MAKEDONSKI TELEKOM AD - SKOPJE
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2013
WITH THE REPORT OF THE AUDITOR THEREON

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Independent auditor's report

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Makedonski Telekom AD - Skopje

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Makedonski Telekom AD – Skopje (the "Company") and its subsidiaries T-Mobile Macedonia AD Skopje and E-Makedonija foundation – Skopje (together "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of 31 December 2013 and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

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

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as of 31 December 2013, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year than ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Revizija DOO

PricewaterhouseCoopers REVIZIJA DOO

Skopje,

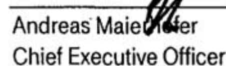
26 February 2014

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December

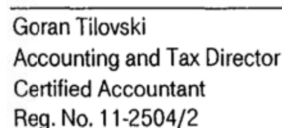
In thousands of denars	Note	2013	2012
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	1,403,643	425,234
Deposits with banks	6	1,565,249	6,369,058
Trade and other receivables	7	3,151,591	3,048,777
Other taxes receivable	8	10,640	26,269
Inventories	9	412,087	423,025
Total current assets		6,543,210	10,292,363
Assets held for sale	10	21,547	36,001
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	14,590,361	14,794,283
Advances for property, plant and equipment		2,811	22,925
Intangible assets	12	2,357,548	2,069,223
Trade and other receivables	7	353,677	358,763
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss		43,762	50,828
Other non-current assets		612	612
Total non-current assets		17,348,771	17,296,634
Total assets		23,913,528	27,624,998
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	3,571,681	3,472,172
Other taxes payable	8	141,750	74,288
Provision for other liabilities and charges	14	117,884	123,529
Total current liabilities		3,831,315	3,669,989
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	566,867	726,681
Provision for other liabilities and charges	14	57,068	113,821
Total non-current liabilities		623,935	840,502
Total liabilities		4,455,250	4,510,491
Equity			
Share capital		9,583,888	9,583,888
Share premium		540,659	540,659
Treasury shares		(3,738,358)	(3,738,358)
Other reserves		1,237,534	2,475,068
Retained earnings		11,834,555	14,253,250
Total equity	15	19,458,278	23,114,507
Total equity and liabilities		23,913,528	27,624,998

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue on 26 February 2014 by the Management of Makedonski Telekom AD - Skopje, and are subject to review and approval by the Board of Directors on 4 March 2014 and by the shareholders on date that will be subsequently agreed.



Andreas Maierhofer
Chief Executive Officer

Slavko Projkoski
Chief Financial Officer



Goran Tilovski
Accounting and Tax Director
Certified Accountant
Reg. No. 11-2504/2

The accomplanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

In thousands of denars	Note	Year ended 31 December 2013	2012
Revenues	16	12,543,728	13,855,861
Depreciation and amortization		(3,007,966)	(3,753,492)
Personnel expenses	17	(1,830,905)	(1,549,605)
Payments to other network operators		(1,484,183)	(1,548,379)
Other operating expenses	18	(4,355,943)	(4,401,452)
Operating expenses		(10,678,997)	(11,252,928)
Other operating income	19	121,001	1,103,275
Operating profit		1,985,732	3,706,208
Finance expenses	20	(84,023)	(98,833)
Finance income	21	88,669	172,821
Finance income - net		4,646	73,988
Profit for the year		1,990,378	3,780,196
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,990,378	3,780,196
Earnings per share (EPS) information:			
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in denars)		23.08	43.83

The accomplanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

In thousands of denars	Note	Year ended 31 December 2013	2012
Operating activities			
Profit before tax		1,990,378	3,780,196
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization		3,007,966	3,753,492
Write down/(recovery) of inventories to net realizable value		1,028	(4,886)
Fair value losses on financial assets	20	7,073	3,254
Impairment on trade and other receivables	18	59,236	64,560
Reversal of impairment on advances given to suppliers		-	(11,233)
Net increase/(release) of provisions	14	11,501	(106,039)
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	19	(14,536)	(839,731)
Dividend income	21	(1,640)	(3,285)
Interest expense	20	59,486	63,974
Interest income	21	(87,029)	(169,536)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		6,725	2,136
Cash generated from operations before changes in working capital		5,040,188	6,532,902
Decrease in inventories		9,910	161,310
Increase in receivables		(168,562)	(20,486)
Decrease in payables		(112,049)	(146,482)
Cash generated from operations		4,769,487	6,527,244
Interest paid		(52,397)	(694)
Cash flows generated from operating activities		4,717,090	6,526,550
Investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(2,260,785)	(2,653,832)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(689,758)	(143,701)
Loans collected		27,219	812
Deposits collected from banks		6,350,036	8,357,056
Deposits placed with banks		(1,554,962)	(6,778,369)
Dividends received		1,640	3,285
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		88,513	33,984
Interest received		95,764	167,027
Cash flows generated from /(used in) investing activities		2,057,667	(1,013,738)
Financing activities			
Dividends paid		(5,646,607)	(6,163,557)
Payments of other financial liabilities		(143,016)	-
Cash flows used in financing activities		(5,789,623)	(6,163,557)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		985,134	(650,745)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		425,234	1,078,115
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(6,725)	(2,136)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	5	1,403,643	425,234

The accomplanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

In thousands of denars	Note	Share capital	Share premium	Treasury shares	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at 1 January 2012		9,583,888	540,659	(3,738,358)	2,475,068	16,636,611	25,497,868
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	3,780,196	3,780,196
Transaction with owners in their capacity of owners (dividends paid)		-	-	-	-	(6,163,557)	(6,163,557)
Balance at 31 December 2012	15	9,583,888	540,659	(3,738,358)	2,475,068	14,253,250	23,114,507
Balance at 1 January 2013		9,583,888	540,659	(3,738,358)	2,475,068	14,253,250	23,114,507
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	1,990,378	1,990,378
Transaction with owners in their capacity of owners (dividends paid)		-	-	-	-	(5,646,607)	(5,646,607)
Transfer (see note 2.13 and 15.2)		-	-	-	(1,237,534)	1,237,534	-
Balance at 31 December 2013	15	9,583,888	540,659	(3,738,358)	1,237,534	11,834,555	19,458,278

The accomplanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1. About the Company

These consolidated financial statements relate to the group of Makedonski Telekom AD - Skopje, which includes Makedonski Telekom AD - Skopje, T-Mobile Macedonia AD Skopje and e-Makedonija foundation – Skopje (hereinafter referred as: “the Group”).

Makedonski Telekom AD – Skopje, (hereinafter referred as: “the Company”) is a joint stock company incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Macedonia.

The Company’s immediate parent company is AD Stonebridge Communications – Skopje, solely owned by Magyar Telekom Plc. registered in Hungary. AD Stonebridge Communications – Skopje was under voluntary liquidation by the end of 2013 and from January 2014 its status has changed and is no longer under liquidation procedure. The ultimate parent company is Deutsche Telekom AG registered in Federal Republic of Germany.

The Company is the leading fixed line service provider while T-Mobile Macedonia AD (hereinafter referred as: “the subsidiary”) is the leading mobile service provider in Macedonia, e-Makedonija is a foundation, established to support application and development of information technology in Macedonia.

In January 2014 the Company successfully completed the All IP Transformation Project and the last customer on the public switched telephone network (“PSTN”) was migrated to IP Multimedia Subsystem (“IMS”) platform. The IMS platform enables the use of different advanced and innovative services in the fixed telephony.

The Macedonian telecommunications sector is regulated by the Law on Electronic Communications (“LEC”) enacted in March 2005. Under the LEC, the Company has been designated as an SMP (significant market power) operator on the market of fixed line voice telephony networks and services, including the market of access to the networks for data transmission and leased lines. The Company, as an SMP operator, has the obligation to enable its subscribers to access publicly available telephone services of any interconnected operator with an officially signed interconnection contract.

With amendments of the Rulebook for retail regulation, the Agency for Electronic Communications (the “Agency”) specified the manner and procedure for regulation of the retail prices for fixed voice telephone networks and services of the operator with significant market power on relevant retail markets. The Company is an operator with SMP status on the relevant retail market 1 (access to the public telephone network at a fixed location) and market 2 (publically available telephone services at a fixed location). The prices for retail products offered on these two markets are subject of regulation by the Agency. The regulation of the retail prices is ex-ante, meaning that the Agency has to approve each price introduction, price change on every product or promotion prior to its being launched in retail. The ex-ante regulation is based on price squeeze methodology.

The Company has a cost based price obligation for the Regulated wholesale services, using LRIC methodology. In August 2012, the Agency published the draft results from its own developed LRIC Bottom – up costing model for Local Bit Stream (cost based) and for retail and wholesale Leased Lines, ducts and dark fiber and minimal set of leased lines (cost based). As a result, on 15 January 2013, the Agency brought a decision for decrease of the fees and approved the changed Reference offer for provision of physical access and usage of electronic communication infrastructure and associated facilities (ducts and dark fiber). The new fees are implemented as of 1 February 2013.

In line with the PSTN migration of the Company’s network, the Agency approved the proposed modifications of the Company’s WLR Reference Offer and Bit-stream access Offer applicable as of 1 January 2012. The Reference Interconnection Offer of the Company (“MATERIO”) was changed on the Company’s initiative from 1 May 2012 and lower fixed termination rates (for origination, termination and transit) for 25% were approved by the Agency. The Internet Protocol Reference Interconnection Offer of the Company (“IP MATERIO”) was submitted for approval to the Agency in October 2013 on Company’s initiative, in line with the conclusions of the market analyses for submission of MATERIO changes with description and conditions for IP interconnection. The Agency approved the IP MATERIO on 27 December 2013. The changes are effective from 1 January 2014.

In addition, the Agency approved the Reference offers for wholesale digital leased lines (“WS DLL”), Local Bit-stream access and Minimal set of leased lines and new changed methodologies of calculation of prices (length-dependent) were implemented. The WS DLL and Local Bit-stream access fees have been decreased as of 1 December 2012 and the fees for minimal set of leased lines as of 1 January 2013.

On 18 January 2013 the Agency approved new prices for duct rental services decreasing the prices previously set by the Company by more than 50%. The prices were determined by the Agency according to the LRIC methodology.

The new measures in line with the Company’s SMP obligation on wholesale markets for fixed call origination (market 4), termination (market 5) and transit (market 6) from the final document include: implementation of IP interconnection by 2016 at the latest for fixed and mobile operators, transitional period for IP interconnection for alternative fixed and mobile operators up to three years, submission of

updated the MATERIO with IP IC description (service and fees) and conditions by 31 October 2013 at the latest. The other measures for Market 4, 5 and 6 are the same as before (interconnection and access, access to specific network facilities, carrier selection ("CS") and carrier pre-selection ("CPS"), transparency, non discrimination, accounting separation, price control and cost accounting).

In June 2013, the Agency announced starting of the first analysis on the wholesale market number 13 (Transmission of broadcasting content to end users) and on 14 June 2013 announced starting of second analysis of market 9 and 10 (Transmission and termination segments of LL) and also on market 7 (Physical access to network infrastructure). The analysis is expected to be finished by the end of the first quarter in 2014 and published for public hearing.

In December 2013, the Company received a Resolution for approval of Reference offer for provision of physical access and usage of electronic communication infrastructure including associated infrastructure capacity. The changes are effective from 1 January 2014 and will provide easier provision of physical access and usage of electronic communication infrastructure including associated infrastructure capacity.

The subsidiary has frequency usage rights for the following radiofrequencies for public mobile communication systems:

- 2 x 12.5 MHz in the 900 MHz (GSM) band, validity period: 8 September 2008 – 8 September 2018 (10 years)
- 2 x 10 MHz in the 1800 MHz band, validity period: June 9, 2009 – 9 June 2019 (10 years)
- 2 x 15 MHz + 5 MHz in the 2100 MHz band, validity period: 17 December 2008 – 17 December 2018 (10 years)
- 2 x 10 MHz in the 800 MHz band, validity period: 1 December 2013 – 30 November 2033 (20 years)
- 2 x 15 MHz in the 1800 MHz band, validity period: 1 December 2013 – 30 November 2033 (20 years)

Thus, the spectrum for public mobile communications in the 800 MHz, 900 MHz and 1800 MHz bands is fully assigned to the 3 mobile operators. There is a remaining available spectrum in the 2100 MHz band, and the 2600 MHz band is not assigned for public mobile services at all.

The retail services provided by the mobile network operators in Macedonia are currently not subject to price regulation.

Since 2007, the subsidiary and ONE have been designated with an SMP status on the wholesale market for voice call termination services in mobile communication networks, whereby several obligations were imposed on them, such as: interconnection and access, non-discrimination in interconnection and access, accounting separation and price control and cost accounting.

The subsidiary's first Referent Interconnection Offer was approved by the Agency in July 2008. Based on the second round analysis of wholesale call termination services in public mobile communication networks on 30 July 2010, the subsidiary received a Decision for changing the RIO by which the Mobile Termination Rate ("MTR") was defined with a glide path decrease in a timeframe of four years (until 2013). In September 2011, the price for the national MTR was decreased to 3.1 MKD/min. and was planned to continue decreasing by 0.1 MKD/min. each year, down to 2.9 MKD/min. by September 2013. At the same time, the Agency regulated the MTRs for ONE and VIP (VIP was designated with SMP on this market in the second round analysis) with a four year glide path. In May 2012, the Agency made a revision of the calculation of MTR of all three mobile operators and imposed new glide path. As from 1 June 2012 until 31 August 2013, the subsidiary's MTRs were set at 3.0 MKD/min., while ONE and VIP Operator's MTRs were set at 4.0 MKD/min. MTR symmetry to 1.2 MKD/min. calculated using Bottom-up LRIC+ were applied from 1 November 2013 (based on a new Agency Decision brought in August 2013), and a further decrease to 0.9 MKD/min. calculated using Bottom-up pure LRIC will be applied from 1 September 2014.

On 11 October 2013, Albafone, the first Mobile Virtual Network Operator ("MVNO") on the Macedonian telecommunication market hosted by ONE, started with its operations.
After the first analysis of the wholesale SMS termination market in 2011, all 3 mobile operators were designated with SMP status. In 2013 the Agency conducted a second round analysis on this market and imposed new regulated prices – symmetrical for all 3 operators and 75% lower than the previous ones. The prices became effective on 1 January 2014.

