

- e) controlling our cost structure, enhancing operating efficiency and automated processes, including our online sales channels;
- f) continuing our successful foreign exchange hedging.

Increasing sales and market share in particular countries of Former Soviet Union, Central and Eastern Europe Middle East and Africa and taking advantage of the weaknesses of competition

The recent world's financial crisis has led some of our competitors to bankruptcy or to the decision of moving out from particular markets. We have signed a number of agreements with suppliers for many countries, including Slovakia, Ukraine and the Middle East countries. We have also developed sales of our own brands in almost all regions of our operations.

Following the turbulence in Russia and Ukraine, that also affected a number of nearby markets, beginning from 2014 we have been forced to change our sales profile significantly. Since demand in Russia and Ukraine decreased, we have focused towards the development of sales in other regions, most importantly in CEE. This allowed us to decrease dependence from FSU markets, by increasing sales in other regions. However, we had to achieve it quickly, and therefore sometimes at a cost of lower gross profit margin. Finally, this strategy was proven successful, as we were able to substitute a significant amount of sales lost in the FSU region and produce profits.

As for the FSU region, we have decided to adapt our sales strategy to current market conditions, and focus on less customers, but achieve more profit through higher margins, even with lower inventory levels. In 2016 FSU returned back to its number one position in our revenues structure and we expect this region to continue performing well in 2017.

Benefiting from increased smartphones business, keep enhancing the IT component business, adding more third party products to our portfolio and improving gross profit margin;

The smartphones segment grew significantly in 2016 following our increased cooperation with Apple and introduction of its products, mainly iPhone, to new territories. This is expected to be continued in 2017 and thus cooperation with Apple is strategic to us.

Further optimizing of our private label business;

Traditional IT components segment is characterized by high volumes, low gross profit margins. The component business is the backbone of our company. The example of growth in SSDs proves that components are going to continue play a significant role to our success. Thus, the Company continues its efforts to rebuild its product portfolio by adding more finished-goods, namely networking, accessories and other products in order to benefit from growing sales and better margins. This strategy paid off well in 2016 and therefore the Company will continue, in order to increase its overall gross profit margin in the future.

Our private label (branded) product lines, Canyon and Prestigio, are manufactured by leading Original Equipment Manufacturers ("OEM") in the Far East (i.e. Taiwan and China), often based on designs developed by us, selected on the basis of their quality and potential for achieving high profit margins in our markets. We market and sell these products under our own brands, successfully competing with products of comparable quality marketed under international brands.

We believe that keeping the share of private label business in our total revenues at healthy levels will have a positive impact on the overall profitability, as these products deliver a higher profit margin, compared to international suppliers' products distributed by us. We will increase such sales only to the extent this does not drive up our financial expenses nor affect our cashflows. We aim to continue expanding the range of our private label products and strengthening their promotion in our markets and we expect that this will have a positive impact on our profitability.

Decreasing cost of financing

Distribution business entails a higher need for cash available to support growth. The Group has managed to raise cash from various financial institutions, however in certain cases the cost of this financing is expensive. The Company has already negotiated better terms with some of its supply-chain financiers and is currently undertaking certain extra steps to further lower cost of financing.

The Company currently undertakes all necessary steps to continue to decrease its cost of financing and deliver a higher net profit.

Controlling our cost structure, enhancing operating efficiency and automated processes, including our online sales channels;

We continue to focus on improving our operating efficiency and enhancing our automated processes, with a view to reducing operating expenses and increasing our profit margins, mainly through enhancing our own online, end-to-end supply chain management system, which operates over our IT4Profit platform. This automated system covers a wide range of our activities, from purchasing processes with key suppliers, to intercompany transactions, order processing and business data exchange with customers, as well as automated B2C (business-to-customer) connection with e-shops of resellers. More than 65% of our revenues were derived from online transactions with customers in 2016 and we aim to increase this percentage going forward. Our cost structure has been significantly decreased during 2016 as a result of restructuring actions. The cost structure will continue to be under strict control in the coming years.

Continuing our successful foreign exchange hedging;

In 2016 our FX hedging strategy has successfully shielded our results. However, since there is no such thing as perfect hedging, the currency environment needs to be closely monitored and FX hedging strategies updated as soon as new developments are visible in the markets.

Real property and other tangible assets

The table below presents our main real properties:

Name of Subsidiary	Country	Square meters			
		Plot	Office	Warehouse	Total
ASBISc Enterprises Plc	Cyprus	--	1,630	200	1,830
Asbis CZ, spol.s.r.o.	Czech Republic	5,000	232	1,300	1,532
Asbis Ukraine Limited	Ukraine	--	2,646	348	2,994
ZAO Automatic Systems of Business Control-Minsk	Belarus	--	1056	--	1,056
Asbis SK sp.l. sr.o.	Slovakia	9,128	759	4,622	5,381
Asbis Middle East FZE	United Arab Emirates	6,500	930	4,307	5,237
CJSC ASBIS (Asbis BY)	Belarus	-	1205	1030	2235
ASBIS BULGARIA LTD	Bulgaria	3,855	-	-	3,855

Our remaining premises are under lease.

Information regarding real property owned by us and the relevant encumbrances are provided in the annual consolidated audited financial statements included elsewhere in this report. Other than this real property, we do not hold any other significant tangible assets.

Intellectual Property

We have registered the following trademarks, including their word and graphical representations in color and design.

- a) ASBIS
- b) "CANYON";
- c) "PRESTIGIO" and its product group trademarks, which include Nobile, Cavaliere, Signore, Visconte, Emporio, Prestigio MultiPad and Prestigio Grace
- d) "Euromall"; and
- e) "PrestigioPlaza.com"
- f) We have also added a new trademark to Canyon Family – CANYON LED, and filed for registration for lighting devices and accessories in EU recently.

Most of these trademarks are registered and protected in the countries in which we operate, both under international, regional and national registration schemes and systems, to the extent and other terms set forth in the provisions based on which they were registered. The registrations are mostly in the international class of goods 09, computers and IT products, and related classes of services.

In addition, we have registered a number of domain names for ASBIS, ISA Hardware, Canyon and Prestigio.

Insurance

We hold two different types of insurance: products or "cargo" insurance and credit insurance.

Products insurance. We have a products insurance policy with M.N. Leons B.V. We assume the risks of products we receive from our suppliers only upon transfer of legal title, and thereafter. Under our product insurance policy, covering the twenty four months ending 1 January 2019 with tacit renewal thereafter our products are insured for a maximum of U.S. \$ 4,000 from any single shipment of computers, monitors and supplies of accessories transported from country to country or warehouse to warehouse. Typical shipment values for each warehouse are as follows: Czech Republic: U.S. \$ 120 and the Middle East: U.S. \$ 140.

Furthermore, goods held in storage at all distribution centers are insured as follows:

- The Czech Republic: U.S. \$ 20,000.
- The Middle East: U.S. \$ 15,000.

The aforementioned insurance coverage approximates the typical value of stock held in each warehouse.

Credit Insurance: We have a major credit insurance policy in place with Atradius Credit Insurance N.V. reducing our exposure in respect to possible non-recoverability of our receivables. The insurers have agreed to indemnify us for losses due to bad debts in respect of goods delivered and services performed during the policy period, which covers a term of twelve months, subject to annual renewal. We insured more than 65% of our 2016 revenues.

The major insurance policy is held with Atradius Credit Insurance N.V. which was signed in April 2008 and is renewed every year. It covers Asbisc Enterprises PLC, Asbis Middle East FZE, Asbis D.o.o. (Slovenia), Asbis Doo (Serbia), Asbis OOO (Russian Federation), ASBIS Polska Sp. z o.o. and ASBIS Hungary. Each buyer, primarily our large customers, who has an approved credit limit is insured for a coverage amounting to 85%. Atradius also offers us a discretionary credit limit up to a maximum of U.S. \$ 60.

We also hold stand-alone credit insurance policies with Atradius in Slovakia covering the receivables of the country. Finally for the receivables of Czech Republic we insure through a standalone policy with Euler Hermes in the Czech Republic.

ITEM 3. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

The following Management's discussion and analysis of our financial position and results of operations reviews our historical financial results as at, and for the years ended, 31 December 2016 and 2015. The reader shall read the following discussion in conjunction with our audited financial statements as at 31 December 2016 and 2015, including the accompanying notes thereto, which are included elsewhere in this Annual Report, and have been prepared in accordance with IFRS and audited by KPMG Limited, our independent auditors and in conjunction with the information set forth under "*Risk Factors*" and "*Information on the Company*".

Unless we indicate otherwise, references to U.S. \$, PLN and € are in thousands except for share and per share data.

Summary

The principal events of 2016 were as follows:

- Revenues in 2016 decreased by 3.72% to U.S. \$ 1,137,709 from U.S. \$ 1,181,613 in 2015. Gross profit in 2016 increased by 40.23% to U.S. \$ 65,414 from U.S. \$ 46,649 in 2015.
- Gross profit margin in 2016 increased to 5.75% from 3.95% in 2015. This was a result of our strategy to focus more on margins and net profitability.
- Selling expenses in 2016 decreased by 5.85% to U.S. \$ 28,838 from U.S. \$ 30,630 in 2015. This has been achieved despite a significant growth in gross profit.
- Administrative expenses in 2016 have decreased by 14.34% to U.S. \$ 16,339 from U.S. \$ 19,075 in 2015 following strict control on expenses after restructuring of 2015.
- Financial expenses in 2016 have remained flat to U.S.\$ 14,855 from U.S.\$ 14,872 in 2015.
- EBITDA in 2016 was positive and amounted to U.S. \$ 22,381 in comparison to a negative number of U.S. \$ -482 in 2015.
- As a result, despite flat revenues, we had a much improved year. In 2016 the Company posted a net profit after tax of U.S. \$ 4,636 in comparison to a net loss after tax of U.S. \$ 17,152 in 2015. This is a significant U.S.\$ 21.5 million improvement year on year.

Principal Factors Affecting Financial Condition and Results of Operations

In 2016, the Company's results of operations have been affected and are expected to continue to be affected by a number of factors. These factors were: the in-country crisis seriously affecting major markets, currency fluctuations, competition and price pressures, low gross profit margins, potential inventory obsolescence and price erosions, the worldwide unstable financial environment, seasonality, development of own brand business, warranty claims and high cost of debt.

Despite the fact that 2016 revenues were still slightly lower than those of 2015, they continued to grow throughout the year. We do expect revenues to grow in 2017, as reflected in our financial forecast for this year. In the same time, we have significantly improved gross profit margins, all other lines of our income statement, cash flow from operations and decreased net debt position. Below we present all factors that have affected and continue to affect our business:

The in-country crisis affecting our major markets and our gross profit and gross profit margin

Throughout the years of operation, the Company has suffered from specific in-country crises. The example of Ukraine in 2014 and Russia in 2015 is proving that the risk of in country crises is quite high and must be weathered at all times. Moreover, since these crises are driven by external unforeseen factors, it is of high importance that such crises are weathered fast enough.

Despite the fact that the crisis in Ukraine and Russia is not over yet, we have adapted to market needs and have won some market share from weaker competitors, and achieved a significant sales growth in Ukraine. In Russia, we have decided to offload risks and mostly focus on profits, thus our revenues in this market were still lower than a year ago for the most part of the year. The CEE revenue decrease is a result of changes in our strategy in countries like Poland where:

- a) we have decided to drop trading activities that were high in volume but low in gross profit margin
- b) as we have previously reported (through a current report in 2015), issues we have faced in Poland following the unjustified we believe allegations from the authorities, forced us to lower our business activity in the country

In Romania the latest demonstrations might cause a political instability in the country and affect our business going forward. It is therefore extremely important for us to timely tackle any crisis that might arise out of such cases.

Currency fluctuations

The Company's reporting currency is the U.S. dollar. About 40% of the Company's revenues are denominated in U.S. dollars, while the balance is denominated in Euro, Ruble and other currencies, some of which are pegged to the Euro. Since most of the Company's trade payable balances are denominated in U.S. dollars (about 80%), the Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk that remains a crucial risk factor that might affect the Group's results in the future. Although the problem still persists and will persist as the Euro and other Eastern European currencies fluctuate in a steep manner against the U.S. Dollar, the Group has adopted hedging strategies to tackle this problem and this has been successful despite large volatility of some currencies. It is also believed by the management that hedging is a very important function in our industry and we shall continue enhancing this function going forward.

Competition and price pressure

The IT distribution industry is a highly competitive market, particularly with regards to products selection and quality, inventory, price, customer services and credit availability and hence is open to margin pressure from competitors and new entrants. The Company competes at the international level with a wide variety of distributors of varying sizes, covering different product categories and geographic markets. In particular, in each of the markets in which the Company operates it faces competition from:

- a) international distributors such as Avnet Inc., Tech Data Corp., Ingram Micro Inc. and Arrow Electronics Inc., which are much larger than the Company, but do not always cover the same geographic regions with local presence as the Company does,
- b) regional or local distributors, such as Elko, mainly in the Baltic States, Russia, Ukraine, Merlion in the Former Soviet Union, AB, ABC Data in Poland and ATC and ED System-BGS Levi in the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

Competition and price pressures from market competitors and new market entrants may lead to significant reductions in the Company's sales prices. Such pressures may also lead to a loss of market share in certain of the Group's markets. Price pressures can have a material adverse effect on the Company's profit margins and its overall profitability, especially in view of the fact that its gross profit margins, like those of most of its competitors, are low and sensitive to sales price fluctuations.

This was also visible in the tablet and smartphone segments where we have experienced the entrance of a number of strong competitors. This had a negative result on our profitability since we had to lower prices to get rid of our stocks.

In the same time, we see opportunities arising from specifics of particular markets, like in case of Ukraine, where we have managed to win market share from weaker competitors.

In countries like Poland we have decided to undertake a much more conservative stand until we see how the situation evolves, following changes in the competitive landscape.

Low gross profit margins

The Company's business is both traditional distribution of third party products and own brand sales. This allows the Company to deliver healthier gross profit margins when conditions are favourable. However, the own brand business, has been significantly affected by the new entrants and the margins were lowered.

In the traditional distribution business, the Company's gross profit margins, like those of other distributors of IT products, are low and the Company expects that in the distribution arm of its business they will remain low in the foreseeable future. Increased competition arising from industry consolidation and low demand for certain IT products may hinder the Company's ability to maintain or improve its gross margins. A portion of the Company's operating expenses is relatively fixed, and planned expenditures are based in part on anticipated orders that are forecasted with limited visibility of future demand. As a result, the Company may not be able to reduce its operating expenses as a percentage of revenue in order to mitigate any reductions in gross margins in the future.

In an effort to increase gross margins, the Company has developed the own brand business, that allows to generate higher gross profit margins. Since this business already accounts for a significant part of total sales, it positively affects the overall gross profit margins and profitability of the Company. However, this business is also connected with risks, including the risk of technology change, the risk of changes in demand and customer preferences. Therefore, it is extremely important for the Company to foresee market demand changes and offer new products right in time to satisfy consumer needs and be able to sell the previous technology as well.

Inventory obsolescence and price erosion

The Company is often required to buy components and finished products according to forecasted requirements and orders of its customers and in anticipation of market demand. The market for IT finished products and components is characterized by rapid changes in technology and short product shelf life, and, consequently, inventory may rapidly become obsolete. Due to the fast pace of technological changes, the industry may sometimes face a shortage or, at other times, an oversupply of IT products. As the Company increases the scope of its business and, in particular, of inventory management for its customers, there is an increasing need to hold inventory to serve as a buffer in anticipation of the actual needs of the Company's customers. This increases the risk of inventory becoming devalued or obsolete and could affect the Company's profits either because prices for obsolete products tend to decline quickly, or as a result of the need to make provisions for write-offs. In an oversupply situation, other distributors may elect to proceed with price reductions in order to dispose of their existing inventories, forcing the Company to lower its prices to stay competitive. The Company's ability to manage its inventory and protect its business against price erosion is critical to its success.

A number of the Company's most significant contracts with its major suppliers contain advantageous contract terms that protect the Company against exposure to price fluctuations, defective products and stock obsolescence.

For the own brand business division, the Company needs to balance between satisfying consumer demand and risk of inventory obsolescence or price erosion, by having a proper level of inventory. This risk was faced in H1 2015, when we had to sell excess stock of own brands at lower prices in order not to be

left with obsolete inventories. However, this was managed and both in H2 2015 and 2016 we have not had any problems related to this issue.

Credit risk

The Company buys components and finished products from its suppliers on its own account and resells them to its customers. The Company extends credit to some of its customers at terms ranging from 21 to 90 days or, in a few cases, to 120 days. The Company's payment obligations towards its suppliers under such agreements are separate and distinct from its customers' obligations to pay for their purchases, except in limited cases where the Company's arrangements with its suppliers require the Company to resell to certain resellers or distributors. Thus, the Company is liable to pay its suppliers regardless of whether its customers pay for their respective purchases. As the Company's profit margin is relatively low compared to the total price of the products sold, in the event where the Company is not able to recover payments from its customers, it is exposed to a financial liquidity risk. The Company has in place credit insurance which covers such an eventuality for approximately 65% of its revenue.

Due to the recent market developments following the changes in credit rating of certain countries and regions where the Group operates in, credit risk has become one of the most important risk factors that might affect the Group's results in the future. Credit insurance companies are being more strict and risk averse to certain regions they have suffered from significant default cases. A major change happened in the GCC area where the credit insurers smashed the credit limit granted due to an extensive number of run-away cases. The Group despite the fact that it has not been directly affected by these events, has decided to enhance its risk management procedures. These do not guarantee that all issues will be avoided, however it grants the Company confidence that is in a position to weather any possible major credit issue that may arise.

Worldwide financial environment

The world's financial crisis has eased throughout the last years. This included recovery signals from some of our markets and stabilization in some of others. Following partial recovery, the Company has undertaken certain efforts to benefit from these signals both in revenues and profitability. The revised strategy and adaptation to the new environment, i.e., by rebuilding our product portfolio, has paid off in terms of increased market share and sales.

However, there are many uncertainties about the world economy following the developments in China and turmoil in the ME region coupled with volatility of currencies and fragility of demand in many markets. Additionally, from time to time, unpredictable situations may happen in selected markets, as was the case of Ukraine and Russia in 2014, continuing to-date, which has led to a significant instability in these countries' financial environment. However, with the experience we have gained, the management strongly believes that today the Company is much more flexible and better prepared to weather any obstacles that may arise due to worldwide financial environment.

Seasonality

Traditionally the IT distribution industry in which the Company operates experiences high demand during the months prior to and leading up to the Christmas and New Year holiday period. In particular, IT distributors' demand tends to increase in the period starting from September till the end of the year.

Development of own brand business

The Company's strategy is to focus more on profitability than on revenues, thus the Company has increased its engagement into the development of own brands business (especially in the last few years) that allows for higher gross profit margins. This included the development of tablets, smartphones, GPS and other product lines that are sold under Prestigio and Canyon brands in all regions of the Company's operations.

Following the dramatic quality issues faced by the Group, a full reshuffling of private labels took place, ensuring that quality is no longer an issue for the Company. This however came with a significant decrease of revenues since we had to sacrifice a very big majority of our revenues to be able to recover the brand that was suffering. The Company is undertaking a number of quality control measures to mitigate this risk, but given the volumes and the large amount of factories used to produce these products, these controls might not be enough. Moreover, competition has already been intensified and the Company may not be able to sustain its profitability levels.

Despite the Company's efforts, there can be no assurance of a similar development pace in own brand business in future periods. This is because there may be a significant change in market trends, customer preferences or technology changes that may affect the development of own brand business and therefore its results.

Warranty claims from own brand products

The own brand business requires us to put extra efforts to avoid any problems with quality of devices. Despite all our efforts, we have noticed significant returns on specific models produced the last three years.

Warranty losses have negatively affected 2015 results as we had to provide for losses due to the decline of certain ODMs to satisfy their contractual obligations on products with epidemic failure. Unfortunately, these factories refused to do so and we were forced to re-assess our warranty provisions and recognize a significant loss. The Group is undertaking all possible steps towards ensuring proper compensation. This includes both negotiations and legal actions.

In order to avoid such problems in the future, a much more scrutinized selection of suppliers is currently in place, which however, does not guarantee elimination of the risk of warranty losses.

High cost of debt

Distribution business entails a higher need for cash available to support growth. The Group has managed to raise cash from various financial institutions, however in certain cases the cost of this financing is expensive. The Company has already negotiated better terms with some of its supply-chain financiers and is currently undertaking certain extra steps to further lower cost of financing. However, the sanctions imposed to Russia and tensions related to the Ukrainian crisis have resulted in significantly increased cost of financing facilities in these countries and this may limit our efforts to further decrease our average cost of debt.

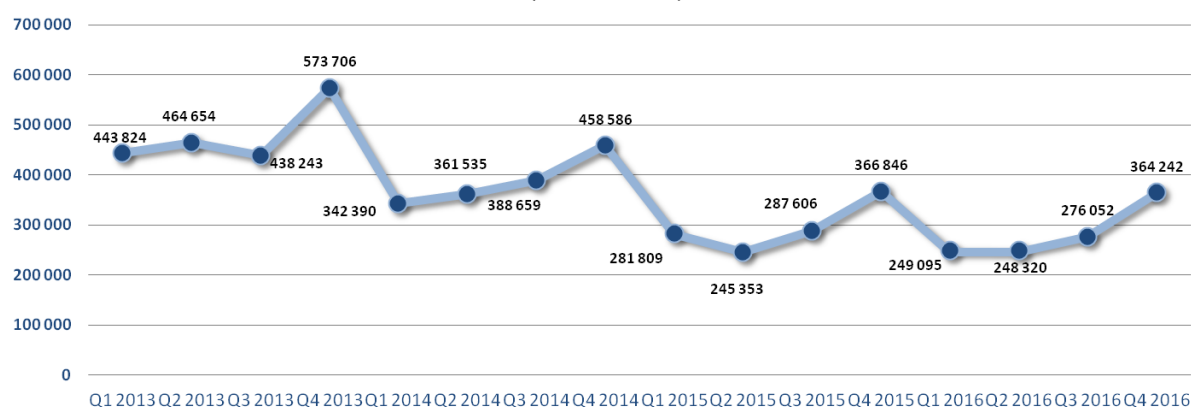
Financial position and results of operations

Year ended December 31, 2016 compared to year ended December 31, 2015

Revenues: Revenues in 2016 decreased by 3.72% to U.S. \$ 1,137,709 from U.S. \$ 1,181,613 in 2015.

We consider 2016 as a stabilization year and as the year which we have returned back to our core competences and strengths as a Group. Despite the slight decrease in revenues year on year the management considers it to be a good achievement, taking to consideration market conditions.

Seasonality and growth cycle in ASBIS revenues
Revenues between Q1 2013 and Q4 2016
(in U.S.\$ thousand)



The table below sets forth a breakdown of revenues, by product, for the years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015:

	2016		2015	
	U.S. \$ thousand	% of total revenues	U.S. \$ thousand	% of total revenues
Smartphones	236,728	20.81%	198,866	16.83%
Central processing units (CPUs)	205,262	18.04%	217,913	18.44%
Hard disk drives (HDDs)	123,866	10.89%	140,017	11.85%
Software	51,859	4.56%	114,246	9.67%
PC-mobile (laptops)	95,678	8.41%	108,520	9.18%
Tablets	46,052	4.05%	73,945	6.26%
Other	378,242	33.25%	328,107	27.77%
Total revenue	1,137,709	100%	1,181,613	100%

Starting from February 2014 and following the crisis that hit our major markets, our revenues have been under pressure emanating from the turbulence in our markets which has also negatively affected a number of countries across our operations.

We continue our efforts to increase revenues, in all markets we operate, mainly by adding more products in our portfolio and penetrating the markets that have been weak during the last couple of years. This is possible because ASBIS remains the distributor of first choice for many worldwide suppliers. A major and good example is APPLE that has entrusted an iPhone distribution to ASBIS for Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan. Having said the above, the Group's main focus is on margins and increased profitability.

Revenues from CPUs, that traditionally lead in our revenue breakdown by product line, decreased by 5.81% in 2016. Revenues from HDDs decreased by 11.52% over the same period. In the same time laptops sales decreased by 11.83%. On the other hand, our smartphones segment increased by 19.04% in 2016 year-on-year. This is also partially due to the introduction of iPhone 7 by Apple which has been highly demanded.

From other product lines, the most important is the increase in SSD business that built from zero to U.S.\$ 6,203 in Q2, U.S.\$ 9,859 in Q3 2016 and U.S.\$ 16,054 in Q4 2016 respectively. We expect this segment to continue to grow rapidly. Apart from that, the Company has noticed a positive trend in mainboards and VGA cards (+92.40%), display products (+20.83%), memory modules (+46.82%) and accessories and multimedia (+10.63%).

Revenues from own brand business were stable year-on-year as a result of our strategy to keep this segment under better operative and financial control, focusing on back-to-back deals. The Company's intention is to continue developing its own brand sales to the extent they bring targeted gross margin and deliver healthy cash flow. We do not expect our own brands sales to grow in 2017.

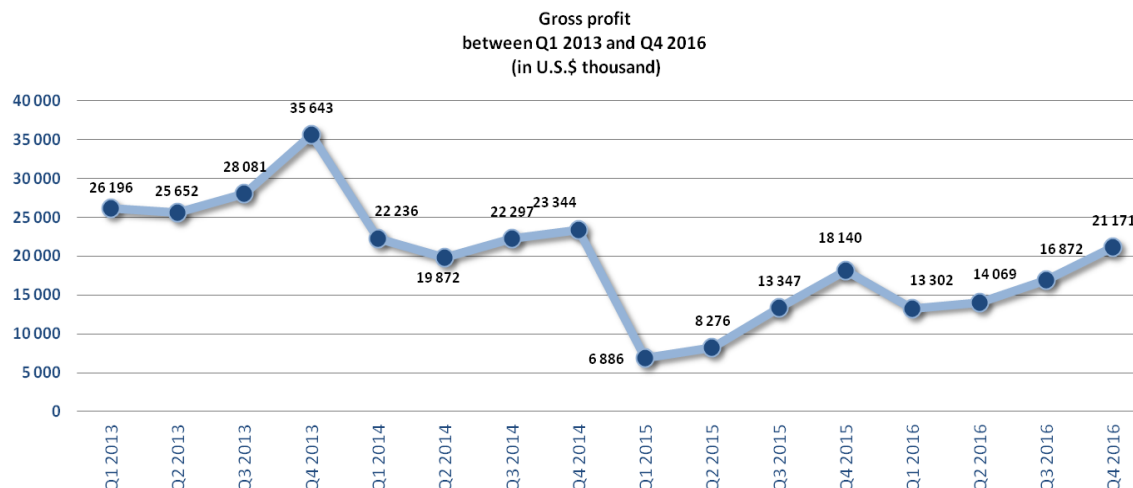
The table below presents a geographical breakdown of sales for the years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015:

	2016		2015	
	U.S. \$ thousand	% of total revenues	U.S. \$ thousand	% of total revenues
Former Soviet Union	445,082	39.12%	376,266	31.84%
Central and Eastern Europe	426,067	37.45%	525,044	44.43%
Middle East and Africa	168,018	14.77%	168,489	14.26%
Western Europe	69,775	6.13%	65,286	5.53%
Other	28,767	2.53%	46,528	3.94%
Total	1,137,709	100%	1,181,613	100%

The table below presents a country-by-country breakdown of sales for our most important markets for the years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015:

2016				2015		
	Country	Sales in U.S. \$ thousands	% of total revenues	Country	Sales in U.S. \$ thousands	% of total revenues
1.	Slovakia	181,365	15.94%	Slovakia	250,777	21.22%
2.	Russia	181,208	15.93%	Russia	190,694	16.14%
3.	Ukraine	118,385	10.41%	United Arab Emirates	129,018	10.92%
4.	United Arab Emirates	118,185	10.39%	Kazakhstan	86,020	7.28%
5.	Kazakhstan	75,205	6.61%	Czech Republic	56,603	4.79%
6.	Czech Republic	66,715	5.86%	Romania	48,993	4.15%
7.	Belarus	52,574	4.62%	Ukraine	48,493	4.10%
8.	Romania	46,317	4.07%	Poland	47,688	4.04%
9.	The Netherlands	26,724	2.35%	Belarus	43,507	3.68%
10.	Hungary	24,514	2.15%	Bulgaria	26,834	2.27%
11.	Other	246,519	21.67%	Other	252,986	21.41%
	TOTAL	1,137,709	100%	TOTAL	1,181,613	100%

Gross Profit: Gross profit in 2016 increased by 40.23% to U.S. \$ 65,414 from U.S. \$ 46,649 in 2015.



