VIVA PAYMENT SERVICES SA

HEADQUARTERS: L.AMAROUSIOU HALANDRIOU 18-20, MAROUSI ATTIKIS, ZIP CODE 151 25
Taxation Code: 997671771
Tax office: Commercial Companies' Athens office
Reg. No.: 70355/01AT/B/10/311
G.E.MI. Reg. No: 122191501000

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 2017

according to
International Financial Reporting Standards (I.F.R.S.)

MAROUSI
June 2018

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholders of **«VIVA PAYMENT SERVICES SA»**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Unqualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **« VIVA PAYMENT SERVICES SA »** (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2017, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company **« VIVA PAYMENT SERVICES SA »** as at December 31, 2017, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Taking into consideration, that management is responsible for the preparation of the Directors' Report, pursuant to paragraph 5 of Article 2 (Part B) of Law. 4336/2015, we note that:

A) In our opinion, the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with the legal requirements of Article 43a and 107A of Codified Law 2190/1920 and its content corresponds with the financial statements for the year ended 31/12/2017.

B) Based on the knowledge we obtained during our audit of **« VIVA PAYMENT SERVICES SA »** and its environment, we have not identified any material inconsistencies in the Report of the General Council.

Palaio Faliro, 26 June 2018
The Certified Auditor

MAZARS Certified Public Accountants
Business Advisors SA
14, Amfitheas Ave. -175 64 Palaio Faliro
ELTE Reg No: 17

Konstantinos Makris
ELTE Reg No.: 1483

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Presented to the
Annual General Meeting of Shareholders
«VIVA PAYMENT SERVICES SA»

on the Financial Statements for the year
January 1st to December 31th, 2017

Annual Financial Report of the Board of Directors

For the year 1st January to December 31th, 2017

Dear shareholders,

The present Annual report of Board of Directors is about the financial year of 2017. This report was written in accordance with the relevant provisions of Codified Law 2190/1920 and the Law 3556/2007 (F.E.K. 91A/30.4.2007).

This report contains financial information of «VIVA PAYMENT SERVICES SA» («The company») for the year 2017 and describes important facts that took place in this year and its effects on the annual financial statements. It, also, describes the major risks and uncertainties that the company may face during the next year.

I. PERFORMANCE AND FINANCIAL POSITION

During 2017, the company successfully moved past the first phase of its growth, and by 2018 enters in a new high-growth era, in Europe and beyond.

Year 2017 was the last one that the company operated primarily as a Payment Facilitator/ ISO Reseller. It essentially offered Card Acquiring and Card Issuing services provided by third parties (local banks acting as Card Acquirers and International Card Issuers). Despite the high pricing structure imposed by the ISO reselling model and the competitive appetite of its suppliers, the company managed to strengthen further its brand and gain a significant number of new clients, mainly merchants, professionals and freelancers.

In this course, the company's main advantage has resided with its technological supremacy and at its continuous focus for disruptive innovations at every aspect of the payments services that it offered, a trend which continued in 2017.
The company continued its growth path in 2017. The number of transaction has grown from 100 thousand in 2012 to more than 15,3 million in 2017.
In terms of revenue the company recorded 34% growth emerging from Payments and e-money business activities.

The financial position of the Company on 31/12/2017 continues to be extremely satisfactory and reflects its financial stability and future prospects by providing a significant software and human resources infrastructure to be able to serve an even larger volume of transactions in the short term future.

For a more comprehensive presentation of the Company's operations during the year ended 31/12/2017, we present the following financial ratios:

FINANCIAL RATIOS TABLE

	2017	2016
A) Financial leverage and asset structure ratios		
Debt to equity ratio:		
Long-term Liabilities / Equity	9,48%	3,94%
B) Capitalization ratio		
Current asset to total asset:		
Current assets / Total assets	90,55%	95,57%
C) Liquidity ratio		
Capital liquidity ratios:		
Current assets / Short term Liabilities	99,89%	108,08%
D) Profitability ratio		
1.Net operating margin ratio		
Earnings before tax, interest depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) / Revenues	9,21%	10,63%
2. Operating ratio		
Net profit /(Loss) before tax / Revenues	9,20%	11,82%
3. Return on Equity ratio:		
Net profit/(loss) before tax / Equity	43,14%	35,12%