An auction procedure concluded in August 2013 awarded the whole 790 – 862 MHz band together with the unassigned spectrum in the 1740 – 1880 MHz band for LTE technology in a public tender. Each of the 3 Macedonian mobile operators acquired an LTE radiofrequency license of 2x10 MHz (in the 790 – 862 MHz band) and 2x15 MHz (in the 1740 – 1880 MHz band). Each license was acquired for a one-off fee of EUR 10.3 million (MKD 634,011 thousand). The subsidiary will retain the license for 20 years, until 1 December 2033, with an extension option for 20 years in accordance with the LEC.

In 2013, after the analysis of the wholesale market for call termination in public telephone network at fixed location, the subsidiary was designated with an SMP status on this market by an Agency decision and ordained to modify its reference offer. The regulation relates to the fixed services of the subsidiary realized by using the Wholesale Line Rental of

the Company. In accordance with the Wholesale Line Rental Reference Offer of the Company, the subsidiary is using the Company's network and the interconnection (termination) of a call is done and charged by the Company. The subsidiary submitted a modification of its reference offer for approval to the Agency, and initiated an appeal to the Agency's decision before the Administrative Court. The modifications were approved by the Agency on 26 December 2013, and the new regulated service was implemented in the subsidiary's RIO as from 27 December 2013.

As of June 2013 the Company is listed on the Macedonian Stock exchange ("MSE") in the mandatory listing segment and it is reporting towards the MSE, as per the changes in the Law on Securities in 2013. In accordance with the MSE listing rules the Company has permanent disclosure obligations related to the business and capital, significant changes in the financial position, the dividend calendar, changes of the free float ratio (if it fails below 1%) and changes of the major shareholdings above 5%. In addition, the Company has specific disclosure obligations comprising of various financial information, including different financial reports (quarterly, semiannual and annual), as well as public announcement for convening Shareholders Assembly ("SA"), all modifications and amendments made to the SA agenda and publication of certain adopted SA resolutions. Before June 2013, the Company was reporting towards the Macedonian Securities and Exchange Commission as a Joint Stock Company with special reporting obligations.

The Company's registered address is "Kej 13 Noemvri" No 6, 1000, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia. The average number of employees based on the working hours during 2013 was 1,534 (2012: 1,655).

1.2. Investigation into certain consultancy contracts

On 13 February 2006, Magyar Telekom Plc., the controlling owner of the Company, (via Stonebridge Communications AD - Skopje, majority shareholder of the Company), announced that it was investigating certain contracts entered into by another subsidiary of Magyar Telekom Plc. to determine whether the contracts were entered into in violation of Magyar Telekom Plc. policy or applicable law or regulation. Magyar Telekom's Audit Committee retained White & Case, as its independent legal counsel to conduct the internal investigation. Subsequent to this, on 19 February 2007, the Board of Directors of the Company, based on the recommendation of the Audit Committee of the Company and the Audit Committee of Magyar Telekom Plc., adopted a resolution to conduct an independent internal investigation regarding certain contracts in Macedonia.

Based on publicly available information, as well as information obtained from Magyar Telekom and as previously disclosed, Magyar Telekom's Audit Committee conducted an internal investigation regarding certain contracts relating to the activities of Magyar Telekom and/or its affiliates in Montenegro and Macedonia that totaled more than EUR 31 million. In particular, the internal investigation examined whether Magyar Telekom and/or its Montenegrin and Macedonian affiliates had made payments prohibited by U.S. laws or regulations, including the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (the "FCPA"). The Company has previously disclosed the results of the internal investigation.

Magyar Telekom's Audit Committee informed the U.S. Department of Justice (the "DOJ") and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") of the internal investigation. The DOJ and the SEC commenced investigations into the activities that were the subject of the internal investigation. On 29 December 2011, Magyar Telekom announced that it had entered into final settlements with the DOJ and the SEC to resolve the DOJ's and the SEC's investigations relating to Magyar Telekom. The settlements concluded the DOJ's and the SEC's investigations. Magyar Telekom disclosed the key terms of the settlements with the DOJ and the SEC on 29 December 2011. In particular, Magyar Telekom disclosed that it had entered into a two-year deferred prosecution agreement (the "DPA") with the DOJ. The DPA expired on 5 January 2014, and further to the DOJ's request filed in accordance with the DPA, the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia dismissed the charges against Magyar Telekom on 5 February 2014.

According to the information provided to the Company by Magyar Telekom Plc., on 2 December 2009, the Audit Committee of Magyar Telekom Plc., provided the Magyar Telekom's Board of Directors with a "Report of Investigation to the Audit Committee of Magyar Telekom Plc." dated 30 November 2009 (the "Final Report").

In relation to the issuance of the Final Report and the information provided to the Company by Magyar Telekom, in January 2010 the Chairman of the Company's Board of Directors requested third party legal and tax expertise for assessment of the potential accounting and tax implications arising from the transactions conducted by the Company and its subsidiary subject to the Final Report.

The external experts prepared reports (the "Reports") on their assessment and submitted the Reports to the Chairman of the Company's BoD and the Management of the Company and its subsidiary accordingly. As a result, based on the analysis of the Tax and Legal experts and information available to the Management related to the transactions subject of the Final Report, amount of MKD 248,379 thousand has been identified as potential tax impact, together with related penalty interest, as of 31 December 2009 arising from the transactions

conducted by the Company and its subsidiary subject to the Final Report. In 2010 the amount related to the identified potential tax impact, together with related penalty interest, amounted to MKD 261,834 thousand out of which MKD 227,972 thousand related to the Company were paid in 2010 upon an executive decision issued by the Public Revenue Office. In 2012 the amount of MKD 36,724 thousand related to the identified potential tax impact, together with related penalty interest, in the subsidiary was paid upon an executive decision issued by the Public Revenue Office (see note 14). In addition, the value of one contract of MKD 105,147 thousand capitalized within treasury shares was corrected in 2009 consolidated financial statements and was accounted for as though these payments had been expensed in 2006 rather than capitalized as part of treasury shares as originally reported. The other contracts that were identified by the Final Report and the reports of the tax and legal experts related to transactions undertaken by the Company and its subsidiary were expensed in the related periods (2001-2007).

In May 2008, the Ministry of Interior ("MOI") of the Republic of Macedonia ("RoM") submitted to the Company an official written request for information and documentation regarding certain payments for consultancy services and advance dividend, as well as certain procurements and contracts. In June 2008 the Company submitted copies from the requested documents.

In October 2008 the Investigation Judge from the Primary Court Skopje 1 – Skopje (the criminal court), has issued an official written order to the Company to handover certain original documentation. Later in October 2008, the Company officially and personally handed over the requested documentation. Additional MOI requests in written were submitted and the Company provided the requested documentation.

The Primary Court Skopje 1 in Skopje, Investigative Department for Organized Crime delivered a summon to the Company in connection with the criminal charges against the former CEO of Makedonski Telekom AD- Skopje, Mr. Szendrei, the former CFO of the company, Mr. Plath, the former member of the BoD in Stonebridge and former member of the BoD in Makedonski Telekom AD – Skopje, Mr. Kefaloyannis and the former CEO of the Stonebridge, Mr. Kisjuhász and asked for a statement whether the Company has suffered any damages on the basis of the said consultancy contracts.

On the hearing held on 13 April 2009, the representatives of Makedonski Telekom AD Skopje declared the position of the Company that taking into consideration the ongoing independent internal investigation conducted by White & Case, approved by the Company's BoD, it was premature to preannounce any damage which may be caused by means of the implementation of the mentioned contracts or with reference to them. An expertise was performed on 11 May 2010 and the experts from Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Macedonia – Court Expertise Office – Skopje, asked for some additional documents from Company's side in order to prepare the expertise. The Company has collected and submitted the requested information/documentation to the Court Expertise Office.

On 14 March 2011, the Company received from the Primary Court Skopje 1 a copy of the "Finding and Opinion", dated November 2010, issued by the Bureau of Judicial Expertise to the Primary Court Skopje 1 as a result of the expertise procedure. The "Finding and Opinion" addresses and contains conclusions regarding five contracts entered into with Chaptex and Cosmotelco in 2005 and 2006 and formerly reviewed by the Audit Committee of Magyar Telekom. The "Finding and Opinion" concludes that, based on these contracts, expenditures in the amount of EUR 3.975 million were made by the Company and Stonebridge to Chaptex "without evidence for performed services"; accordingly, shareholders of the Company and Stonebridge in the proportion of their shareholding, suffered damages in the aforementioned aggregate amount as result of decreased proceeds for payment of dividend in 2005 and 2006.

Based on publically available information, we understand that the Public Prosecutor has filed an indictment in 2011 against Mr. Szendrei, Mr. Kisjuhász and Mr. Plath, but not against Mr. Kefaloyannis. The Company, as a damaged party in this case, has not received an official court invitation for the hearing. Pursuant to the questions posed by the investigative judge, it could be concluded that the public prosecutor has addressed the Company as a party damaged by the actions of the defendants. However, based on the content of the order for expertise issued by the investigative judge, and on the basis of the expert opinion, it can be concluded that now damaged parties are shareholders of the Company (Stonebridge AD Skopje, the Republic of Macedonia and minority shareholders) and therefore the state budget, as the Republic of Macedonia is a shareholder in the Company. Therefore, the public prosecutor should clear out who is considered as damaged party in this particular case, which is of significant importance for the position of the Company in this proceeding and its further actions. At the moment there aren't any indications that the Company could be found liable and made to pay any penalties or fines for the criminal procedure which is initiated against the individuals and accordingly the Group did not record any provision.
On 23 February 2012 the Company received a request for documentation from the Financial Police Office of the Ministry of Finance of the RoM related to certain consultancy contract and underlying documentation, which were also provided to White & Case during the internal investigation. The Company responded to the request accordingly.

We have not become aware of any information as a result of a request from any regulators or other external parties, other than as described above, from which we have concluded that the financial statements may be misstated, including from the effects of a possible illegal act.

2. 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 the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1. Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of Makedonski Telekom AD – Skopje have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Macedonian denars rounded to the nearest thousand.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 4. Actual results may differ from those estimated.

2.1.1. Standards, amendments and interpretations effective and adopted by the Group in 2013

▪ IFRS 7 (amended). In December 2011 the IASB issued Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities – Amendments to IFRS 7. The amendments clarify the accounting requirements for offsetting financial instruments and introduce new disclosure requirements that aim to improve the comparability of financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS and US GAAP. The application of the amendment is required for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. The adoption of amended standard did not result in significant changes in the disclosures in the Group's financial statements.

▪ IFRS 13 The IASB published IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement in May 2011in order to replace the guidance on fair value measurement in existing IFRS accounting literature with a single standard. The IFRS is the result of joint efforts by the IASB and FASB to develop a converged fair value framework. IFRS 13 defines fair value, provides guidance on how to determine fair value and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. However, IFRS 13 does not change the requirements regarding which items should be measured or disclosed at fair value. IFRS 13 seeks to increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures through a ‚fair value hierarchy'. The hierarchy categorizes the inputs used in valuation techniques into three levels. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to (unadjusted) quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. If the inputs used to measure fair value are categorized into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the level of the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement (based on the application of judgment). The new standard should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. Earlier application is permitted. The adoption of the new standard did not result in significant changes in the financial statements of the Group.

▪ IAS 19 (amended). The IASB published amendments to IAS 19 - Employee Benefits in June 2011. The amendments focus on the following key areas:

- Recognition (only defined benefit plans) - elimination of the „corridor approach"
- Presentation (only defined benefit plans) - gains and losses that arises from re-measurements should be presented (only) in other comprehensive income (elimination of the remaining options)
- Disclosures - enhancing of disclosure requirements, e.g.
  - the characteristics of a company's defined benefit plans,
  - amounts recognized in the financial statements,
  - risks arising from defined benefit plans and
  - participation in multi-employer plans
- Improved / clarified guidance relating to several areas of the standard, e.g.
  - classification of benefits,
  - recognition of termination benefits and
  - interest rate relating to the expected return on the plan assets

The application of the amendment is required for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. The amendments of the standard did not result in significant changes in the financial statements of the Group.

▪ IFRS 10, IFRS 11, IFRS 12, IAS 27 (amended) and IAS28 (amended) - The IASB published IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements, IFRS 12 Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities and amendments to IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures in May 2011. An entity shall apply this package of five new and revised standards (including the amendments) for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. The Company has only wholly owned subsidiaries and there are no Non Controlling Interests to be recognized. The new standards does not have

any impact on the voting rights and therefore to the control assessment. The Company does not have any associate or jointly controlled entity. Thus, the adoption of the amended package of standards did not have any impact on the Group's financial statements.

2.1.2. Standards, amendments and interpretations effective in 2013 but not relevant for the Group

▪ IFRIC 20 In October 2011, the IASB published IFRIC 20 Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine. The interpretation shall be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. Earlier application is permitted. As the Group does not have mining activity, the interpretation has no impact on the Group's financial statements.

▪ IFRS 1 The IASB amended IFRS 1 in March 2012 and in May 2012. The amendments should be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. As the Group has been reporting according to IFRS for many years, neither the original standard, nor any revision to that is relevant for the Group.

2.1.3. Standards, amendments and interpretations that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Group

▪ IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. The standard forms the first part of a three-phase project to replace IAS 39 (Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement) with a new standard, to be known as IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. IFRS 9 prescribes the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities. The remaining phases of this project, dealing with the impairment of financial instruments and hedge accounting, as well as a further project regarding derecognition, are in progress.

Financial assets – At initial recognition, IFRS 9 requires financial assets to be measured at fair value. After initial recognition, financial assets continue to be measured in accordance with their classification under IFRS 9. Where a financial asset is classified and measured at amortized cost, it is required to be tested for impairment in accordance with the impairment requirements in IAS 39. IFRS 9 defines the below rules for classification.

- IFRS 9 requires that financial assets are classified as subsequently measured at either amortized cost or fair value. There are two conditions needed to be satisfied to classify financial assets at amortized cost: (1) The objective of an entity's business model for managing financial assets has to be to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and (2) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Where either of these conditions is not satisfied, financial assets are classified at fair value.

- Fair Value Option: IFRS 9 permits an entity to designate an instrument, that would otherwise have been classified in the amortized cost category, to be at fair value through profit or loss if that designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency ('accounting mismatch').