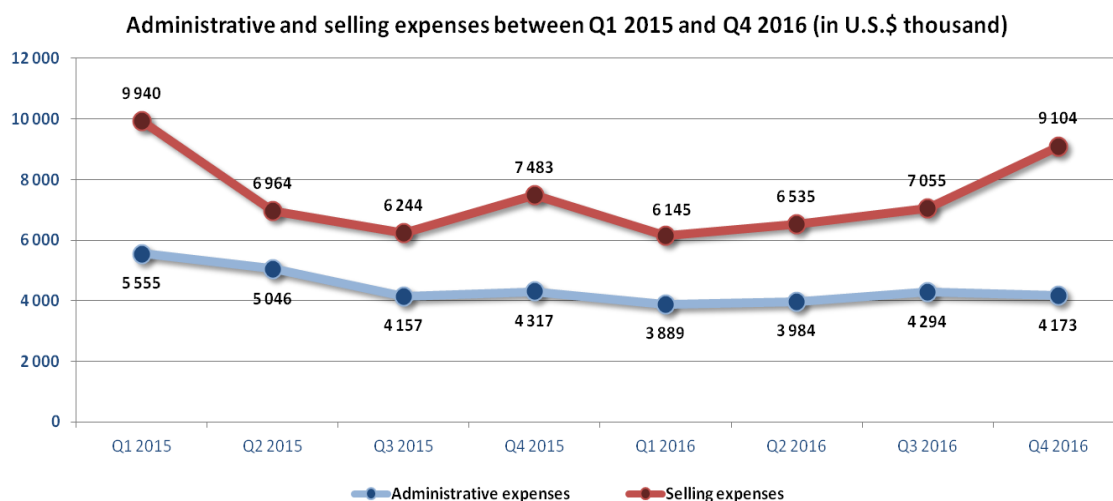
Gross profit margin (gross profit as a percentage of revenues): Gross profit margin in 2016 increased to 5.75% from 3.95% in 2015. This was a result of our strategy to focus more on margins and net profitability. For 2017 we aim to keep margins at similar levels as in 2016.

Selling Expenses: largely comprise of salaries and benefits paid to sales employees (sales, marketing and logistics departments), marketing and advertising fees, commissions, and traveling expenses. Selling expenses usually grow together (but not in-line) with growing sales and, most importantly, gross profit.

Selling expenses in 2016 decreased by 5.85% to U.S. \$ 28,838 from U.S. \$ 30,630 in 2015. This has been achieved despite a significant growth in gross profit.

Administrative Expenses: largely comprise of salaries and wages of administration personnel and rent expense.

Administrative expenses in 2016 decreased by 14.34% to U.S. \$ 16,339 from U.S. \$ 19,075 in 2015 following strict control on expenses. Further savings are planned and expected for 2017.



Financial expenses: In 2016 financial expenses have decreased by 0.11% to U.S.\$ 14,855 from U.S.\$ 14,872 in 2015.

Operating profit: Operating profit in 2016 amounted to U.S.\$ 20,237 as compared to loss of U.S. \$ 3,056 in 2015. With the positive trend noted we do expect our results to further improve in 2017, thus we expect operating profit to continue to grow in 2017.

Profit Before Taxation: In 2016 profit before taxation amounted to U.S.\$ 6,014, compared to a loss of U.S.\$ 17,062 in 2015.

EBITDA: EBITDA in 2016 was positive and amounted to U.S. \$ 22,381 in comparison to a negative number of U.S. \$ -482 in 2015.

Profit After Taxation: As a result of flat revenues, much improved gross profitability and controlled expenses, in 2016 the Company posted a net profit after tax of U.S. \$ 4,636 in comparison to a net loss after tax of U.S. \$ 17,152 in 2015. This is a significant U.S.\$ 21.5 million improvement year-on-year.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company has in the past funded its liquidity requirements, including ongoing operating expenses and capital expenditures and investments, for the most part, through operating cash flows, debt financing and equity financing. While our cash flow was stretched in H1 2016, it started to improve in Q3 2016 when operating cash flows turned positive. It was also significantly positive in Q4 2016 and that allowed to turn the full year cash from operations into positive.

The following table presents a summary of cash flows for the twelve months ended December 31st, 2016 and 2015:

	Twelve months ended December 31st	
	2016	2015
	U.S. \$	
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from operating activities	9,434	(15,947)
Net cash outflows from investing activities	(2,311)	(4,151)
Net cash outflows from financing activities	(4,876)	(5,029)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,247	(25,126)

Net cash inflows/(outflows) from operations

Net cash inflows from operations amounted to U.S. \$ 9,434 for the twelve months ended December 31st, 2016, compared to outflows of U.S. \$ 15,947 in the corresponding period of 2015. This significant turnaround of approximately U.S.\$ 26 million is mainly attributed to improved profitability and working capital optimization.

Net cash outflows from investing activities

Net cash outflows from investing activities was U.S. \$ 2,311 for the twelve months ended December 31st, 2016, compared to outflows of U.S. \$ 4,151 in the corresponding period of 2015.

Net cash outflows from financing activities

Net cash outflows from financing activities was U.S. \$ 4,876 for the twelve months ended December 31st, 2016, compared to outflows of U.S. \$ 5,029 in the corresponding period of 2015.

Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents

As a result of increased working capital efficiency and improved profitability in 2016 cash and cash equivalents have increased by U.S. \$ 2,247, compared to a decrease of U.S. \$ 25,126 in 2015 – a U.S.\$ 27 million improvement.

Capital Resources

The Company's management believes that we have enough resources to finance operations, as described in the audited financial statements attached to this annual report, going forward.

As at 31 December 2016, we had a total short-term and long-term debt (excluding amounts due to factoring creditors) of U.S. \$ 48,976 (including U.S. \$ 47,818 of current maturities due within one year from 31st, December 2016), compared to U.S. \$ 45,149 (including U.S. \$ 43,336 of current maturities, as at 31 December 2015).

The table below presents our principal debt facilities as at 31 December 2016:

ENTITY	Financial institution	Type of facilities	Credit limit	Currency	Rate	US\$ Equivalent	Valid from	Valid till
Asbisc Enterprises Plc	Cyprus Development Bank	Overdraft	2 500 000	Euro	0,95	\$ 2 621 500	23.Sep.10	30.Nov.17
Asbisc Enterprises Plc	Cyprus Development Bank	L/C-Bank Guarantees	2 433 000	USD	1,00	\$ 2 433 000	23.Sep.10	30.Nov.17
Asbisc Enterprises Plc	Cyprus Development Bank	L/C-Bank Guarantees	1 500 000	USD	1,00	\$ 1 500 000	30.May.16	31.Dec.16
Asbisc Enterprises Plc	Cyprus Development Bank	Overdraft	3 100 000	USD	1,00	\$ 3 100 000	23.Sep.10	30.Nov.17
Asbisc Enterprises Plc	Cyprus Development Bank	Loan	383 667	Euro	0,95	\$ 402 313	23.Sep.10	3.May.19
Asbisc Enterprises Plc	Barclays Bank Plc	Bank Guarantees	7 200 000	USD	1,00	\$ 7 200 000	23.Dec.15	22.Dec.17
Asbisc Enterprises Plc	Bank of Cyprus	Overdraft-Multicurrency	10 924 300	USD	1,00	\$ 10 924 300	14.Apr.10	non term
Asbisc Enterprises Plc	Bank of Cyprus	L/C-Bank Guarantees	279 998	USD	1,00	\$ 279 998	14.Apr.10	non term
Asbisc Enterprises Plc	Bank of Cyprus Factors	Factoring	9 000 000	USD	1,00	\$ 9 000 000	1.Jan.15	non term
ASBIS Kypros Ltd	Bank of Cyprus	Factoring	800 000	Euro	0,95	\$ 838 880	18.Jul.12	18.Jul.17
ASBIS Kypros Ltd	Bank of Cyprus	Overdraft	500 000	Euro	0,95	\$ 524 300	20.Aug.08	28.May.17
Asbis CZ, spol s.r.o	CSOB bank	Revolving	105 000 000	Koruna	25,64	\$ 4 095 324	14.sty.16	non term
Asbis CZ, spol s.r.o	CSOB bank	Overdraft	15 000 000	Koruna	25,64	\$ 585 046	14.sty.16	non term
Asbis CZ, spol s.r.o	ČSOB Factoring	Factoring	140 000 000	Koruna	25,64	\$ 5 460 431	07.sty.16	non term

Asbis Poland	BOS BANK S.A	Overdraft	4 000 000	Polish Zloty	4,18	\$ 957 098	13.lis.15	11.Jan.17
Asbis Poland	CREDIT Agricole	Bank guarantee	1 050 000	USD	1,00	\$ 1 050 000	13.lis.15	30.kwi.17
Asbis Romania SRL	Alpha Bank	Overdraft	13 500 000	RON	4,30	\$ 3 137 127	10.Jan.16	13.Jan.17
Asbis Romania SRL	Alpha Bank	Overdraft	6 500 000	RON	4,30	\$ 1 510 469	10.Jan.16	13.Jan.17
Asbis Romania SRL	BRD-GSG	Factoring	4 000 000	RON	4,30	\$ 929 519	15.Jul.16	1.Jul.17
Asbis Romania SRL	BRD-GSG	Factoring	1 000 000	RON	4,30	\$ 232 380	1.Oct.16	1.Jul.17
Asbis Romania SRL	BRD-GSG	Factoring	2 000 000	RON	4,30	\$ 464 760	1.Nov.16	30.Oct.17
Asbis Romania SRL	ING	Factoring	18 000 000	RON	4,30	\$ 4 182 836	1.Mar.16	28.Feb.17
Asbis SK spol s.r.o	Tatrabanka a.s.	Overdraft	26 000 000	Euro	0,95	\$ 27 263 600	1.Nov.16	30.Apr.17
Asbis SK spol s.r.o	Tatrabanka a.s.	Long Term Loan	205 023	Euro	0,95	\$ 214 988	30.Jun.09	30.Jun.17
Asbis SK spol s.r.o	Tatrabanka a.s.	Long Term Loan	1 007 563	Euro	0,95	\$ 1 056 530	29.Oct.15	30.Sep.20
Asbis SK spol s.r.o	Tatrabanka a.s.	Factoring	6 287 777	Euro	0,95	\$ 6 593 363	13.Nov.15	31.Oct.17
ASBIS Cr d.o.o	Erste&Steiermarkische bank d.d.	Short term Loan	19 000 000	HRK	7,17	\$ 2 650 471	24.Aug.16	24.Aug.17
ASBIS Cr d.o.o	Societe Generale-Splitska Banka D.D	bank guarantee	750 000	HRK	7,17	\$ 104 624	15.May.16	15.05.2017 + 3 months respiro
ASBIS Cr d.o.o	ERSTE Factroing	Factoring	7 500 000	HRK	7,17	\$ 1 046 239	24.Aug.16	24.Aug.17
Asbis D.o.o Beograd	Eurobank	Revolving Credit	36 959 760	RSD	117,14	\$ 315 531	21.Apr.16	21.Apr.17
Asbis D.o.o Beograd	Societe Generale	Customs Guarantee	15 000 000	RSD	117,14	\$ 128 057	27.Feb.16	27.Feb.17
Asbis D.o.o Beograd	Addiko Bank	Revolving Credit	37 000 000	RSD	117,14	\$ 315 874	2.Jun.16	2.Jun.17
Asbis Hungary Ltd	Erste Bank	Short term Loan	700 000 000	HUF	293,69	\$ 2 383 466	27.Mar.16	27.Mar.17
Asbis Siovenia d.o.o	Addiko bank d.d.	Short term Loan	600 000	Euro	0,95	\$ 629 160	8.Dec.16	7.Dec.17
Asbis Siovenia d.o.o	Addiko bank d.d.	Long Term Loan	130 000	Euro	0,95	\$ 136 318	8.Dec.16	7.Dec.19
Asbis Bulgaria Ltd	Unicredit Bulbank Plc	Revolving loan	4 000 000	BGN	1,86	\$ 2 155 811	30.Jun.16	30.Jun.17

Asbis Bulgaria Ltd	Unicredit Factoring EAD	Factoring line	1 000 000	BGN	1,86	\$ 538 953	31.Oct.14	31.Jan.17
Asbis Bulgaria Ltd	Citibank N.A. - Sofia Branch	Factoring line	2 000 000	BGN	1,86	\$ 1 077 906	13.Sep.13	non term
Asbis Middle East FZE	National Bank of Fujairah	Trust Receipt Loan	15 500 000	Dirham	3,68	\$ 4 217 687	26.Dec.06	TILL DATE
Asbis Middle East FZE	National Bank of Fujairah	Factoring / Discounting	8 000 000	Dirham	3,68	\$ 2 176 871	26.Dec.06	TILL DATE
Asbis Middle East FZE	National Bank of Fujairah	Bank Guarantee	1 837 500	Dirham	3,68	\$ 500 000	n/a	07.mar.17
OOO Asbis-Moscow	Sberbank	Overdraft	392 400 000	RUR	60,66	\$ 6 469 173	9.Dec.16	7.Jun.17
OOO Asbis-Moscow	Alfa Bank	Factoring	1 150 000 000	RUR	60,66	\$ 18 959 096	23.Aug.16	till date
OOO Asbis-Moscow	Absolut Bank	Factoring	722 100 000	RUR	60,66	\$ 11 904 664	2.Sep.15	till date
OOO Asbis-Moscow	Sberbank	Factoring	928 000 000	RUR	60,66	\$ 15 299 166	30.May.16	till date
OOO Asbis-Moscow	Otkrytie	Factoring	40 000 000	RUR	60,66	\$ 659 447	16.Nov.16	till date
ASBIS Bosnia	SBERBANK BH d.d.	Overdraft	350 000	KM	1,86	\$ 188 633	9.May.16	9.May.17
ASBIS Bosnia	SBERBANK BH d.d.	Revolving	650 000	KM	1,86	\$ 350 319	9.May.16	9.May.17
ASBIS Bosnia	Raiffeisen Bank d.d.	Revolving	834 529	KM	1,86	\$ 449 772	28.Dec.16	30.Jun.18
ASBIS Bosnia	Raiffeisen Bank d.d.	Overdraft	300 000	KM	1,86	\$ 161 686	28.Dec.16	30.Jun.18
ASBIS Bosnia	Raiffeisen Bank d.d.	Bank guarantees	465 471	KM	1,86	\$ 250 867	28.Dec.16	30.Jun.18
Asbis Latvia	Swedbank Lizings SIA	Factoring	750 000	EUR	0,95	\$ 786 450	21.May.15	21.May.17
Zao Asbis (Asbis Belarus)	Absolut Bank	Short Term Loan	1 150 000	BYN	1,96	\$ 587 184	14.Jul.16	13.Jul.17
Zao Asbis (Asbis Belarus)	Priorbank	Factoring	1 090 000	BYN	1,96	\$ 556 548	9.Dec.16	8.Dec.17
ASBC	Bank "BelVEB"	Short Term Loan	250 000	BYN	1,96	\$ 127 649	11.Dec.15	8.Dec.17
ASBIS Kazakhstan	Alfabank	Short Term Loan	270 000 000	KZT	333,29	\$ 810 105	8.Aug.14	8.Aug.17
ASBIS Kazakhstan	Alfabank	Factoring	4 300 000 000	KZT	333,29	\$ 12 901 677	4.May.14	4.May.17
ASBIS Ukraine	Tascobank	Factoring	190 000 000	UAH	27,19	\$ 6 987 643	16.Feb.16	15.Feb.17

ASBIS Ukraine	OTP Bank	Short Term Loans	50 000 000	UAH	27,19	\$ 1 838 853	14.Nov.14	13.Nov.17
ASBIS Ukraine	Credit Agricole	Short Term Loans	27 190 858	USD	27,19	\$ 1 000 000	29.Apr.16	30.Apr.17

Capital Expenditure

Our total capital expenditure for tangible and intangible assets amounted to U.S. \$ 2,424 for the year ended 31 December 2016, compared to U.S. \$ 4,457 for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Commitments and contingencies

Commitments and contingencies are presented in the audited financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of our financial statements under IFRS requires Management to select and apply certain accounting policies that are important to the presentation of our financial condition and results of operations. Certain of our accounting policies have been identified as critical accounting policies. A "critical accounting policy" is one that both (i) is significant to our financial condition and results of operations (in that the application of a different accounting principal or changes in related estimates and assumptions that Management could reasonably have used or followed would have a material impact on our financial condition and results of operations) and (ii) requires difficult, complex or subjective analysis to be made by Management based on assumptions determined at the time of analysis.

Our accounting policies are reviewed on a regular basis and Management believes that the assumptions and estimates made in the application of such policies for the purposes of preparing our financial statements are reasonable; actual amounts and results, however, could vary under different methodologies, assumptions or conditions.

Our accounting policies and certain critical accounting estimates and judgments with respect to the preparation of our financial statements are described in Note 2 to the financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report.

Financial forecast for the year 2017

After the 2016 bringing stabilization due to restructuring actions started in 2015, the Company expects 2017 results to be much improved. Thus, on March 29th, 2017 the Company announced its official financial forecast for 2017.

The Company forecasts for 2017 that will reach the following:

- Sales revenue at the level between USD 1,20 billion and USD 1,30 billion
- Net profit after tax at the level between USD 5,0 million and USD 6,0 million

Forecasted values result from the Company's strategy that includes -but not limiting to- more focus on sales in the FSU and CEE regions, increase in third party brands distribution and continuation of stable back-to-back own brands business.

The significant assumptions of the forecasted results are the following:

- The situation in our major markets of Russia and Ukraine will not get worse as compared to H2 2016
- If the currencies of Russia and Ukraine will depreciate, it will be not more than 5%, and therefore it will not negatively affect demand on those markets

- There would be no significant disturbance in the general economic environment in other markets where the Company operates
- Competition in all major segments will remain similar to that of 2016, with no new significant market entrants.
- The group will continue enjoying favourable terms from its key suppliers.

ITEM 4. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for formulating, reviewing and approving our strategy, budgets and corporate actions. We intend to hold Board of Directors meetings at least four times each financial year and at other times as and when required.

The following table sets out our current Directors:

Name	Year of Birth	Position	Appointed to the Board	Expiry of term	Nationality
Siarhei Kostevitch	1964	Chairman, Chief Executive Officer	30 August 1999	23 June 2019	Belarussian/Cypriot
Marios Christou	1968	Chief Financial Officer	28 December 2001	23 June 2018	Cypriot
Constantinos Tziamalis	1975	Director of Risk & Investor Relations	23 April 2007	5 June 2017	Cypriot
Yuri Ulasovich	1962	Director, COO	29 September 2015	23 June 2018	Belarussian/Cypriot
Demos Demou	1969	Non Executive Director	7 August 2015	23 June 2017	Cypriot
Chris Pavlou	1945	Non Executive Director	18 June 2012	23 June 2019	Cypriot

The biographical details of the members of our Board of Directors are set out below:

Siarhei Kostevitch, born in 1964, holds a Master's degree in radio engineering design from the Radio Engineering University of Minsk (1987). Between 1987 and 1992, Siarhei worked as a member of the Research Center at the Radio Engineering University in Minsk, where he published a series of articles on microelectronics design in local and world-wide specialist magazines. In 1990, Siarhei established a design and manufacturing business in Minsk, Belarus, and within 15 years has built it into the leading computer component distributor in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union. Siarhei is the Chairman and the CEO of the Group.

Marios Christou, born in 1968, holds a B.A., dual major in Accounting and Information Systems and Economics, from Queens College of the City University of New York (C.U.N.Y.) (1992), and an M.B.A. in International Finance from St. John's University, New York (1994). Marios is also a Certified Public Accountant (CPA) and a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA). Marios worked with Deloitte & Touche Limassol, Cyprus, for four years, as an audit manager. Marios then worked as a Financial Controller at Photos Photiades Breweries Ltd (part of the Carlsberg Group of companies) for three years. Marios joined the Company in August 2001 and is the Chief Financial Officer.

Constantinos Tziamalis, born in 1975, holds a B.Sc. in Banking and Financial Services (1998) and a Masters (M.Sc.) in Finance (1999) from the University of Leicester. Constantinos Tziamalis worked at the private banking department of BNP Paribas in Cyprus and then joined a brokerage house, Proteas Asset Management Limited, for 3 years as Investor Accounts Manager. Constantinos joined the Company in

January 2002 as Financial Project Manager. He was promoted to his current position as Corporate Credit Controller & Investor Relations in March 2003 and became Director of Risk and Investor Relations as of 23 April 2007. In January 2010 Constantinos has been also appointed as head of the FX Risk Management team.

Yury Ulasovich, born in 1962, joined the Group in 1995. He received a Master's degree from Novosibirsk High Military School (1983) and a Master's degree (with Honors) in Philosophy and Economics from the Moscow Academy of Armed Forces (1992), a postgraduate degree from the Institute for Higher Education of Belarus (Economic Theory and Industrial Economics) in 1995. Mr. Ulasovich joined the Company in 1995 as a Regional Sales Director and was promoted to the position of Vice President - Product Marketing in 2004. He became Chief Operating Officer from August 2015.

Demos Demou, born in 1969, joined the Group in 2015. His career includes a number of managerial positions, mainly in the Shipping and Banking Industry. Currently he is the managing director of Fidelius Management Services Ltd. In the past he was working for a number of companies including the Limassol Cooperative Savings Bank Ltd where he held the position of the Financial Manager for 5 years, V.Ships Ltd, Comarine Ltd, Oesterreichischer Lloyd Ship Management (Cyprus) Ltd, Acomarit (Cyprus) Ltd, Blasco Ship Management (Cyprus) Ltd, Unicom Management Services Ltd and Nikos Karantokis Holdings. He is a member of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Cyprus since 1995, a fellow member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants of United Kingdom, a member of the Society of Trust and Estate Practitioners and a graduate of the International Management Development Institute / University of Pittsburgh. Demos is the Company's Non-Executive Director.

Chris Pavlou, born in 1945, joined the Group in 2012. He served as a member of the Board and Chairman of both the Board's Audit Committee and the Board's Risk Committees at Marfin Laiki Bank (since December 2011). He specialized in risk management, foreign exchange risk management and team building. His career includes a number of positions related to banking business with international institutions. He started at Barclays Bank in 1966, and he stayed at this institution until 1986. During this time he held positions of Senior Trader, Chief Dealer, Head of Treasury and finally Deputy Chief Manager. Between 1986 and 1998 he was a Head of Treasury at HSBC. Between 1999 and 2004 he was a Member of the Board at Marfin Laiki Bank. Between 2006 and 2011 he held the position of the Chairman of the Board at TFI Markets (financial services industry). Chris is the Company's Non-Executive Director.

Directors' remuneration

Unless determined by ordinary resolution, the number of Directors shall be not less than three and there shall be no maximum number of Directors.

Subject to our Articles of Association, we may by ordinary resolution appoint a person who is willing to act as a Director, either to fill a vacancy or as an addition to the existing Board of Directors.

The remuneration of the Directors will from time to time be determined by the general meeting on the recommendation of the remuneration committee. Any Director performing special or extraordinary services in the conduct of our business or in discharge of his or her duties as Director, or who travels or resides abroad in discharge of his or her duties as Director may be paid such extra remuneration as determined by the Directors, upon recommendation by the remuneration committee.

Executive Directors are also entitled to receive a bonus every quarter depending upon quarterly results. The bonus consists of a certain amount or percentage which is agreed and described in each Director's service agreements or contracts, as applicable, however, Directors only receive such a bonus to the extent profit meets certain pre-set budgetary figures. All such bonus amounts are included in the remuneration tables set forth below.

The following table presents the remuneration (including bonuses) of Directors for the years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015, respectively (U.S.\$):

Name	2016			2015		
	Salary	Other benefits	Total	Salary	Other benefits	Total
Siarhei Kostevitch	175	-	175	164	-	164
Marios Christou	61	-	61	61	-	61
Constantinos Tziamalis	60	-	60	60	-	60
Yuri Ulasovich	122	-	122	122	-	122
Efstathios Papadakis	-	-	-	7	-	7
Chris Pavlou	1	-	1	5	-	5
Demos Demou	1	-	1	0	-	0
TOTAL	420	-	420	312	-	312

Information about non-financial remuneration components due to each board member and key manager

Executive members of the Board of Directors are entitled for a car and medical insurance.

Significant amendments of the remuneration policy in the last financial year or information about their absence;

During 2016 there were no significant changes in remuneration policy.

Assessment of the implementation of the remuneration policy

The Board of Directors positively evaluates the functioning of the remuneration policy from the point of view of achieving its objectives, in particular the long-term shareholder value growth and the stability of the company's operations.

Share ownership

The table below presents the beneficial interests of Directors in our issued share capital as at the date of the publication of this annual report:

Name	Number of Shares	% of the share capital
Siarhei Kostevitch (directly and indirectly)	20,443,127	36.83%
Constantinos Tziamalis	555,000	1.00%
Marios Christou	463,061	0.83%
Yuri Ulasovich	210,000	0.38%
Demos Demou	0	0%
Chris Pavlou	0	0%

Siarhei Kostevitch holds shares as the ultimate beneficial owner of KS Holdings Ltd.

During 2016 there were no changes in the number of shares possessed by the Directors.

Committees

The Audit Committee of the Company, comprising Demos Demou and Chris Pavlou (both non-executive Directors) and Marios Christou (as attending member) is chaired by Demos Demou. The Audit Committee

meets at least twice a year. The Audit Committee is responsible for ensuring that the Group's financial performance is properly monitored, controlled and reported. It also meets the auditors and reviews reports from the auditors relating to accounts and internal control systems. The Audit Committee meets at least once a year with the auditors.

The Remuneration Committee of the Company, comprising Chris Pavlou and Demos Demou (both non-executive Directors) and Siarhei Kostevitch (as attending member) is chaired by Chris Pavlou. It sets and reviews the scale and structure of the executive Directors' remuneration packages, including share options and terms of their service contracts. The remuneration and the terms and conditions of the non-executive Directors are determined by the Directors with due regard to the interests of the Shareholders and the performance of the Group. The Remuneration Committee also makes recommendations to the Board concerning the allocation of share options to employees.

Changes in main management rules

There were no changes to main management rules in 2016.

List of all agreements signed with directors that gives right to compensation in case that the person resigns or is fired

There were no changes in the service agreements of any of the directors.

Information about ownership of shares of any related parties - owned by the Directors

None of our Directors holds shares of any of our subsidiary companies, other than disclosed.

Employees

During 2016 we employed an average number of 1,152 employees, of whom 113 were employed by the Company and the remainder in the rest of the Company's offices worldwide. The split of employees by area of activity as at 31 December 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

	As at 31 December	
	2016	2015
Sales and Marketing	604	671
Administration and IT	151	176
Finance	126	136
Logistics	271	306
Total	1,152	1,290

ITEM 5. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Major Shareholders

The following table presents shareholders possessing more than 5% of our shares as of the date of publication of this report, according to our best knowledge. The information included in the table is based on the information received from the shareholders pursuant to Art. 69, sec. 1, point 2 of the Act on Public Offering, conditions governing the introduction of financial instruments to organized trading and public companies.