II. MAJOR EVENTS DURING THE YEAR 2017

In 2017, the company built the infrastructure for becoming a leading European Payment Provider, and introduced or enhanced new payments features such as:

- video based KYC for fast client onboarding
- instantly activated Card Terminals with remote-key injection that permit rapid-deployment and off-the-shelf sale of card terminals as devices
- state-of-the-art API-based online gateway for payments (card-not-present payments) with multiple security features (3D secure, PCI-as-a-service) and support for multiple schemes (MasterCard, Visa, Alipay, Amex, Diners etc.)
- API-based open connectivity
- Debit card issuing linked to payments accounts
- Business Cards that support multiple functionality
- Additional payment features of convenience, offered within the client's Payment Account environment (support for bill payments, accounts with IBANs, etc.).

To prepare for its next cycle of high-growth, the company embarked on an intensive Investment Programme focusing on Europe. The aim of the Investment Programme was to become a fully-fledged, Principal Member of MasterCard and Visa for Card Acquiring and Card Issuing, serving customers across Europe.

By December 2017, the company had successfully completed its direct licensing as a Principal Member of MasterCard and Visa.

During the same period, it completed the development of own, state-of-the-art, entirely over-the-cloud (Microsoft Azure) technological infrastructure for card processing (acquiring and issuing), with direct end-to-end connectivity to Card Schemes. Additionally, it created several Transactions Settlement hubs in collaboration with Banks and Financial Institutions across Europe for the purpose of facilitating multi-currency Acquiring and Issuing services in multiple countries.

During 2017, the company also embarked on a wide restructuring of its operations, retaining and upscaling a flexible core of payments services infrastructure and payments processing, while outsourcing Client Interaction & Support as well as Sales Functions, outside its main core operations.

This new structure, offers high scalability, cost efficiency, multi-lingual capacity and fast deployment at multiple countries. Further to that, the company built robust risk-frameworks and intelligent data-driven risk-monitoring mechanisms that facilitate KYC processes and payments security, across European jurisdictions.

At the same period, the Company embarked on an extensive analysis and surveys of European countries' payments markets, it established presence in three countries and utilized experts and staff with permanent local presence, in order to perform a hands-on market analysis prior to launch. To "iron-out" the provision of its services in Europe, in year 2017 the company successfully engaged at the provision of Card Acquiring Services to a limited number of merchants in several European countries through a "friends-and-family" approach (Belgium, Cyprus, Romania, United Kingdom etc).

By the end of 2017, and having completed the above, the company stands out as a technologically competent payments player in Europe, with significant cost-, scalability- and payments services.

III. MAJOR EVENTS AFTER 31 OF DECEMBER 2017 AND UNTIL THE PREPARATION DATE OF THIS REPORT

There were no significant events after December 31st 2017, which affect the Financial Statements.

IV. MAJOR RISKS AND UNCERTAINITIES

The company's activity results in its exposure to a range of financial risks that the company's management, through its strategy and procedures at place, attempts to minimize. Also, competitors' actions shall likely have a negative impact on the company's results, especially if it fails to offset the reduced prices with reduced costs resulting from an improved productivity. In addition, the uncertainty of the economic environment, and government decisions on corporate taxation and labour relations may affect the company's financial results.

Customers – Credits to customers

Credit risk, concerns the possibility for a counterparty to cause a financial loss to the company due to breach of its contractual obligations.

The company has a sufficient dispersion of clients and faces no risk of dependency from a large part of them. The company's shift to prepaid services enhances the company's position against any credit risk.

Liquidity risk

The liquidity risk concerns the fact that the company may not be able to meet its financial obligations.

The company has high creditworthiness with cooperating banks and also has sufficient liquidity from its daily transactions. Consequently, the company does not face any difficulty to meet its financial obligations.

Borrowing – Interests rates

The company does not hold any loans.