- Equity instruments: The default category for equity instruments is at fair value through profit or loss. However, the standard states that an entity can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition to present all fair value changes for equity investments not held for trading in other comprehensive income. These fair value gains or losses are not reported as part of a reporting entity's profit or loss, even when a gain or loss is realized. Only dividends received from these investments are reported in profit or loss.

- Embedded derivatives: The requirements in IAS 39 for embedded derivatives have been changed by no longer requiring that embedded derivatives be separated from financial asset host contracts.

- Reclassification: IFRS 9 requires reclassification between fair value and amortized cost when, and only when there is a change in the entity's business model. The ‚tainting rules' in IAS 39 have been eliminated.

Financial liabilities – IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" sets the requirements on the accounting for financial liabilities and replaces the respective rules in IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". The new pro nouncement:

- Carries forward the IAS 39 rules for the recogniti on and derecognition unchanged.

- Carries forward most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement.

- Eliminates the exception from fair value measurement for derivative liabilities that are linked to and must be settled by delivery of an unquoted equity instrument.

- Changes the requirements related to the fair value option for financial liabilities to address own credit risk.

An entity shall apply IFRS 9 for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015. Earlier adoption is permitted. A reporting entity must apply IFRS 9 retrospectively. For entities that adopt IFRS 9 for periods before 1 January 2012 the IFRS provides transition relief from restating comparative information. The Group is currently analyzing the possible changes in the financial statements of the Group that will be a result of the adoption of the new standard.

- IAS 32 (amended). In December 2011 the IASB issued Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments to IAS 32). These amendments are to the application guidance in IAS 32, 'Financial instruments: Presentation', and clarify some of the requirements for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities on the balance sheet. The application of the amendment is required for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014. The Group is currently analyzing the possible changes in the disclosures in the financial statements of the Group that will be a result of the amendment of the standard.

  - Amendments to IAS 36 - Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets, amends IAS 36 Impairment of Assets to reduce the circumstances in which the recoverable amount of assets or cash-generating units is required to be disclosed, clarify the disclosures required, and to introduce an explicit requirement to disclose the discount rate used in determining impairment (or reversals) where recoverable amount (based on fair value less costs of disposal) is determined using a present value technique. The amended standard is applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014. The Group is currently analyzing the possible changes from the amendments to the financial statements.

  - IFRIC 21 Levies - Provides guidance on when to recognize a liability for a levy imposed by a government, both for levies that are accounted for in accordance with IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and those where the timing and amount of the levy is certain.

The Interpretation identifies the obligating event for the recognition of a liability as the activity that triggers the payment of the levy in accordance with the relevant legislation. It provides the following guidance on recognition of a liability to pay levies:
- The liability is recognized progressively if the obligating event occurs over a period of time
- If an obligation is triggered on reaching a minimum threshold, the liability is recognized when that minimum threshold is reached.

The interpretation applies to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014. The Group is currently analyzing the impact of the interpretation to the financial statements.

2.1.4. Standards, amendments and interpretations that are not yet effective and not relevant for the Group's operations

- IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 (amended) Investment Entities. In October 2012, the IASB issued Investment Entities (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27). These amendments include: the creation of a definition of an investment entity; the requirement that such entities measure investments in subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss instead of consolidating them; new disclosure requirements for investment entities; and requirements for an investment entity's separate financial statements. The amendments are effective from 1 January 2014 with early adoption permitted. As the Group does not have investment entities, the amendment will not have any impact on the Group's financial statements.

  - Amendments to IAS 39 - Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting, amends IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement make it clear that there is no need to discontinue hedge accounting if a hedging derivative is novated, provided certain criteria are met. A novation indicates an event where the original parties to a derivative agree that one or more clearing counterparties replace their original counterparty to become the new counterparty to each of the parties. In order to apply the amend ments and continue hedge accounting, novation to a central counterparty ("CCP") must happen as a consequence of laws or regulations or the introduction of laws or regulations. The amendments are applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014. As the Group does not apply hedge accounting, the amendment will not have any impact on the Group's financial statements.

  - IFRS14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts - IFRS 14 permits an entity which is a first-time adopter of International Financial Reporting Standards to continue to account, with some limited changes, for ‚regulatory deferral account balances' in accordance with its previous GAAP, both on initial adoption of IFRS and in subsequent financial statements. The new standard is applicable to an entity's first annual IFRS financial statements for a period beginning on or after 1 January 2016. As the Group has been reporting according to IFRS for many years, the new standard is not relevant for the Group.

  - Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions (Amendments to IAS 19) - In November 2013, IASB amended IAS 19 to clarify the requirements that relate to how contributions from employees or third parties that are linked to service should be attributed to periods of service. In addition, it permits a practical expedient if the amount of the contributions is independent of the number of years of service, in that contributions, can, but are not required, to be recognized as a reduction in the service cost in the period in which the related service is rendered. The amendment is applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014. As the Group does not operate defined benefit plans, the amendment is not relevant for the Group.

2.2. Consolidation
2.2.1. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are those enterprises controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an enterprise, generally accompanying a shareholding of more than half of the voting rights, so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized gains arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

The subsidiaries of the Company and the ownership interest are presented below:

	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest As at 31 December 2013	Ownership interest As at 31 December 2012
T-Mobile Macedonia AD	Macedonia	100	100
e-Makedonija	Macedonia	100	100

2.3. Foreign currency translation
2.3.1. Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in thousands of Macedonian denars, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

2.3.2. Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to denars at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the financial statement date are translated to denars at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognized in the Profit for the year (Finance income/expenses). Non-monetary financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated to denars at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of transaction.

The foreign currencies deals of the Group are predominantly Euro (EUR) and United States Dollars (USD), based.

The exchange rates used for translation at 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2012 were as follows:

	2013 MKD	2012 MKD
1 USD	44.63	46.65
1 EUR	61.51	61.50

2.4. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets of the Group include, cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks, equity instruments of another entity (available-for-sale and at fair value through profit or loss) and contractual rights to receive cash (trade and other receivables) or another financial asset from another entity.
Financial liabilities of the Group include liabilities that originate from contractual obligations to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity (non-derivatives). In particular, financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

The fair value of traded financial instruments is determined by reference to their market prices at the end of the reporting period. This typically applies to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The fair value of other financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using discounted cash flow valuation technique. The expected cash inflows or outflows are discounted by market based interest rates.

The fair value of long term financial liabilities is also determined by using discounted cash flow valuation technique. The expected cash inflows or outflows are discounted by market based interest rates. Assumptions applied in the fair value calculations are subject to uncertainties. Changes in the assumptions applied in the calculations would have an impact on the carrying amounts, the fair values and/or the cash flows originating from the financial instruments. Sensitivity analyses related to the Group's financial instruments are provided in Note 3.

2.4.1. Financial assets

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

(a) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

(b) loans and receivables

(c) available-for-sale financial assets (AFS)

The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial asset was acquired. Management determines the classification of financial assets at their initial recognition.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade-date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed within Profit or Loss.

The Group assesses at each financial statement date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. There is objective evidence of impairment if as a result of loss events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset have an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Impairment losses of financial assets are recognized in the Profit for the year against allowance accounts to reduce the carrying amount until derecognition of the financial asset, when the net carrying amount (including any allowance for impairment) is derecognized from the Consolidated statement of financial position. Any gains or losses on derecognition are calculated and recognized as the difference between the proceeds from disposal and the (net) carrying amount derecognized.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

This category comprises those financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception. A financial asset is classified in this category if the Group manages such asset and makes purchase and sale decisions based on its fair value in accordance with the Group investment strategy for keeping investments within portfolio until there are favorable market conditions for their sale.

'Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' are subsequently carried at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are recognized in the Profit for the year (Finance income/expense) in the period in which they arise.

Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the Profit for the year when the Group's right to receive payments is established and inflow of economic benefits is probable.

(b) Loans and receivables

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

The following items are assigned to the "loans and receivables" measurement category:
- cash and cash equivalents
- deposits over 3 months

- trade receivables
- receivables and loans to third parties
- employee loans
- other receivables

Loans and receivables are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in bank, call deposits held with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Should impairment on cash and cash equivalents occur, it would be recognized in the Profit for the year (Finance expenses).

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade and other receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognized in the Profit for the year (Other operating expenses – Impairment losses on trade and other receivables).

The Group's policy for collective assessment of impairment is based on the aging of the receivables due to the large number of relatively similar type of customers.

Individual valuation is carried out for the largest customers, international customers, customers of interconnection services and also for customers under liquidation and bankruptcy proceedings. Itemized valuation is also performed in special circumstances.

When a trade receivable is established to be uncollectible, it is written off against Profit for the year (Other operating expenses – Impairment losses on trade and other receivables) with a parallel release of the cumulated impairment on the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the recognized loss in the Profit for the year. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognized impairment loss shall be reversed by adjusting an allowance account. The reversal shall not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized at the date the impairment is reversed. The amount of the reversal shall be recognized in the Profit for the year as a reduction to Other operating expenses (Impairment losses on trade and other receivables). Amounts due to, and receivable from, other network operators are shown net where a right of set-off exists and the amounts are settled on a net basis (such as receivables and payables related to international traffic).

Employee loans

Employee loans are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Difference between the nominal value of the loan granted and the initial fair value of the employee loan is recognized as prepaid employee benefits, which reduces Loans and receivables from employees. Interest income on the loan granted calculated by using the effective interest method is recognized as finance income, while the prepaid employee benefits are amortized to Personnel expenses evenly over the term of the loan.

Impairment losses on Employee loans, if any, are recognized in the Profit for the year (Personnel expenses).

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

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the financial statement date. Purchases and sales of investments are recognized on the trade-date – the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent to initial recognition all available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value, except that any instrument that does not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured is stated at cost, including transaction costs, less impairment losses. The intention of the Company is to dispose these assets when there are favorable market conditions for their sale. Changes in the fair value of financial assets classified as available for sale are recognized in Other comprehensive income. When financial assets classified as available for sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjust-

ments recognized in equity are included in the Profit for the year as gains and losses from investment securities.

The Group assesses at each financial statement date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. There is objective evidence of impairment if as a result of loss events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset have an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. If such evidence exists for AFS financial assets, the cumulative unrealized gain (if any) is reclassified from Other comprehensive income to Profit for the year, and any remaining difference is also recognized in the Profit for the year (Finance income). Impairment losses recognized on equity instruments are not reversed through the Profit for the year.

When AFS financial assets are sold or redeemed, therefore derecognized, the fair value adjustments accumulated in equity are reclassified from Other comprehensive income to Profit for the year (Finance income).

2.4.2. Financial liabilities

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables (including accruals) are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The carrying values of trade and other payables approximate their fair values due to their short maturity.

Long term financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

2.5. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated selling expenses.

The cost of inventories is based on weighted average cost formula and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Phone sets are often sold for less than cost in connection with promotions to obtain new subscribers with minimum commitment periods. Such loss on the sale of equipment is only recorded when the sale occurs as they are sold as part of a profitable service agreement with the customer and if the normal resale value is higher than the cost of the phone set. If the normal resale value is lower than costs, the difference is recognized as impairment immediately.

Impairment losses on Inventories are recognized in Other operating expenses (Write down of inventories to net realizable value).

2.6. Assets held for sale

An asset is classified as held for sale if it is no longer needed for the future operations of the Group, and has been identified for sale, which is highly probable and expected to take place within 12 months. These assets are accounted for at the lower of carrying value or fair value less cost to sell. Depreciation is discontinued from the date of designation to the held for sale status. When an asset is designated for sale, and the fair value is determined to be lower than the carrying amount, the difference is recognized in the Profit for the year (Depreciation and amortization) as an impairment loss.

2.7. Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (see note 2.9).

The cost of an item of PPE comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. The initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located is also included in the costs if the obligation incurred can be recognized as a provision according to IAS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

In 2011, Law on acting with illegally built facilities was enacted, according to which the Group will incur certain expenditures related to obtaining complete documentation for base stations and fix line infrastructure in accordance to applicable laws in Republic of Macedonia. The Group capitalizes those expenditures as incurred. The capitalized expenditures are included within Property, plant and equipment (see note 11).

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labor.

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

When assets are scrapped, the cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and the loss is recognized in the Profit for the year as depreciation expense.

When assets are sold, the cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any related gain or loss, determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount, is recognized in the Profit for the year (Other operating income).

Depreciation is charged to the Profit for the year on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment. Assets are not depreciated until they are available for use. Land is not depreciated. The assets useful lives and residual values are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at least once a year. For further details on the groups of assets impacted by the most recent useful life revisions see note 11.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	2013 Years	2012 Years
Buildings	20-40	20-40
Aerial and cable lines	20-25	20-25
Telephone exchanges	7-10	7-10
Base stations	10	10
Computers	4	4
Furniture and fittings	4-10	4-10
Vehicles	4-10	4-10
Other	2-15	2-15

2.8. Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Group are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses (see note 2.9).

Subsequent expenditure on capitalized intangible assets is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

The Group's primary activities are in the fixed line and mobile operations in Macedonia. These operations usually require acquisition of licenses/frequency usage rights, which generally contain upfront fees and annual fees. For each acquired license/frequency usage right, the Group assesses whether the amount of future annual fees can be measured reliably at the start of the validity period of the license. If the Group considers that the amount of future annual fees can be measured reliably, the present value of the future annual fees is capitalized as part of the cost of the license otherwise these fees are recognized as expenses (Other operating expenses) in the period they relate to.

The useful lives of concession and licenses are determined based on the underlying agreements and are amortized on a straight line basis over the period from availability of the frequency for commercial use until the end of the initial concession or license term. No renewal periods are considered in the determination of useful life (see note 12).

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	2013 Years	2012 Years
Software and licenses	2-5	2-5
Concession	18	18
3G and 2G License	10	10
4G License	20	-

Amortization is charged to the Profit for the year on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets. Intangible assets are amortized from the date they are available for use. The assets useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at least once a year.

In determining whether an asset that incorporates both intangible and tangible elements should be treated under IAS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment or as an intangible asset under IAS 38 – Intangible Assets, management uses judgment to assess which element is more significant and recognizes the assets accordingly.

2.9. Impairment of property plant and equipment and intangible assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment.

Assets that are subject to amortization or depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units - CGUs).