Name	Number of shares	% of share capital	Number of votes	% of votes
KS Holdings Ltd	20,401,361	36.76%	20,401,361	36.76%
Quercus Towarzystwo Funduszy Inwestycyjnych S.A. Quercus Parasolowy SFIO and Quercus Absolutnego Zwrotu FIZ)*	3,274,931	5.90%	3,274,931	5.90%
Noble Funds TFI S.A. managing Noble Funds Fundusz Inwestycyjny Otwarty, Noble Funds Specjalistyczny Fundusz Inwestycyjny Otwarty and Noble Fund Opportunity Fundusz Inwestycyjny Zamknięty	2,934,690	5.29%	2,934,690	5.29%
Noble Funds Fundusz Inwestycyjny Otwarty**	2,866,781	5.17%	2,866,781	5.17%
NN OFE	2,872,954	5.18%	2,872,954	5.18%

* Including 2,775,045 shares corresponding to 5.00% votes at the AGM held by Quercus Parasolowy SFIO - according to notification from December 9th, 2011 amended by the notification from July 14th, 2015.

** Following notification from October 6th, 2016

In 2016 the Company has received the following information about changes in its shareholders structure:

(1) On October 6th, 2016 the Company has received from Noble Funds Towarzystwo Funduszy Inwestycyjnych S.A. notification that following to purchase of the Company's shares on October 5th, 2016 share of Noble Funds Fundusz Inwestycyjny Otwarty managed by Noble Funds Towarzystwo Funduszy Inwestycyjnych S.A. exceeded the threshold of 5% of total number of votes at the Company's General Meeting of Shareholders.

According to the notification, before the abovementioned purchase of shares the Fund had 2 769 525 Company's shares that were equal to 4,99% in the Company's share capital and had 2 769 525 votes from these shares, that were equal to 4,99% of total number of votes.

According to the notification, after the abovementioned purchase of shares the Fund holds 2 866 781 Company's shares, equal to 5,17% in the Company's share capital and have 2 866 781 votes from these shares, equal to 5,17% of total number of votes.

(2) On August 12th, 2016 the Company has received from Noble Funds Towarzystwo Funduszy Inwestycyjnych S.A. notification that following to purchase of the Company's shares on August 10th, 2016 the share of Noble Funds Fundusz Inwestycyjny Otwarty, Noble Funds Specjalistyczny Fundusz Inwestycyjny Otwarty and Noble Fund Opportunity Fundusz Inwestycyjny Zamknięty („the Funds“) managed by Noble Funds Towarzystwo Funduszy Inwestycyjnych S.A. exceeded the threshold of 5% of the total number of votes at the Company's General Meeting of Shareholders.

According to the notification, before the abovementioned purchase of shares the Funds had 2 769 690 Company's shares that were equal to 4,99% in the Company's share capital and had 2 769 690 votes from these shares, that were equal to 4,99% of total number of votes.

According to the notification, after the abovementioned purchase of shares the Funds hold 2 934 690 Company's shares, equal to 5,29% in the Company's share capital and have 2 934 690 votes from these shares, equal to 5,29% of total number of votes.

Related Party Transactions

During the year ended 31 December 2016 the Company did not have any material related party transactions exceeding the Polish Zloty equivalent of Euro 500 thousand other than typical or routine transactions. For ordinary course of business transactions, please refer to the notes on the audited financial statement attached on this annual report.

In the year 2016, a number of transactions have occurred between us and our subsidiaries and between our subsidiaries. In our opinion all of these transactions were based on terms that did not vary from market terms and their nature and conditions resulted from ongoing needs and operations of the Company and of the Group, such as contracts related to the purchases of goods for onward distribution to external clients. All of these transactions and related outstanding balances were eliminated in the Financial Statements included in this Annual Report and, as a result, did not have any impact on our consolidated financial results and on our financial position as a whole.

ITEM 6. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Legal Proceedings

Currently there are no legal proceedings pending against us or any of the members of our Group, whose single or aggregate value exceeds 10% of our equity.

Information on loans granted to any other party

During the year ended 31st December 2016 we have not granted any loan to any other party other than our subsidiaries which are disclosed in other part of this report (audited financial statements).

Information on granted guarantees

We grant certain guarantees to some of our vendors and to certain customs authorities. All our guarantees are reported in the financial statements section of this annual report.

The Company has increased corporate guarantees to support its subsidiaries' local financing from U.S.\$ 136,683 at December 31st, 2015 to U.S.\$ 147,628 at December 31st, 2016, representing more than 10% of the Company's equity.

The total bank guarantees and letters of credit raised by the Group (mainly to Group suppliers) as at December 31st, 2016 was U.S. \$ 13,447 – as per note number 16 to the financial statements – which is more than 10% of the Company's equity.

Evaluation of financial resources management (including ability to pay back commitments) and information about actions undertaken to avoid risks

This has been discussed in note 31 of our financial statements to this annual report under the headline Financial Risk management.

Evaluation of possibility of realisation of investment intentions

The Company has completed all its current investments in prior years and in 2017 intends to grow organically, therefore there is no risk connected with the realization of current investment intentions.

Characteristics of structure of assets and liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet including characteristics from the point of view of Company liquidity

The structure of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet including characteristics from the point of view of the Company's liquidity has been discussed in detail in the financial statements included in this annual report:

- a) note 13 - Trade receivables - Ageing analysis of receivables
- b) note 31 – Financial risk management – point 1.3. Liquidity risk

Information about the structure of main deposits and capital investments in 2016

There were no deposits other than those disclosed as pledged deposits in the financial statements to this annual report.

There were no other capital investments than the ones disclosed in note 9 of the financial statements included in this annual report.

Information about relevant off balance sheet positions as at December 31st, 2016

There were no relevant off balance sheet positions as at December 31st, 2016 other than Bank Guarantees disclosed in note 22 of the audited financial statements.

DIVIDEND POLICY

Our dividend policy is to pay dividends at levels consistent with our growth and development plans, while maintaining a reasonable level of liquidity.

The Board taking into consideration the fact that no dividend was paid for the last two years coupled with the financial performance of 2016, has decided to propose to the forthcoming AGM a dividend payout of U.S.\$ 0.03 cents per share. Any future dividends will be solely at the discretion of the Board of Directors and the General Meeting of shareholders after taking into account various factors, including business prospects, future earnings, cash requirements, financial position, expansion plans and requirements of the Cyprus law. The Cyprus law does not limit dividends that may be paid out except that it states that dividends may only be paid out of profits and may not be higher than recommended by the Board of Directors.

Material Contracts

Contract with Intel International B.V.

We entered into a distribution agreement with Intel International B.V. ("Intel") on 1 August 1998, pursuant to which we are to act as a non-exclusive distributor of Intel's products in the territories to be agreed in writing between the parties from time-to-time. We were also appointed as a non-exclusive distributor of Intel services on Intel's "Distributor Cost List". Such appointment is terminable 'at will' without prior notice and without liability. Under the contract Intel gives limited warranties regarding the products delivered, limits the remedies for breach of warranty and has the ability to vary the limited warranties given. There are also limitations on any warranties that we may give to our customers and exclusions of liability for any loss of profits or incidental, consequential or special damages irrespective of whether Intel has prior notice of the possibility of such damages. The agreement may be renewed each year for an additional period of one year, unless prior to that date either party has given 30 days' notice of its intention not to renew. In addition, either party may terminate the agreement at any time with or without cause and without liability (except in regard to possible return of inventory) upon 60 days' written notice.

Contract with AMD

We entered into a commercial distribution agreement dated 31 December 2003 with AMD pursuant to which ISA Hardware was appointed as a non-exclusive commercial distributor to promote and distribute AMD integrated circuits, electronic devices and other products listed in the agreement within the territories allocated to ISA Hardware under the agreement. This agreement has been transferred to ASBISc Enterprises Plc ("ASBIS") as of 1 January 2009. The prices that ASBIS is charged are described as the "distributor's best buy" price for each product, as published in AMD's pricing supplement, unless otherwise agreed in writing between the parties. The agreement continues in force unless terminated by 30 days' written notice of either party. AMD also has the right to terminate upon 24 hours' notice for cause, including insolvency or such similar event whereby ASBIS discontinues its business or if there is a change of control. In addition, AMD has the right to terminate upon 24 hours' notice if ASBIS fails to pay invoices

after a warning or if it misrepresents or falsifies information or if it is in breach of any of its representations, warranties covenants, obligations or duties under the agreement. If the agreement is so terminated, all outstanding amounts payable by ASBIS to AMD will become immediately due.

Contract with Seagate Technology International

We entered into a distributor agreement with Seagate Technology International ("Seagate") on 26 June 2001 by which we were appointed as a non-exclusive distributor of certain products as described in Seagate's distribution price list in territories across Europe and the Middle East. This price list is subject to change at Seagate's discretion. We are also under an obligation to actively promote products in the territories in which we operate. Pursuant to the agreement we are entitled to an early payment discount of 1%, which may be amended or discontinued by Seagate at any time without prior notice to us. A credit line is also available under the contract but at the sole discretion of Seagate. We are authorized under the agreement to use Seagate's current and future trademarks, service marks and trade names solely in connection with the marketing and distribution of Seagate products. The agreement may be terminated by either party upon 30 days' written notice. Alternatively, it may be terminated for cause including an event of force majeure, petition for bankruptcy or a material breach which remains uncured.

Contract with Microsoft Ireland Operations Limited

Asbis Romania entered into an International Distribution Agreement with Microsoft Ireland Operations Limited ("Microsoft Ireland") dated 1 April 2006, for the distribution of Windows operating systems and applications within the territory of Romania. Asbis Romania is able to ship software packages, software licences and hardware under the terms of the agreement and is liable for royalty fees on a "per item" basis. These fees are calculated in accordance with a price schedule. Software royalties are payable within 75 days and hardware royalties within 60 days with late payment charges applicable. All products distributed by Asbis Romania are covered by the Microsoft warranty which accompanies the particular hardware or software. Unless terminated earlier, the agreement will continue until 30 June 2009, at which date it will automatically end. Either party may negotiate a new fixed term by mutual consent, which will be governed by the same terms and conditions as the present agreement. In any event, either party may terminate the agreement upon 30 days' written notice or immediately if the other party becomes insolvent, is subject to bankruptcy proceedings, is subject to reorganisation or receivership, is unable to pay its debts, or makes or attempts to make an assignment for the benefit of creditors.

Agreements with DELL

ASBISc Enterprises PLC (ASBIS) has entered into a several DELL International Distributor Agreements since 19.04.2007 with DELL pursuant to which ASBIS was appointed as a non-exclusive distributor to market, distribute, sell and support DELL Products and DELL Branded Services listed in the agreements within the territories allocated to ASBIS under the agreements.

DELL provides ASBIS from time to time with its latest price list for the sale of Products and DELL Services for the territories.

The agreements continue in force for an initial period of one year. Thereafter agreements continue in force for a further four year period unless terminated by of either party giving the other 3 months' written notice.

DELL also has right to terminate agreements or any part of it immediately on giving notice in writing to ASBIS if there is a change of control or if any export control requirement or regulation is breached or could be breached or if any of the sales targets is failed to achieve or if ASBIS enters into arrangements which could result in a conflict of interest with DELL.

In addition, agreements may be terminated by either party forthwith on giving notice in writing if continuance of agreements becomes unduly difficult by the reason of diplomatic relations between the respective countries of the parties or if any material or persistent breach of any terms of agreements is committed and shall have been failed after warning in writing or if party shall have a receiver or administrative receiver or the equivalent appointed of it or a court of competent jurisdiction shall make an order to that effect or if party shall enter into any voluntary arrangement with its creditors.

If the agreements are so terminated, all outstanding unpaid invoices shall become immediately payable by ASBIS in place of the payment terms previously agreed between parties.

ITEM 7. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Corporate Governance

Report on Application of Corporate Governance Rules in 2016

I. Specification of the set of corporate governance rules to which the Issuer is subject, and place where text of such set of rules is available to public

The Company applies the rules of Corporate Governance according to Warsaw Stock Exchange Code of Best Practices as approved by the Company's Board of Directors. These rules are changed by the Warsaw Stock Exchange from time to time. Current rules (obligatory from 2016) can be found at the WSE dedicated website: <http://corp-gov.gpw.pl>. The Company's Statement on Corporate Governance, information on application of its rules and any deviations can be found on the Company's internet site for investors, at <http://investor.asbis.com> and <http://inwestor.asbis.pl>.

II. Indication of which corporate governance rules were not applied by the issuer and indication of under what circumstances and for what reasons the specific rule was not applied, and how the company intends to remove effects, if any, of not having applied a given rule and what steps it intends to take to mitigate the risk of the specific rule not being applied in the future

The following table summarizes information about application of corporate governance rules applied, not applied, partially applied or non-applicable for the Company in 2016:

A statement on the company's compliance with the corporate governance recommendations and principles contained in Best Practice for GPW Listed Companies 2016

According to the current status of compliance with the Best Practice, the Company does not apply 4 recommendations: II.R.4., II.R.5., II.R.6., II.R.7.

According to the current status of compliance with the Best Practice, the Company does not apply 15 detailed principles: II.Z.2., II.Z.3., II.Z.5., II.Z.6., II.Z.7., II.Z.9., II.Z.10.1., II.Z.10.2., II.Z.10.3., II.Z.10.4., II.Z.11., III.Z.4., III.Z.5., IV.Z.4., VI.Z.3.

I. Disclosure Policy, Investor Communications

Listed companies should ensure adequate communications with investors and analysts by pursuing a transparent and effective disclosure policy. To this end, they should ensure easy and non-discriminatory access to disclosed information using diverse tools of communication.

Recommendations

- I.R.1.** Where a company becomes aware that untrue information is disseminated in the media, which significantly affects its evaluation, it should immediately publish on its website a communiqué containing its position on such information, unless in the opinion of the company the nature of such information and the circumstances of its publication give reasons to follow a more adequate solution.
The principle is applied.
- I.R.2.** Where a company pursues sponsorship, charity or other similar activities, it should publish information about the relevant policy in its annual activity report.
The principle is applied.
- I.R.3.** Companies should allow investors and analysts to ask questions and receive explanations – subject to prohibitions defined in the applicable legislation – on topics of their interest. This recommendation may be implemented through open meetings with investors and analysts or in other formats allowed by a company.
The principle is applied.

- I.R.4.** Companies should use best efforts, including taking all steps well in advance as necessary to prepare a periodic report, to allow investors to review their financial results as soon as possible after the end of a reporting period.
The principle is applied.

Detailed principles

- I.Z.1.** A company should operate a corporate website and publish on it, in a legible form and in a separate section, in addition to information required under the legislation:
- I.Z.1.1.** basic corporate documents, in particular the company's articles of association;
The principle is applied.
 - I.Z.1.2.** the full names of the members of its management board and supervisory board and the professional CVs of the members of these bodies including information on the fulfilment of the criteria of independence by members of the supervisory board;
The principle is applied.
 - I.Z.1.3.** a chart showing the division of duties and responsibilities among members of the management board drawn up according to principle II.Z.1;
The principle is applied.
 - I.Z.1.4.** the current structure of shareholders indicating those shareholders that hold at least 5% of the total vote in the company according to information provided to the company by shareholders under the applicable legislation;
The principle is applied.
 - I.Z.1.5.** current and periodic reports, prospectuses and information memoranda with annexes, published by the company at least in the last 5 years;
The principle is applied.
 - I.Z.1.6.** information on the dates of corporate events leading to the acquisition or limitation of rights of a shareholder, information on the dates of publication of financial reports and other events relevant to investors, within a timeframe enabling investors to make investment decisions;
The principle is applied.
 - I.Z.1.7.** information materials published by the company concerning the company's strategy and its financial results;
The principle is applied.
 - I.Z.1.8.** selected financial data of the company for the last 5 years of business in a format enabling the recipient to process such data;
The principle is applied.
 - I.Z.1.9.** information about the planned dividend and the dividend paid out by the company in the last 5 financial years, including the dividend record date, the dividend payment date and the dividend amount, in aggregate and per share;
The principle is applied.
 - I.Z.1.10.** financial projections, if the company has decided to publish them, published at least in the last 5 years, including information about the degree of their implementation;
The principle is applied.
 - I.Z.1.11.** information about the content of the company's internal rule of changing the company authorised to audit financial statements or information about the absence of such rule;
The principle is applied.
 - I.Z.1.12.** a statement on compliance with the corporate governance principles contained in the last published annual report;
The principle is applied.
 - I.Z.1.13.** a statement on the company's compliance with the corporate governance recommendations and principles contained herein, consistent with the information that the company should report under the applicable legislation;
The principle is applied.
 - I.Z.1.14.** materials provided to the general meeting, including assessments, reports and positions referred to in principle II.Z.10, tabled to the general meeting by the supervisory board;
The principle is applied.
Comments of the Company : *The Company, being Cyprus registered entity, does not have supervisory Board, thus there is no possibility to present its materials.*
 - I.Z.1.15.** information about the company's diversity policy applicable to the company's governing bodies and key managers; the description should cover the following elements of the diversity policy: gender, education, age, professional experience, and specify the goals of the diversity policy and its implementation in the reporting period; where the company has not drafted and implemented a diversity policy, it should publish the explanation of its decision on its website;
The principle is applied.

Comments of the Company : *The Company has a policy of diversity in relation to the management of the company and its key managers and therefore develop a relevant document, so that it would be possible to place it on the Company's website.*

- I.Z.1.16. information about the planned transmission of a general meeting, not later than 7 days before the date of the general meeting;
The principle is applied.
- I.Z.1.17. justification of draft resolutions of the general meeting concerning issues and determinations which are relevant to or may give rise to doubts of shareholders, within a timeframe enabling participants of the general meeting to review them and pass the resolution with adequate understanding;
The principle is applied.
- I.Z.1.18. information about the reasons for cancellation of a general meeting, change of its date or agenda, and information about breaks in a general meeting and the grounds of those breaks;
The principle is applied.
- I.Z.1.19. shareholders' questions asked to the management board pursuant to Article 428 § 1 or § 6 of the Commercial Companies Code together with answers of the management board to those questions, or a detailed explanation of the reasons why no answer is provided, pursuant to principle IV.Z.13;
The principle is applied.
- I.Z.1.20. an audio or video recording of a general meeting;
The principle is applied.
- I.Z.1.21. contact details of the company's investor relations officers including the full name and e-mail address or telephone number.
The principle is applied.
- I.Z.2. A company whose shares participate in the exchange index WIG20 or mWIG40 should ensure that its website is also available in English, at least to the extent described in principle I.Z.1. This principle should also be followed by companies not participating in these indices if so required by the structure of their shareholders or the nature and scope of their activity
The principle is applied.

II. Management Board, Supervisory Board

A listed company is managed by its management board, whose members act in the interest of the company and are responsible for its activity. The management board is responsible among others for the company's leadership, engagement in setting and implementing its strategic objectives, and ensuring the company's efficiency and safety.

A company is supervised by an effective and competent supervisory board. Supervisory Board members act in the interest of the company and follow their independent opinions and judgement. The supervisory board in particular issues opinions on the company's strategy, verifies the work of the management board in pursuit of defined strategic objectives, and monitors the company's performance.

Recommendations

- II.R.1. To ensure the highest standards of the management board and the supervisory board of a company in efficient fulfilment of their obligations, the management board and the supervisory board should have members who represent high qualifications and experience.
The principle is applied.
Comments of the Company : *The Company, being Cyprus registered entity, does not have supervisory Board. However, the non-executive members of the Board of Directors fulfill this requirement.*
- II.R.2. Decisions to elect members of the management board or the supervisory board of a company should ensure that the composition of these bodies is comprehensive and diverse among others in terms of gender, education, age and professional experience.
The principle is applied.
- II.R.3. Functions on the management board of a company should be the main area of the professional activity of management board members. Additional professional activities of management board members must not require so much time and effort that they could adversely affect proper performance of functions in the company. In particular, management board members should not be members of governing bodies of other entities if the time devoted to functions in such other entities prevents their proper performance in the company.
The principle is applied.
- II.R.4. Supervisory board members must be able to devote the time necessary to perform their duties.
The principle is not applied.

Comments of the Company : NOT APPLICABLE: The Company, being Cyprus registered entity, does not have supervisory Board. However, the non-executive members of the Board of Directors fulfill this requirement.

- II.R.5. If a supervisory board member resigns or is unable to perform his or her functions, the company should immediately take steps necessary to ensure substitution or replacement on the supervisory board.

The principle is not applied.

Comments of the Company : NOT APPLICABLE: The Company, being Cyprus registered entity, does not have supervisory Board. However, the non-executive members of the Board of Directors fulfill this requirement.

- II.R.6. Being aware of the pending expiration of the term of office of management board members and their plans of further performance of functions on the management board, the supervisory board should take steps in advance to ensure efficient operation of the company's management board.

The principle is not applied.

Comments of the Company : NOT APPLICABLE: The Company, being Cyprus registered entity, does not have supervisory Board. However, the non-executive members of the Board of Directors fulfill this requirement.

- II.R.7. A company should allow its supervisory board to use professional and independent advisory services necessary for the supervisory board to exercise effective supervision in the company. In its selection of the advisory service provider, the supervisory board should take into account the financial standing of the company.

The principle is not applied.

Comments of the Company : NOT APPLICABLE: The Company, being Cyprus registered entity, does not have supervisory Board. However, the non-executive members of the Board of Directors fulfill this requirement.

Detailed principles

- II.Z.1. The internal division of responsibilities for individual areas of the company's activity among management board members should be clear and transparent, and a chart describing that division should be available on the company's website.

The principle is applied.

- II.Z.2. A company's management board members may sit on the management board or supervisory board of companies other than members of its group subject to the approval of the supervisory board.

The principle is not applied.

Comments of the Company : NOT APPLICABLE: The Company, being Cyprus registered entity, does not have supervisory Board. However, the non-executive members of the Board of Directors fulfill this requirement.

- II.Z.3. At least two members of the supervisory board should meet the criteria of being independent referred to in principle II.Z.4.

The principle is not applied.

Comments of the Company : NOT APPLICABLE: The Company, being Cyprus registered entity, does not have supervisory Board. However, the non-executive members of the Board of Directors fulfill this requirement.

- II.Z.4. Annex II to the European Commission Recommendation of 15 February 2005 on the role of non-executive or supervisory directors of listed companies and on the committees of the (supervisory) board applies to the independence criteria of supervisory board members. Irrespective of the provisions of point 1(b) of the said Annex, a person who is an employee of the company or its subsidiary or affiliate or has entered into a similar agreement with any of them cannot be deemed to meet the independence criteria. In addition, a relationship with a shareholder precluding the independence of a member of the supervisory board as understood in this principle is an actual and significant relationship with any shareholder who holds at least 5% of the total vote in the company.

The principle is applied.

Comments of the Company : The Company, being Cyprus registered entity, does not have supervisory Board. However, the non-executive members of the Board of Directors fulfill this requirement.

- II.Z.5. Each supervisory board member should provide the other members of the supervisory board as well as the company's management board with a statement of meeting the independence criteria referred to in principle II.Z.4.

The principle is not applied.

Comments of the Company : NOT APPLICABLE: The Company, being Cyprus registered entity, does not have supervisory Board. However, the non-executive members of the Board of Directors fulfill this requirement.

- II.Z.6. The supervisory board should identify any relationships or circumstances which may affect a supervisory board member's fulfilment of the independence criteria. An assessment of supervisory board members' fulfilment of the independence criteria should be presented by the supervisory board according to principle II.Z.10.2.

The principle is not applied.

Comments of the Company : NOT APPLICABLE: The Company, being Cyprus registered entity, does not have supervisory Board. However, the non-executive members of the Board of Directors fulfill this requirement.

- II.Z.7. Annex I to the Commission Recommendation referred to in principle II.Z.4 applies to the tasks and the operation of the committees of the Supervisory Board. Where the functions of the audit committee are performed by the supervisory board, the foregoing should apply accordingly.

The principle is not applied.

Comments of the Company : NOT APPLICABLE: The Company, being Cyprus registered entity, does not have supervisory Board. However, the non-executive members of the Board of Directors fulfill this requirement.

- II.Z.8.** The chair of the audit committee should meet the independence criteria referred to in principle II.Z.4.
The principle is applied.
- II.Z.9.** To enable the supervisory board to perform its duties, the company's management board should give the supervisory board access to information on matters concerning the company.
The principle is not applied.
Comments of the Company : *NOT APPLICABLE: The Company, being Cyprus registered entity, does not have supervisory Board. However, the non-executive members of the Board of Directors fulfill this requirement.*
- II.Z.10.** In addition to its responsibilities laid down in the legislation, the supervisory board should prepare and present to the ordinary general meeting once per year the following:
- II.Z.10.1** an assessment of the company's standing including an assessment of the internal control, risk management and compliance systems and the internal audit function; such assessment should cover all significant controls, in particular financial reporting and operational controls;
.
- The principle is not applied.*
Comments of the Company : *NOT APPLICABLE: The Company, being Cyprus registered entity, does not have supervisory Board.*
- II.Z.10.2** a report on the activity of the supervisory board containing at least the following information:
.
- full names of the members of the supervisory board and its committees;
 - supervisory board members' fulfilment of the independence criteria;
 - number of meetings of the supervisory board and its committees in the reporting period;
 - self-assessment of the supervisory board;
- The principle is not applied.*
Comments of the Company : *NOT APPLICABLE: The Company, being Cyprus registered entity, does not have supervisory Board.*
- II.Z.10.3** an assessment of the company's compliance with the disclosure obligations concerning compliance with the corporate governance principles defined in the Exchange Rules and the regulations on current and periodic reports published by issuers of securities;
.
- The principle is not applied.*
Comments of the Company : *NOT APPLICABLE: The Company, being Cyprus registered entity, does not have supervisory Board.*
- II.Z.10.4** an assessment of the rationality of the company's policy referred to in recommendation I.R.2 or information about the absence of such policy.
.
- The principle is not applied.*
Comments of the Company : *NOT APPLICABLE: The Company, being Cyprus registered entity, does not have supervisory Board.*
- II.Z.11.** The supervisory board should review and issue opinions on matters to be decided in resolutions of the general meeting.
The principle is not applied.
Comments of the Company : *NOT APPLICABLE: The Company, being Cyprus registered entity, does not have supervisory Board.*

III. Internal Systems and Functions

Listed companies should maintain efficient internal control, risk management and compliance systems and an efficient internal audit function adequate to the size of the company and the type and scale of its activity.

Recommendations

- III.R.1.** The company's structure should include separate units responsible for the performance of tasks in individual systems or functions, unless the separation of such units is not justified by the size or type of the company's activity.

The principle is applied.

Detailed principles

- III.Z.1.** The company's management board is responsible for the implementation and maintenance of efficient internal control, risk management and compliance systems and internal audit function.
The principle is applied.
- III.Z.2.** Subject to principle III.Z.3, persons responsible for risk management, internal audit and compliance should

report directly to the president or other member of the management board and should be allowed to report directly to the supervisory board or the audit committee.

The principle is applied.

- III.Z.3. The independence rules defined in generally accepted international standards of the professional internal audit practice apply to the person heading the internal audit function and other persons responsible for such tasks.

The principle is applied.

- III.Z.4. The person responsible for internal audit (if the function is separated in the company) and the management board should report to the supervisory board at least once per year with their assessment of the efficiency of the systems and functions referred to in principle III.Z.1 and table a relevant report.

The principle is not applied.

Comments of the Company : NOT APPLICABLE: The Company, being Cyprus registered entity, does not have supervisory Board.

- III.Z.5. The supervisory board should monitor the efficiency of the systems and functions referred to in principle III.Z.1 among others on the basis of reports provided periodically by the persons responsible for the functions and the company's management board, and make an annual assessment of the efficiency of such systems and functions according to principle II.Z.10.1. Where the company has an audit committee, it should monitor the efficiency of the systems and functions referred to in principle III.Z.1, which however does not release the supervisory board from the annual assessment of the efficiency of such systems and functions.

The principle is not applied.

Comments of the Company : NOT APPLICABLE: The Company, being Cyprus registered entity, does not have supervisory Board.

- III.Z.6. Where the company has no separate internal audit function in its organisation, the audit committee (or the supervisory board if it performs the functions of the audit committee) should review on an annual basis whether such function needs to be separated.

The principle is applied.

IV. General Meeting, Shareholder Relation

The management board and the supervisory board of a listed company should encourage the engagement of shareholders in matters of the company, in particular through active participation in the general meeting.