Impairment losses are recognized in the Profit for the year (Depreciation and amortization). Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

2.10. Provisions and contingent liabilities

PProvisions are recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Provisions are measured and recorded as the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the financial statement date. The estimate can be calculated as the weighted average of estimated potential

outcomes or can also be the single most likely outcome. The provision charge is recognized in the Profit for the year within the expense corresponding to the nature of the provision.

No provision is recognized for contingent liabilities. A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

2.11. Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

2.12. Treasury shares

When the Group purchases its equity share capital (treasury shares), the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes), is deducted from equity attributable to the Group's equity holders until the shares are cancelled or reissued. When such shares are subsequently reissued, any consideration received (net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects) is included in equity attributable to the Group's equity holders.

2.13. Other reserves

Under local statutory legislation, the Group members were required to set aside 15 percent of its net statutory profit for the year in a statutory reserve until the level of the reserve reaches 1/5 of the share capital. With the changes of the Law on Trading Companies effective from 1 January 2013, the Group members are required to set aside 5 percent of its net statutory profit for the year in a statutory reserve until the level of the reserve reaches 1/10 of the share capital (see note 15). These reserves are used to cover losses and are not distributed to shareholders except in the case of bankruptcy of the Group members.

2.14. Revenues

Revenues for all services and equipment sales (see note 16) are shown net of VAT, discounts and after elimination of sales within the Group. Revenue is recognized when the amount of the revenue can be reliably measured, and when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Group and specific criteria of IAS 18 on the sale of goods and rendering of services are met for the provision of each of the Group's services and sale of goods.

Customers of the Group are granted loyalty awards (credit points) based on their usage of the Group's services including timely payment of their invoices. Loyalty awards can be accumulated and redeemed to obtain future benefits (e.g. handsets, telecommunication equipment, etc.) from the operators of the Group. When customers earn their credit points, the fair value of the credit points earned are deducted from the revenue invoiced to the customer, and recognized as Other liabilities (deferred revenue). On redemption (or expiry) of the points, the deferred revenue is released to revenue as the customer collected (or waived) the undelivered element of the deemed bundle.

Revenues from operating leases are recognized on a straight line basis over the period the services are provided.

2.14.1. Fixed line and mobile telecommunications revenues

Revenue is primarily derived from services provided to customer subscribers and other third parties using telecommunications network, and equipment sales.

Customer subscriber arrangements typically include an equipment sale, subscription fee and charge for the actual voice, internet, data or multimedia services used. The Group considers the various elements of these arrangements to be separate earnings processes and recognizes the revenue for each of the deliverables using the residual method. These units are identified and separated, since they have value on a standalone basis and are sold not only in a bundle, but separately as well. Therefore the Group recognizes revenues for all of these elements using the residual method that is the amount of consideration allocated to the delivered elements of the arrangements equals the total consideration less the fair value of the undelivered elements.

The Group provides customers with narrow and broadband access to its fixed, mobile and TV distribution networks. Service revenues are recognized when the services are provided in accordance with contractual terms and conditions. Airtime revenue is recognized based upon minutes of use and contracted fees less credits and adjustments for discounts, while subscription and flat rate revenues are recognized in the period they relate to.

Revenue and expenses associated with the sale of telecommunications equipment and accessories are recognized when the products are delivered, provided there are no unfulfilled company obligations that affect the customer's final acceptance of the arrangement.

Revenues from premium rate services (voice and non-voice) are recognized on a gross basis when the delivery of the service over the network is the responsibility of the Group, the Group establishes the prices of these services and bears substantial risks of these services, otherwise presented on a net basis.

Customers may also purchase prepaid mobile, public phone and internet credits ("prepaid cards") which allow those customers to use the telecommunication network for a selected amount of time. Customers must pay for such services at the date when the card is purchased. Revenues from the sale of prepaid cards are recognized when used by the

customers or when the cards expired with unused traffic.

Third parties using the telecommunications network include roaming customers of other service providers and other telecommunications providers which terminate or transit calls on the network. These wholesale (incoming) traffic revenues are recognized in the period of related usage. A proportion of the revenue received is often paid to other operators (interconnect) for the use of their networks, where applicable. The revenues and costs of these terminate or transit calls are stated gross in these consolidated financial statements as the Group is the principal supplier of these services using its own network freely defining the pricing of the service, and recognized in the period of related usage.

2.14.2. System integration and IT revenues

Contracts for network services consist of the installation and operation of communication networks for customers. Revenues for voice and data services are recognized under such contracts when used by the customer.

Revenue from system integration contracts requiring the delivery of customized products and/or services is generally covered by fixed-price contracts and revenue is recognized based on percentage of completion taking into account the proportion that contract costs incurred for work performed to date bear to the estimated total contract costs. Revenue from hardware and sales is recognized when the risk of ownership is substantially transferred to the customer, provided there are no unfulfilled obligations that affect the customer's final acceptance of the arrangement. Any costs of these obligations are recognized when the corresponding revenue is recognized.

Revenues from construction contracts are accounted for using the percentage-of-completion method. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the costs incurred to date as a proportion of the estimated total costs. Receivables from construction contracts are classified in the Consolidated statement of financial position as Trade and other receivables.

2.15. Employee benefits

2.15.1. Short term employee benefits and pensions

The Group, in the normal course of business, makes payments on behalf of its employees for pensions, health care, employment and personnel tax which are calculated according to the statutory rates in force during the year, based on gross salaries and wages. Holiday allowances are also calculated according to the local legislation. The Group makes these contributions to the Governmental and private funds. The cost of these payments is charged to the Profit for the year in the same period as the related salary cost. No provision is created for holiday allowances for non-used holidays as according the local legislation the employer is obliged to provide condition for usage, and the employee to use the annual holiday within one year. This is also exercised as Group policy and according the historical data employees use their annual holiday within the one year legal limit. The Group does not operate any other pension scheme or post retirement benefits plan and consequently, has no obligation in respect of pensions. The Group has a legal obligation to pay to employees two average monthly salaries in Republic of Macedonia at their retirement date, for which appropriate liability is recognized in the consolidated financial statements measured at the present value of two average monthly salaries together with adjustments incorporated in the actuarial calculation. Further to the legal obligation the Company has contractual obligation to pay to employees three average monthly salaries in Republic of Macedonia at their retirement date according the Collective agreement between the Company and the Trade Union of the Company. Accordingly, appropriate liability for one additional salary for the Company's employees is recognized in the consolidated financial statements measured at the present value of one average monthly salary together with adjustments incorporated in the actuarial calculation. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high quality bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid. In addition, the Group is not obligated to provide further benefits to current and former employees.

2.15.2. Bonus plans

The Group recognizes a liability and an expense for bonuses taking into consideration the financial and operational results. The Group recognizes a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

2.15.3. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable whenever an employee's employment is terminated before the nominal retirement date or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognizes termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either terminate the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without the possibility of withdrawal or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy.

2.16. Marketing expenses

Marketing costs are expensed as incurred. Marketing expenses are disclosed in note 18.

2.17. Taxes

2.17.1. Income tax

Companies do not have to pay income tax on their profit before tax (earned since 1 January 2009) until that profit is distributed in a form of dividend or other forms of profit distributions. If dividend is paid, 10% income tax is payable at the moment of the dividend payment, regardless of whether in monetary or non-monetary form, to the foreign nonresident legal entities and, foreign and domestic individuals. The dividends paid out to the resident legal entities are tax exempted. Apart of distribution of dividends, the tax is still payable on the non-deductable expenses incurred in that fiscal year, decreased by the amount of tax credits and other tax reliefs (see note 2.18).

2.17.2. Deferred income tax

Due to the changes in the Macedonian tax legislation effective from 1 January 2009, the tax rate for undistributed profits was effectively reduced to zero, as tax is only payable when profits are distributed. According IAS 12.52A, deferred tax assets and liabilities should be measured using the undistributed rate. This resulted in reversal of part of the deferred tax asset and all deferred tax liability balances as of 31 December 2009, and reversal of all deferred tax assets as of 31 December 2010. In line with the requirements of SIC 25, the Group accounted the impact of this change in the profit and loss in 2009 and 2010, respectively.

2.17.3. Tax on non-deductable expenses

At the end of fiscal year companies are liable to pay tax on non deductible expenses, regardless of their financial results. The basis is expenses which are not within the scope of the company business i.e. non deductible expenses (representation expenses, gifts etc) less tax credits and other tax reliefs. The tax on non-deductable expenses is recognized in the Profit for the year (Other operating expenses) against Other taxes (see note 8).

2.18. Leases

2.18.1. Operating lease – Group as lessor

Assets leased to customers under operating leases are included in Property, plant and equipment in the Consolidated statement of financial position. They are depreciated over their expected useful lives on a basis consistent with similar fixed assets. Rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.18.2. Operating lease – Group as lessee

Costs in respect of operating leases are charged to the Profit for the year on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.19. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company for the period by the weighted average number of common stocks outstanding.

2.20. Dividend distribution

Dividends are recognized as a liability and debited against equity in the Group's financial statements in the period in which they are approved by the Company's shareholders.

2.21. Segments

The operating segments of the Group are based on the business lines, fixed line and mobile, which is consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), who is advised by the Group Management Committee (GMC) of the Company. The CEO is responsible for allocating resources to, and assessing the performance of, the operating segments. The accounting policies and measurement principles of the operating segments are the same as those applied for the Group described in the Significant accounting policies (see note 2). In the financial statements, the Group's segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting. The two operating segments, fixed line and mobile, are represented mainly by the two separate legal entities, Makedonski Telekom AD – Skopje and T-Mobile Macedonia AD Skopje, respectively.

The operating segments' revenues include revenues from external customers as well as the internal revenues generated from other segments. The operating segments, being two separate legal entities, charge revenues for the services delivered to the other operating segments identically as for external customers.

The operating segments' results are monitored by the CEO and the GMC to EBITDA (Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization), which is defined by the Group as Operating profit without Depreciation and amortization expense.
Another important KPI monitored at segment level is capital expenditure (Capex), which is determined as the additions to PPE and Intangible assets.

2.22. Comparative information

In order to maintain consistency with the current year presentation, certain items may have been reclassified for comparative purposes. Material changes in disclosures, if any, are described in detail in the relevant notes.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

3.1. Financial risk factors

The Group does not apply hedge accounting for its financial instruments, all gains and losses are recognized in the Profit for the year except financial assets classified as available for sale that are recognized in Other comprehensive income. The Group is exposed in particular to credit risks related to its financial assets and risks from movements in exchange rates, interest rates, and market prices that affect the fair value and/or the cash flows arising from financial assets and liabilities. Financial risk management aims to limit these market and credit risks through ongoing operational and finance activities.

The detailed descriptions of risks, the management thereof as well as sensitivity analyses are provided below. Sensitivity analyses include potential changes in profit before tax. The potential impacts disclosed (less tax) are also applicable to the Group's Equity.

3.1.1. Market risk

Market risk is defined as the 'risk that the fair value or value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices' and includes interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk.

As the vast majority of the revenues and expenses of the Group arise in MKD, the functional currency of the Company and of all Group entities is MKD, and as a result, the Group objective is to minimize the level of its financial risk in MKD terms.

For the presentation of market risks, IFRS 7 requires sensitivity analyses that show the effects of hypothetical changes of relevant risk variables on profit or loss and shareholders' equity. The periodic effects are determined by relating the hypothetical changes in the risk variables to the balance of financial instruments at the financial statement date. The balances at the end of the reporting period are usually representative for the year as a whole, therefore the impacts are calculated using the year end balances as though the balances had been constant throughout the reporting period. The methods and assumptions used in the sensitivity calculations have been updated to reflect the current economic situation.

a) Foreign currency risk

The functional currency of the Company and of the Group is the Macedonian denar.

The foreign exchange risk exposure of the Group is related to holding foreign currency cash balances, and operating activities through revenues from and payments to international telecommunications carriers as well as capital expenditure contracted with vendors in foreign currency.

The currency giving rise to this risk is primarily the EUR. The Group uses cash deposits in foreign currency, predominantly in EUR, and cash deposits in denars linked to foreign currency, to economically hedge its foreign currency risk in accordance with the available banks offers. The Group manages the foreign exchange risk exposure through maintaining higher amount of deposits in EUR as a proven stable currency.

The foreign currency risk sensitivity information required by IFRS 7 is limited to the risks that arise on financial instruments denominated in currencies other than the functional currency in which they are measured.

At 31 December 2013, if MKD would have been 1% (2012: 1%) weaker or stronger against EUR, profit would have been MKD 9,139 thousand (2012: 40,463 MKD thousand) in net balance higher or lower, respectively. At 31 December 2013, if MKD would have been 1% (2012: 1%) weaker or stronger against USD, profit would have been MKD 546 thousand (2012: MKD 404 thousand) in net balance higher or lower, respectively.

b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Change in the interest rates and interest margins may influence financing costs and returns on financial investments.

The Group is minimizing interest rate risk through defining of fixed interest rates in the period of the validity of certain financial investments. On the other hand fix term deposits may be prematurely terminated, since the contracts contain a clause that, the bank will calculate and pay interest by interest rate which is valid on the nearest maturity period of the deposit in accordance with the interest rates given in the offer.

In case of significant increase of the market interest rates, deposit may be terminated and replaced by new deposit with interest rate more favorable for the Group at lowest possible cost.

The investments are limited to relatively low risk financial investment forms in anticipation of earning a fair return relative to the risk being assumed.
The Group has no interest bearing liabilities, while it incurs interest rate risk on cash deposits with banks and loans to employees. No policy to hedge the interest rate risk is in place. Changes in market interest rates affect the interest income on deposits with banks.

The Group had MKD 2,957,481 thousand deposits (including call deposits) and cash in bank as at 31 December 2013, 1% rise in market interest rate would have caused (ceteris paribus) the interest

received to increase with approximately MKD 29,575 thousand annually, while similar decrease would have caused the same decrease in interest received. Amount of deposits is MKD 6,788,159 thousand (including call deposits) and cash in bank as at 31 December 2012, therefore 1% rise in market interest rate would have caused (ceteris paribus) the interest received to increase with approximately MKD 67,882 thousand annually, while similar decrease would have caused the same decrease in interest received.

c) Other price risk

The Group's investments are in equity of other entities that are publically traded on the Macedonian Stock Exchange, both on its Official and Regular market. The management continuously monitors the portfolio equity investments based on fundamental and technical analysis of the shares. All buy and sell decisions are subject to approval by the relevant Company's bodies. In line with the Group strategy, the investments within portfolio are kept until there are favorable market conditions for their sale.
As part of the presentation of market risks, IFRS 7 also requires disclosures on how hypothetical changes in risk variables affect the price of financial instruments. As at 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2012, the Group holds investments, which could be affected by risk variables such as stock exchange prices.

The Group had MKD 43,762 thousand investments in equity of other entities that are publically traded on the Macedonian Stock Exchange as at 31 December 2013, 20% rise in market price would have caused (ceteris paribus) MKD 8,752 thousand gain, while similar decrease would have caused the same loss in the Profit for the year. The amount of the investments in equity of other entities that are publically traded on the Macedonian Stock Exchange is MKD 50,828 thousand as at 31 December 2012, therefore 20% rise in market price would have caused (ceteris paribus) MKD 10,166 thousand gain, while similar decrease would have caused the same loss in the Profit for the year.

3.1.2. Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities and certain financing activities.

Counterparty limits are determined based on the provided Letter of guarantees in accordance with the market conditions of those banks willing to issue a bank guarantee. The total amount of bank guarantees that will be provided should cover the amount of the projected free cash of the Group.

With regard to financing activities, transactions are primarily to be concluded with counterparties (banks) that have at least a credit rating of BBB+ (or equivalent) or where the counterparty has provided a guarantee where the guarantor has to be at least BBB+ (or equivalent).

In cases where Group's available funds are exceeding the total amount of the provided bank guarantees mentioned above, the financial investment of the available free cash is to be performed in accordance to the evaluation of the bank risk based on CAEL methodology ratings as an off – site rating system.

The depositing decisions are made based on the following priorities:

- To deposit in banks (Deutsche Telekom core banks, if possible) with provided bank guarantee from the banks with the best rating and the best quality wording of the bank guarantee.

- To deposit in banks with provided bank guarantee from the banks with lower rating and poorer quality wording of the bank guarantee.
- Upon harmonization and agreement with the parent company these rules can be altered for ensuring full credit risk coverage. If the total amount of deposits cannot be placed in banks covered with bank guarantees with at least BBB+ rating (or equivalent credit rating), then depositing will be performed in local banks without bank guarantee.

The process of managing the credit risk from operating activities includes preventive measures such as creditability checking and prevention barring, corrective measures during legal relationship for example reminding and disconnection activities, collaboration with collection agencies and collection after legal relationship as litigation process, court proceedings, involvement of the executive unit and factoring. The overdue payments are followed through a debt escalation procedure based on customer's type, credit class and amount of debt. The credit risk is controlled through credibility checking – which determines that the customer is not indebted and the customer's credit worthiness and through preventive barring – which determinates the credit limit based on the customer's previous traffic revenues.

The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk with any single counter party or group of counter parties having similar characteristics.
The Group's procedures ensure on a permanent basis that sales are made to customers with an appropriate credit history and not exceed an acceptable credit exposure limit.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the Consolidated statement of financial position. Consequently, the Group considers that its maximum exposure is reflected by the amount of debtors net of provisions for impairment recognized and the amount of cash deposits in banks at the financial statement date.

Largest amount of one deposit in 2013 is MKD 430,579 thousand, denominated in EUR 7,000 thousand, (2012: MKD 1,699,245 thousands denominated in EUR 27,630 thousand). In addition, the Group has deposits with 1 domestic bank (2012: 4 domestic banks). The Group has obtained collateral (guarantee) that mitigate the credit risk for the extent of the deposited amount in the respective bank.

3.1.3. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity may encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Group could not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time.

The investment portfolio shall remain sufficiently liquid to meet all operating requirements that can be reasonably anticipated. This is accomplished by structuring the portfolio so that financial instruments mature concurrently with cash needs to meet anticipated demands.

The Group's policy is to maintain sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet its commitments in the foreseeable future. Any excess cash is mostly deposited in commercial banks.

The Group's liquidity management process includes projecting cash flows by major currencies and considering the level of necessary liquid assets, considering business plan, historical collection and outflow data. Monthly, semi-annually and annually cash projections are prepared and updated on a daily basis by the Corporate Finance Department.

The tables below show liabilities at 31 December 2013 and 2012 by their remaining contractual maturity. The amounts disclosed in the maturity table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Such undiscounted cash flows differ from the amount included in the statement of financial position because the statement of financial position amount is based on discounted cash flows. As the financial liabilities are paid from the cash generated from the ongoing operations, the maturity analysis of the financial assets as at the end of the reporting periods (in comparison with the financial liabilities) would not be useful, therefore, is not included in the tables below

The maturity structure of the Group's financial liabilities as at 31 December 2013 is as follows:

In thousands of denars	Total	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 12 months to 5 years
Trade payables	804,677	496,701	307,976	-	-
Liabilities to related parties	257,465	241,327	16,138	-	-
Other financial liabilities	855,917	74,580	-	195,334	586,003
	1,918,059	812,608	324,114	195,334	586,003

The maturity structure of the Group's financial liabilities as at 31 December 2012 is as follows:

In thousands of denars	Total	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 12 months to 5 years
Trade payables	1,061,792	600,921	459,006	1,865	-
Liabilities to related parties	230,402	128,131	102,097	174	-
Other financial liabilities	1,115,064	138,393	-	195,334	781,337
	2,407,258	867,445	561,103	197,373	781,337

3.2. Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The total amount of equity managed by the Company, as at 31 December 2013, is MKD 14,239,213 thousand, as per local GAAP (Generally accepted accounting principles) (2012: MKD 17,169,567 thousand). Out of this amount MKD 9,583,888 thousand (2012: MKD 9,583,888 thousand) represent share capital and MKD 958,389 thousand (2012: MKD 1,916,777 thousand) represent statutory reserves, which are not distributable (see note 2.13). The Company has also acquired treasury shares (see notes 2.12 and 15.1). The transaction is in compliance with the local legal requirements that by acquiring treasury shares the total equity of the Company shall not be less than the amount of the share capital and reserves which are not distributable to shareholders by law or by Company's statute. In addition, according the local legal requirements dividends can be paid out to the shareholders in amount that shall not exceed the net profit for the year as presented in the local GAAP financial statements of the Company, increased for the undistributed net profit from previous years or increased for the other distributable reserves, i.e. reserves that exceed the statutory reserves and other reserves defined by the Company's statute. The Company is in compliance with all statutory capital requirements.

3.3. Fair value estimation

Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other current financial assets mainly have short term maturity. For this reason, their carrying amounts at the reporting date approximate their fair values.

The fair value of the non-current portion of trade receivables comprising of employee loans is determined by using discounted cash-flow valuation technique.

Financial assets available for sale include investment in equity instruments that are measured at fair value.

The fair value of publicly traded financial assets at fair value through profit and loss is based on quoted market prices at the financial statement date. Financial liabilities included in the category Trade and other payables mainly have short term maturity. For this reason, their carrying amounts at the reporting date approximate their fair values.

The fair value of the long term financial liabilities is determined by using discounted cash-flow valuation technique.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The most critical estimates and assumptions are outlined below.

4.1. Useful lives of assets

The determination of the useful lives of assets is based on historical experience with similar assets as well as any anticipated technological development and changes in broad economic or industry factors. The appropriateness of the estimated useful lives is reviewed annually, or whenever there is an indication of significant changes in the underlying assumptions. We believe that the accounting estimate related to the determination of the useful lives of assets is a critical accounting estimate since it involves assumptions about technological development in an innovative industry and heavily dependent on the investment plans of the Group. Further, due to the significant weight of depreciable assets in our total assets, the impact of any changes in these assumptions could be material to our financial position, and results of operations. As an example, if the Group was to shorten the average useful life of its assets by 10%, this would result in additional annual depreciation and amortization expense of approximately MKD 334,218 thousand (2012: MKD 417,055 thousand). See note 11 and 12 for the changes made to useful lives in the reported years.

The Group constantly introduces a number of new services or platforms including, but not limited to, the Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS) based broadband services in the mobile communications and the fiber-to-the-home rollout. In case of the introduction of such new services, the Group conducts a revision of useful lives of the already existing platforms, but in the vast majority of the cases these new services are designed to co-exist with the old platforms, resulting in no change-over to the new technology. Consequently, the useful lives of the older platforms usually do not require shortening.

In 2012 the Company also conducted an item by item revision of the useful life of assets affected by the PSTN migration project of the Company, which in general resulted in shortening of their useful life. In January 2014 the Company performed the migration of the last PSTN customer thus completing the PSTN migration project (see note 10).

4.2. Estimated impairment of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets

We assess the impairment of identifiable property, plant, equipment and intangibles whenever there is a reason to believe that the carrying value may materially exceed the recoverable amount and where impairment of value is anticipated. The calculations of recoverable amounts are primarily determined by value in use calculations, which use a broad range of estimates and factors affecting those. Among others, we typically consider future revenues and expenses, technological obsole-

scence, discontinuance of services and other changes in circumstances that may indicate impairment. If impairment is identified using the value in use calculations, we also determine the fair value less cost to sell (if determinable), to calculate the exact amount of impairment to be charged. As this exercise is highly judgmental, the amount of a potential impairment may be significantly different from that of the result of these calculations. Management has performed an impairment test based on a 10 years cash flow projection and used a perpetual growth rate of 2% (2012: 2%) to determine the terminal value after 10 years. The Group uses fair values less cost to sell calculation. The discount rate used was 9.64% (2012: 9.46%). The impairment test did not result in impairment.

4.3. Estimated impairment of trade and other receivables

We calculate impairment for doubtful accounts based on estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make the required payments. For the largest customers, international customers and for customers under liquidation and bankruptcy proceedings impairment is calculated on an individual basis, while for other customers it is estimated on a portfolio basis, for which we base our estimate on the aging of our account receivables balance and our historical write-off experience, customer credit-worthiness and recent changes in our customer payment terms (see note 2.4.1 (b)). These factors are reviewed periodically, and changes are made to the calculations when necessary. In 2013 the Group carried out detailed analysis on the groups of customers on which collective assessment of impairment is performed which resulted in further segmentation of the business customers as well as changes in the related impairment rates due to different payment behavior, resulting in new impairment rates of trade and other receivables in 2013. If the financial condition of our customers were to deteriorate, actual write-offs of currently existing receivables may be higher than expected and may exceed the level of the impairment losses recognized so far (see note 3.1.2).

4.4. Provisions

Provisions in general are highly judgmental, especially in case of legal disputes. The Group assesses the probability of an adverse event as a result of a past event and if the probability of an outflow of economic benefits is evaluated to be more than 50%, the Group fully provides for the total amount of the estimated liability (see note 2.10). As the assessment of the probability is highly judgmental, in some cases the evaluation may not prove to be in line with the eventual outcome of the case. In order to determine the probabilities of an adverse outcome, the Group uses internal and external legal counsel.

4.5. Subscriber acquisition costs

Subscriber acquisition costs primarily include the loss on the equipment sales (revenues and costs presented on a gross basis) and fees paid to subcontractors that act as agents to acquire new customers. The Group's agents also spend a portion of their agent fees for marketing the Group's products, while a certain part of the Group's marketing costs could also be considered as part of the subscriber acquisition costs. The up-front fees collected from customers for activation or connection are marginal compared to the acquisition costs. These revenues and costs are recognized when the customer is connected to the Group's fixed or mobile networks. No such costs or revenues are capitalized or deferred. These acquisition costs (losses) are recognized immediately as expense (Other operating expense) as they are not accurately separable from other marketing costs. The total amount of agent fees in 2013 is MKD 183,013 thousand (2012: MKD 212,873 thousand).

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
Call deposits	1,034,130	273,018
Cash in bank	358,102	146,083
Cash on hand	11,411	6,133
	1,403,643	425,234

The interest rate on call deposits is in range from 0.30% p.a. to 1.00% p.a. (2012: from 0.30% p.a. to 1.27% p.a.). These deposits have maturities of less than 3 months.

The carrying amounts of the cash and cash equivalents are denominated in the following currencies:

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
MKD	1,079,025	305,539
EUR	250,327	92,180
USD	74,210	27,402
Other	81	113
	1,403,643	425,234

Following is the breakdown of call deposits and cash in bank with bank guarantee by credit rating of the Guarantor (see note 3.1.2):

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
Credit rating of the Guarantor : A+	-	205,406
Credit rating of the Guarantor : A	1,332,230	115,400
Credit rating of the Guarantor : BBB-	-	75,535
Credit rating of the Guarantor : CCC	-	22,760
	1,332,230	419,101

Following is the breakdown of call deposits and cash in bank by credit rating in local banks without bank guarantee (see note 3.1.2):

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
Credit rating: BB+	117	-
Credit rating: BBB-	2,146	-
Credit rating: BB-	37,970	-
Credit rating: B-	18,364	-
Call deposits in local banks without rating	1,405	-
	60,002	-

The credit ratings in the table above represent either the credit rating of the local bank or the credit rating of the parent bank if no rating is available for the local bank.

6. DEPOSITS WITH BANKS

Deposits with banks represent cash deposits in reputable domestic banks, with interest rate of 2.35% p.a. (2012: from 1.10% p.a. to 2.70% p.a.) and with maturity between 3 and 12 months.

The carrying amounts of the deposits with banks are denominated in the following currencies:

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
MKD	664,689	1,748,591
EUR	900,560	4,620,467
	1,565,249	6,369,058

Following is the breakdown of deposits with banks by categories and by credit rating of the Guarantor (see note 3.1.2):

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
Credit rating of the Guarantor : A+	-	5,994,020
Credit rating of the Guarantor : A	1,565,249	375,038
	1,565,249	6,369,058

7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
Trade debtors – domestic	3,986,043	3,978,526
Less: allowance for impairment	(1,748,145)	(1,719,381)
Trade debtors – domestic – net	2,237,898	2,259,145
Trade debtors – foreign	101,725	93,014
Receivables from related parties	455,319	460,052
Loans to third parties	3,518	3,500
Less: allowance for impairment	(3,518)	(3,500)
Loans to third parties– net	-	-
Loans to employees	108,247	139,030
Other receivables	13,900	17,495
Financial assets	2,917,089	2,968,736
Advances given to suppliers	123,564	119,365
Less: allowance for impairment	(62,923)	(62,923)
Advances given to suppliers – net	60,641	56,442
Prepayments and accrued income	527,538	382,362
	3,505,268	3,407,540
Less non-current portion: Loans to employees	(88,489)	(115,709)
Less non-current portion: Trade debtors – domestic	(265,188)	(243,054)
Current portion	3,151,591	3,048,777

Receivables from related parties represent receivables from members of Magyar Telekom Group and Deutsche Telekom Group (see note 27).