The general meeting should proceed by respecting the rights of shareholders and ensuring that passed resolutions do not infringe on reasonable interests of different groups of shareholders.

Shareholders who participate in a general meeting should exercise their rights in accordance with the rules of good conduct.

Recommendations

- IV.R.1. Companies should strive to hold an ordinary general meeting as soon as possible after the publication of an annual report and set the date in keeping with the applicable legislation.

The principle is applied.

- IV.R.2. If justified by the structure of shareholders or expectations of shareholders notified to the company, and if the company is in a position to provide the technical infrastructure necessary for a general meeting to proceed efficiently using electronic communication means, the company should enable its shareholders to participate in a general meeting using such means, in particular through:

- 1) real-life broadcast of the general meeting;
- 2) real-time bilateral communication where shareholders may take the floor during a general meeting from a location other than the general meeting;
- 3) exercise of the right to vote during a general meeting either in person or ⁽¹⁾ through a plenipotentiary.

The principle is applied.

Comments of the Company : The Company will invest in real time broadcasting and electronic bilateral communication and implement it whether number of registered shareholders from outside Cyprus attending the General Meeting will exceed 10.

- IV.R.3. Where securities issued by a company are traded in different countries (or in different markets) and in different legal systems, the company should strive to ensure that corporate events related to the acquisition of rights by shareholders take place on the same dates in all the countries where such securities are traded.

The principle not applicable.

Comments of the Company : The Company is listed only in Warsaw Stock Exchange.

Detailed principles

- IV.Z.1.** Companies should set the place and date of a general meeting so as to enable the participation of the highest possible number of shareholders.
The principle is applied.
- IV.Z.2.** If justified by the structure of shareholders, companies should ensure publicly available real-time broadcasts of general meetings.
The principle is applied.
- IV.Z.3.** Presence of representatives of the media should be allowed at general meetings.
The principle is applied.
- IV.Z.4.** If the management board becomes aware a general meeting being convened pursuant to Article 399 § 2 – 4 of the Commercial Companies Code, the management board should immediately take steps which it is required to take in order to organise and conduct the general meeting. The foregoing applies also where a general meeting is convened under authority granted by the registration court according to Article 400 § 3 of the Commercial Companies Code.
The principle is not applied.
Comments of the Company : NOT APPLICABLE: The Company, being Cyprus registered entity, does not operate under Polish Companies Law.
- IV.Z.5.** The rules of general meetings and the method of conducting the meeting and adopting resolutions must not restrict the participation of shareholders in general meetings and the exercising of their rights. Amendments of the rules of the general meeting should take effect at the earliest as of the next general meeting.
The principle is applied.
- IV.Z.6.** Companies should strive to ensure that the cancellation of a general meeting, change of its date or break in its proceedings do not prevent or limit the exercising of the shareholders' rights to participate in the general meeting.
The principle is applied.
- IV.Z.7.** A break in the proceedings of the general meeting may only take place in special cases, defined at each time in the justification of the resolution announcing the break, drafted on the basis of reasons provided by the shareholder requesting the break.
The principle is applied.
- IV.Z.8.** A resolution of the general meeting announcing a break should clearly set the date and time when the proceedings recommence, and such date and time must not be a barrier for most shareholders, including minority shareholders, to participate in the continuation of the proceedings.
The principle is applied.
Companies should strive to ensure that draft resolutions of the general meeting contain a justification, if it helps shareholders to pass a resolution with adequate understanding. If a matter is put on the agenda of the general meeting at the request of a shareholder or shareholders, the management board or the chair of the general meeting should request presentation of the justification of the proposed resolution. In important matters and matters which may give rise to any doubt of shareholders, the company should provide a justification, unless it otherwise provides the shareholders with information necessary to pass a resolution with adequate understanding.
The principle is applied.
- IV.Z.9.** Any exercise of the rights of shareholders or the way in which they exercise their rights must not hinder the proper functioning of the governing bodies of the company.
The principle is applied.
- IV.Z.10.** Members of the management board and the supervisory board should participate in a general meeting as necessary to answer questions asked at the general meeting.
The principle is applied.
Comments of the Company : The Company, being Cyprus registered entity, does not have supervisory Board. However, the non-executive members of the Board of Directors fulfill this requirement.
- IV.Z.11.** The management board should present to participants of an ordinary general meeting the financial results of the company and other relevant information contained in the financial statements to be approved by the general meeting.
The principle is applied.
- IV.Z.12.** If a shareholder request information about the company, the management board of the company should provide an answer to the shareholder's request within 30 days or inform the shareholder of its refusal to provide such information where the management board has made such decision pursuant to Article 428 § 2 or § 3 of the Commercial Companies Code
The principle is applied.
Comments of the Company : The Company does not operate under Polish Companies Law.
- IV.Z.13.** Resolutions of the general meeting should allow for a sufficient period of time between decisions causing specific corporate events and the date of determination of the rights of shareholders pursuant to such events.
The principle is applied.
- IV.Z.14.** A resolution of the general meeting concerning an issue of shares with subscription rights should specify the issue price or the mechanism of setting the price or authorise the competent governing body to set the price prior to the subscription right record date within the timeframe necessary for investors to make decisions.
The principle is applied.

IV.Z.15. The dividend record date and the dividend payment date should be set so as to ensure that the period between them is not longer than 15 business days. A longer period between these dates requires a justification.

The principle is applied.

IV.Z.16. A resolution of the general meeting concerning a conditional dividend payment may only contain such conditions whose potential fulfilment takes place before the dividend record date.

The principle is applied.

IV.Z.17. A resolution of the general meeting to split the nominal value of shares should not set the new nominal value of the shares below PLN 0.50, which could result in a very low unit market value of the shares, and which could consequently pose a threat to the correct and reliable valuation of the company listed on the Exchange.

The principle is applied.

Comments of the Company : *The Company reporting currency and Issuing currency is USD.*

V. Conflict of Interest, Related Party Transactions

For the purpose of this Section, 'related party' is defined under the International Accounting Standards approved in Regulation No (EU) 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 July 2002 on the application of international accounting standards.

Companies should have in place transparent procedures for preventing conflicts of interest and related party transactions where a conflict of interest may occur. The procedures should provide for ways to identify, disclose and manage such cases.

Recommendations

V.R.1. Members of the management board and the supervisory board should refrain from professional or other activities which might cause a conflict of interest or adversely affect their reputation as members of the governing bodies of the company, and where a conflict of interest arises, immediately disclose it.

The principle is applied.

Comments of the Company : *The Company, being Cyprus registered entity, does not have supervisory Board. However, the non-executive members of the Board of Directors fulfill this requirement.*

Detailed principles

V.Z.1. No shareholder should have preference over other shareholders in transactions concluded by the company with shareholders or their related parties.

The principle is applied.

V.Z.2. Members of the management board or the supervisory board should notify the management board or the supervisory board, respectively, of any conflict of interest which has arisen or may arise, and should refrain from voting on a resolution on the issue which may give rise to such a conflict of interest in their case.

The principle is applied.

Comments of the Company : *The Company, being Cyprus registered entity, does not have supervisory Board. However, the non-executive members of the Board of Directors fulfill this requirement.*

V.Z.3. Members of the management board or the supervisory board must not accept any benefits which might affect their impartiality and objectivity in making decisions or reflect unfavourably on the assessment of the independence of their opinions or judgements.

The principle is applied.

Comments of the Company : *The Company, being Cyprus registered entity, does not have supervisory Board. However, the non-executive members of the Board of Directors fulfill this requirement.*

V.Z.4. Where a member of the management board or the supervisory board concludes that a decision of the management board or the supervisory board, respectively, is in conflict with the interest of the company, he or she may request that the minutes of the management board or the supervisory board meeting show his or her position.

The principle is applied.

Comments of the Company : *The Company, being Cyprus registered entity, does not have supervisory Board. However, the non-executive members of the Board of Directors fulfill this requirement.*

V.Z.5. Before the company concludes a significant agreement with a shareholder who holds at least 5% of the total vote in the company or with a related party, the management board should request the supervisory board's approval of the transaction. Before giving its approval, the supervisory board should evaluate the impact of the transaction on the interest of the company. The foregoing does not apply to typical transactions and transactions at arm's-length made as part of the company's operations between the company and members of its group. If the decision concerning the company's significant agreement with a related party is made by the general meeting, the company should give all shareholders access to information necessary to assess the impact of the transaction on the interest of the company before the decision is made.

The principle is applied.

Comments of the Company : *The Company, being Cyprus registered entity, does not have supervisory Board. However, the non-executive members of the Board of Directors fulfill this requirement.*

- V.Z.6.** In its internal regulations, the company should define the criteria and circumstances under which a conflict of interest may arise in the company, as well as the rules of conduct where a conflict of interest has arisen or may arise. The company's internal regulations should among others provide for ways to prevent, identify and resolve conflicts of interest, as well as rules of excluding members of the management board or the supervisory board from participation in reviewing matters subject to a conflict of interest which has arisen or may arise.

The principle is applied.

Comments of the Company : *The Company, being Cyprus registered entity, does not have supervisory Board. However, the non-executive members of the Board of Directors fulfill this requirement.*

VI. Remuneration

A company should have a remuneration policy applicable at least to members of the company's governing bodies and key managers. The remuneration policy should in particular determine the form, structure, and method of determining the remuneration of members of the company's governing bodies and key managers.

Recommendations

- VI.R.1.** The remuneration of members of the company's governing bodies and key managers should follow the approved remuneration policy.

The principle is applied.

- VI.R.2.** The remuneration policy should be closely tied to the company's strategy, its short- and long-term goals, long-term interests and results, taking into account solutions necessary to avoid discrimination on whatever grounds.

The principle is applied.

- VI.R.3.** If the supervisory board has a remuneration committee, principle II.Z.7 applies to its operations.

The principle is applied.

Comments of the Company : *The Company, being Cyprus registered entity, does not have supervisory Board. However, the remuneration committee works by the Board of Directors.*

- VI.R.4.** The remuneration levels of members of the management board and the supervisory board and key managers should be sufficient to attract, retain and motivate persons with skills necessary for proper management and supervision of the company. Remuneration should be adequate to the scope of tasks delegated to individuals, taking into account additional functions, for instance on supervisory board committees.

The principle is applied.

Comments of the Company : *The Company, being Cyprus registered entity, does not have supervisory Board. However, the non-executive members of the Board of Directors fulfill this requirement.*

Detailed principles

- VI.Z.1.** Incentive schemes should be constructed in a way necessary among others to tie the level of remuneration of members of the company's management board and key managers to the actual long-term financial standing of the company and long-term shareholder value creation as well as the company's stability.

The principle is applied.

- VI.Z.2.** To tie the remuneration of members of the management board and key managers to the company's long-term business and financial goals, the period between the allocation of options or other instruments linked to the company's shares under the incentive scheme and their exercisability should be no less than two years.

The principle is applied.

- VI.Z.3.** The remuneration of members of the supervisory board should not be linked to options or other derivatives or any other variable components, and neither should it be linked to the company's results.

The principle is not applied.

Comments of the Company : *NOT APPLICABLE: The Company, being Cyprus registered entity, does not have supervisory Board.*

- VI.Z.4.** In this activity report, the company should report on the remuneration policy including at least the following:

- 1) general information about the company's remuneration system;
- 2) information about the conditions and amounts of remuneration of each management board member broken down by fixed and variable remuneration components, including the key parameters of setting the variable remuneration components and the terms of payment of severance allowances and other amounts due on termination of employment, contract or other similar legal relationship, separately for the company and each member of its group;
- 3) information about non-financial remuneration components due to each management board member and key manager;
- 4) significant amendments of the remuneration policy in the last financial year or information about their absence;
- 5) assessment of the implementation of the remuneration policy in terms of achievement of its goals, in particular long-term shareholder value creation and the company's stability.

The principle is applied.

III. Characteristic of applied internal control system and management of the risk regarding preparation of interim reports and financial statements

These characteristics can be clearly read in the audited financial statements in the third part of this report.

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for its internal control system and its effectiveness in course of the process applied in the preparation of our financial statements and interim reports which are to be prepared and published in accordance with the provisions of the Decree of the Minister of Finance dated February 19, 2009 on current and periodic information to be published by issuers of securities.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control system applied in the process of preparing financial statements is based on the general assumption of ensuring adequacy and correctness of financial information included in the financial statements and interim reports. An effective internal control and risk management system for the process of financial reporting has been built according to the following principles:

- Defined scope of financial reporting applied by the Company.
- Defined division of duties and organization of work in the financial reporting process.
- Regular review of the Company's results using the applied financial reporting method.
- Regular independent review of published financial statements of the Company by an auditor.
- Principles of authorizing financial reports prior to their publication.
- Involving internal audit function in assessing effectiveness of the control mechanisms used.

Defined scope of financial reporting applied by the Company

The Company carries out annual reviews of its strategy, development, results and plans. Based on conclusions drawn from that review, a detailed budgeting process is performed including all functional areas of the Company, with the participation of the medium and top level management. The budget prepared for the following year is adopted and approved by the Board of Directors.

During the course of the year, the Board of Directors analyzes the current financial results, product portfolio development, market position and compares them with the budget, using the management reporting system, built based on the accounting policies accepted by the Company (IFRS), and takes into consideration the format and detailed content of financial data presented in interim financial statements of the Company and the Group.

Accounting policies adopted by the Company in respect to statutory reporting are used both during this process and in the course of preparing the interim management reports. The Company applies coherent accounting principles for the recognition and disclosure of financial data in financial statements, interim financial reports and other reports made available to investors.

Defined division of duties and organization of work in the financial reporting process

The ASBIS Group Financial Department, headed by the CFO and also member of the Board of Directors, Mr. Marios Christou is responsible for preparing the financial statements, interim financial reports and interim management reports of the Company.

The financial statements of the Company are prepared by medium level managers based on the financial data from the Company's IT system and from monthly management reports, after their acceptance by the Group's CFO and taking into consideration other, supplementary operating data supplied by dedicated employees from other departments. The financial statements are verified by the head of the Financial Department prior to their issue to the independent auditor (in case of half-year and annual reports).

Interim reports of the Company are prepared by the Group reporting team within the Credit and Investor Relations Department based on the financial data from monthly management reports, after their acceptance by the Group's CFO, taking into consideration other, supplementary operating data supplied by dedicated employees from other departments. The prepared interim reports are verified by the Board of Directors prior to their issue to the independent auditor (in case of half-year and annual reports).

Regular review of the Company's results using the applied financial reporting method

Financial data on which financial statements and interim reports are based, are derived from the monthly financial and operational reports system used by the Company and from its dedicated IT system. After

general ledger closing each calendar month, the executive Directors jointly analyze financial results of the Company comparing these with the assumptions and divided by each business segment. Identified mistakes are immediately adjusted in the Company's ledgers and the Group's reporting system, according to the adopted accounting policy. The process of preparing financial statements and interim reports begins once the preliminary results of the reporting period are accepted by the Group's CFO and double-checked and verified after the final results are accepted by the Group's CFO.

Regular independent review of published financial statements of the Company by an auditor

Half-year and annual financial statements and financial reports before their publishing, as well as financial data on which such reports are based, are reviewed (half-year) and audited (annual) by the Company's external auditor. Adequacy of financial data and the scope of the necessary disclosures particularly scrutinised. Results of half-year reviews or full year audits are presented by the auditor to the Company's Board of Directors and its Audit Committee.

Principles of authorizing financial reports prior to their publication

Financial statements and interim reports are submitted to the Board of Directors' members prior and after the review or audit are complete.

The Audit Committee holds a meeting prior to acceptance of interim financial statements for publication by the Board of Directors, during which the Company's CFO presents key aspects of the quarterly/semiannual/annual financial statements – underlining changes to accounting policies, if any, important estimates and accounting judgments, major disclosures and business transactions.

The Audit Committee reviews interim financial statements taking into consideration information presented by the CFO and the independent auditor, and thereafter recommends to the Board of Directors approval of such documents.

IV. Information about shareholders with a significant stake in the Company's share capital (directly or indirectly)

This has been presented in Item 5, page 50 of this annual report.

V. Information about shareholders with preference shares

There are no shareholders with preference shares.

VI. Information about any limitations of shareholders rights

Voting rights

Each share confers the right to cast one vote.

Each shareholder is entitled to attend the meeting, to address the meeting, and, if voting rights accrue to him or her, to exercise such voting rights. Shareholders may attend meetings in person or be represented by a proxy authorized in writing.

For a shareholder to be recognized as being entitled to attend and vote at a general meeting he or she must present to the meeting proper evidence of his or her shareholding as of the Record Date to the satisfaction of the chairman of the meeting. A depository certificate issued by an entity maintaining the securities account of a shareholder will be deemed sufficient evidence of a shareholding. Therefore, in order to be able to participate and vote at the general meeting, the Company's shareholders holding their shares in dematerialized form through securities accounts with participants of the NDS shall present depository certificates issued in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Act on Trading, accompanied by a sworn English translation.

Pursuant to the Articles of Association, no objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is given or tendered and every vote not

disallowed at such meeting shall be valid for all purposes. Any such objection made in due time shall be referred to the Chairman of the meeting whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

The Company will publish in a daily paper distributed nationwide a notice to the shareholders on the date of the decision to hold a general meeting. The notice will state a date (the "Record Date") which will be used to ascertain which shareholders are entitled to participate in the General Meeting as well as detailed conditions of participation in the general meeting. With respect to the shareholders holding their shares in dematerialized form through securities accounts with participants of the NDS, additionally the Company shall send such written notice to the NDS, which will then pass it on to the NDS participants and publish such information in a current report form.

Subject to any rights or restrictions attaching to any class of shares, voting at meetings shall be conducted in person or by proxy or attorney and, where the shareholder is a corporate body, by representative.

All shares have equal rights.

No shareholder shall be entitled to vote at any general meeting unless all calls or other sums presently payable by him in respect of shares in the Company have been paid.

No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum of shareholders is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business. Save as otherwise provided in the Articles of Association, a quorum shall be three shareholders present, in person or through telephone or other telecommunication connection or by proxy, and entitled to vote upon the business to be transacted. The provisions governing the quorum are set forth in Articles 62-66 of the Articles of Association.

At any general meeting, any resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands, or in the case of participation by a telephone or other telecommunication connection by an oral declaration, unless (before or upon the declaration of the result of the show of hands or oral declaration) a poll is demanded:

- (a) by the chairman of the general meeting (the "Chairman"); or
- (b) by at least three shareholders present in person or by proxy; or
- (c) by a shareholder or shareholders present in person or through a telephone or other telecommunication connection or by proxy and representing not less than 10% of the total voting rights of all the shareholders having the right to vote at the meeting; or
- (d) by a shareholder or shareholders present in person or through a telephone or other telecommunication connection, holding shares in the Company conferring a right to vote at the meeting, being shares on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not less than 10% of the total sum paid on all the shares conferring that right.

It is impossible to hold a poll through a telephone or other telecommunication connections.

Unless a poll be so demanded, a declaration by the Chairman that a resolution has on a show of hands or by a declaration been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, shall be final (and an entry to that effect in the book containing the minutes of the proceedings of the Company shall be conclusive evidence of the fact, without proof of the proportion of the votes recorded in favor of or against such resolution).

In accordance with Cypriot law, the instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointer or of his attorney duly authorized in writing, or, if the appointer is a corporation, either under seal or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorized. A proxy need not be a shareholder of the Company.

In accordance with Cypriot law, the instrument appointing a proxy must contain the agenda of the general meeting.

The instrument appointing a proxy shall be deemed to confer authority to demand or join in demanding a poll.

The instrument appointing a proxy, which should contain such language as is set out in Article 82 of the Articles of Association set forth in Annex A, and the power of attorney or other authority, if any, under which it is signed, or a notarized certified copy of that power or authority, shall be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company, or at such other place within Cyprus as is specified for that purpose in the notice convening the meeting, at any time before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote, or, in the case of a poll, at any time before the time appointed for the taking of the poll, and in default the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid. For more detailed information regarding the proxy, see Articles 81-85 of the Articles of Association.

Other Rights attaching to Shares and limitations of those rights

In addition to the voting rights, the shareholders of the Company have the following rights:

- A right to participate share in the Company's profits through a dividend distribution if such dividend is decided to be paid by the general meeting following a proposal by the Board of Directors. The dividends are subject to a lien by the Company if any amount is owed by the shareholder to the Company.
- A right to transfer his or her shares to any person by signing an instrument of transfer in a form approved by the Directors.
- A right to pledge any share as security for any loan, debt or obligation of such shareholder, without the approval of the Board of Directors.
- A right to sell or otherwise dispose of a forfeited share on such terms and in such manner as the Directors think fit. At any time before a sale or disposition such forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the Directors think fit. A share may be forfeited by resolution of the Directors if a shareholder fails to pay any amount owed to the Company after a written notice was given to that effect.
- Pursuant to Cyprus legislation, a right to receive the annual accounts of the Company together with the Directors' Report and the Auditors' Report.
- A right to share in any surplus in the event of liquidation of the Company in proportion to shareholding.
- For existing shareholders, pre-emption rights when new shares are issued in the same class. The new shares have to be offered first to the existing shareholders in proportion to their current shareholding.

Under Cypriot law, the Company has to notify all shareholders in writing of its intention to issue new shares and the price of the shares to be issued. Each individual notice should include the number of shares each shareholder is entitled to buy, a period during which a shareholder may exercise its pre-emptive rights and purchase the offered shares, and the price per share. In general, under Cypriot law, a shareholder may exercise its right by sending to the Company the signed form together with payment for shares up to the maximum amount allowed to be purchased. If the shareholder does not exercise his or her pre-emptive rights within the period specified, the shares may be sold to third party buyers.

With respect to the shareholders holding their shares in dematerialized form through securities accounts with participants of NDS, such notice will be sent to NDS. Furthermore, the Company shall comply with disclosure obligations according to Polish law.

Notwithstanding the above, any issuance of shares after the Company's listing on the WSE will, in accordance with the stipulations of the Polish Act on Public Offering, require an offering prospectus to be prepared and approved by the Polish Commission, unless expressly exempted by the Polish Act on Public Offering. The prospectus will contain terms and conditions upon which shareholders will be able to exercise their pre-emptive rights.

Pre-emption rights may be waived by an ordinary resolution of the general meeting following a proposal by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors cannot waive pre-emption rights without the approval of the general meeting.

No special rights attach to any specific shares and there are no different classes of shares.

The Company cannot redeem ordinary shares. The Company may by ordinary resolution convert any paid up shares into stock, and reconvert any stock into paid up shares of any denomination. The Company may by ordinary resolution: (a) consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares or (b) subdivide its existing shares, or any of them, into shares of smaller amount than is fixed by the Memorandum of Association subject to Cypriot law under which in the case of non-fully paid up shares if there is a subdivision, that subdivision must be in a way that the new shares have the same percentage of paid and non-paid proportion per share as the old shares.

VII. Transfer of shares and limitation of transfer of shares

In accordance with the Articles of Association, any shareholder may transfer all or any of his shares by an instrument in writing in any usual or common form, or any other form, including electronic form, which the Directors may approve.

The Company shall be entitled to retain any instrument of transfer which is registered, but any instrument of transfer which the Board of Directors refuses to register shall be returned to the person lodging it when notice of the refusal is given.

The Board of Directors may refuse to register the transfer of a share which is not fully paid or on which the Company has a lien and unless the instrument of transfer:

- (a) is lodged, duly stamped, at the office or at such other place as the Board of Directors may appoint, accompanied by the certificate for the shares to which it relates and such other evidence as the Board of Directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer;
- (b) is in respect of only one class of shares; and
- (c) is in favor of not more than four transferees.

The Board of Directors must refuse to register any transfer of shares when required by the Cypriot Companies Law for example in the case of certificated shares when the transfer is not supported by an approved instrument of transfer or if a court order is issued by a court of competent authority. If the Board of Directors decline to register a transfer, the Company must within 2 months after the date of lodgment of such transfer give to the lodging party written notice of the refusal and the reasons for it. However, in the case of dematerialized shares listed on the WSE, the Board of Directors may not decline to register a transfer of such shares, since the procedure for making such transfer does not require notification to or acceptance of the Board of Directors. This means that the Board of Directors has no influence on the registration and is not in the position to refuse to register a transfer of WSE listed shares.

The Articles of Association shall not preclude any share from being issued, held, registered, converted, transferred or otherwise dealt with in uncertificated form via a specialized system for such purpose.

In relation to any share which is in uncertificated form, these rules shall have effect subject to the following provisions:

- a) the Company shall not be obliged to issue a certificate evidencing title to shares, and all references to a certificate in respect of any shares held in uncertificated form shall be deemed inapplicable to such shares or securities which are in uncertificated form; and
- b) the registration of title in a securities account to and transfer of any shares in uncertificated form shall be sufficient for our purposes and shall not require a written instrument of transfer.

Description of Lock up

As a result of listing of our shares on the Warsaw Stock Exchange there was a lock up period signed for all shareholders owning more than 1% of the total share capital. The lock up period ended on 30 October 2008.

VIII. Information on rules of calling and removing of Directors and information about Directors powers (including decision of shares issue)

Pursuant to article 89 the Company may, by ordinary resolution appoint any Director up to the maximum permitted by the Articles or the decision of the Company. At the moment there is no maximum number of Directors imposed.

In addition, pursuant to article 90 the Board of Directors has a right to appoint any Director up to the maximum permitted by the Articles or the decision of the Company.

In the event of appointment by the Board the Director shall retire at the next Annual General Meeting but he will be eligible for re-election.

In addition at every Annual General Meeting 1/3 of the Directors (who are the longest serving) shall retire but are eligible for re-election.

The Company may by ordinary resolution remove any Director from his office.

Alternate

Every Director has the right to nominate any other person to be his alternate and such alternate Director shall have all the rights of a director when his appointer is not present.

Powers

Pursuant to the article 104 the management of the business and the conduct of the affairs of the Company are vested in the Directors.

Pursuant to article 103 the Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money, and to charge or mortgage its undertaking, property and uncalled capital, or any part thereof, and to issue debentures, debenture stock and other securities whether outright or as security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party.

It is possible for the Board of Directors to delegate any of its powers to any sub-committee or any third party.

Shares

Pursuant to regulation 4.1 Any original shares for the time being unissued and not allotted and any new shares from time to time to be created shall be at the disposal of the Board of Directors which has the right, at its absolute discretion, to issue or generally dispose of the same to such persons, at such times and under such terms, conditions and restrictions which it deems to be most beneficial to the Company.

However regulation 4.2 adopt re-iterates the Cyprus law provision which stipulates that all new shares in the Company issued in consideration of cash must be offered in the first instance to the Members on a date certain as determined by the Directors and in proportion to their participation in the share capital of the Company. Each member will have no less than 14 days following its receipt of the notice of the offer, which notice will identify the proposed terms and conditions of the offer, to notify the Company of its desire to exercise its pre-emption right on the same terms and conditions proposed in the notice. The Company may by ordinary resolution of a general meeting, before the issue of such new shares, disapply the Members' pre-emption rights as to the issue of such new shares.

IX. Information on the rules of changing the Company's statute

Pursuant to section 12 of the Cyprus Companies Law Cap.113 the Company may change its articles by a special resolution. Special resolution requires at least $\frac{3}{4}$ majority of the votes cast.

Articles of the Company are available on the Company website, at <http://investor.asbis.com> and <http://inwestor.asbis.pl>

X. Description of the procedures of the General Meeting and its main powers and the rights of the shareholders and procedures of their execution

The rules of conducting Shareholders meetings are found in the articles of association of the company.

Pursuant to article 59 an annual general meeting and a meeting called for the passing of a special resolution shall be called by twenty one days' notice in writing at the least, and all other meetings shall be called by fourteen days' notice in writing at the least.

No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum of Members is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business. Three Members present in person or through telephone or other telecommunication connection or by proxy and entitled to vote upon the business to be transacted shall be a quorum.

The voting procedure is stipulated in article 67 and it is as follows

At any general meeting, any resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands or in the case of participation by a telephone or other telecommunication connection, by an oral declaration, unless a poll is (before or on the declarations of the result of the show of hands or by oral declaration) demanded:

- (a) by the Chairman; or
- (b) by at least three Members present in person or by proxy; or
- (c) by a Member or Members present in person or through a telephone or other telecommunication connection or by proxy and representing not less than 10% of the total voting rights of all the Members having the right to vote at the meeting; or
- (d) by a Member or Members present in person or through a telephone or other telecommunication connection, holding shares in the Company conferring a right to vote at the meeting being shares on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not

less than 10% of the total sum paid on all the shares conferring that right.

Unless a poll be so demanded, a declaration by the Chairman that a resolution has on a show of hands or by a declaration been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost and an entry to that effect in the book containing the minutes of the proceedings of the Company shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favor of or against such resolution

At a poll every share has one vote.

At the annual general meeting the following issues are decided: declaring a dividend, the consideration of the financial statements and the reports of the Directors and auditors, the election of Directors in the place of those retiring and the appointment of, and the fixing of the remuneration of the auditors.

Any other issue can be decided upon at an extraordinary general meeting.

The General Meeting of shareholders has the power to decide on any matter put forward for decision and it has the power to refrain the Directors from taking actions that the General Meeting disagrees with.

A general meeting may be convened on the request of the Board of Directors or at the request of shareholders holding at least 10% of the issued share capital of the company.

XI. Members of the Board of Directors and its committees and description of its operations during the year ended December 31st, 2016

The following table sets out our current Directors:

Name	Year of Birth	Position	Appointed to the Board	Expiry of term	Nationality
Siarhei Kostevitch	1964	Chairman, Chief Executive Officer	30 August 1999	23 June 2019	Belarussian/Cypriot
Marios Christou	1968	Chief Financial Officer	28 December 2001	23 June 2018	Cypriot
Constantinos Tziamalis	1975	Director of Risk & Investor Relations	23 April 2007	5 June 2017	Cypriot
Yuri Ulasovich	1962	Director, COO	29 September 2015	23 June 2018	Belarussian/Cypriot
Demos Demou	1969	Non Executive Director	7 August 2015	23 June 2017	Cypriot
Chris Pavlou	1945	Non Executive Director	18 June 2012	23 June 2019	Cypriot

During the year ended December 31st, 2016 there were no changes in the Board of Directors members, except the fact that Mr. Siarhei Kostevitch, Mr. Marios Christou, Mr. Yuri Ulasovich, Mr. Demos Demou and Mr. Chris Pavlou were reelected to the Board of Directors by the Company's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.

During the year ended December 31st, 2016, the Board of Directors had conducted a total number of five formal meetings. Main purpose and issues discussed during those meetings were:

- Discussion and approval of interim reports and financial statements (including 2015 annual report, 2016 six months report, 2016 Q1 and Q3 reports)
- Discussion on the current market situation, especially in Russia and Ukraine and the Company's action plan to overcome the market difficulties and the Group's perspectives
- Discussion on restructuring actions

- Discussion on the expenses structure and its amendments
- Approval of budget for the year
- Discussion on latest developments of the Company and perspectives
- Discussion and decision on dividend payment
- Application of corporate governance rules
- Review of the Board role and effectiveness

Additionally to formal meetings, Directors were in constant contact regarding the Company business.

During the year ended December 31st, 2016, the Audit Committee - comprising Demos Demou and Chris Pavlou (both non-executive Directors) and Marios Christou (as attending member) and chaired by Demos Demou - have conducted a total number of two meetings. Issues discussed on the Audit Committee meetings were then presented to the Board of Directors.

There were no specific reasons to call a formal meeting of the remuneration committee - comprising Chris Pavlou and Demos Demou (both non-executive Directors) and Siarhei Kostevitch (as attending member) and chaired by Chris Pavlou – therefore any issues were discussed directly during the Board of Directors meetings.

PART II

ITEM 8. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

We enter into agreements with our principal auditors, KPMG Limited, as well as other auditors of group companies, to review interim (period ending 30 June) and audit annual financial statements (fiscal year ending 31 December).

The last agreement has been signed on 14th September, 2015.

The following table presents a summary of accountant fees and services for the twelve months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015:

(U.S. \$)	2016	2015
Auditors fees regarding annual report ⁽¹⁾	320	343
Auditors fees regarding other approval services	0	0
Auditors fees for tax advisory	0	0
Auditors fees for other services	0	0
Total fees	320	343

⁽¹⁾ Positions in the table include fees and expenses for certain services (i.e. in relation to reviews and audits of financial statements) for the periods covered by the fiscal year, notwithstanding when the fees and expenses were billed.

PART III

ITEM 9. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements of ASBISc Enterprises Plc presented as a part of this annual report are included on pages 1 through 60 as follows:

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MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATIONS

In accordance with the requirements of the Decree of the Minister of Finance of February 19th, 2009 on current and periodic information to be published by issuers of securities and on rules of recognition of information required by law of a non-member country as equivalent, the Board of Directors of ASBISc Enterprises Plc hereby represents that:

- to its best knowledge, the annual consolidated financial statements and the comparative data have been prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting policies and that they give a true, fair and clear reflection of the Group's financial position and its results of operations, and that the annual Directors' Report gives a true view of the Group's development, achievements and position, including a description of the basic risks and threats;

- the registered audit company which audited the annual consolidated financial statements was appointed in accordance with the legal regulations and the said company and the registered auditors who performed the audit fulfilled the conditions for issuing an unbiased and independent opinion on the audited annual consolidated financial statements, in accordance with the principles of compulsory law regulations and professional standards.

Limassol, March 29th, 2017

.....
Siarhei Kostevitch
Chairman, Chief Executive Officer
Member of the Board of Directors

.....
Marios Christou
Chief Financial Officer
Member of the Board of Directors

.....
Constantinos Tziamalis
Director of Credit and Investor Relations
Member of the Board of Directors

.....
Yuri Ulasovich
Director
Member of the Board of Directors

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

REPORT AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

REPORT AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

Board of Directors	Siarhei Kostevitch (Cypriot) Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
	Marios Christou (Cypriot)
	Constantinos Tziamalis (Cypriot)
	Yuri Ulasovich (Cypriot)
	Christakis Pavlou (Cypriot) Non-Executive Director
	Demos Demou (Cypriot) Non-Executive Director
Secretary	Alfo Secretarial Limited Limassol, Cyprus
Registered office	Kolonakiou 43, Diamond Court Ayios Athanasios, 4103, Limassol, Cyprus
Independent auditors	KPMG Limited Limassol, Cyprus
Legal adviser	Costas Tsirides & Co. Law Office Limassol, Cyprus
Bankers	Sberbank Alfa Bank Absolut Bank Tesco Bank Tatra banka, a.s. Bank of Cyprus Public Company Ltd The Cyprus Development Bank Public Company Ltd Barclay's Bank Plc ING Bank Ceskoslovenska obchodni banka, a. s. (CSOB bank) Alpha Bank Erste Group Unicredit Group National Bank of Fujairah Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch FIMBANK PLC

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

DECLARATION BY THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE COMPANY OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DRAFTING OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (In accordance with the provisions of Law 190(I)/2007 on Transparency Requirements)

In accordance with Article 9 sections (3c) and (7) of the Transparency Requirements (Traded Securities in a Regulated Market) Law 190 (1) / 2007 (the "Law") we, the members of the Board of Directors and the Financial Controller responsible for the drafting of the consolidated financial statements of Asbisc Enterprises Plc (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") and the Company's separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016, confirm to the best of our knowledge that:

- a) the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the Company's separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 which are presented on pages 11 to 64:
 - (i) have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the European Union and Article 9(4) of the Law, and
 - (ii) give a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities, the financial position and the profit or loss of the Group and the Company, and

- b) the Management report provides a fair review of the developments and the performance of the business and the financial position of the Group and the Company, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that they face.

Members of the Board of Directors:

Siarhei Kostevitch (Cypriot)
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Marios Christou (Cypriot)
Executive Director

Constantinos Tziamalis (Cypriot)
Executive Director

Yuri Ulasovich (Cypriot)
Executive Director

Demos Demou (Cypriot)
Non-Executive Director

Christakis Pavlou (Cypriot)
Non-Executive Director

Financial Controller responsible for the drafting of the financial statements

Loizos Papavassiliou (Cypriot)
Financial Controller

Limassol, 29 March 2017

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The Directors present their annual report on the affairs of Asbisc Enterprises Plc (the "Company" or the "parent Company") and its subsidiaries (together with the Company, the "Group") together with the Group's and the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Group and the Company continues to be the worldwide trading and distribution of computer hardware and software.

Group financial statements

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and those of its subsidiary companies. The names and more details about the subsidiaries are shown in note 9 to the financial statements.

Review of the development, financial performance and current position of the Group and the Company and the description of its major risks and uncertainties

The Group's and the Company's development to date, financial results and position are presented in the financial statements on pages 11 to 64.

The key performance and financial position figures are as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2016 US\$	2015 US\$	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Revenue	1,137,708,534	1,181,613,369	750,885,962	658,507,859
Gross profit	65,413,875	46,649,014	14,050,180	152,505
Profit/(loss) before tax	6,013,817	(17,061,673)	4,215,798	(10,833,368)
Taxation	(1,378,202)	(90,747)	(486,007)	716,875
Profit/(loss) for the year	<u>4,635,615</u>	<u>(17,152,420)</u>	<u>3,729,791</u>	<u>(10,116,493)</u>
EPS	<u>8.32</u>	<u>(30.92)</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>
Total equity	<u>85,894,869</u>	<u>81,479,635</u>	<u>53,535,345</u>	<u>49,805,554</u>
Average number of employees during the year	<u>1,152</u>	<u>1,290</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>130</u>

Despite the fact that Group's revenues in 2016 were slightly lower than those of the previous year, gross profit margin and all other lines of our income statement, were improved. Also, the Group changed its strategy in various countries and decided to drop trading activities that were high in volume but low in gross profit margin. The crisis in Ukraine and Russia is not over yet, however we have adapted to market needs, won some market share from weaker competitors and achieved a significant sales growth especially in Ukraine.

The Group and the Company face the following major risks and uncertainties:

- competitive pressures in the market places it operates that may significantly affect gross and net margins;
- national and international economic and geopolitical factors;
- technological changes and other market trends;
- financial and other risks as described in notes 31 and 32.

The Company has systems and procedures in place to maintain its expertise and keep it aware of changes in its market places to help mitigate market risks. It also has rigorous controls to help mitigate financial and other risks. These are described in note 32 to the financial statements.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

There are no significant events after the reporting date that require disclosure in or adjustment to the financial statements.

Existence of branches

The Group also operates through a warehouse in the Czech Republic.

Expected future developments of the Group and the Company

The Directors do not expect any significant changes in the activities of the Group and the Company for the foreseeable future.

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

MANAGEMENT REPORT (continued)

Employees

During 2016 we employed an average number of 1,152 employees, of whom 113 were employed by the Company and the remainder in the rest of the Company's offices worldwide. The split of employees by area of activity as at 31 December 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

	As at 31 December	
	2016	2015
Sales and Marketing	604	671
Administration and IT	151	176
Finance	126	136
Logistics	<u>271</u>	<u>306</u>
Total	1,152	1,290

Research and Development

In 2016, the Group spent US\$ 558,336 (2015: US\$ 833,545) on Research and Development and focused on development of tablets, smartphones, GPS and product lines that are sold under Prestigio and Canyon brands in all regions of the Company's operations. The significant decrease in research and development expenditures is in line with the decrease of revenue from own brands. The Group will continue to have research and development expenditures in the future to support the design and development of own brand business in order to maintain and enhance its competitive position however there can be no assurance of the level of expenditure.

Dividends

Our dividend policy is to pay dividends at levels consistent with our growth and development plans, while maintaining a reasonable level of liquidity. The Board of Directors proposes the payment of an interim dividend of US\$ 0.03 per share for the year 2016, amounting to US\$ 1,665,000, based on improved profitability in 2016.

Share Capital

On 31 December 2016 the issued and fully paid up share capital of the Company consisted of 55,500,000 ordinary shares of US\$ 0.20 each. There were no changes in the share capital of the Company during the year and up to the date of the financial statements.

Board of Directors

The members of the Board of Directors at 31 December 2016 and at the date of this report are set out on page 1. They were all members of the Board of Directors throughout the year. There were no significant changes in the assignment of the responsibilities of the members of the Board of Directors. The remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors is disclosed in notes 5 and 27 to the financial statements.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association Mr. Constantinos Tzamalīs and Mr. Demos Demou who are subject to retirement by rotation, retire at the next annual general meeting of the Company and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Corporate Governance

The Directors of the Company recognize the importance of the corporate governance policies, practices and procedures. Being listed on the Warsaw Stock Exchange in Poland, the Company follows the provisions of Corporate Governance of the Warsaw Stock Exchange Code of Best Practices, to the extent practicable and appropriate for a public Company of the size of the Company. Those rules, information on their application and any deviation can be found on the Company's internet site for investors at <http://investor.asbis.com> and <http://inwestor.asbis.pl>.

The Board of the Company has two committees:

- the Audit Committee and
- the Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee consists of the two non-executive Directors together with the Chairman. The Audit Committee consists of the two non-executive Directors. More information on the composition and functions of the committees is given in the corporate governance statement.

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

MANAGEMENT REPORT (continued)

Main shareholders

The following table presents shareholders possessing directly or indirectly more than 5% of the Company's shares and shares held by the Company under the share buyback program as at 31 December 2016:

Name	Number of votes/shares	Votes/share capital %
Siarhei Kostevitch and KS Holdings Ltd	20,443,127	36.83
Quercus Towarzystwo Funduszy Inwestycyjnych S.A. Quercus Parasolowy SFIO and Quercus Absolutnego Zwrotu FIZ)*	3,274,931	5.90
Noble Funds TFI S.A. managing Noble Funds Fundusz Inwestycyjny Otwarty, Noble Funds Specjalistyczny Fundusz Inwestyjny Otwarty and Noble Fund Opportunity Fundusz Inwestycyjny Zamknięty	2,934,690	5.29
Noble Funds Fundusz Inwestycyjny Otwarty**	2,866,781	5.17
NN OFE	2,872,954	5.18
Asbisc Enterprises Plc (share buyback program)	16,389	0.03

* Including 2,775,045 shares corresponding to 5.00% votes at the AGM held by Quercus Parasolowy SFIO - according to notification from December 9th, 2011 amended by the notification from July 14th, 2015.

** Following notification from October 6th, 2016

Following the annual general meeting of the shareholders on 23 June 2015, a share buyback program was approved. At the end of 2016 the Company held a total of 16,389 (2015: 16,389) shares purchased under the buyback program.

Auditors

The auditors of the Company, Messrs KPMG Limited, have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution authorizing the Board of Directors to fix their remuneration will be submitted at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Director

.....

Limassol, 29 March 2017

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of ASBISC Enterprises Plc (the "Company"), and its subsidiaries (together with the Company, the "Group"), which are presented on pages 11 to 64 and comprise the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group and the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2016, and the consolidated income statement and statements of other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group, and the income statement, and statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group and the separate financial statements of the Company give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Company, respectively, as at 31 December 2016, and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRS-EU) and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113 as amended from time to time (the "Companies Law, Cap. 113").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants of the *International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code)*, and the ethical requirements in Cyprus that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated and the separate financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated and the separate financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated and the separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. References below to the Group also refer to the Company.

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

<i>Valuation of inventory</i>	
Refer to Notes 2 and 12 to the consolidated and parent financial statements.	
<i>The key audit matter</i>	<i>How the matter was addressed in our audit</i>
There is an increased need to hold inventory to serve as a buffer in anticipation of customer needs. Given that the IT industry is characterized by rapid changes in technology and short product shelf lives, inventory may rapidly become obsolete. Significant judgment is required in determining the appropriate carrying amount of inventories.	Our audit procedures included understanding and evaluating the process the Group applies in the determination of the impairment provision. We checked the accuracy of the inventory aging report and we assessed the ageing of inventory, inventory levels and selling prices by reference to post year-end sales and price lists and by comparing year on year key indicators, including stock turnover and gross profit margins.
<i>Valuation of trade receivables</i>	
Refer to Notes 2 and 13 to the consolidated and parent financial statements	
<i>The key audit matter</i>	<i>How the matter was addressed in our audit</i>
The Group has significant trade receivables as at year end. Due to the market developments following the credit crisis that affected all countries the Group operates in, credit risk is an important factor that might impact results. Despite the fact that a large portion of these is credit insured, credit insurance companies are becoming more risk averse in granting credit limits to customers. Given the size of trade receivables and the risk that some of may not be recoverable, significant judgment is required to estimate the level of the allowance required to reflect the risk.	Our audit procedures included understanding and evaluating the process the Group applies in the determination of the impairment provision. We checked the accuracy of the trade receivables aging report and we discussed with the Group risk director the recoverability and the procedures followed for the collection of overdue balances. We assessed the recoverability of significant and long overdue balances by reference to subsequent receipts from customers or, where there were no subsequent receipts, to sales and payment track records. We inspected insurance documents for the insured customers, as well as correspondence with customers and legal advisors.
<i>Completeness of warranty provision</i>	
Refer to Notes 2 and 21 to the consolidated and parent financial statements	
<i>The key audit matter</i>	<i>How the matter was addressed in our audit</i>
The Group has an obligation to provide repair services over a specified future period for own brand products under warranty. The Group undertakes a number of quality control measures to mitigate the risk of warranty loss, including a more scrutinized selection of suppliers, but given the sales volumes of these products, there is increased risk of warranty losses being incurred. Significant judgment is required in determining the expected cost of warranty required to settle the Group's obligations and thus in determining the appropriate carrying amount of warranty provision.	Our audit procedures included understanding and evaluating the process the Group applies in the determination of the warranty provision. We assessed the appropriateness of the model used by the Group, tested the inputs into the model and challenged the assumptions made based on our knowledge of the Group and our experience of the industry.

Other information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the consolidated and the separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon, except as required by the Companies Law, Cap.113.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated and separate financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard. Please also refer to the "Report on other legal requirements" section where we are reporting on other legal requirements with respect to the management report and the corporate governance statement.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the consolidated and separate financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS-EU and the requirements of the Companies Law, Cap. 113, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless there is an intention to either liquidate the Group or the Company or to cease operations, or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Group's and the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's and the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group or the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a true and fair view.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Board of Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Board of Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other legal requirements

Pursuant to the additional requirements of the Auditors and Statutory Audits of Annual and Consolidated Accounts Law of 2009 L.42(I)/2009, as amended from time to time ("Law 42(I)/2009"), we report the following:

- We have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company, so far as it appears from our examination of these books.
- The consolidated and separate financial statements are in agreement with the books of account.
- In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the consolidated and separate financial statements give the information required by the Companies Law, Cap. 113, in the manner so required.
- In our opinion, the management report on pages 3 to 5, the preparation of which is the responsibility of the Board of Directors, has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Law, Cap. 113, and the information given is consistent with the consolidated and separate financial statements.
- In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the business and its environment obtained in the course of our audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the management report.
- In our opinion, the corporate governance statement includes all information referred to in subparagraphs (i), (ii), (iii) and (vi) of paragraph 2(a) of Article 151 of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113.

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

Other matter

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Section 34 of Law 42(I)/2009 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whose knowledge this report may come to.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Sylvia A. Loizides.

*Sylvia A. Loizides
Certified Public Accountant and Registered Auditor
for and behalf of*

*KPMG Limited
Certified Public Accountants and Registered Auditors*

*KPMG Center,
No.11, 16th June 1943 Street,
3022 Limassol,
Cyprus.*

Limassol, 29 March 2017

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Revenue	3	1,137,708,534	1,181,613,369
Cost of sales		<u>(1,072,294,659)</u>	<u>(1,134,964,355)</u>
Gross profit		65,413,875	46,649,014
Selling expenses		(28,837,972)	(30,630,140)
Administrative expenses		<u>(16,339,389)</u>	<u>(19,074,811)</u>
Profit/(loss) from operations		20,236,514	(3,055,937)
Financial income	6	590,209	741,974
Financial expenses	6	(14,855,174)	(14,872,136)
Other gains and losses	4	<u>42,268</u>	<u>124,426</u>
Profit/(loss) before tax	5	6,013,817	(17,061,673)
Taxation	7	<u>(1,378,202)</u>	<u>(90,747)</u>
Profit/(loss) for the year		<u>4,635,615</u>	<u>(17,152,420)</u>
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		4,617,243	(17,158,036)
Non-controlling interests		<u>18,372</u>	<u>5,616</u>
		<u>4,635,615</u>	<u>(17,152,420)</u>
		US\$ cents	US\$ cents
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted from continuing operations		<u>8.32</u>	<u>(30.92)</u>

The notes on pages 20 to 64 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Profit/(loss) for the year	<u>4,635,615</u>	<u>(17,152,420)</u>
Other comprehensive loss:		
Exchange difference on the translation of foreign operations	(410,635)	(5,006,487)
Reclassification adjustments relating to foreign operations liquidated and disposed of in the year	<u>190,254</u>	<u>-</u>
Other comprehensive loss for the year	<u>(220,381)</u>	<u>(5,006,487)</u>
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	<u><u>4,415,234</u></u>	<u><u>(22,158,907)</u></u>
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:		
Owners of the Company	4,403,134	(22,147,517)
Non-controlling interests	<u>12,100</u>	<u>(11,390)</u>
	<u><u>4,415,234</u></u>	<u><u>(22,158,907)</u></u>

The notes on pages 20 to 64 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	23,209,538	23,504,905
Intangible assets	10	2,991,585	2,752,302
Available-for-sale financial assets	11	11,794	11,794
Goodwill	31	1,255,204	1,555,972
Deferred tax assets	20	<u>1,006,592</u>	<u>1,519,787</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>28,474,713</u>	<u>29,344,760</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	12	113,857,748	96,921,653
Trade receivables	13	221,068,033	217,466,159
Other current assets	14	16,990,435	13,695,820
Derivative financial asset	25	1,079,208	1,069,705
Current taxation	7	663,773	722,723
Cash at bank and in hand	26	<u>33,351,703</u>	<u>22,383,203</u>
Total current assets		<u>387,010,900</u>	<u>352,259,263</u>
Total assets		<u>415,485,613</u>	<u>381,604,023</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	15	11,100,000	11,100,000
Share premium		23,518,243	23,518,243
Retained earnings and other components of equity		<u>51,109,265</u>	<u>46,706,131</u>
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		85,727,508	81,324,374
Non-controlling interests		<u>167,361</u>	<u>155,261</u>
Total equity		<u>85,894,869</u>	<u>81,479,635</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Long term borrowings	17	1,184,107	1,840,933
Other long term liabilities	18	313,475	366,588
Deferred tax liabilities	20	<u>149,683</u>	<u>83,771</u>
Total non-current liabilities		<u>1,647,265</u>	<u>2,291,292</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade payables		202,038,292	190,693,046
Other current liabilities	21	26,945,360	19,857,706
Short term borrowings	16	98,623,302	86,670,131
Derivative financial liability	24	1,383	124,563
Current taxation	7	<u>335,142</u>	<u>487,650</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>327,943,479</u>	<u>297,833,096</u>
Total liabilities		<u>329,590,744</u>	<u>300,124,388</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>415,485,613</u>	<u>381,604,023</u>

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors on 29 March 2017.

.....
Constantinos Tziamalis
Director

.....
Marios Christou
Director

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Attributable to equity holders of the parent

	Share capital US\$	Share premium US\$	Treasury stock US\$	Translation of foreign operations US\$	Retained earnings US\$	Total US\$	Non-controlling interests US\$	Total US\$
Balance at 1 January 2015	11,100,000	23,518,243	(14,211)	(8,137,253)	77,005,135	103,471,914	166,651	103,638,565
<i>Total comprehensive income</i>								
(Loss)/profit for the year	-	-	-	-	(17,158,036)	(17,158,036)	5,616	(17,152,420)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(4,989,481)	-	(4,989,481)	(17,006)	(5,006,487)
Share-based payments	-	-	(23)	-	-	(23)	-	(23)
Balance at 31 December 2015	11,100,000	23,518,243	(14,234)	(13,126,734)	59,847,099	81,324,374	155,261	81,479,635
<i>Total comprehensive income</i>								
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	4,617,243	4,617,243	18,372	4,635,615
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(214,109)	-	(214,109)	(6,272)	(220,381)
Balance at 31 December 2016	<u>11,100,000</u>	<u>23,518,243</u>	<u>(14,234)</u>	<u>(13,340,843)</u>	<u>64,464,342</u>	<u>85,727,508</u>	<u>167,361</u>	<u>85,894,869</u>

The retained earnings shown above at 31 December 2016 were readily distributable up to the amount of US\$ 18,931,336 which represents the retained earnings of the Company. The remaining amount in retained earnings of US\$ 45,533,006 represents the earnings retained in the subsidiary companies of the Group. Treasury stock represents remaining balance of own shares bought back during 2011 and 2012 (note 15).

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Profit/(loss) for the year before tax		6,013,817	(17,061,673)
Adjustments for:			
Exchange difference arising on consolidation		158,672	(3,565,541)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	8	1,544,442	2,042,141
Amortization of intangible assets	10	599,957	532,322
Impairment losses on intangible assets and goodwill	4	250,000	-
Loss from the sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	4	13,252	51,280
Provision for bad debts and receivables written off	13	2,932,922	3,139,912
Bad debts recovered	4	(15,125)	(4,425)
Provision for slow moving and obsolete stock	12	2,870,240	2,497,744
Interest received	6	(114,436)	(103,447)
Interest paid	6	4,428,368	6,060,762
Share based payments		-	(23)
Operating profit(loss) before working capital changes /(used in)		18,682,109	(6,410,948)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		(19,806,335)	32,903,220
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables		(6,519,671)	41,732,392
Increase in other current assets		(3,304,118)	(3,228,501)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables		11,345,246	(65,407,155)
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities		6,964,473	(11,526,900)
(Decrease) in other non-current liabilities		(53,113)	(88,475)
Increase in factoring creditors		7,451,277	2,816,924
Cash inflows/(outflows) from operations		14,759,868	(9,209,443)
Interest paid	6	(4,428,368)	(6,060,762)
Taxation paid, net	7	(897,600)	(677,112)
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from operating activities		9,433,900	(15,947,317)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of intangible assets	10	(853,655)	(1,852,201)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	8	(1,570,011)	(2,604,522)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(1,238)	202,819
Interest received	6	114,436	103,447
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from investing activities		(2,310,468)	(4,150,457)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayments of long term loans and long term obligations under finance lease		(656,826)	225,220
(Repayments)/proceeds of short term borrowings and short term obligations under finance lease		(4,219,613)	(5,253,849)
Net cash outflows from financing activities		(4,876,439)	(5,028,629)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		2,246,993	(25,126,403)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		4,289,856	29,416,259
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	26	6,536,849	4,289,856

The notes on pages 20 to 64 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

PARENT COMPANY STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Revenue	3	750,885,962	658,507,859
Cost of sales		<u>(736,835,782)</u>	<u>(658,355,354)</u>
Gross profit		14,050,180	152,505
Selling expenses		(3,917,496)	(5,025,814)
Administrative expenses		<u>(4,648,835)</u>	<u>(5,344,900)</u>
Profit/(loss) from operations		5,483,849	(10,218,209)
Financial income	6	375,862	1,703,977
Financial expenses	6	(4,644,099)	(3,006,258)
Other gains and losses	4	<u>3,000,186</u>	<u>687,122</u>
Profit/(loss) before tax	5	4,215,798	(10,833,368)
Taxation	7	<u>(486,007)</u>	<u>716,875</u>
Profit/(loss) for the year		3,729,791	(10,116,493)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		<u>3,729,791</u>	<u>(10,116,493)</u>

The notes on pages 20 to 64 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

PARENT COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	5,329,891	5,384,785
Intangible assets	10	2,712,186	2,637,223
Investment in subsidiary companies	9	11,360,448	11,312,569
Deferred tax assets	20	<u>743,502</u>	<u>1,216,053</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>20,146,027</u>	<u>20,550,630</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	12	37,927,676	29,714,921
Trade receivables	13	46,925,744	42,814,072
Other current assets	14	70,099,296	65,677,628
Derivative financial asset	25	584,801	986,836
Cash at bank and in hand	26	<u>18,693,786</u>	<u>4,017,904</u>
Total current assets		<u>174,231,303</u>	<u>143,211,361</u>
Total assets		<u>194,377,330</u>	<u>163,761,991</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	15	11,100,000	11,100,000
Share premium		23,518,243	23,518,243
Retained earnings and other components of equity		<u>18,917,102</u>	<u>15,187,311</u>
Total equity		<u>53,535,345</u>	<u>49,805,554</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Long term borrowings	17	233,975	419,266
Deferred tax liabilities	20	<u>100,363</u>	<u>100,363</u>
Total non-current liabilities		<u>334,338</u>	<u>519,629</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade payables		129,311,644	101,267,747
Other current liabilities	21	9,362,403	5,239,802
Short term borrowings	16	1,833,600	6,919,212
Current taxation	7	<u>-</u>	<u>10,047</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>140,507,647</u>	<u>113,436,808</u>
Total liabilities		<u>140,841,985</u>	<u>113,956,437</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>194,377,330</u>	<u>163,761,991</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board on 29 March 2017.