Loans to employees are collateralized by mortgages over real estate or with promissory note.

Loans to third parties represent loan with reference interest rate of 6 months EURIBOR with margin of 0.3%. Loans granted to employees carry effective interest rates of 6.25% p.a. and 9.45% p.a. (2012: 6.25% p.a. and 9.45% p.a.). All non-current receivables are due within 15 years of the financial statement date.

As at 31 December 2013, domestic trade debtors of MKD 2,030,553 thousand (2012: MKD 2,098,075 thousand) are impaired. The aging of these receivables is as follows:

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
Less than 30 days	176,999	213,589
Between 31 and 180 days	102,749	185,852
Between 181 and 360 days	106,859	87,970
More than 360 days	1,643,946	1,610,664
	2,030,553	2,098,075

As at 31 December 2013, domestic trade receivables in amount of MKD 315,233 thousand (2012: MKD 193,029 thousand) were past due but not impaired. These are mainly related to customers for interconnection services assessed on individual basis in accordance with past Group experience and current expectations, as well as specified business and governmental customers that belong to certain age bands are past due but not impaired, based on past experience of payment behavior (see notes 2.4.1 and 4.3).
The analysis of these past due domestic trade receivables is as follows:

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
Less than 30 days	137,659	67,654
Between 31 and 60 days	73,285	38,016
Between 61 and 90 days	32,085	21,570
Between 91 and 180 days	40,729	35,914
Between 181 and 360 days	16,800	27,296
More than 360 days	14,675	2,579
	315,233	193,029

The total amount of the provision for domestic trade debtors is MKD 1,748,145 thousand (2012: MKD 1,719,381 thousand). Out of this amount MKD 1,529,364 thousand (2012: MKD 1,529,962 thousand) relate to provision made according the aging structure of the above receivables, while the amount of MKD 48,663 thousand (2012: MKD 37,817 thousand) is from customers under liquidation and bankruptcy which are fully impaired. In addition, the Group has a specific provision calculated in respect of a certain group of customers in amounting to MKD 170,118 thousand (2012: MKD 151,602 thousand).

The amount of impairment is mainly a result of receivables which are overdue more than 720 days. The total amount of fully impaired receivables is MKD 1,528,362 thousand (2012: MKD 1,514,762 thousand). These receivables are mainly from two way disconnected customers, dismantled customers, litigated customers and customers that are no longer using the Group services.

The fair values of financial assets within trade and other receivables category are as follows:

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
Trade debtors – domestic	2,237,898	2,259,145
Trade debtors – foreign	101,725	93,014
Receivables from related parties	455,319	460,052
Loans to employees	108,247	139,030
Other receivables	13,900	17,495
	2,917,089	2,968,736

Movement in allowance for impairment of domestic trade debtors:

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
Impairment losses at 1 January	1,719,381	1,736,823
Charge for the year	59,236	64,560
Write off	(30,472)	(82,002)
Impairment losses at 31 December	1,748,145	1,719,381

Movement in allowance for impairment of advances given to suppliers

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
Impairment losses at 1 January	62,923	74,156
Reversal of impairment losses	-	(11,233)
Impairment losses at 31 December	62,923	62,923

Amounts charged to the allowance account are generally written off when there is no expectation of recovering additional cash.

As at 31 December 2013, foreign trade receivables in amount of MKD 62,124 thousand (2012: MKD 60,695 thousand) were past due but not impaired. These relate to a number of international customers assessed on individual basis in accordance with past Group experience and current expectations.

The analysis of these past due but not impaired foreign trade receivables is as follows:

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
Less than 30 days	9,249	21,483
Between 31 and 60 days	22,326	6,337
Between 61 and 90 days	22,585	20,931
Between 91 and 180 days	470	359
Between 181 and 360 days	1	604
More than 360 days	7,493	10,981
	62,124	60,695

The Group has renegotiated domestic trade receivables in carrying amount of MKD 69,115 thousand (2012: MKD 46,019 thousand). The carrying amount of loans and receivables, which would otherwise be past due, whose terms have been renegotiated is not impaired if the collectability of the renegotiated cash flows are considered ensured.

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-current trade and other receivables are denominated in MKD.

The carrying amounts of the Group's current trade and other receivables are denominated in the following currencies:

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
MKD	2,360,817	2,305,260
EUR	744,701	732,708
USD	43,832	8,505
Other	2,241	2,304
	3,151,591	3,048,777

The credit quality of trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired is assessed based on historical information about counterparty default rates.

Following is the credit quality categories of neither past due nor impaired domestic trade receivables:

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
Group 1	1,027,233	993,116
Group 2	234,392	275,040
Group 3	113,444	176,212
	1,375,069	1,444,368

Following is the credit quality categories of neither past due nor impaired foreign trade receivables:

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
Group 1	33,191	26,162
Group 2	6,410	6,157
	39,601	32,319

Group 1 – fixed line related customers that on average are paying their bills before due date and mobile related customers with no disconnections in the last 12 month.

Group 2 – fixed line related customers that on average are paying their bills on due date and mobile related customers with up to 3 disconnections in the last 12 month.

Group 3 – fixed line related customers that on average are paying their bills after due date and mobile related customers with more than 3 disconnections in the last 12 month.

8. OTHER TAXES

Commencing from 1 January 2009 and during 2010 the Government of the Republic of Macedonia has introduced several modifications and changes in the Profit Tax Law. According these changes the base for computation of income tax are non-deductible expenses incurred during the fiscal year, while the income tax is payable at the moment of profit distribution in a form of dividend to a foreign legal entities, foreign and domestic individuals. Dividend distribution among domestic companies is tax exempted. Therefore as of 31 December 2011 the tax computed on non-deductable expenses are presented as part of Other operating expenses in the Profit for the year and Other taxes in the Statement of financial position (see note 18).

Up to now the tax authorities had carried out a full-scope tax audits at the Company for 2005 and the years preceding. Additionally, audit of personal income tax was carried out by the tax authorities for the period 1 January 2005 to 31 March 2006. During 2010 there was tax audit conducted by the Public revenue office for income tax for 2008 and 2009, withholding tax for 2007 and 2008 and VAT for 2009. In addition, in 2011 the Public revenue office conducted tax audit for withholding tax for 2010 and tax audit over certain service contracts from Transfer pricing perspective which were without any findings. In 2012 the Public revenue office conducted tax audit for VAT for August 2012 at the Company which was without findings.
In 2012 the Public revenue office carried out a tax audit in the subsidiary for income tax (including tax on non-deductable expenses) for the years 2009 to 2011 and tax audit for VAT for 2009. No significant findings were identified, except those explained in note 1.2.

The tax authorities may at any time inspect the books and records within 5 years subsequent to the reported tax year, and may impose additional tax assessments and penalties. In a case of tax evasion or tax fraud the statute of limitations may be extended up to 10 years. The Company's management is not aware of any circumstances, which may give rise to a potential material liability in this respect other than those provided for in these consolidated financial statements.

8.1. Other taxes receivable

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
VAT receivable	10,138	9,395
Other taxes receivable	502	-
Receivable for tax on non-deductable expenses	-	16,874
	10,640	26,269

8.2. Other taxes payable

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
VAT payable	79,826	68,861
Other taxes payable	-	2,228
Payable for tax on non-deductable expenses	59,709	-
Payable for monthly advance payment for tax on non-deductable expenses	2,215	3,199
	141,750	74,288

9. INVENTORIES

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
Materials	134,544	162,622
Inventories for resale	291,747	270,804
Allowance for inventories	(14,204)	(10,401)
	412,087	423,025

Movement in allowance for inventories:

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
Allowance at 1 January	10,401	17,460
Write down/(recovery) of inventories to net realizable value	1,028	(4,886)
Write down of inventories	11,764	14,347
Write off	(8,989)	(16,520)
Allowance at 31 December	14,204	10,401

Allowance for inventory mainly relates to Inventories for resale and obsolete materials (mainly cables). Write down of inventories to net realizable value is based on the analysis of the lower of cost and net realizable value at the financial statement dates.

10. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

Assets held for sale represent property, plant and equipment, within the Group which carrying amount will be recovered principally through sale transaction or exchange rather than through continuing use which is not considered by management to be probable. Management intentions are to sell these assets within one year, subject to extension in certain circumstances. There is a plan to sell or exchange these assets and either the management has started to actively market them at a reasonable price or there is already an arrangement for sale with a specific customer. In 2011 the Group signed an agreement to provide four of its administrative buildings and cash consideration in exchange for one new building in 2012. Accordingly, the carrying amounts of these four buildings in amount of MKD 615,690 thousand were reclassified to assets held for sale in the Consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2011. Out of this amount MKD 536,553 thousand were part of the fixed line segment while MKD 79,137 thousand was part of the mobile segment. In 2012 the transaction was completed and the new acquired building in amount of MKD 2,294,230 thousand was recognized as PPE (see note 11) while the sold administrative buildings were derecognized with carrying amount of MKD 626,164 thousand at the moment of derecognition, resulting in a net gain of MKD 828,481 thousand recognized in Other operating income (see note 13 and 19).

According to the plan to sell the equipment swapped under the RAN modernization project from the mobile segment, the carrying amount of the affected assets in amount of MKD 34,286 thousand was reclassified to assets held for sale in the Consolidated statement of financial position as of 31 December 2012. In 2013, the Group recorded impairment for these assets in the amount of MKD 13,355 thousand, based on the best market offer received, recognized as Depreciation and amortization, resulting in carrying amount of MKD 20,931 thousand. The transaction for sale of these assets was completed in November 2013.

In December 2013, the Board of Directors of the Company brought a resolution for sale of the PSTN exchanges in line with the completion of the "All IP Transformation Project" where the Company migrated from PSTN to IP based services (see note 4.1). Accordingly, the carrying amount of these assets in amount of MKD 10,441 thousand was reclassified to assets held for sale in the Consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2013.

In addition, during 2013, the Group brought decisions for selling a number of other assets. The carrying amounts of the affected assets were reclassified to assets held for sale in the Consolidated statement of financial position. As at 31 December 2013 the balance of assets held for sale also includes vehicles with carrying amount of MKD 7,847 thousand, storage equipment with carrying amount of MKD 1,968 thousand, for which the Group recorded impairment in the amount of MKD 14,429 thousand, based on the market offer received, recognized as Depreciation and amortization, and building with carrying amount of MKD 1,291 thousand.

In accordance with IFRS 5, the assets presented as held for sale at the balance sheet date are accounted for at the lower of carrying value or fair value less cost to sell. The fair value less cost to sell is a non-recurring fair value which has been measured using observable inputs, being the price quotes from unrelated third parties, and is therefore within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

In thousands of denars	Land	Buildings	Telecommunication equipment	Other	Assets under construction	Total
Cost						
At 1 January 2012	7,343	3,440,406	29,379,264	4,177,401	616,204	37,620,618
Additions	702	2,096,733	1,090,913	388,443	1,482,215	5,059,006
Transfer from assets under construction (see note 12)	-	222,844	481,012	38,722	(1,105,930)	(363,352)
Transfer between group of assets (see note 12)	(4)	(37,031)	18,083	(1,635)	341	(20,246)
Disposals	(12)	(6,859)	(2,412,103)	(230,831)	-	(2,649,805)
Transfer to assets held for sale	-	(11,510)	(1,418,545)	(55,438)	-	(1,485,493)
At 31 December 2012	8,029	5,704,583	27,138,624	4,316,662	992,830	38,160,728
Depreciation						
At 1 January 2012	-	1,578,543	20,339,866	2,778,078	-	24,696,487
Charge for the year	-	105,589	2,091,634	457,666	-	2,654,889
Disposals	-	(6,859)	(2,411,875)	(215,753)	-	(2,634,487)
Transfer to assets held for sale	-	(10,262)	(1,384,259)	(49,644)	-	(1,444,165)
Transfer between group of assets (see note 12)	-	69,148	176,527	(151,954)	-	93,721
At 31 December 2012	-	1,736,159	18,811,893	2,818,393	-	23,366,445
Carrying amount						
At 1 January 2012	7,343	1,861,863	9,039,398	1,399,323	616,204	12,924,131
At 31 December 2012	8,029	3,968,424	8,326,731	1,498,269	992,830	14,794,283

In thousands of denars	Land	Buildings	Telecommunication equipment	Other	Assets under construction	Total
Cost						
At 1 January 2013	8,029	5,704,583	27,138,624	4,316,662	992,830	38,160,728
Additions	85	15,739	854,492	180,474	1,282,462	2,333,252
Transfer from assets under construction (see note 12)	-	2,528	334,125	60,228	(600,569)	(203,688)
Disposals	-	(36,258)	(789,480)	(341,175)	-	(1,166,913)
Transfer to assets held for sale	-	(3,624)	(5,411,468)	(244,539)	-	(5,659,631)
At 31 December 2013	8,114	5,682,968	22,126,293	3,971,650	1,674,723	33,463,748
Depreciation						
At 1 January 2013	-	1,736,159	18,811,893	2,818,393	-	23,366,445
Charge for the year	-	155,445	1,631,419	474,003	-	2,260,867
Disposals	-	(36,034)	(789,479)	(319,182)	-	(1,144,695)
Transfer to assets held for sale	-	(2,332)	(5,401,027)	(205,871)	-	(5,609,230)
Transfer between group of assets (see note 12)	-	-	3,754	(3,754)	-	-
At 31 December 2013	-	1,853,238	14,256,560	2,763,589	-	18,873,387
Carrying amount						
At 1 January 2013	8,029	3,968,424	8,326,731	1,498,269	992,830	14,794,283
At 31 December 2013	8,114	3,829,730	7,869,733	1,208,061	1,674,723	14,590,361

In 2011, the Group signed an agreement to provide four of its administrative buildings and cash consideration in exchange for one new building in 2012. The Company will pay the difference between the purchase price of the new building and the selling price of the existing buildings in six equal yearly installments starting from the moment the whole transaction is completed. The transaction was accounted for under IAS 16 as asset exchange transaction with commercial substance as the configuration (risk, timing and amount) of the cash flows of the asset received differs from the configuration of the cash flows of the asset transferred; the amount of the cash paid is showing that the fair values of the exchanged buildings are different and the assets exchanged are used in the ordinary course of business and are not idle. Taking into account that the payment of the liability is deferred beyond normal credit terms the liability was discounted to its present value (see note 13). However, as the fair value of the new building can be considered to be more accurately and precisely determinable compared to the fair values of the old buildings the impact of the discounting was presented as affecting the fair value of the old assets and recognized as gain on sale of PPE in Profit for the year (see note 19), which derives also from observable market data for the fair value of the old buildings. In 2012, the Group completed the transaction for purchase and sale of buildings with an exchange which resulted in recognition of the acquired building in PPE at fair value in amount of MKD 2,294,230 thousand (see note 10). The selling price for the four old buildings was MKD 1,300,791 thousand and the trade-in value of these buildings did not and will not result in cash received.