.....
Constantinos Tziamalis
Director

.....
Marios Christou
Director

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

PARENT COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Share capital US\$	Share premium US\$	Treasury stock US\$	Retained earnings US\$	Total US\$
Balance at 1 January 2015	11,100,000	23,518,243	(14,211)	25,318,038	59,922,070
<i>Total comprehensive loss</i>					
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(10,116,493)	(10,116,493)
Share-based payments	-	-	(23)	-	(23)
Balance at 31 December 2015	<u>11,100,000</u>	<u>23,518,243</u>	<u>(14,234)</u>	<u>15,201,545</u>	<u>49,805,554</u>
<i>Total comprehensive income</i>					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	3,729,791	3,729,791
Balance at 31 December 2016	<u>11,100,000</u>	<u>23,518,243</u>	<u>(14,234)</u>	<u>18,931,336</u>	<u>53,535,345</u>

The retained earnings shown above at 31 December 2016 were readily distributable up to the amount of US\$ 18,931,336 which represents the retained earnings of the Company. Treasury stock represents remaining balance of own shares bought back during 2011 and 2012 (note 15).

Companies which do not distribute 70% of their profits after tax, as defined by the relevant tax law, within two years after the end of the relevant tax year, will be deemed to have distributed as dividends 70% of these profits. Special contribution for defence at 17% is payable on such deemed dividends to the extent that the ultimate shareholders (physical persons) are Cyprus domiciled tax residents. The amount of deemed distribution is reduced by any actual dividends paid out of the profits of the relevant year at any time. This special contribution for defence is payable by the Company for the account of the shareholders.

Dividends paid to non-Cyprus tax resident shareholders are not subject to withholding tax in Cyprus. Dividends paid to Cyprus tax resident domiciled physical persons are subject to withholding tax at the above rates.

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

PARENT COMPANY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Profit/(loss) for the year before tax		4,215,798	(10,833,368)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	8	298,965	458,497
Amortization of intangible assets	10	531,246	439,910
(Profit)/loss from the sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	4	(18,084)	15,056
Profit from disposal of investment	4	-	(2,947)
Provision for bad debts and receivables written off	13	880,065	1,669,691
Bad debts recovered	4	(11,932)	-
Provision for slow moving and obsolete stock	12	2,982,950	2,400,896
Dividend income	4	(453,167)	(399,520)
Interest received	6	(84,027)	(84,035)
Interest paid	6	816,087	831,764
Share based payments		-	(23)
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes		9,157,901	(5,504,079)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		(11,195,705)	16,040,270
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables		(4,979,805)	23,755,476
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets		(4,019,636)	8,278,257
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables		28,043,897	(64,552,516)
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities		4,122,601	(6,798,811)
(Decrease)/increase in factoring creditors		(1,435,566)	286,048
Cash inflows/(outflows) from operations		19,693,687	(28,495,355)
Interest paid	6	(816,087)	(831,764)
Taxation paid, net	7	(23,502)	(11,484)
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from operating activities		18,854,098	(29,338,603)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of intangible assets	10	(606,209)	(1,806,907)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	8	(244,070)	(56,703)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		18,085	37,690
Interest received	6	84,027	84,035
Dividends received	4	453,167	399,520
Net increase in investment in subsidiary companies		(47,879)	(1,749)
Net advances for loans to related parties		-	(21,076)
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from investing activities		(342,879)	(1,365,190)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayments of long term loans		(185,291)	(260,936)
Proceeds of short term borrowings		3,197	24,779
Net cash outflows from financing activities		(182,094)	(236,157)
Net increase /(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		18,329,125	(30,939,950)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		(568,335)	30,371,615
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	26	17,760,790	(568,335)

The notes on pages 22 to 66 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1. Incorporation and principal activities

Asbisc Enterprises Plc (the "Company or "the parent Company") was incorporated in Cyprus on 9 November 1995 with limited liability. The Group's and the Company's principal activity is the trading and distribution of computer hardware and software in a number of geographical regions as disclosed in note 23. The main shareholder of the Company is K.S. Holdings Limited, a Company incorporated in Cyprus. The details of the Company's registered office are disclosed on page 1.

The Company is listed on the Warsaw Stock Exchange since the 30 October 2007.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented in these consolidated financial statements.

Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union (EU) and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap.113.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on 29 March 2017.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements which are expressed in United States Dollars, the Group's presentation and the Company's presentation and functional currency, have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Group's and the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates. The estimates and assumptions, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed on pages 34 and 35.

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards

In the current year, the Group and the Company have adopted all of the new and revised standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the IASB) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (the IFRIC) of the IASB that are relevant to its operations and effective for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2016.

The following Standards, Amendments to Standards and Interpretations, that may be relevant to the Group, had been issued but were not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2016. The Group does not plan to adopt these early:

- IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 (Amendments): Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).
- IFRS 11 'Accounting for acquisitions of interests in Joint Operations'" (Amendments) (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).
- IAS 1 (Amendments): Disclosure Initiative (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).
- IAS 27 (Amendments) "Equity method in separate financial statements" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).
- IAS 16 and IAS 38 (Amendments) "Clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortization" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).
- IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017).
- IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).
- IAS 19 (Amendments) "Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 February 2015)
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010–2012 Cycle (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 February 2015)
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012–2014 Cycle (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016)

Other than resulting increased disclosure, the impact of the above on the financial statements has not yet been fully assessed by the Board of Directors, therefore it is not currently known or reasonably estimable.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities (including special purpose entities) controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries). Control is achieved when the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Income and expenses of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the effective date of acquisition and up to the effective date of disposal as appropriate. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interest even if this results in the non-controlling interest having a deficit balance.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with those used by the Group.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Business combinations

Acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration of each acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the fair values (at the date of exchange) of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition related costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Where applicable, the consideration for the acquisition includes any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, measured at its acquisition date fair value. Subsequent changes in such fair values are adjusted against the cost of acquisition where they qualify as measurement period adjustments. All other subsequent changes in the fair value of contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability are accounted for in accordance with relevant IFRSs. Changes in the fair value of contingent consideration classified as equity are not recognized.

The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the conditions for recognition under IFRS 3 are recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date, except that:

- deferred tax assets or liabilities and liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognized and measured in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes and IAS 19 Employee Benefits respectively;
- liabilities or equity instruments related to the replacement by the Group of an acquiree's share based payment awards are measured in accordance with IFRS 2 Share based Payment; and
- assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 Noncurrent Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that Standard.

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity therein. The interests of non-controlling shareholders may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on an acquisition by acquisition basis. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity. Total comprehensive income is attributed to non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in existing subsidiaries

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the profit or loss on disposal is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. Amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary are accounted for in the same manner as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred directly to retained earnings). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement or, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or jointly controlled entity.

Investments in subsidiary and associate

In the individual accounts of the Company, investments in subsidiary, associate and jointly controlled companies are presented at cost less provision for impairment.

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Goodwill

Goodwill arising in a business combination is recognized as an asset at the date that control is acquired (the acquisition date). Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

If, after reassessment, the Group's interest in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognized immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

On disposal of a subsidiary, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

Segmental reporting

The Group is organized by geographical segments and this is the primary format for segmental reporting. Each geographical segment is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other segments.

Revenue recognition

Sale of goods

Revenue represents amounts invoiced to customers in respect of sales of goods during the year and is stated net of trade discounts, rebates, customer returns and other similar allowances. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company/Group has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods
- the Company/Group retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect to the transaction can be measured reliably

Dividend and interest income

Dividend income from investments is recognized when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established.

Interest income is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount.

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognized in the income statement in the period in which they are incurred using the effective interest method.

Employee benefits

Defined contribution pension plans

A defined contribution plan, the Employee Provident Fund, is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company operates a defined contribution scheme, the assets of which are held in a separate trustee-administered fund. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognized as staff costs in the statement of comprehensive income in the year during which services are rendered by employees.

Contributions to the Government Social Insurance Fund

The Company and the employees contribute to the Government Social Insurance Fund at the prevailing statutory rate which is applied on employees' salaries. The scheme is funded by payments from employees and by the Company. The Company's contributions are expensed as incurred and are included in staff costs. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available

Share-based payment transactions

The grant-date fair value of share-based payment awards granted to employees is recognized as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees become unconditionally entitled to the awards. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market performance conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognized as an expense is based on the number of awards that meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date. For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant-date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

Foreign currencies

The individual financial statements of each Group entity are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position of each entity are expressed in United States Dollars (US\$), which is the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency for both the consolidated and separate financial statements.

In preparing the financial statements of the individual entities, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency and are not retranslated.

Exchange differences are recognized in the profit and loss in the period in which they arise. For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are expressed in United States Dollars using exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuated significantly during the period, in which case the exchange rates at the date of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity (attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, loss of joint control over a jointly controlled entity that includes a foreign operation, or loss of significant influence over an associate that includes a foreign operation), all of the accumulated exchange differences in respect of that operation attributable to the Group are reclassified to profit or loss. Any exchange differences that have previously been attributed to non-controlling interests are reclassified to other comprehensive income.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

Tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expenses that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary differences arise from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred tax are recognized as an expense or income in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income, in which case the tax is also recognized in equity.

Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the shareholders is recognized in the financial statements in the year in which dividends are declared.

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Properties in the course of construction for production, rental or administrative purposes, are carried at cost less any recognized impairment loss. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and are ready for their intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less the estimated residual value of property, plant and equipment (other than freehold land and properties under construction) on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful economic lives as follows:

Leasehold property	Over the remaining period of the right for usage of the land
Buildings	46 - 100 years
Computer Hardware	5 years
Warehouse machinery	3 – 5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Furniture, fittings and office equipment	10 years

No depreciation is provided on land.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the profit and loss.

The estimated useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

In January 2016, the Group proceeded with independent valuation reviews for its Buildings, which resulted in changes in the estimated useful life. The useful life of the Buildings, which was previously estimated at 33 years, has increased to 46 - 100 years. The effect of these changes on actual and expected depreciation expense, included in 'administration expenses', was as follows.

<i>In thousands</i>	2016 US\$	2017 US\$	2018 US\$	2019 US\$	2020 US\$	Later US\$
Decrease in depreciation expense	(294)	(303)	(303)	(303)	(303)	(303)

Intangible assets

Intangible assets consist of computer software, patents and licenses which are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less the estimated residual value of the assets using the straight line method as follows:

Computer software	3 - 10 years
Patents and licenses	3 years

The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Repairs and maintenance

Expenditure for repairs and maintenance of property, plant and equipment and costs associated with maintenance of computer software programs are recognized as an expense as incurred.

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets excluding goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Group and the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group and the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest Group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation is identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimated of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Finance leases

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognized as assets of the Company/Group at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly to profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized. Contingent rentals are recognized as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Operating leases

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognized as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognized as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when a Group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company/Group enters into derivative contracts to manage its exposure to foreign exchange rate risks. Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognized as a financial asset whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognized as a financial liability. A derivative is presented as a non-current asset or a non-current liability if the remaining maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months and it is not expected to be realized or settled within 12 months. Other derivatives are presented as current assets or current liabilities.

Non derivative financial assets

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: 'available for sale' (AFS) financial assets and 'loans and receivables'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Available-for-sale financial assets (AFS financial assets)

Available-for-sale financial assets (AFS) are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated as AFS or are not classified as (a) loans and receivables, (b) held to maturity investments, or (c) financial assets at fair value through profit and loss.

The Group also has investments in unlisted shares that are not traded in an active market and that are also classified as AFS financial assets.

AFS are recognized initially at fair value and are subsequently also remeasured at fair value. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. AFS equity investments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost less any identified impairment losses at the end of each reporting period.

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables comprise cash and cash equivalents, and trade and other receivables:

- *Trade receivables*

Trade receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognized in profit or loss when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. The allowance recognized is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition.

- *Factored trade receivables*

Certain Group companies have entered into various invoice discounting agreements with factoring companies from which a percentage of approved invoices are collected in advance. The invoices which are given for collection in advance are with recourse and included within trade receivables, whereas the amount collected from the factoring Company is presented in the consolidated statement of financial position under current liabilities until the date of settlement by the debtors. Factoring expenses are charged to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

- *Loans granted*

Loans granted by the Company/Group to the borrower are categorized as loans. They are measured at initial recognition at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Fair value is defined as the fair value of cash consideration given to originate those loans as is determined by reference to market prices at granting date. All loans are recognized when cash is advanced to the borrower. An allowance for loan impairment is established if there is objective evidence that the Company/Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original contractual terms of loans. The amount of the provision is the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount, being the present value of expected cash flows including amounts recoverable from guarantees and collateral, discounted at the original effective interest rate of loans.

- *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalent are measured at initial recognition at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, The Company/Group considers all short-term highly liquid instruments with maturities of 3 months or less which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value to be cash equivalents.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company/Group derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company/Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company/Group recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company/Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company/Group continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in profit or loss.

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Non derivative financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company/Group

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement, and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Accounting for financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company/Group are accounted for in accordance with IAS 39 and measured initially at their fair values, and subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of the obligation under the contract, as determined in accordance with IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets; and
- the amount initially recognized less, where appropriate, cumulative amortization recognized in accordance with the revenue recognition policies as set out below.

Bank borrowings

Interest-bearing bank loans and overdrafts are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Finance charges, including premiums payable on settlement or redemption and direct issue costs, are accounted for on an accrual basis to the income statement using the effective interest method and are added to the carrying amount of the instrument to the extent that they are not settled in the period in which they arise.

Trade payables

Trade payables are measured at initial recognition at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group and the Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's and the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or liability and allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows (including all fees on points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial asset or liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Inventories

Inventories comprise IT products (components and finished products) which are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on the basis of standard cost method for the price-protected stock items and on the weighted average cost method for the non price-protected stock items and comprises the cost of acquisition plus any other costs that are incurred to bring the stock items to their present location and condition. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all cost necessary to make the sale.

Provisions

A provision is recognized in the statement of financial position when the Company/Group has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flow estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that the reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Warranties

Provisions for the expected cost of warranty are recognized at the date of sale of the relevant products, at the Directors' best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the Company's/Group's obligations.

Impairment

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

Financial assets not classified as at fair value through profit or loss, including an interest in an equity-investee, are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

The Group considers evidence of impairment for these assets at both an individual asset and a collective level. All individually significant assets are individually assessed for impairment. Those found not to be impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet individually identified. Assets that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment. Collective assessment is carried out by grouping together assets with similar risk characteristics.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in profit or loss. When the Group considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, then the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Impairment losses on available-for-sale financial assets are recognized by reclassifying the losses accumulated in the fair value reserve in other comprehensive income to profit or loss. The amount reclassified is the difference between

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognized in profit or loss. If the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale debt security subsequently increases and the increase can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized, then the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss; otherwise, it is reversed through other comprehensive income.

(ii) Non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (CGU) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (CGU) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. It also requires the use of assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates. The estimates and assumptions, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below:

Revenue recognition

In making its judgment, management considered the detailed criteria for the recognition of revenue from the sale of goods as set out in IAS18 Revenue and, in particular, whether the Company/Group had transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods. The management is satisfied that the significant risks and rewards have been transferred and the recognition of the revenue in the current year is appropriate.

Provision for bad and doubtful debts

The Company/Group reviews its trade and other receivables for evidence of their recoverability. Such evidence includes the customer's payment record, the customer's overall financial position and expected recovery from credit insurance. If indications of recoverability exist, the recoverable amount is estimated and a respective provision for bad and doubtful debts is made. The amount of the provision is charged through the income statement. The review of credit risk is continuous and the methodology and assumptions used for estimating the provision are reviewed regularly and adjusted accordingly.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Provision for obsolete and slow-moving inventory

The Company/Group reviews its inventory records for evidence regarding the salability of inventory and its net realizable value on disposal. The provision for obsolete and slow-moving inventory is based on management's past experience, taking into consideration arrangements with suppliers for price protection and for returning defective stock; the value of inventory as well as the movement and the level of stock of each category of inventory. The amount of provision is recognized in the income statement. The review of the net realizable value of the inventory is continuous and the methodology and assumptions used for estimating the provision for obsolete and slow-moving inventory are reviewed regularly and adjusted accordingly.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The estimation of the useful life of an item of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is a matter of management judgement based upon experience with similar assets. In determining the useful life of an asset, management considers the expected usage, estimated technical obsolescence, physical wear and tear and the physical environment in which the asset is operated. Changes in any of these conditions of estimates may result in adjustments for future depreciation and amortization rates.

Impairment of investments in subsidiaries, associated and jointly controlled enterprises/jointly controlled enterprises

The Company periodically evaluates the recoverability of investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled enterprises/jointly controlled enterprises whenever indicators of impairment are present. Indicators of impairment include such items as declines in revenues, earnings or cash flows or material adverse changes in the economic or political stability of a particular country, which may indicate that the carrying amount of an asset is not recoverable. If facts and circumstances indicate that the investment in subsidiaries/associates/jointly controlled enterprises may be impaired, the estimated future undiscounted cash flows associated with these entities would be compared to their carrying amounts to determine if a write-down to fair value is necessary.

Warranty provisions

Warranty provisions represent the Company's/Group's best estimate of the liability as a result of the warranties granted on certain products and is based on past experience and industry averages for defective products.

Impairment of goodwill

Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated. The value in use calculation requires the entity to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value.

Income taxes

Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company/Group recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such difference will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

3. Revenue

Revenue analysis by geographical market

The Group

The Group operates as a trader and distributor of computer hardware and software in a number of geographical regions. The following table produces an analysis of the Group's sales by geographical market, irrespective of the origin of the goods.

	2016	2015
	US\$	US\$
Former Soviet Union	445,081,930	376,265,658
Central Eastern Europe	426,066,586	525,044,419
Western Europe	69,774,639	65,285,897
Middle East & Africa	168,018,326	168,489,072
Other	28,767,053	46,528,323
	<u>1,137,708,534</u>	<u>1,181,613,369</u>

Revenue analysis by currency

	The Group		The Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
US Dollar	391,485,668	360,737,557	657,470,777	559,644,679
Euro	250,042,535	340,670,761	58,302,340	50,942,882
Russian Ruble	96,033,290	121,384,246	31,492,509	46,775,651
Ukraine Hryvnia	88,454,738	38,911,420	-	-
Kazakhstan Tenge	72,086,329	81,580,881	-	-
Czech Koruna	50,445,847	30,219,401	-	-
Romanian New Lei	45,008,743	48,340,727	-	-
Belarusian Ruble	43,048,287	39,694,911	-	-
Bulgarian Lev	24,272,963	26,358,357	-	-
Croatian Kuna	20,527,065	23,047,604	-	-
Hungarian Forint	19,770,922	21,734,456	-	-
Polish Zloty	13,979,375	29,635,903	2,459,139	9,057
Bosnian Mark	12,267,246	10,140,506	-	-
Other	10,285,526	9,156,639	1,161,197	1,135,590
	<u>1,137,708,534</u>	<u>1,181,613,369</u>	<u>750,885,962</u>	<u>658,507,859</u>

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

4. Other gains and losses

	The Group		The Company	
	2016 US\$	2015 US\$	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Dividend received	-	-	453,167	399,520
(Loss)/profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(13,252)	(51,280)	18,084	(15,056)
Profit on disposal of investment	-	-	-	2,947
Other income	217,453	127,270	2,410,507	211,834
Bad debts recovered	15,125	4,425	11,932	-
Rental income	72,942	44,011	106,496	87,877
Impairment loss on goodwill	(250,000)	-	-	-
	<u>42,268</u>	<u>124,426</u>	<u>3,000,186</u>	<u>687,122</u>

5. Profit/(loss) before tax

	The Group		The Company	
	2016 US\$	2015 US\$	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Profit/(loss) before tax is stated after charging :				
(a) Amortization of intangible assets (Note 10)	599,957	532,322	531,246	439,910
(b) Depreciation (Note 8)	1,544,442	2,042,141	298,965	458,497
(c) Auditors' remuneration – audit fees	320,285	342,720	180,359	208,689
(e) Directors' remuneration – executive (Note 27)	417,764	306,472	417,764	175,286
(f) Directors' remuneration – non-executive (Note 27)	2,216	16,670	2,216	16,670
	<u>2,216</u>	<u>16,670</u>	<u>2,216</u>	<u>16,670</u>

6. Financial expense, net

	The Group		The Company	
	2016 US\$	2015 US\$	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Financial income				
Interest income	114,436	103,447	42,027	42,035
Interest income from loans to subsidiary companies (Note 27)	-	-	42,000	42,000
Other financial income	475,773	465,474	291,835	304,281
Net exchange gain	-	173,053	-	1,315,661
	<u>590,209</u>	<u>741,974</u>	<u>375,862</u>	<u>1,703,977</u>
Financial expense				
Bank interest	4,428,368	6,060,762	816,087	831,764
Bank charges	1,424,254	1,383,128	427,706	296,644
Derivative charges	725,974	811,532	663,778	579,711
Factoring interest	5,453,672	4,309,777	81,800	126,383
Factoring charges	351,357	570,454	44,513	31,858
Other financial expenses	54,965	344,253	-	-
Other interest	1,328,274	1,392,230	1,127,085	1,139,898
Net exchange loss	1,088,310	-	1,483,128	-
	<u>14,855,174</u>	<u>14,872,136</u>	<u>4,644,097</u>	<u>3,006,258</u>
Net	<u>(14,264,965)</u>	<u>(14,130,162)</u>	<u>(4,268,235)</u>	<u>(1,302,281)</u>

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

7. Tax

	The Group		The Company	
	2016 US\$	2015 US\$	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Payable balance 1 January	(235,073)	(315,920)	10,047	17,538
Provision for the year	802,924	677,306	4,559	3,992
Under/(over) provision of prior year periods	5,886	13,000	8,896	-
Exchange difference on retranslation	(4,768)	67,653	-	-
Amounts paid, net	<u>(897,600)</u>	<u>(677,112)</u>	<u>(23,502)</u>	<u>(11,483)</u>
Net payable balance 31 December	<u>(328,631)</u>	<u>(235,073)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,047</u>

	The Group		The Company	
	2016 US\$	2015 US\$	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Tax receivable	(663,773)	(722,723)	-	-
Tax payable	<u>335,142</u>	<u>487,650</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,047</u>
Net	<u>(328,631)</u>	<u>(235,073)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,047</u>

The taxation charge of the Group comprises corporation tax charge in Cyprus on the taxable profits of the Company and those of its subsidiaries which are subject to tax in Cyprus and corporation tax in other jurisdictions on the taxable results of the foreign subsidiary companies.

The Company and all Cyprus resident companies of the Group are subject to corporation tax at the rate of 12.5% (2015:12.5%). The tax rates of subsidiaries in foreign jurisdictions range between 0% and 30%.

Dividends received by the Cyprus companies of the Group are exempt from corporation tax and they are also exempt from defence tax.

Bank interest received by the Company and all Cyprus resident companies of the Group are subject to defence tax of 30% (2015: 30%).

Tax charge for the year

	The Group		The Company	
	2016 US\$	2015 US\$	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Provisions and withholding tax for the year	802,924	677,305	4,560	3,992
Under/(over) provision of prior years	5,886	13,000	8,896	-
Deferred tax charge	<u>569,392</u>	<u>(599,558)</u>	<u>472,551</u>	<u>(720,867)</u>
Net	<u>1,378,202</u>	<u>90,747</u>	<u>486,007</u>	<u>(716,875)</u>

The charge for taxation is based on the Group's profits for the year as adjusted for tax purposes. The reconciliation of the charge for the year is as follows:

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

7. Tax (continued)

	The Group		The Company	
	2016 US\$	2015 US\$	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Profit /(loss) before tax	<u>4,635,615</u>	<u>(17,061,673)</u>	<u>4,215,798</u>	<u>(10,833,368)</u>
Corporation tax thereon at the applicable tax rates	433,716	(2,220,924)	526,975	(1,354,171)
Tax on income not taxable in determining taxable profit.	(252,013)	(178,403)	(233,616)	(197,213)
Effect of using tax losses brought forward	(787,395)	(43,419)	(472,551)	-
Effect of unused current year tax losses	621,810	2,606,748	-	1,387,752
Temporary differences	129,172	191,110	13	(6,254)
Tax charges and penalties	12,793	10,343	-	-
Tax on non-allowable expenses	<u>640,281</u>	<u>307,859</u>	<u>179,179</u>	<u>169,886</u>
	798,364	673,314	-	-
Special contribution to defence fund	4,560	3,992	4,560	3,992
Under/(over) provision of prior years	5,886	13,000	8,896	-
Deferred tax charge	<u>569,392</u>	<u>(599,559)</u>	<u>472,551</u>	<u>(720,867)</u>
Tax charge	<u><u>1,378,202</u></u>	<u><u>90,747</u></u>	<u><u>486,007</u></u>	<u><u>(716,875)</u></u>

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

8. Property, plant and equipment

The Group	Land and buildings US\$	Computer hardware US\$	Warehouse machinery US\$	Motor vehicles US\$	Furniture and fittings US\$	Office equipment US\$	Total US\$
Cost							
At 1 January 2015	22,510,892	6,827,184	169,457	3,120,517	2,673,615	3,253,253	38,554,918
Additions	1,935,613	328,696	198,990	-	50,811	90,412	2,604,522
Disposals	-	(269,355)	-	(552,196)	(87,578)	(114,393)	(1,023,522)
Foreign exchange difference on retranslation	(1,091,328)	(449,694)	520	(314,559)	(252,719)	(361,533)	(2,469,313)
At 31 December 2015	23,355,177	6,436,831	368,967	2,253,762	2,384,129	2,867,739	37,666,605
Additions	732,135	473,166	6,005	218,803	69,371	70,531	1,570,011
Disposals	-	(798,777)	-	(419,387)	(79,859)	(188,327)	(1,486,350)
Foreign exchange difference on retranslation	(301,465)	(75,483)	(111)	(32,009)	(41,245)	(38,306)	(488,619)
At 31 December 2016	23,785,847	6,035,737	374,861	2,021,169	2,332,396	2,711,637	37,261,647
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 January 2015	3,157,883	5,087,177	89,933	1,926,623	1,809,913	2,124,715	14,196,244
Charge for the year	566,795	709,590	25,909	312,223	189,056	238,568	2,042,141
Disposals	-	(258,328)	-	(387,553)	(29,578)	(114,393)	(789,852)
Foreign exchange difference on retranslation	(213,967)	(446,470)	670	(190,711)	(184,517)	(251,838)	(1,286,833)
At 31 December 2015	3,510,711	5,091,969	116,512	1,660,582	1,784,874	1,997,052	14,161,700
Charge for the year	256,585	601,269	38,930	234,095	173,769	239,794	1,544,442
Disposals	-	(798,777)	-	(419,387)	(79,859)	(188,327)	(1,486,350)
Foreign exchange difference on retranslation	(2,839)	(66,319)	(111)	(30,139)	(35,807)	(32,468)	(167,683)
At 31 December 2016	3,764,457	4,828,142	155,331	1,445,151	1,842,977	2,016,051	14,052,109
Net book value							
At 31 December 2016	20,021,390	1,207,595	219,530	576,018	489,419	695,586	23,209,538
At 31 December 2015	19,844,466	1,344,862	252,455	593,180	599,255	870,687	23,504,905

Land and buildings of a total cost value of US\$ 24,047,185 (2015: US\$ 26,949,248) are mortgaged for financing purposes. The cost of fully depreciated assets of the Group that are still in use amounted to US\$ 6,715,746 (2015: US\$ 6,016,250).

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

8. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The Company	Land and buildings US\$	Computer hardware US\$	Motor vehicles US\$	Furniture and fittings US\$	Office equipment US\$	Total US\$
Cost						
At 1 January 2015	5,749,373	2,630,121	709,897	429,737	768,415	10,287,543
Additions	5,296	40,047	-	5,020	6,340	56,703
Disposals	-	-	(192,825)	-	-	(192,825)
At 31 December 2015	5,754,669	2,670,168	517,072	434,757	774,755	10,151,421
Additions	55,314	121,081	39,698	15,137	12,840	244,070
Disposals	-	(846)	(178,290)	-	(1,779)	(180,915)
At 31 December 2016	5,809,983	2,790,403	378,480	449,894	785,816	10,214,576
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2015	873,779	2,243,034	459,026	343,941	528,438	4,448,218
Charge for the year	139,414	170,722	65,923	19,263	63,175	458,497
Disposals	-	(18,884)	(118,989)	(1,367)	(839)	(140,079)
At 31 December 2015	1,013,193	2,394,872	405,960	361,837	590,774	4,766,636
Charge for the year	61,572	117,196	40,186	17,290	62,720	298,964
Disposals	-	(846)	(178,290)	-	(1,779)	(180,915)
At 31 December 2016	1,074,765	2,511,222	267,856	379,127	651,715	4,884,685
Net book value						
At 31 December 2016	4,735,218	279,181	110,624	70,767	134,101	5,329,891
At 31 December 2015	4,741,476	275,296	111,112	72,920	183,981	5,384,785

The land and buildings have been mortgaged as securities for financing purposes. The cost of fully depreciated assets of the Company that are still in use amounted to US\$ 3,888,065 (2015: US\$ 3,263,909).

9. Investments

a. Investment in subsidiary companies

	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
The Company		
Shares at cost of acquisition or written down value	11,360,448	11,312,569
Balance at 1 January	11,312,569	11,317,265
Increase in investments	47,879	25,732
Liquidation of investments	-	(30,428)
At 31 December	11,360,448	11,312,569

During 2016 the Company increased its investment in its wholly owned subsidiary Asbis Poland Sp. Z.o.o. for the amount of US\$ 47,879.

All subsidiaries are involved in the trading and distribution of computer hardware and software.

At the year end the Company held a participation in the following subsidiaries:

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

9. Investments (continued)

Subsidiary Company	Country of incorporation	Percentage of participation	
		2016 %	2015 %
ASBIS UKRAINE LTD	Ukraine	100	100
ASBIS Kazakhstan LLP	Kazakhstan	100	100
ASBIS PL SP.Z O.O.	Poland	100	100
ASBIS-BALTIC AS	Estonia	100	100
ASBIS ROMANIA SRL	Romania	100	100
ASBISC-CR D.O.O.	Croatia	100	100
ASBIS D.O.O.	Serbia	100	100
ASBIS HUNGARY COMMERCIAL LTD	Hungary	100	100
ASBIS BULGARIA LTD	Bulgaria	100	100
ASBIS CZ, SPOL S.R.O.	Czech Republic	100	100
ASBIS VILNIUS UAB	Lithuania	100	100
ASBIS D.O.O.	Slovenia	100	100
ASBIS ME FZE	United Arab Emirates	100	100
ASBIS SK SPOL S.R.O.	Slovakia	100	100
ASBIS LIMITED	Ireland	100	100
ASBC F.P.U.E.	Belarus	100	100
E.M. EURO-MALL LTD	Cyprus	100	100
ASBIS LTD	Russia	100	100
ASBIS MOROCCO SARL – dormant	Morocco	100	100
ASBIS LV SIA	Latvia	100	100
ASBIS KYPROS LIMITED	Cyprus	100	100
PRESTIGIO PLAZA NL BV (ASBIS NL BV)	Netherlands	100	100
PRESTIGIO PLAZA LTD	Cyprus	100	100
PRESTIGIO EUROPE SPOL S.R.O. (iv)	Czech Republic	100	100
EUROMALL CZ SRO – dormant (ii)	Czech Republic	100	100
EURO MALL D.O.O. - dormant (i) (ii)	Croatia	-	100
S.C. EUROMALL S.R.L. - dormant (ii)	Romania	100	100
EURO-MALL SRO (ii)	Slovakia	100	100
ISA HARDWARE D.O.O - dormant (i) (ii)	Serbia	-	100
ASBIS d.o.o.	Bosnia Herzegovina	90	90
ASBIS DE GmbH (i)	Germany	100	100
PRESTIGIO PLAZA SP.ZO.O. - dormant (ii)	Poland	100	100
ASBIS TR BILGISAYAR LIMITED SIRKETI (v)	Turkey	100	100
PTUE IT-MAX (i) (v)	Belarus	-	100
CJSC ASBIS	Belarus	100	100
ADVANCED SYSTEMS COMPANY LLC (v)	Saudi Arabia	100	100
E-Vision" Unitary Enterprise	Belarus	100	100
Asbis UK Ltd (vii)	United Kingdom	100	100
ASBIS Poland Sp. z o.o.	Poland	100	100
Prestigio China Corp.	China	100	100
Euromall Bulgaria – dormant (ii)	Bulgaria	100	100
SHARK Computers a.s. (vi)	Slovakia	100	100
SHARK ONLINE a.s. (vi)	Slovakia	100	100

(i) Liquidated during 2016

(ii) Held by E.M. Euro-Mall Ltd - Cyprus

(iv) Held by Prestigio Plaza Ltd

(v) Held by Asbis Middle East FZE

(vi) Held by Euro-mall s.r.o

(vii) Liquidated during 2015

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

10. Intangible assets

The Group	Computer software US\$	Patents and licenses US\$	Total US\$
Cost			
At 1 January 2015	7,315,063	1,095,656	8,410,719
Additions	687,396	1,164,805	1,852,201
Disposals/ write-offs	(18,204)	(23,733)	(41,937)
Foreign exchange difference on retranslation	(133,040)	(4,634)	(137,674)
At 31 December 2015	7,851,215	2,232,094	10,083,309
Additions	587,097	266,558	853,655
Disposals/ write-offs	(218,742)	-	(218,742)
Foreign exchange difference on retranslation	(18,853)	2,474	(16,379)
At 31 December 2016	8,200,717	2,501,126	10,701,843
Accumulated amortization			
At 1 January 2015	5,926,972	1,045,280	6,972,252
Charge for the year	297,030	235,292	532,322
Disposals/ write-offs	(7,282)	(14,223)	(21,505)
Foreign exchange difference on retranslation	(124,600)	(27,462)	(152,062)
At 31 December 2015	6,092,120	1,238,887	7,331,007
Charge for the year	342,861	257,096	599,957
Disposals/ write-offs	(206,728)	-	(206,728)
Foreign exchange difference on retranslation	(19,197)	5,219	(13,978)
At 31 December 2016	6,209,056	1,501,202	7,710,258
Net book value			
At 31 December 2016	1,991,661	999,924	2,991,585
At 31 December 2015	1,759,095	993,207	2,752,302

The cost of fully amortized intangibles of the Group that are still in use amounted to US\$ 5,648,337 (2015: US\$ 4,679,007).

The Company	Computer software US\$	Patents and licenses US\$	Total US\$
Cost			
At 1 January 2015	6,334,508	478,633	6,813,141
Acquisitions	668,246	1,136,927	1,805,173
At 31 December 2015	7,002,754	1,615,560	8,618,314
Acquisitions	551,224	54,985	606,209
At 31 December 2016	7,553,978	1,670,545	9,224,523
Accumulated amortization			
At 1 January 2015	5,092,870	450,045	5,542,915
Charge for the year	232,809	207,101	439,910
Disposals/write-offs	(1,734)	-	(1,734)
At 31 December 2015	5,323,945	657,146	5,981,091
Charge for the year	293,588	237,658	531,246
At 31 December 2016	5,617,533	894,804	6,512,337
Net book value			
31 December 2016	1,936,445	775,741	2,712,186
31 December 2015	1,678,809	958,414	2,637,223

The cost of fully amortized intangible assets of the Company that are still in use amounted to US\$ 4,924,846 (2015: US\$ 4,297,066).

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11. Available-for-sale financial assets

The details of the investments are as follows:

	Country of incorporation	Participation %	Cost US\$	Impairment US\$	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
The Group						
<i>Investments held in related companies</i>						
E-Vision Ltd	Cyprus	18%	90,000	(90,000)	-	-
<i>Other investments</i>						
Asekol s.r.o.	Czech Republic	9.09%	9,580	-	9,580	9,580
Regnon S.A.	Poland	0.01%	2,214	-	2,214	2,214
			<u>101,794</u>	<u>(90,000)</u>	<u>11,794</u>	<u>11,794</u>

	Country of incorporation	Participation %	Cost US\$	Impairment US\$	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
The Company						
<i>Investments held in related companies</i>						
E-Vision Ltd	Cyprus	18%	<u>90,000</u>	<u>(90,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

(i) The remaining 82% is held by the main shareholder of the Company, KS Holdings Limited.

(ii) The above available for sale investments are private equity investments with no quoted market price. Due to the fact that the fair value cannot be measured reliably they are measured at cost less any identified impairment losses.

12. Inventories

	The Group		The Company	
	2016 US\$	2015 US\$	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Goods in transit	17,467,719	9,746,106	36,835,357	4,865,231
Goods held for resale	103,518,766	91,463,696	7,476,255	28,250,676
Provision for slow moving and obsolete stock	<u>(7,128,737)</u>	<u>(4,288,149)</u>	<u>(6,383,936)</u>	<u>(3,400,986)</u>
	<u>113,857,748</u>	<u>96,921,653</u>	<u>37,927,676</u>	<u>29,714,921</u>

The Group

As at 31 December 2016, inventories pledged as security for financing purposes amounted to US\$ 32,006,907 (2015: US\$ 24,218,991).

The Company

As at 31 December 2016, inventories pledged as security for financing purposes amounted to nil (2015: US\$ nil).

Movement in provision for slow moving and obsolete stock

	The Group		The Company	
	2016 US\$	2015 US\$	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
On 1 January	4,288,149	1,898,689	3,400,986	1,000,090
Net movement for the year	2,870,240	2,497,744	2,982,950	2,400,896
Exchange difference	<u>(29,652)</u>	<u>(108,284)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
On 31 December	<u>7,128,737</u>	<u>4,288,149</u>	<u>6,383,936</u>	<u>3,400,986</u>

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

13. Trade receivables

	The Group		The Company	
	2016 US\$	2015 US\$	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Trade receivables	228,782,976	223,539,664	48,507,135	43,559,324
Allowance for doubtful debts	(7,714,943)	(6,073,505)	(1,581,391)	(745,252)
	<u>221,068,033</u>	<u>217,466,159</u>	<u>46,925,744</u>	<u>42,814,072</u>

The Group

As at 31 December 2016, receivables of the Group that have been assigned as security for financing purposes amounted to US\$ 98,267,668 (2015: US\$ 66,427,397).

The Company

As at 31 December 2016, receivables of the Company that have been assigned as security for financing purposes amounted to US\$ 2,640,841 (2015: US\$ 2,167,831).

Movement in provision for doubtful debts:

	The Group		The Company	
	2016 US\$	2015 US\$	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
On 1 January	6,073,505	6,181,370	745,252	427,527
Provisions during the year	2,932,922	3,139,912	880,065	1,669,691
Amount written-off as uncollectible	(1,166,868)	(2,774,462)	(31,994)	(1,351,966)
Bad debts recovered	(15,125)	(4,425)	(11,932)	-
Exchange difference	(109,490)	(468,890)	-	-
On 31 December	<u>7,714,943</u>	<u>6,073,505</u>	<u>1,581,391</u>	<u>745,252</u>

The Group

Ageing of non-impaired receivables

Year	Total receivables US\$	Outstanding but not due yet US\$	Overdue 1-30 days US\$	Overdue between 30-60 days US\$	Overdue more than 60 days US\$
2016	221,068,033	181,371,918	20,083,832	3,582,508	16,029,775
2015	217,466,159	172,721,044	13,113,627	1,154,967	30,476,521

Ageing of impaired receivables (provision for bad debts)

Year	Total US\$	Overdue 1-90 days US\$	Overdue 90-120 days US\$	Overdue more than 120 days US\$
2016	7,714,943	10,834	-	7,704,109
2015	6,073,505	5,714	198,535	5,869,256

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

13. Trade receivables (continued)

The Company

Ageing of non-impaired receivables

Year	Total receivables US\$	Outstanding but not due yet US\$	Overdue 1-30 days US\$	Overdue between 30-60 days US\$	Overdue more than 60 days US\$
2016	46,925,744	30,687,094	9,402,018	875,366	5,961,266
2015	42,814,072	18,132,210	3,247,982	148,982	21,284,898

Ageing of impaired receivables (provision for bad debts)

Year	Total US\$	Overdue 1-90 days US\$	Overdue 90-120 days US\$	Overdue more than 120 days US\$
2016	1,581,391	-	-	1,581,391
2015	745,252	-	-	745,252

14. Other current assets

	The Group		The Company	
	2016 US\$	2015 US\$	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
VAT and other taxes refundable	8,583,148	6,568,663	20,070	26,788
Deposits and advances to service providers	526,314	599,117	162,189	-
Employee floats	39,321	40,330	1,049	-
Other debtors and prepayments	7,841,652	6,487,710	839,285	866,023
Amount due from subsidiary companies (Note 27)	-	-	68,010,078	63,711,058
Loans due from subsidiary companies (Note 27)	-	-	1,066,625	1,073,759
	<u>16,990,435</u>	<u>13,695,820</u>	<u>70,099,296</u>	<u>65,677,628</u>

15. Share capital

	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Authorized		
63,000,000 (2012: 63,000,000) shares of US\$ 0.20 each	<u>12,600,000</u>	<u>12,600,000</u>
Issued and fully paid		
55,500,000 (2012: 55,500,000) ordinary shares of US\$ 0.20 each	<u>11,100,000</u>	<u>11,100,000</u>

On 31 December 2016 the issued and fully paid share capital of the Company consisted of 55,500,000 ordinary shares of US \$0.20 each.

Following an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders on 23 June 2015, a share buyback program with the following conditions was approved:

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

15. Share capital (continued)

- the maximum amount of money that can be used to realize the program is US\$ 500,000
- the maximum number of shares that can be bought within the program is 1,000,000 shares
- the program's time frame is 12 months from the resolution's date
- the shares purchased within the program could be held for a maximum of two years from acquisition
- the minimum price for transaction of purchase of shares within the program is PLN 1.0 per share with the maximum price of PLN 6.0 per share

At the end of 2016 the Company held a total of 16,389 (2015: 16,389) shares purchased for a total consideration of US\$ 14,234 (2015: US\$ 14,234).

16. Short term borrowings

	The Group		The Company	
	2016 US\$	2015 US\$	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Current borrowings				
Bank overdrafts (Note 26)	26,814,854	18,093,347	932,996	4,586,239
Current portion of long term loans	714,258	934,818	168,339	165,142
Bank short-term loans	20,289,260	24,308,125	-	-
Short term obligations under finance leases (Note 19)	54,332	34,520	-	-
Total short term debt	<u>47,872,704</u>	<u>43,370,810</u>	<u>1,101,335</u>	<u>4,751,381</u>
Factoring creditors	<u>50,750,598</u>	<u>43,299,321</u>	<u>732,265</u>	<u>2,167,831</u>
	<u>98,623,302</u>	<u>86,670,131</u>	<u>1,833,600</u>	<u>6,919,212</u>

Summary of borrowings and overdraft arrangements

The Group

As at 31 December 2016 the Group enjoyed factoring facilities of US\$ 100,596,829 (2015: US\$ 66,864,392).

In addition, the Group as at 31 December 2016 had the following financing facilities with banks in the countries that the Company and its subsidiaries are operating:

- overdraft lines of US\$ 58,570,338 (2015: US\$ 44,425,253)
- short term loans/revolving facilities of US\$ 26,427,206 (2015: US\$ 48,447,298)
- bank guarantee and letters of credit lines of US\$ 13,446,546 (2015: US\$ 8,725,281)

The Group had for the year ending 31 December 2016 cash lines (overdrafts, loans and revolving facilities) and factoring lines.

The Weighted Average Cost of Debt (cash lines and factoring lines) for the period is 9.2% (2015: 9.5%).

The factoring, overdraft and revolving facilities as well as the loans granted to the Company and its subsidiaries by their bankers are secured by:

- Floating charges over all assets of the Company
- Mortgage on land and buildings that the Group owns in Cyprus, Czech Republic, Belarus, Middle East, Bulgaria, Slovakia and Ukraine
- Charge over receivables and inventories
- Corporate guarantees to the extent of facilities granted to subsidiary companies
- Assignment of insurance policies
- Pledged deposits of US\$ 9,967,243 (31 December 2015: US\$ 5,626,714)

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

16. Short term borrowings (continued)

The Company

As at 31 December 2016 the Company enjoyed factoring facilities of US\$ 9,000,000 (2015: US\$ 4,000,000).

In addition, the Company, as at 31 December 2016 had the following financing facilities with banks:

- Overdraft facilities of US\$ 16,645,800 (2015: US\$ 15,229,300)
- Long term loan facilities US\$ 402,314 (2015: US\$ 584,408)
- Bank guarantee and letter of credit lines of US\$ 11,412,998 (2015: US\$ 2,926,989)

The Company had cash lines (overdrafts and revolving facilities) with average cost for the year of 5.6% (2015: 5.8%).

The overdraft, revolving and factoring facilities granted to the Company are secured by:

- Floating charges over all assets of the Company
- Pledged deposits US\$ 8,674,936 (2015: US\$ 1,822,500)
- Mortgage on immovable properties in the amount of US\$ 8,516,640 (2015: US\$ 8,623,440)

17. Long term borrowings

	The Group		The Company	
	2016 US\$	2015 US\$	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Bank loans	1,157,262	1,812,755	233,975	419,266
Long term obligations under finance leases (note 19)	26,845	28,178	-	-
	<u>1,184,107</u>	<u>1,840,933</u>	<u>233,975</u>	<u>419,266</u>

The Group

(i) The long-term bank loans mainly represent loans received in Slovakia and Cyprus.

The subsidiary Company Asbis SK Spol s.r.o. has obtained two loans for the purchase of land and erection of building in Slovakia. The first loan is repayable on the 3rd of June 2017, whilst the second is due for repayment by the 30th of September, 2020. The loans are secured via a mortgage on the land and building of the subsidiary.

The Company has obtained a loan for the acquisition of land and building in Cyprus. The loan is due for repayment by the 31st of March 2019 and is secured via a mortgage on the acquired land and building.

The Company

(ii) The long-term bank loan mainly represents a loan received by the Company for the acquisition of land and building. The loan is secured via a mortgage on the acquired land and building.

(iii) The bank loan granted to the Company is secured by:

- Mortgage on immovable properties in the amount of US\$ 8,516,640 (2015: US\$ 8,623,440)

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

18. Other long term liabilities

	The Group		The Company	
	2016 US\$	2015 US\$	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Other long term liabilities	313,475	366,588	-	-

19. Finance leases

	The Group		The Company	
	2016 US\$	2015 US\$	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Obligation under finance lease	81,177	62,698	-	-
Less: Amount payable within one year	(54,332)	(34,520)	-	-
Amounts payable within 2-5 years inclusive	26,845	28,178	-	-

20. Deferred tax

The Group

	Temporary differences between accounting and tax base of PPE and intangibles (note i) US\$	Tax losses (note ii) US\$	Other temporary differences (note iii) US\$	Total US\$
Credit/(debit) balance on 1 January 2015	47,667	(765,468)	(145,486)	(863,287)
Deferred tax (credit)/charge for the year	15,441	(635,407)	20,408	(599,558)
Exchange difference on retranslation	20,663	3,678	2,488	26,829
Credit/(debit) balance on 31 December 2015	83,771	(1,397,197)	(122,590)	(1,436,016)
Deferred tax (credit)/charge for the year	57,960	505,730	5,702	569,392
Exchange difference on retranslation	7,952	2,837	(1,074)	9,715
Credit/(debit) balance on 31 December 2016	149,683	(888,630)	(117,962)	(856,909)

The Company

	Temporary differences between accounting and tax base of PPE and intangibles (note i) US\$	Tax losses (note ii) US\$	Other temporary differences (note iii) US\$	Total US\$
Debit/(credit) balance on 1 January 2015	108,707	(476,860)	(26,669)	(394,822)
Deferred tax charge/(credit) for the year	(8,344)	(712,873)	349	(720,868)
Credit/(debit) balance on 31 December 2015	100,363	(1,189,733)	(26,320)	(1,115,690)
Deferred tax charge/(credit) for the year	-	472,551	-	472,551
	100,363	(717,182)	(26,320)	(643,139)

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

20. Deferred tax (continued)

Note (i)

The Group and the Company

The deferred tax liability relates to excess of capital allowances over depreciation and amortization.

Note (ii)

The Group

The deferred tax asset arises from the tax losses that can be carried forward and setoff against the first available taxable profits of the Group companies subject to the carry forward of losses restrictions stipulated in the relevant laws of the country of each relevant subsidiary.

The Company

The deferred tax asset arises from the tax losses that can be carried forward and set-off against the first available taxable profits of the Company.

In accordance with the Cyprus tax legislation, tax losses can be carried forward for 5 years.

Note (iii)

The Group and the Company

Other temporary differences relate mainly to different accounting bases between treatment in accordance with IFRSs and treatment in accordance with local tax standards and mainly consist of the tax effect of unrealized profits/losses on revaluation of working capital and of different treatment in valuing inventory.

Note (iv)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally unforeseeable right to set-off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred taxes relate to the same fiscal authority.

The Group

	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Deferred tax assets	(1,006,592)	(1,519,787)
Deferred tax liabilities	149,683	83,771
Net deferred tax assets	<u>(856,909)</u>	<u>(1,436,016)</u>

The Company

	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Deferred tax assets	(743,502)	(1,216,053)
Deferred tax liabilities	100,363	100,363
Net deferred tax assets	<u>(643,139)</u>	<u>(1,115,690)</u>

21. Other current liabilities

	The Group		The Company	
	2016 US\$	2015 US\$	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Salaries payable and related costs	1,019,145	1,173,825	56,655	161,590
VAT payable	6,159,670	6,624,220	479,651	298,266
Accruals, deferred income and provisions	15,277,075	9,166,640	6,500,420	3,210,199
Non-trade accounts payable	2,548,287	1,080,274	777,387	489,473
Provision for warranties	<u>1,941,183</u>	<u>1,812,747</u>	<u>1,548,290</u>	<u>1,080,274</u>
	<u>26,945,360</u>	<u>19,857,706</u>	<u>9,362,403</u>	<u>5,239,802</u>

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

22. Commitments and contingencies

As at 31 December 2016 the Group was committed in respect of purchases of inventories of a total cost value of US\$ 3,100,450 (2015: US\$ 2,010,060) which were in transit at 31 December 2016 and delivered in January 2017. Such inventories and the corresponding liability towards the suppliers have not been included in these financial statements since, according to the terms of purchase title of the goods has not passed to the Group at year end.

As at 31 December 2016 the Group was contingently liable in respect of bank guarantees and letters of credit lines of US\$ 13,446,546 (2015: US\$ 8,725,281) which the Group has extended mainly to its suppliers.

The liabilities towards the Company's and the Group's suppliers covered by these guarantees are reflected in the financial statements under trade payables.

23. Operating segments

The Group

1.1 Segment information

The Group mainly operates in a single industry segment as a distributor of IT products. Information reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purposes of allocating resources to the segments and to assess their performance is based on geographical locations. The Group operates in four principal geographical areas – Former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, Western Europe and Middle East & Africa.

1.2 Segment revenues and results

	Segment revenue		Segment operating profit	
	2016 US\$	2015 US\$	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Former Soviet Union	445,081,930	376,265,658	10,196,200	(3,010,392)
Central Eastern Europe	426,066,586	525,044,419	8,269,589	1,186,943
Western Europe	69,774,639	65,285,898	290,165	(1,049,466)
Middle East & Africa	168,018,326	168,489,073	1,284,731	447,832
Other	28,767,053	46,528,321	195,829	(630,854)
Total	1,137,708,534	1,181,613,369	20,236,514	(3,055,937)
Net financial expenses			(14,264,965)	(14,130,162)
Other gains and losses			42,268	124,426
Profit/(loss) before taxation			6,013,817	(17,061,673)

1.3 Segment capital expenditure (CAPEX) and depreciation & amortization

The following is an analysis of the Group's capital expenditure in both tangible and intangible assets as well as their corresponding charges in the income statement:

	Segment CAPEX		Segment depreciation and amortization	
	2016 US\$	2015 US\$	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Former Soviet Union	4,100,423	4,105,812	277,193	450,026
Central Eastern Europe	12,080,453	12,158,485	772,414	870,766
Western Europe	-	85,910	33,296	43,617
Middle East & Africa	3,206,783	3,406,971	220,299	252,556
Unallocated	8,068,668	8,056,001	841,197	957,498
	27,456,327	27,813,179	2,144,399	2,574,463

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

23. Operating segments (continued)

1.4 Segment assets and liabilities

Segment assets	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Former Soviet Union	154,300,176	101,836,477
Central Eastern Europe	142,566,106	159,681,004
Western Europe	28,285,670	24,880,728
Middle East & Africa	51,058,290	50,096,896
Total	<u>376,210,242</u>	<u>336,495,105</u>
Assets allocated in capital expenditure (1.4)	27,456,327	27,813,179
Other unallocated assets	<u>11,819,044</u>	<u>17,295,739</u>
Consolidated assets	<u>415,485,613</u>	<u>381,604,023</u>

For the purposes of monitoring segment performance and allocating resources between segments only assets were allocated to the reportable segments. As the Group liabilities are mainly used jointly by the reportable segments, these were not allocated to each segment.

1.5 Geographical information

Since the Group's operating segments are based on geographical location and this information has been provided above (1.2 – 1.4) no further analysis is included.

1.6. Information about major customers

During 2016 (same for 2015) none of the Group's customers accounted for more than 3% of total sales; it is of strategic importance for the Group not to rely on any single customer.

24. Derivative financial liabilities

	The Group		The Company	
	2016 US\$	2015 US\$	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
<u>Derivative financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss</u>				
Foreign currency derivative contracts	<u>1,383</u>	<u>124,563</u>	-	-

Fair value measurement of derivative financial liabilities

The Group	Nominal amount 2016 US\$	Nominal amount 2015 US\$	Fair value 2016 US\$	Fair value 2015 US\$
Buying US\$/Selling RSD	649,208	468,746	1,383	10,514
Buying US\$/Selling CZK	-	3,028,000	-	11,836
Buying CZK/Selling USD	-	347,000	-	(1,595)
Buying US\$/Selling EUR	-	7,819,000	-	73,332
Buying US\$/Selling UAH	-	6,133,959	-	30,277
Buying EUR/Selling RSD	-	35,179	-	199
	<u>649,208</u>	<u>17,831,884</u>	<u>1,383</u>	<u>124,563</u>

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

24. Derivative financial liabilities (continued)

(i) The Group and the Company enter into currency derivative contracts, namely forward and future currency derivatives, as part of their overall hedging strategy in order to minimize the exposure to foreign currency fluctuations.