In 2013, the Group capitalized MKD 226,203 thousand (MKD 40,384 thousand) expenditures related to obtaining complete documentation for base stations in accordance to applicable laws in Republic of Macedonia (see note 2.7).

The reviews of the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment during 2013 affected the lives of a several types of assets, mainly hardware, network equipment and digital exchanges. The change of the useful life on the affected assets was made due to technological changes and business plans of the Group member companies.

The review results in the following change in the original trend of depreciation in the current and future years.

In thousands of denars	2013	2014	2015	2016	After 2016
(Decrease) /increase in depreciation	(18,733)	(44,992)	(7,178)	66,695	4,208
	(18,733)	(44,992)	(7,178)	66,695	4,208

12. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

In thousands of denars	Software and software licences	Concession, 2G and 3G licence	Other	Total
Cost				
At 1 January 2012	7,210,393	891,406	32,155	8,133,954
Additions	171,368	-	-	171,368
Transfer from assets under construction (see note 11)	363,352	-	-	363,352
Disposals	(1,653,782)	-	-	(1,653,782)
Transfer between group of assets (see note 11)	20,246	-	-	20,246
At 31 December 2012	6,111,577	891,406	32,155	7,035,138
Amortization				
At 1 January 2012	5,296,983	286,813	31,019	5,614,815
Charge for the year	1,011,975	85,492	1,136	1,098,603
Disposals	(1,653,782)	-	-	(1,653,782)
Transfer between group of assets (see note 11)	(93,721)	-	-	(93,721)
At 31 December 2012	4,561,455	372,305	32,155	4,965,915
Carrying amount				
At 1 January 2012	1,913,410	604,593	1,136	2,519,139
At 31 December 2012	1,550,122	519,101	-	2,069,223

In thousands of denars	Software and software licences	Concession, 2G 3G and 4G license	Other	Total
Cost				
At 1 January 2013	6,111,577	891,406	32,155	7,035,138
Additions	184,629	634,011	-	818,640
Transfer from assets under construction (see note 11)	203,688	-	-	203,688
Disposals	(1,554,799)		(32,155)	(1,586,954)
Transfer to assets held for sale	(58,879)	-	-	(58,879)
At 31 December 2013	4,886,216	1,525,417	-	6,411,633
Amortization				
At 1 January 2013	4,561,455	372,305	32,155	4,965,915
Charge for the year	641,312	88,136	-	729,448
Disposals	(1,554,799)	-	(32,155)	(1,586,954)
Transfer to assets held for sale	(54,324)	-	-	(54,324)
At 31 December 2013	3,593,644	460,441	-	4,054,085
Carrying amount				
At 1 January 2013	1,550,122	519,101	-	2,069,223
At 31 December 2013	1,292,572	1,064,976	-	2,357,548

In 2013, the Group acquired a 4G LTE radiofrequency license for a one-time fee of MKD 634,011 thousand. The license duration is 20 years, until 1 December 2033, with a possibility for extension for 20 years in accordance with the ECL (see note 1.1). The commercial start of the license was in December 2013.

The reviews of the useful lives of intangible assets during 2013 affected the lives of a number of assets, mainly software. The change on the useful life of the affected assets was made according to technological changes and business plans of the Group member companies.

The reviews result in the following change in the original trend of amortization in the current and future years.

In thousands of denars	2013	2014	2015	2016	After 2016
(Decrease)/increase in amortization	(47,120)	(41,245)	11,136	50,414	26,815
	(47,120)	(41,245)	11,136	50,414	26,815

13. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
Trade payables		
-Domestic	558,668	731,161
-Foreign	246,009	330,631
Liabilities to related parties	257,465	230,402
Other financial liabilities	764,764	974,284
Financial liabilities	1,826,906	2,266,478
Accrued expenses	1,704,548	1,395,974
Deferred revenue	420,204	444,851
Advances received	60,157	56,562
Other	126,733	34,988
	4,138,548	4,198,853
Less non-current portion:		
Deferred revenue	(63,993)	(77,836)
Other financial liabilities	(502,874)	(648,845)
Current portion	3,571,681	3,472,172

Liabilities to related parties represent liabilities to members Magyar Telekom Group and Deutsche Telekom Group (see note 27).

Non-current deferred revenues have maturity up to 10 years from the date of the Consolidated statement of financial position.

In the category Other financial liabilities MKD 690,184 thousand (2012: MKD 835,887 thousand) represent the carrying amount of long term payables related to the transaction for purchase and sale of buildings with an exchange (see note 10, 11 and 19). These liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The unwinding of the discount is being recognized in Interest expense in Profit and loss (see note 20). The carrying amount of these liabilities approximates their fair value as the related cash flows are discounted with an interest rate of 6% p.a. which is the observable at the market for similar long term financial liabilities. Given that the fair value of the newly acquired building is more accurately and precisely determined compared to the fair values of the sold buildings the impact of the discounting affects the fair value of the old assets and is presented as part of the net gain in Other operating income in 2012 in the amount of MKD 153,854 thousand.

The carrying amounts of the current portion of trade and other payables are denominated in the following currencies:

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
MKD	2,519,642	1,988,223
EUR	981,691	1,399,098
USD	63,426	76,303
Other	6,922	8,548
	3,571,681	3,472,172

14. PROVISION FOR OTHER LIABILITIES AND CHARGES

In thousands of denars	Legal cases	Other	Total
1 January 2012	430,223	71,709	501,932
Additional provision	91,150	25,511	116,661
Unused amount reversed	(217,239)	(5,461)	(222,700)
Used during period	(108,343)	(50,200)	(158,543)
31 December 2012	195,791	41,559	237,350

In thousands of denars	Legal cases	Other	Total
1 January 2013	195,791	41,559	237,350
Additional provision	8,018	38,589	46,607
Unused amount reversed	(27,804)	(7,302)	(35,106)
Used during period	(60,505)	(13,394)	(73,899)
31 December 2013	115,500	59,452	174,952

Analysis of total provisions:

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
Non-current (legal cases and other)	57,068	113,821
Current	117,884	123,529
	174,952	237,350

Provisions for legal cases relate to certain legal and regulatory claims brought against the Group.

There are a number of legal cases for which provisions were recognized, none of which are individually material, therefore not disclosed. Management recognizes a provision for its best estimate of the obligation but does not disclose the information required by paragraph 85 of IAS 37 because the management believes that to do so would seriously prejudice the outcome of the case. Management does not expect that the outcome of these legal claims will give rise to any significant loss beyond the amounts provided at 31 December 2013. Other includes provision made for the legal or contractual obligation of the Group to pay to employees certain amounts at their retirement date (see note 2.15.1) and provision made for the Variable II incentive programs (see note 28).

The provision is recognized against Personnel expenses in the Profit for the year. In addition, as a result of the findings of the Investigation, the identified impact was recognized under Provision for other liabilities and charges in amount of MKD 36,019 thousand as at 31 December 2011, which provision was used during 2012 (see note 1.2).

15. CAPITAL AND RESERVES

Share capital consists of the following:

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
Ordinary shares	9,583,878	9,583,878
Golden share	10	10
	9,583,888	9,583,888

Share capital consists of one golden share with a nominal value of MKD 9,733 and 95,838,780 ordinary shares with a nominal value of MKD 100 each.

The golden share with a nominal value of MKD 9,733 is held by the Government of the Republic of Macedonia. In accordance with Article 16 of the Statute, the golden shareholder has additional rights not vested in the holders of ordinary shares. Namely, no decision or resolution of the Shareholders' Assembly related to: generating, distributing or issuing of share capital; integration, merging, separation, consolidation, transformation, reconstruction, termination or liquidation of the Company; alteration of the Company's principal business activities or the scope thereof; sale or abandonment either of the principal business activities or of significant assets of the Company; amendment of the Statute of the Company in such a way so as to modify or cancel the rights arising from the golden share; or change of the brand name of the Company; is valid if the holder of the golden share, votes against the respective resolution or decision. The rights vested in the holder of the golden share are given in details in the Company's Statute.

As at 31 December 2013 and 2012, the shares of the Company were held as follows:

In thousands of denars	2013	%	2012	%
Stonebridge AD Skopje	4,887,778	51.00	4,887,778	51.00
Government of the Republic of Macedonia	3,336,497	34.81	3,336,497	34.81
The Company (treasury shares)	958,388	10.00	958,388	10.00
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	171,122	1.79	179,698	1.88
Other minority shareholders	230,103	2.40	221,527	2.31
	9,583,888	100.00	9,583,888	100.00

15.1. Treasury shares

The Company acquired 9,583,878 of its own shares, representing 10% of its shares, through the Macedonian Stock Exchange during June 2006. The total amount paid to acquire the shares, net of income tax, was MKD 3,843,505 thousand. The shares are held as treasury shares. As a result of the findings of the Investigation, for one consultancy contract, the payments of which was erroneously capitalized as part of treasury shares in 2006 has been retrospectively derecognized from treasury shares (see note 1.2).

The amount of treasury shares of MKD 3,738,358 thousand (after restatement), has been deducted from shareholders' equity. The Company has the right to reissue these shares at a later date. All shares issued by the Company were fully paid.

15.2. Other reserves

With the changes of the Law on Trading Companies effective from 1 January 2013, the Group members were required to set aside 5 percent of its net statutory profit for the year in a statutory reserve until the level of the reserve reaches 1/10 of the share capital. As the Group members have reached the 1/5 of the share capital in statutory reserves in prior years, in 2013, the excess over the 1/10 of the share capital in the amount of MKD 1,237,534 thousand was transferred from statutory reserves to retained earnings.

16. REVENUES

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
Fixed line revenues		
Voice retail	1,823,226	2,277,680
Voice wholesale	894,529	969,275
Internet	1,178,407	1,205,191
TV	446,367	324,609
Data	392,163	442,220
Equipment	363,366	318,209
SI/IT revenues	80,924	92,106
Other	124,319	144,555
	5,303,301	5,773,845
Mobile revenues		
Voice retail	3,522,309	4,312,346
Voice wholesale	1,830,661	2,015,566
Data	694,728	809,426
Equipment	509,839	359,888
Internet	389,037	266,595
Content	83,914	75,364
Voice visitor	72,507	93,222
Other	137,432	149,609
	7,240,427	8,082,016
	12,543,728	13,855,861

In order to maintain consistency with the current year presentation the interest earned from sale on installments presented in 2012 as Interest income in the amount of MKD 40,989 thousand were excluded from the Finance income category in these financial statements and reclassified to Other revenues (see note 21). The reclassification had no impact on equity or net profit.

17. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
Salaries	890,618	976,310
Contributions on salaries	319,075	330,316
Bonus payments	199,914	231,855
Other staff costs	546,097	173,579
Capitalized personnel costs	(124,799)	(162,455)
	1,830,905	1,549,605

Other staff costs mainly include termination benefits for 234 employees leaving the Group in 2013 (2012: 43 employees), holiday's allowance and other benefits.

Bonus payments also include the cost for Variable II programs and the Magyar Telekom's Mid Term Incentive Plan ("MTIP") (see note 28).

18. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
Purchase cost of goods sold	1,554,877	1,404,611
Services	726,549	792,577
Materials and maintenance	312,861	339,201
Marketing and donations	306,426	404,295
Energy	289,964	326,742
Fees, levies and local taxes	265,248	305,785
Subcontractors	256,702	276,934
Royalty payments for IPTV programs	238,217	158,147
Rental fees	123,674	134,241
Tax on non-deductable expenses	87,262	34,034
Consultancy	77,968	106,166
Impairment losses on trade and other receivables	59,236	64,560
Insurance	17,404	18,231
Write down of inventories	11,764	14,347
Write down of inventories to net realizable value	1,028	-
Other	26,763	21,581
	4,355,943	4,401,452

Services mainly include agent commissions, expenses for content services, postal expenses, security, cleaning, and utilities.

19. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
Net gain on sale of PPE	14,536	839,731
Other	106,465	263,544
	121,001	1,103,275

In 2012 the Group completed the transaction for purchase and sale of buildings with an exchange which resulted in a gain on sale of its four administrative buildings in amount of MKD 828,481 thousand (see note 10).

In 2013 Other mainly includes compensation from T-Systems International for the contribution of the Group members in the design and other activities of the DT Group Next Generation Customer Relationship Management ("NG CRM") project related to the termination of the Project Service Agreement due to the changes of the governance model assuming full local accountability for the project. Other in 2012 mainly includes net income from release of provisions.

20. FINANCE EXPENSES

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
Interest expense	59,486	63,974
Bank charges and other commissions	16,805	28,095
Fair value trough profit and loss	7,073	3,254
Net foreign exchange loss	659	3,510
	84,023	98,833

Interest expense in amount of MKD 49,586 thousand (2012: MKD 13,068 thousand) represents the unwinding of the discount related to the carrying amount of long term payables from the transaction for purchase and sale of buildings with an exchange, recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method (see note 10 and 11).

21. FINANCE INCOME

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
Interest income	87,029	169,536
Dividend income	1,640	3,285
	88,669	172,821

Dividend income is from financial asset at fair value through profit and loss. Interest income is generated from financial assets classified as loans and receivables.

In order to maintain consistency with the current year presentation the interest earned from sale on installments presented in 2012 as Interest income in the amount of MKD 40,989 thousand were excluded from the Finance income category in these financial statements and reclassified to Revenues (see note 16). The reclassification had no impact on equity or net profit.