(ii) A foreign currency forward derivative contract is a contractual agreement between two parties to exchange two currencies at a given exchange rate at some point in the future. The fair value of the derivative can be either positive (asset) or negative (liability) as a result of fluctuations in the forward exchange rates.

(iii) A foreign currency future derivative contract is a contractual agreement between two parties to buy or sell currency at a predetermined price in the future. The fair value of the derivative can be either positive (asset) or negative (liability) as a result of fluctuations in the period end exchange rate.

(iv) During the year the Group realized loss from execution of foreign currency derivative contracts of US\$ 1,213,348 (2015: gains of US\$ 176,757) and the Company realized loss of US\$ 916,661 (2015: loss of US\$ 268,700).

25. Derivative financial assets

	The Group		The Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
<u>Derivative financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss</u>				
Foreign currency derivative contracts	<u>1,079,208</u>	<u>1,069,705</u>	<u>584,801</u>	<u>986,836</u>

Fair value measurement of derivative financial assets

The Group	Nominal amount 2016 US\$	Nominal amount 2015 US\$	Fair value 2016 US\$	Fair value 2015 US\$
Buying US\$/Selling PLN	7,061,000	3,208,000	255,448	1,820
Buying EUR/Selling USD	6,614,480	-	19,713	-
Buying US\$/Selling RUB	4,270,000	15,540,000	(326,906)	1,179,681
Buying US\$/Selling RON	4,100,000	1,500,000	196,403	(1,987)
Buying US\$/Selling UAH	3,600,000	-	183,983	-
Buying US\$/Selling EUR	2,971,732	4,349,445	143,419	54,142
Buying EUR/Selling RON	2,936,080	-	13,015	-
Buying US\$/Selling CZK	1,966,000	-	(2,307)	-
Buying US\$/Selling BGN	1,960,000	3,723,000	234,180	79,207
Buying HRK/Selling USD	700,000	-	5,333	-
Buying CZK/Selling USD	670,000	-	(3,303)	-
Buying US\$/Selling HRK	430,000	330,000	10,209	2,811
Buying US\$/Selling GBP	357,503	1,293,524	20,070	45,753
Buying EUR/Selling HRK	280,934	331,800	1,874	851
Buying EUR/Selling PLN	83,888	-	495	-
Charges on open contracts	-	-	<u>327,582</u>	<u>(292,573)</u>
	<u>38,001,617</u>	<u>30,275,769</u>	<u>1,079,208</u>	<u>1,069,705</u>

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

25. Derivative financial asset (continued)

The Company	Nominal amount 2016 US\$	Nominal amount 2015 US\$	Fair value 2016 US\$	Fair value 2015 US\$
Buying US\$/Selling PLN	7,061,000	3,208,000	255,448	1,820
Buying US\$/Selling RUB	4,270,000	15,540,000	(326,906)	1,179,681
Buying US\$/Selling RON	4,100,000	1,500,000	196,403	(1,987)
Buying US\$/Selling EUR	2,971,732	4,349,445	143,419	54,142
Buying EUR/Selling RON	2,936,080	-	13,015	-
Buying US\$/Selling CZK	1,966,000	-	(2,307)	-
Buying EUR/Selling USD	1,905,480	-	(39,114)	-
Buying CZK/Selling USD	670,000	-	(3,303)	-
Buying US\$/Selling GBP	357,503	1,293,524	20,070	45,753
Buying EUR/Selling PLN	83,888	-	495	-
Charges on open contracts	-	-	327,581	(292,573)
	<u>26,321,683</u>	<u>25,890,969</u>	<u>584,801</u>	<u>986,836</u>

(i) The Group and the Company enter into currency derivative contracts, namely forward and future currency derivatives, as part of their overall hedging strategy in order to minimize the exposure to foreign currency fluctuations.

(ii) A foreign currency forward derivative contract is a contractual agreement between two parties to exchange two currencies at a given exchange rate at some point in the future. The fair value of the derivative can be either positive (asset) or negative (liability) as a result of fluctuations in the forward exchange rates.

(iii) A foreign currency future derivative contract is a contractual agreement between two parties to buy or sell currency at a predetermined price in the future. The fair value of the derivative can be either positive (asset) or negative (liability) as a result of fluctuations in the period end exchange rate.

(iv) During the year the Group realized gains from execution of foreign currency derivative contracts of US\$ 8,725,687 (2015: loss of US\$ 176,757) and the Company realized gains of US\$ 8,140,665 (2015: loss of US\$ 268,700).

26. Cash and cash equivalents

	The Group		The Company	
	2016 US\$	2015 US\$	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Cash at bank and in hand	33,351,703	22,383,203	18,693,786	4,017,904
Bank overdrafts (Note 16)	<u>(26,814,854)</u>	<u>(18,093,347)</u>	<u>(932,996)</u>	<u>(4,586,239)</u>
	<u>6,536,849</u>	<u>4,289,856</u>	<u>17,760,790</u>	<u>(568,335)</u>

The Group

The cash at bank and in hand balance includes an amount of US\$ 9,967,243 (2015: US\$ 5,626,714) which represents pledged deposits.

The Company

The cash at bank and in hand balance includes an amount of US\$ 8,674,936 (2015: US\$ 1,822,500) which represents pledged deposits.

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

27. Related party transactions and balances

Main shareholders

The following table presents shareholders possessing directly or indirectly more than 5% of the Company's shares and shares held by the Company under the share buyback program as at 31 December 2016:

Name	Number of votes/shares	Votes/share capital %
Siarhei Kostevitch and KS Holdings Ltd	20,443,127	36.83
Quercus Towarzystwo Funduszy Inwestycyjnych S.A. Quercus Parasolowy SFIO and Quercus Absolutnego Zwrotu FIZ)*	3,274,931	5.90
Noble Funds TFI S.A. managing Noble Funds Fundusz Inwestycyjny Otwarty, Noble Funds Specjalistyczny Fundusz Inwestycyjny Otwarty and Noble Fund Opportunity Fundusz Inwestycyjny Zamknięty	2,934,690	5.29
Noble Funds Fundusz Inwestycyjny Otwarty**	2,866,781	5.17
NN OFE	2,872,954	5.18
Asbisc Enterprises Plc (share buyback program)	16,389	0.03

* Including 2,775,045 shares corresponding to 5.00% votes at the AGM held by Quercus Parasolowy SFIO - according to notification from December 9th, 2011 amended by the notification from July 14th, 2015.

** Following notification from October 6th, 2016

Transactions and balances between the Company and its subsidiaries have been eliminated on consolidation.

The Company

In the normal course of business, the Company undertook during the year transactions with its subsidiary companies and had year end balances as follows:

Intercompany (trading) transactions

	Sales of goods		Purchases of goods	
	2016 US\$	2015 US\$	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Subsidiaries	<u>488,695,740</u>	<u>445,731,589</u>	<u>34,755,468</u>	<u>44,284,021</u>

	Sales of services		Purchases of services	
	2016 US\$	2015 US\$	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Subsidiaries	<u>1,762,643</u>	<u>2,260,134</u>	<u>555,466</u>	<u>1,243,129</u>

Intercompany (trading) balances

(Notes 14)

	Amounts owed by subsidiary companies		Amounts owed to subsidiary companies	
	2016 US\$	2015 US\$	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Subsidiaries	<u>73,809,777</u>	<u>69,424,921</u>	<u>4,733,074</u>	<u>4,640,104</u>

Loans to subsidiary companies

	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Loans to subsidiary companies (Note 14)	<u>1,066,625</u>	<u>1,073,759</u>

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

27. Related party transactions and balances (continued)

The total loans to subsidiary companies before provision for doubtful loans are unsecured and analyzed below:

Subsidiary companies	Interest rate	Source currency	2016	2015
			US\$	US\$
CJSC ASBIS (Note i)	4%	US Dollar	<u>1,066,625</u>	<u>1,073,759</u>

The total interest received from subsidiary companies before provision for doubtful loans are analyzed below:

	2016	2015
	US\$	US\$
CJSC ASBIS (note i) (Note 6)	<u>42,000</u>	<u>42,000</u>

- i) CJSC ASBIS entered into a loan agreement with the Company on 24 November 2014. The loan is repayable within 6 months

Transactions and balances of key management

	The Group		The Company	
	2016 US\$	2015 US\$	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Directors' remuneration and benefits - executive	417,764	284,614	417,764	153,428
Directors' remuneration - non-executive	2,216	16,670	2,216	16,670
<u>Key management remuneration</u>				
- In capacity as Director	-	21,858	-	21,858
- In capacity as other key management personnel	714,338	958,379	105,110	255,712
Employer's contributions-provident fund	12,629	7,276	12,629	7,276
Employer's contributions-social insurance and other benefits	<u>137,571</u>	<u>139,035</u>	<u>59,377</u>	<u>57,159</u>
	<u>1,284,518</u>	<u>1,427,832</u>	<u>597,096</u>	<u>512,103</u>

Share-based payment arrangements

Following an annual general meeting of the shareholders on 23 June 2015, a share buyback program that entitled key management personnel to purchase shares in the Company was approved.

At 31 December 2016, the Group has the following share-based payment arrangement.

Share option program (equity-settled)

- the maximum amount of money that can be used to realize the program is US\$ 500,000
- the maximum number of shares that can be bought within the program is 1,000,000 shares
- the program's time frame is 12 months from the resolution's date
- the shares purchased within the program could be held for a maximum of two years from acquisition
- the minimum price for transaction of purchase of shares within the program is PLN 1.0 per share with the maximum price of PLN 6.0 per share

At the end of 2016 the Company held a total of 16,389 (2015: 16,389) shares purchased for a total consideration of US\$ 14,234 (2015: US\$ 14,234).

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

28. Personnel expenses and average number of employees

	The Group		The Company	
	2016 US\$	2015 US\$	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Salaries and other benefits	<u>25,292,730</u>	<u>27,951,121</u>	<u>3,549,988</u>	<u>4,103,665</u>
The average number of employees for the year was	<u>1.152</u>	<u>1.290</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>130</u>

29. Earnings per share

	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to members	<u>4,617,243</u>	<u>(17,158,036)</u>
Weighted average number of shares for the purposes of basic and diluted earnings per share	<u>55,500,000</u>	<u>55,500,000</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per share	<u>8.32</u>	<u>(30.92)</u>

30. Business combinations

The Group

1. Acquisitions

1.1. Goodwill arising on acquisitions

	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
At 1 January	1,555,972	1,734,340
Impairment loss (note ii)	(250,000)	-
Foreign exchange difference on retranslation	<u>(50,768)</u>	<u>(178,368)</u>
At 31 December (note i)	<u>1,255,204</u>	<u>1,555,972</u>

(i) The capitalized goodwill arose from the business combinations of the following subsidiaries:

	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
ASBIS d.o.o. (BA) (formerly Megatrend D.O.O. Sarajevo)	367,911	381,349
SHARK Computers a.s.	<u>887,293</u>	<u>1,174,623</u>
	<u>1,255,204</u>	<u>1,555,972</u>

(ii) The impairment loss of goodwill relates to the following subsidiary:

	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
SHARK Computers a.s.	<u>(250,000)</u>	<u>-</u>

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

30. Business combinations (continued)

1.2. Impairment testing

For ASBIS d.o.o. (BA) (formerly Megatrend D.O.O. Sarajevo), a detailed impairment analysis was performed and based on the results it has been concluded that no impairment is required. For SHARK Computers a.s., the recoverable amount was estimated by applying the following significant assumptions:

- Actual and budgeted EBIT which ranged from US\$ 86,134 to US\$ 362,219 based on expected efficiency improvements.
- Pre-tax discount rate calculated based on the Company's weighted average cost of capital of 8.61%.
- Budgeted revenue growth rate of 10% per year based on expected expansion to local and foreign markets.

2. Disposals of subsidiaries

2.1. a. Disposals to 31 December 2016

During the period the following Group's subsidiary went into liquidation. No gain or loss arose on the event.

<u>Name of disposed entity</u>	<u>Type of operations</u>	<u>Date liquidated</u>	<u>% liquidated</u>
EuroMall SRB d.o.o	Information Technology	03 August 2016	100%
EuroMall Croatia	Information Technology	13 October 2016	100%
IT-MAX	Information Technology	04 November 2016	100%

2.1. b. Disposals to 31 December 2015

During the year the following Group's subsidiaries went into liquidation. No gains or losses arose on the events.

<u>Name of disposed entity</u>	<u>Type of operations</u>	<u>Date liquidated</u>	<u>% liquidated</u>
Asbis Taiwan Co. Ltd	Information Technology	31 March 2013	100%

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

31. Financial risk management

1. Financial risk factors

In this note, references to the Group also relate to the Company.

The Group's activities expose it to credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk and currency risk arising from the financial instruments it holds. The risk management policies employed by the Group to manage these risks are discussed below:

1.1. Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as the risk of failure of debtors to discharge their obligations towards to the Group. The Group sets up and maintains specific controls to mitigate its credit risk, as it realizes its importance for the Group's viability.

The Group had established and systematically follows a thorough procedure prior to registering new customers into its system. Every new customer is checked both internally and via various reputable credit sources prior to such registration and, more importantly, prior to granting of any credit. The Group runs an internal credit department consisting of local, regional and corporate credit managers. Corporate managers decide for all significant credit line requests and review the work of regional and local managers. The Group uses all available credit tools – i.e. credit insurance, credit information bureaus, letter of guarantee – to safeguard itself from the credit risk. We insured more than 65% of our 2016 receivables.

During 2016 (same for 2015) none of the Group's customers accounted for more than 3% of total sales; it is of strategic importance for the Group not to rely on any single customer.

Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable and, where appropriate, credit insurance is purchased. The credit risk on liquid funds and derivative financial instruments is determined by the credit ratings assigned to the financial institutions with which these funds are held.

The table below shows an analysis of the Group's bank deposits at year end by credit rating of the bank in which they are held:

	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Based on credit ratings by Moody's; the cash at banks the Group held as at year end are:		
A1	12,234,627	80,408
A2	804,455	6,183,911
Aa2	-	518
Aa3	494,362	223,534
Ba1	-	116,074
Ba2	1,138,038	1,038,864
Ba3	-	1,178,102
Baa1	3,455,141	4,054,539
Baa2	6,689,081	3,019,092
Baa3	-	198
BB	3,242,764	-
Caa1	-	2,927
Caa3	3,060,657	2,051,224
Without credit rating	2,232,578	4,433,812
	<u>33,351,703</u>	<u>22,383,203</u>

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

31. Financial risk management (continued)

1.2. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Group's income and operating cash flows are dependent on changes in market interest rates. The Group deposits excess cash and borrows at variable rates. The Group's management monitors the interest rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

At the reporting date the profile of interest-bearing financial instruments was:

	The Group		The Company	
	2016 US\$	2015 US\$	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Variable rate instruments				
Overdrafts	26,814,854	18,093,347	932,996	4,586,239
Short-term loans	21,003,518	25,242,943	168,339	165,142
Long-term loans	1,157,262	1,812,754	233,975	419,266
Factoring advances	<u>50,750,598</u>	<u>43,299,321</u>	<u>732,265</u>	<u>2,167,831</u>
	<u>99,726,232</u>	<u>88,448,365</u>	<u>2,067,575</u>	<u>7,338,478</u>

Sensitivity analysis

An increase of 100 basis points in interest rates at 31 December 2016 would have decreased profit and loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant, as well as it assumes that financial facilities outstanding at the end of the reporting period were also outstanding for the whole year. For a decrease of 100 basis points there would be an equal and opposite impact on the profit and loss.

	Profit & loss			
	The Group		The Company	
	2016 US\$	2015 US\$	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Variable rate instruments				
Overdrafts	268,149	180,933	9,330	45,862
Short-term loans	210,035	252,428	1,683	1,651
Long-term loans	11,573	18,128	2,340	4,193
Factoring advances	<u>507,505</u>	<u>432,993</u>	<u>7,323</u>	<u>21,678</u>
	<u>997,262</u>	<u>884,482</u>	<u>20,676</u>	<u>73,384</u>

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

31. Financial risk management (continued)

1.3. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that arises when the maturity of assets and liabilities does not match. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses. The Group has procedures with the object of minimizing such losses such as maintaining sufficient cash and other highly liquid current assets and by having available an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

The following tables detail the remaining contractual maturity for financial liabilities. The tables had been drawn up based on the earliest date on which the Group/Company can be required to pay and include only principal cash flows.

The Group

31 December 2016	Carrying amounts US\$	Contractual cash flows US\$	3 months or less US\$	3-12 months US\$	1-2 years US\$	2-5 years US\$
Bank loans	22,160,780	22,160,780	13,737,346	7,266,171	555,255	602,008
Bank overdrafts	26,814,854	26,814,854	1,250,723	25,564,131	-	-
Factoring advances	50,750,598	50,750,598	33,017,455	17,733,143	-	-
Trade and other payables	229,318,794	229,318,794	224,812,789	4,506,005	-	-
Other short and long term liabilities	396,035	396,035	36,232	19,484	329,334	10,985
	<u>329,441,061</u>	<u>329,441,061</u>	<u>272,854,545</u>	<u>55,088,934</u>	<u>884,589</u>	<u>612,993</u>

31 December 2015	Carrying amounts US\$	Contractual cash flows US\$	3 months or less US\$	3-12 months US\$	1-2 years US\$	2-5 years US\$
Bank loans	27,055,697	27,055,697	16,731,154	8,511,789	735,962	1,076,792
Bank overdrafts	18,093,347	18,093,347	8,071,477	10,021,870	-	-
Factoring advances	43,299,321	43,299,321	42,002,331	1,296,990	-	-
Trade and other payables	211,038,402	211,038,402	210,231,407	806,995	-	-
Other short and long term liabilities	553,850	553,850	133,365	25,719	21,751	373,015
	<u>300,040,617</u>	<u>300,040,617</u>	<u>277,169,734</u>	<u>20,663,363</u>	<u>757,713</u>	<u>1,449,807</u>

The Company

31 December 2016	Carrying amounts US\$	Contractual cash flows US\$	3 months or less US\$	3-12 months US\$	1-2 years US\$	2-5 years US\$
Bank loans	402,314	402,314	41,132	127,207	178,879	55,096
Bank overdrafts	932,996	932,996	932,996	-	-	-
Factoring advances	732,265	732,265	732,265	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	138,674,047	138,674,047	138,674,047	-	-	-
	<u>140,741,622</u>	<u>140,741,622</u>	<u>140,380,439</u>	<u>127,207</u>	<u>178,879</u>	<u>55,096</u>

31 December 2015	Carrying amounts US\$	Contractual cash flows US\$	3 months or less US\$	3-12 months US\$	1-2 years US\$	2-5 years US\$
Bank loans	584,408	584,408	40,350	124,792	175,482	243,784
Bank overdrafts	4,586,239	4,586,239	4,586,239	-	-	-
Factoring advances	2,167,831	2,167,831	2,167,831	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	111,157,700	111,157,700	110,992,558	165,142	-	-
	<u>118,496,178</u>	<u>118,496,178</u>	<u>117,786,978</u>	<u>289,934</u>	<u>175,482</u>	<u>243,784</u>

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

31. Financial risk management (continued)

1.4. Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Group's/Company's measurement currency.

The Group uses short-term derivative financial instruments to minimize the risk on balances and material transactions denominated in currencies other than US Dollars, the Group's reporting currency. As a significant portion of the Group's cash flow is denominated in Russian Ruble, Euro and other local currencies (i.e. the Czech Crown, the Polish Zloty, the Hungarian Forint, etc.), the Group raises debt in such currencies in order to hedge against foreign exchange risk.

The carrying amounts of the monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the reporting date are denominated in the following currencies:

The Group

2016	Cash at bank and in hand	Receivables	Trade and other liabilities	Borrowings
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
US Dollar	20,017,313	74,352,005	(150,185,472)	(4,541,491)
Euro	3,154,222	50,119,444	(65,749,217)	(16,077,158)
Romanian New Lei	1,827,207	16,557,804	(5,549,498)	(2,519,247)
Polish Zloty	1,144,522	6,630,060	(694,527)	(616,651)
Croatian Kuna	1,128,848	1,523,485	(605,244)	(2,650,471)
Czech Koruna	1,030,354	9,953,608	(7,357,873)	(4,127,460)
Hungarian Forint	960,192	2,856,438	(721,511)	(2,271,635)
Bulgarian Lev	917,121	3,823,687	(2,304,006)	(2,046,910)
Kazakhstan Tenge	526,630	12,487,793	(8,909,413)	(800,402)
UAH	459,818	13,728,814	(7,594,501)	(2,711,135)
BAM	247,405	2,325,314	(215,437)	(1,094,074)
Belarusian Ruble	143,596	4,001,846	(460,780)	(3,696,547)
Russian Ruble	20,761	36,539,572	(28,557,296)	(5,589,667)
Other	1,773,714	4,237,806	(1,166,000)	(627,438)
	<u>33,351,703</u>	<u>239,137,676</u>	<u>(280,070,775)</u>	<u>(49,370,286)</u>

The Group

2015	Cash at bank and in hand	Receivables	Trade and other liabilities	Borrowings
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
US Dollar	6,518,641	102,036,663	(142,548,758)	(14,111,985)
Euro	5,783,036	64,880,647	(92,659,240)	(7,949,086)
Ukraine hryvnia	2,507,214	5,966,622	(324,874)	(1,816,616)
Czech Koruna	2,332,368	6,532,486	(4,855,415)	(3,261,808)
Romanian New Lei	1,873,572	11,375,491	(2,899,881)	(3,659,590)
Polish Zloty	947,997	1,280,851	(481,712)	(2,775,582)
Croatian Kuna	662,008	3,452,705	(1,975,150)	(2,788,981)
Bulgarian Lev	513,039	4,060,715	(2,126,968)	(2,221,748)
Kazakhstan Tenge	229,036	4,193,975	(3,169,618)	(350,262)
Bosnian Mark	227,427	2,152,983	(99,948)	(1,050,238)
Hungarian Forint	179,666	2,843,445	(826,551)	(1,208,933)
Belarusian Ruble	72,251	3,333,500	(1,075,791)	(3,765,707)
Russian Ruble	9,166	5,150,007	(75,311)	-
Other	527,782	14,971,594	(1,343,069)	(617,795)
	<u>22,383,203</u>	<u>232,231,684</u>	<u>(254,462,286)</u>	<u>(45,578,331)</u>

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

31. Financial risk management (continued)

1.4. Currency risk (continued)

The Company

2016	Cash at bank and in hand	Receivables	Trade and other liabilities	Borrowings
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
US Dollar	18,024,872	106,024,943	(135,436,111)	(298,789)
Euro	333,885	9,973,679	(7,404,645)	(1,036,522)
Czech Koruna	290,568	299,470	(845,250)	-
GBP	44,366	242,701	(126,592)	-
PLN	95	5,421,421	(1,262)	-
Other	-	380,701	(325,525)	-
	<u>18,693,786</u>	<u>122,342,915</u>	<u>(144,139,385)</u>	<u>(1,335,311)</u>

The Company

2015	Cash at bank and in hand	Receivables	Trade and other liabilities	Borrowings
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Euro	2,057,935	11,345,955	(6,472,081)	(5,170,492)
US Dollar	1,551,914	89,749,463	(105,658,570)	-
Czech Koruna	201,808	222,546	(448,937)	-
Russian Ruble	-	5,103,177	(547)	-
Swiss Franc	31,691	941	-	-
Polish Zloty	749	6,676,638	-	(155)
British Pound	173,807	1,019,920	(745,396)	-
	<u>4,017,904</u>	<u>114,118,640</u>	<u>(113,325,531)</u>	<u>(5,170,647)</u>

The Company is not exposed to any material foreign exchange risk, as most of its operations are conducted in US Dollars, the Company's reporting currency. Its exposure to foreign exchange risk is restricted to monetary assets denominated in foreign currencies, mainly Euro, Polish zloti and Russian Ruble, and this risk is mitigated by the appropriate use of currency derivative contracts.

2. Fair values

The Group and the Company

Financial instruments comprise financial assets and financial liabilities. Financial assets mainly consist of bank balances, receivables and investments. Financial liabilities mainly consist of trade payables, factoring balances, bank overdrafts and loans. The Directors consider that the carrying amount of the Company's/Group's financial instruments approximate their fair value at the reporting date. Financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss represent foreign currency derivative contracts categorized as a Level 2 (quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities) fair value hierarchy.

ASBISC ENTERPRISES PLC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

31. Financial risk management (continued)

3. Capital risk management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through optimization of debt and equity. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2016.

The capital structure of the Group consists of debt, which includes borrowings, cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to equity holders of the parent, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings.

Gearing ratio

The Group's risk management committee reviews the capital structure on a semi-annual basis. As part of this review, the committee considers the cost of capital and the risk associated with it.

The Group

The gearing ratio at the year-end was as follows:

	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Debt (i)	99,780,564	88,482,885
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>(33,351,703)</u>	<u>(22,383,203)</u>
Net debt	<u>66,428,861</u>	<u>66,099,682</u>
Equity (ii)	<u>85,894,869</u>	<u>81,479,635</u>
Net debt to equity ratio	77%	81%

(i) Debt includes short-term (factoring advances, overdrafts and short-term loans) and long-term borrowings.

(ii) Equity includes all capital and reserves.

The Company

The gearing ratio at the year-end was as follows:

	2016 US\$	2015 US\$
Debt (i)	2,067,575	7,338,478
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>(18,693,786)</u>	<u>(4,017,904)</u>
Net debt	<u>(16,626,211)</u>	<u>3,320,574</u>
Equity (ii)	<u>53,535,345</u>	<u>49,805,554</u>
Net debt to equity ratio	-	7%

(i) Debt includes short-term (factoring advances, overdrafts and short-term loans) and long-term borrowings.

(ii) Equity includes all capital and reserves.

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31. Financial risk management (continued)

4. Fair value estimation

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

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

The following table presents the fair value hierarchy of the Group's and the Company's assets:

	The Group Level 2 US\$	The Company Level 2 US\$
Assets		
Derivative financial assets	<u>1,079,208</u>	<u>584,801</u>
Liabilities		
Derivative financial liabilities	<u>1,383</u>	<u>-</u>

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, unlisted equity securities) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

32. Other risks

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk that derives from the deficiencies relating to the Group's/Company's information technology and control systems as well as the risk of human error and natural disasters. The Group's/Company's systems are evaluated, maintained and upgraded continuously.

Compliance risk

Compliance risk is the risk of financial loss, including fines and other penalties, which arises from non-compliance with laws and regulations of the state. The risk is limited to a significant extent due to the supervision applied by the Compliance Officer, as well as by the monitoring controls applied by the Group/Company.

Litigation risk

Litigation risk is the risk of financial loss, interruption of the Group's operations or any other undesirable situation that arises from the possibility of non-execution or violation of legal contracts and consequentially of lawsuits. The risk is restricted through the contracts used by the Group/Company to execute its operations.

Reputation risk

The risk of loss of reputation arising from the negative publicity relating to the Group's/Company's operations (whether true or false) may result in a reduction of its clientele, reduction in revenue and legal cases against the Group. The Group/Company applies procedures to minimize this risk.

Other risks

The general economic environment may affect the Group's/Company's operations to a great extent. Concepts such as inflation, unemployment, and development of the gross domestic product are directly linked to the economic course of every country and any variation in these and the economic environment in general may create chain reactions in all areas hence affecting the Group/Company.

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33. Operating lease arrangements

Operating leases relate to office, warehouse and car facilities with lease terms between 1 to 10 years.

The Group

Non-cancellable operating lease arrangements

	2016		2015	
	Cars US\$	Offices and warehouses US\$	Cars US\$	Offices and warehouses US\$
Within 1 year	533,893	672,018	534,987	307,752
Between 2 to 5 years	792,830	714,542	695,099	633,921
More than 5 years	-	414,739	-	678,231
	<u>1,326,723</u>	<u>1,801,299</u>	<u>1,230,086</u>	<u>1,619,904</u>

The payment recognized as an expense during the year amounted to US\$ 1,760,647 (2015: US\$ 2,148,666).

The Company

During 2016 and 2015, the Company had no operating leases.