22. DIVIDENDS

The Shareholders' Assembly of the Company, at its meeting, held on 29 March 2013 adopted a Resolution for the dividend payment for the year 2012. The Resolution on dividend payment for 2012 is in the amount of MKD 5,646,607 thousand from the net profit for the year 2012. The dividend was paid out in April 2013. Up to date of issuing of these financial statements, no dividends have been declared for 2013.

23. REPORTABLE SEGMENTS AND INFORMATION

23.1. Reportable segments

The Group's reportable segments are: fixed line and mobile segment.
The fixed line segment provides local, national and international long distance telephone services, VoIP services, leased line services, Internet services and TV distribution services under the T-Home brand.

The mobile segment provides mobile telecommunication services under the T-Mobile brand.

23.2. Information regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker

The following tables present the segment information by reportable segment regularly provided to the Chief operating decision maker of the Company, reconciled to the corresponding Group numbers. The information regularly provided to the GMC includes several measures of profit which are considered for the purposes of assessing performance and allocating resources, including EBITDA adjusted for the impact of certain items considered as „special influence".

These items vary year-over-year in nature and magnitude. Management believes that EBITDA is the segment measure that is most consistent with the measurement principles used in measuring the corresponding amounts in these financial statements.

Revenues

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
Total Fixed Line segment revenues	5,899,794	6,479,310
Less: Fixed Line segment revenues from other segment	(596,493)	(705,465)
Fixed Line segment revenues from external customers	5,303,301	5,773,845
Total Mobile segment revenues	8,238,930	9,193,381
Less: Mobile segment revenues from other segment	(998,503)	(1,111,365)
Mobile segment revenues from external customers	7,240,427	8,082,016
Total revenues of the Group	12,543,728	13,855,861

None of the Group's external customers represent a significant source of revenue.

In 2013, the management of the Group decided to present the revenues from mobile terminating traffic from DT in the amount of MKD 800,495 thousand (2012: MKD 920,794 thousand) originated from the Company as mobile segment revenues following the substance of the transactions. These revenues are managed and part of the mobile segment revenues in these consolidated financial statements.

Segment results (EBITDA)

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
Fixed Line segment	2,237,633	3,927,850
Mobile segment	2,756,065	3,490,861
Total EBITDA of the Group	4,993,698	7,418,711
Depreciation and amortization of the Group	3,007,966	3,753,492
Total operating profit of the Group	1,985,732	3,665,219
Finance income – net	4,646	114,977
Profit before income tax of the Group	1,990,378	3,780,196

Capital expenditure (CAPEX) on PPE and Intangible assets

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
Fixed Line segment	1,803,127	4,112,856
Mobile segment	1,348,765	1,117,517
Total capital expenditure on PPE and Intangible assets of the Group	3,151,892	5,230,373

The amounts disclosed as "Capital expenditure on PPE and Intangible assets" correspond to the "Investment" line disclosed in notes 11 and 12.

24. LEASES AND OTHER COMMITMENTS

24.1. Operating lease commitments – where the Group is the lessee:

Operating lease commitments – where the Group is the lessee, are mainly from lease of business premises, locations for base telecommunication stations and other telecommunications facilities.

The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
Not later than 1 year	117,828	116,538
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	291,629	251,442
Later than 5 years	49,234	68,680
	458,691	436,660

24.2. Operating lease commitments – where the Group is the lessor:

Operating lease commitments – where the Group is the lessor are mainly from lease of land sites for base stations.

The future aggregate minimum lease receivables under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
Not later than 1 year	26,839	24,215
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	94,420	95,834
Later than 5 years	16,925	30,664
	138,184	150,713

24.3. Capital commitments

The amount authorized for capital expenditure as at 31 December 2013 was MKD 551,021 thousand (2012: MKD 429,598 thousand). The amount authorized for capital expenditure as at 31 December 2013 mainly relates to telecommunication assets.

25. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES ON FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Group classifies fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

(a) quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets (Level 1);

(b) inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset, either directly or indirectly (Level 2); and

(c) inputs for the asset that are not based on observable market data (Level 3).

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety.

The fair values in level 2 and level 3 of fair value hierarchy were estimated using the discounted cash flows valuation technique. The fair value of floating rate instruments that are not quoted in an active market was estimated to be equal to their carrying amount. The fair value of unquoted fixed interest rate instruments was estimated based on estimated future cash flows expected to be received discounted at current interest rates for new instruments with similar credit risk and remaining maturity.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost

The fair value of floating rate instruments is normally their carrying amount. The estimated fair value of fixed interest rate instruments is based on estimated future cash flows expected to be received discounted at current interest rates for new instruments with similar credit risk and remaining maturity. Discount rates used depend on credit risk of the counterparty.

Liabilities carried at amortized cost

Fair values of financial liabilities were determined using valuation techniques. The estimated fair value of fixed interest rate instruments with stated maturity was estimated based on expected cash flows discounted at current interest rates for new instruments with similar credit risk and remaining maturity.

There was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2 financial assets. Loans and receivables and the financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, but fair value information is also provided for these. The fair values of these assets and liabilities were determined using level 3 type information. There are no assets or liabilities carried at fair value where the fair value was determined using level 3 type information.

25.1. Financial assets – Carrying amounts and fair values

The table below shows the categorization of financial assets as at 31 December 2012.

Assets In thousands of denars	Financial assets				
	Loans and receivables	Available-for-sale (Level 2	At fair value through profit and loss (Level 1)	Carrying amount	Fair value
Cash and cash equivalents	425,234	-	-	425,234	425,234
Deposits with banks	6,369,058	-	-	6,369,058	6,369,058
Trade and other receivables	2,968,736	-	-	2,968,736	2,968,736
Other non-current assets	-	612	-	612	612
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	50,828	50,828	50,828

The table below shows the categorization of financial assets as at 31 December 2013.

Assets In thousands of denars	Financial assets				
	Loans and receivables	Available-for-sale (Level 2)	At fair value through profit and loss (Level 1)	Carrying amount	Fair value
Cash and cash equivalents	1,403,644	-	-	1,403,644	1,403,644
Deposits with banks	1,565,249	-	-	1,565,249	1,565,249
Trade and other receivables	2,917,089	-	-	2,917,089	2,917,089
Other non-current assets	-	612	-	612	612
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	43,762	43,762	43,762

Loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost, while available-for-sale and held-for-trading assets are measured at fair value.

Cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits, trade receivables and other current financial assets mainly have short times to maturity. For this reason, their carrying amounts at the end of the reporting period approximate their fair values. Financial assets available for sale include insignificant investment in equity instruments, measured at fair value.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include investments in equity instruments in the amount of MKD 43,762 thousand (2012: MKD 50,828 thousand) calculated with reference to the Macedonian Stock Exchange quoted bid prices. Changes in fair values of other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recorded in finance income/expenses in the Profit for the year (see note 20 and 21). The cost of these equity investments is MKD 31,786 thousand (2012: MKD 31,786 thousand).

25.2. Other disclosures about financial instruments

There were no financial assets or liabilities, which were reclassified into another financial instrument category.

No financial assets were transferred in such a way that part or all of the financial assets did not qualify for de-recognition.

26. CONTINGENCIES

The Group has contingent liabilities in respect of legal and regulatory claims arising in the ordinary course of business. The major part of the contingent liabilities relate to 36 requests for initiating misdemeanor procedures from regulatory bodies for alleged breach of certain deadlines for decision upon subscriber's request and related to alleged abuse of dominant position on the market. The maximum possible fine for each individual case is 4% in 33 cases; 7% in 1 case and 10% in 2 cases of the annual revenue from the previous year, in accordance with the local legislation. Management believes, based on legal advice, that it is not probable that a significant liability will arise from these claims because of unsubstantial basis for initiating of these misdemeanor procedures. It is not anticipated by the management that any material liabilities will arise from the contingent liabilities other than those provided for (see note 14).

27. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All transactions with related parties arise in the normal course of business and their value is not materially different from the terms and conditions that would prevail in arms-length transactions.

The Government of the Republic of Macedonia has 34.81% ownership in the Company (see note 15). Apart from payment of taxes, fees to Regulatory authorities according to local legislation and dividends (see note 22), in 2013 and 2012, the Group did not execute transactions with the Government of Republic of Macedonia, or any companies controlled or significantly influenced by it, that were outside normal day-to-day business operations of the Group.

Transactions with related parties mainly include provision and supply of telecommunication services. The amounts receivable and payable are disclosed in the appropriate notes (see note 7 and 13).

The revenues and expenses with the Company's related parties are as follows:

	2013		2012	
In thousands of denars	Revenues	Expenses	Revenues	Expenses
Controlling owner				
Magyar Telekom Plc	501	39,375	5,767	46,456
Subsidiaries of the controlling owner				
IQSYS Magyar Telekom	-	-	-	2,770
T-Systems Magyarország Zrt.	23,079	11	-	923
Telemakedonija AD	40	-	181	-
Crnogorski Telekom	497	1,046	543	2,361
Novatel	7,186	3,978	2,289	-
Ultimate parent company				
Deutsche Telekom AG	1,287,298	194,252	1,447,652	249,748
Subsidiaries of the ultimate parent company				
Hrvatski Telekom	2,104	5,854	2,834	39,227
Slovak Telekom	109	180	240	352
Polska Telefonia Cyfrowa	241	348	342	486
T-Mobile Czech Republic	262	539	369	746
T-Mobile Austria	1,764	2,734	3,786	5,857
Everything Everywhere Limited	3,272	982	173	1,387
T-Mobile USA	875	1,627	4	1,233
T-Systems	4,552	14,003	11,138	14,038
T-Mobile Netherlands BV	626	421	1,241	1,161
T-Mobile International UK Limited	1	569	-	616
Detecon	2	132	-	8,845
OTE Globe	22,898	22,099	22,509	30,435
Romtelekom	-	915	-	913
Cosmo Bulgaria Mobile	624	1,709	865	5,428
Albanian Mobile Communications	921	3,103	954	5,685
Cosmote Romanian Mobile Telecommunications	28	87	50	367
COSMOTE-Mobile Telecom. S.A.	2,127	4,676	3,125	11,653
Entity controlled by subsidiary's key management personnel				
Mobico Dooel	381	287	343	161

The receivables and payables with the Company's related parties are as follows:

	2013		2012	
In thousands of denars	Receivables	Payables	Receivables	Payables
Controlling owner				
Magyar Telekom Plc	3,885	7,131	8,526	7,084
Subsidiaries of the controlling owner				
T-Systems Magyarország Zrt.	1,058	-	-	1,845
Telemakedonija AD	6	-	6	-
Crnogorski Telekom	10,090	-	6,395	-
Novatel	3,445	1,334	389	378
Ultimate parent company				
Deutsche Telekom AG	196,141	212,666	247,057	172,147
Subsidiaries of the ultimate parent company				
Hrvatski Telekom	19,764	-	13,205	33
Slovak Telekom	-	127	457	4,400
Polska Telefonia Cyfrowa	541	-	9	-
T-Mobile Czech Republic	627	-	298	-
T-Mobile Austria	12,157	-	15,623	-
Everything Everywhere Limited	-	7,098	-	4,110
T-Mobile USA	-	2,968	2,217	-
T-Systems	88,926	7,254	5,094	9,636
T-Mobile Netherlands BV	-	6,687	-	6,880
T-mobile International UK Limited	-	32	-	138
Detecon	-	-	-	8,845
OTE Globe	6,862	6,408	8,842	8,800
Romtelekom	-	3,005	-	6,054
Cosmo Bulgaria Mobile	-	-	56,875	-
Albanian Mobile Communications	20,106	-	15,641	-
Cosmote Romanian Mobile Telecommunications	616	-	376	-
COSMOTE-Mobile Telecom. S.A.	90,964	-	78,937	-
Entity controlled by subsidiary's key management personnel				
Mobico Dooel	131	2,755	105	52

28. KEY MANAGEMENT COMPENSATION

The compensation of key management from the Company, including taxation charges and contributions, is presented below:

In thousands of denars	2013	2012
Short-term employee benefits (including taxation)	86,746	99,244
State contributions on short-term employee benefits	6,950	8,201
Long-term incentive programs	15,675	4,870
	109,371	112,315

The remuneration of the members of the Company's Board of Directors amounted to MKD 5,373 thousand (2012: MKD 6,140 thousand) included in Short-term employee benefits. These are included in Personnel expenses (see note 18).

The Long-term incentive programs represent compensation of key management from the Company as part of a Mid Term Incentive Plan (MTIP) launched by Magyar Telekom Plc., whereby the targets to be achieved are based on the performance of the Magyar Telekom Plc. shares. Participants include top and senior managers of the Magyar Telekom Group.

The MTIP is operated by Magyar Telekom Plc. while the compensation of key management from the Company related to the MTIP is incurred by the Company (for MTIP programs launched 2008, 2009 and 2010) and is included in Personnel expenses (Bonus Payments) recognized against Other provisions (see notes 15 and 18). The MTIP programs finished in 2012 and no expenses were recognized in 2013 related to these programs.

A new variable performance-based long-term-incentive program, named Variable II Program, was launched in 2012 as part of the global DT Group-wide compensation tool for the companies, which promotes the medium and long-term value enhancement of DT Group, aligning the interests of management and shareholders.

The Variable II Program for 2012 is applicable from 1 January 2012 until 31 December 2015, with two bridging programs: Variable II Bridging program I, with implementation period from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2013 and Variable II Bridging program II, with implementation period from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2014. The Variable II Program for 2013 is applicable from 1 January 2013 until 31 December 2016.

The Variable II is measured based on the fulfillment of four equally weighted Group long term performance parameters (adjusted earnings per share (EPS); adjusted return on capital employed (ROCE); customer satisfaction and employee satisfaction). Each parameter determines a quarter of the award amount. Levels of target achievement are capped at 150% and target achievement levels greater than 150% are disregarded in all four performance parameters. The assessment period is four years and is based on average target achievement across the four years planned.

Program participants are Company's top managers who have accepted participation in the designated time frame.

The expenses incurred by the Company related to the Variable II programs are shown within Long-term incentive programs (see note 15 and 18).

29. EVENTS AFTER THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT DATE

There are no events after the financial statement date that would have impact on the 2013 profit for the year, consolidated statement of financial position or cash flows.