V. PERSONNEL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The company's management is based on a team of experienced and competent executives, who have thorough knowledge of the company's objective and the market conditions, contributing to the smooth operation and further development of the company.

The company's infrastructure allows the immediate replacement of executives without any significant impact on the course of its business. The relationships between the executives and staff are excellent and no labor issues have been noted.

The company recognizes the need for continuous improvement of environmental performance and operates in such a way as to ensure the protection of the environment and the health and safety of its employees through a modern and safe working environment.

VI. OTHER INFORMATION

Share capital structure - Treasury shares

The share capital of the Company consists of 20,000 ordinary shares of nominal value € 100,00 each. All issued shares have been paid entirely, provide the same rights to receive dividends and to repay capital and represent one vote at the General Shareholders' Meeting of the Company.

There are no Company shares with special control rights. In addition, the Company's Articles of Incorporation do not provide any restrictions on voting rights.

The Company does not own treasury shares.

Research and development activities

There are no Research and Development activities.

Litigation cases

There are no any litigation or court decisions that may have a significant effect on the financial position or operation of the Company.

Branches

There are no branches.

Significant transactions with related parties

The balances of receivables and / or liabilities between the Company and its related parties as at 31 December 2017, as well as, the Company's transactions with related parties for the year ended December 31, 2017 are performed during the Company's normal operation.

Financial instruments

The Company does not hold any financial instruments.

VII. DIVIDEND POLICY

The Board of Directors proposes to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders not to distribute any dividend from the net (after tax) profits of the 2017. From the net profits of the year 2017 plus the accumulated of the profits of the previous fiscal years, it is proposed to hold a statutory reserve of € 52,000.00.

Dear shareholders,

Following the above detailed and substantiated presentation of the proceedings and after we thank you for your trust in the Company, the Board of Directors and I personally please approve the statutory Financial Statements that are comprised of the Statement of Financial Position of 31 December 2017 , the Statements of Comprehensive Income, Changes in Equity and Cash Flows for the year that ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes to the annual corporate financial statements.

Exact excerpt from the Board of Directors' book

Marousi Attikis , 15/06/2018
THE PRESIDENT AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Haralampos Karonis

The above annual financial report from Board of Directors to the General Assembly which consists of 5 pages is the one mentioned in the audit report issued on 26/06/2018.

Palaio Faliro, 26 June 2018
The Certified Auditor

MAZARS Certified Public Accountants
Business Advisors SA
14, Amfitheas Ave. -175 64 Palaio Faliro
ELTE Reg No: 17

Konstantinos Makris
ELTE Reg No.: 1483

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
OF THE YEAR 2017

according to
International Financial Reporting Standards

Statement of Financial Position
for the year ended on 31th of December 2017

Amounts are expressed in € '	Note	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
Assets			
Non current assets			
Intangible assets	**4.2**	2.199.435,60	1.110.922,57
Tangible assets	**4.1**	203.273,16	20.104,10
Deferred tax assets	**4.3**	69.561,99	62.080,71
Other non-current assets	**4.4**	633.699,72	122.803,00
Total non- current assets		**3.105.970,47**	**1.315.910,38**
Current assets			
Customers and other trade receivables	**4.5**	530.299,27	3.362,23
Advances to suppliers	**4.6**	389.759,12	363.823,29
Receivables from taxes	**4.7**	383.786,30	211.486,82
Other current receivables	**4.8**	7.485.773,05	2.374.016,16
Cash and cash equivalents	**4.9**	20.983.730,75	25.428.192,41
Total current assets		**29.773.348,49**	**28.380.880,91**
Total assets		**32.879.318,96**	**29.696.791,29**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	**4.10**	2.000.000,00	2.000.000,00
Reserves	**4.11**	31.115,87	31.115,87
Reserves from actuarial differences		670,00	(45.473,61)
Retained earnings	**4.12**	776.326,28	1.320.639,20
Total Equity		**2.808.112,15**	**3.306.281,46**
Amounts attributable to shareholders		2.808.112,15	3.306.281,46
Total Equity		**2.808.112,15**	**3.306.281,46**
Long term Liabilities and Provisions			
Provision for personnel compensation	**4.13**	114.352,00	128.265,00
Other provisions	**4.14**	151.890,79	1.890,80
Total long term Liabilities		**266.242,79**	**130.155,80**
Short term Liabilities			
Suppliers and other trade liabilities	**4.15**	663.888,93	154.910,05
Liabilities from taxes	**4.16**	646.581,28	566.976,65
Other short term liabilities	**4.17**	28.494.493,81	25.538.467,33
Total short term Liabilities		**29.804.964,02**	**26.260.354,03**
Total Liabilities		**30.071.206,81**	**26.390.509,82**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**32.879.318,96**	**29.696.791,29**

Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended on 31th of December 2017

Amounts are expressed in € '	**Note**	**1/1-31/12/2017**	**1/1-31/12/2016**
Revenues	**4.18**	13.164.122,12	9.823.648,60
Other operating income	**4.19**	5.991,75	13.646,57
Total		**13.170.113,87**	**9.837.295,17**
Payroll and related expenses	**4.20**	(4.837.785,64)	(3.273.782,40)
Third party fees	**4.20**	(6.283.198,80)	(5.066.151,90)
Benefits to third parties	**4.20**	(439.425,84)	(218.665,84)
Taxes	**4.20**	(14.164,26)	(10.344,08)
Other expenses	**4.20**	(227.495,22)	(215.114,09)
Depreciation/ Amortization	**4.20**	(151.143,43)	(63.886,21)
Other operating expenses	**4.20**	(155.139,79)	(9.385,74)
Total expenses		**(12.108.352,98)**	**(8.857.330,26)**
Operating results		**1.061.760,89**	**979.964,91**
Earnings before tax, interest depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)		**1.212.904,32**	**1.043.851,12**
Financial expenses	**4.21**	(53.966,83)	(27.475,66)
Financial income	**4.21**	203.561,59	208.793,82
Total		**1.211.355,65**	**1.161.283,07**
Profit before tax		**1.211.355,65**	**1.161.283,07**
Tax	**4.22**	(405.668,57)	(345.319,89)
Profit/(Loss) after tax		**805.687,08**	**815.963,18**
Other comprehensive income for the period			
Actuarial gains / losses		64.991,00	(62.680,00)
Deferred tax on actuarial (gains) / losses	**4.22**	(18.847,39)	18.177,20
		46.143,61	**(44.502,80)**
Total comprehensive income / (loss) after taxes		**851.830,69**	**771.460,38**
Net profits/ (losses) are distributed as follow s:			
Equity holders of the parent		805.687,08	815.963,18
Total comprehensive income is distributed as follow s:			
Equity holders of the parent		851.830,69	771.460,38
Earnings / (losses) per share			
Basic (€ / share)	**4.23**	40,28	40,80

Cash Flow Statement
for the year ended on 31th of December 2017

Amounts are expressed in € '	1/1/-31/12/2017	1/1/-31/12/2016
Profit /(Loss) before income tax	1.211.355,65	1.161.283,07
Adjustment for reconciliation of net cash flows from operating activities:	0,00	
Amortization/ Depreciation of intangible and tangible assets	151.143,43	63.886,21
Impairment / (write-offs) of trade receivables	8.408,59	70.000,00
Provisions	201.077,99	42.478,00
(Interest and similar income)	(203.561,59)	(208.793,82)
Interest and other financial expenses	53.966,83	27.475,66
Operating profit before changes in working capital	**1.422.390,90**	**1.156.329,12**
(Increase)/Decrease in :		
Trade receivables	(526.937,04)	(1.660,94)
Advances and other receivables	(5.318.400,79)	(2.556.720,01)
Other long-term receivables	(510.896,72)	(122.248,00)
(Increase)/Decrease in :	0,00	
Suppliers	508.978,88	(918.664,01)
Accrual and other short-term liabilities	3.035.631,11	6.369.872,10
Cash inflows from operating activities	(1.389.233,65)	3.926.908,26
Interest and related expenses paid	(53.966,83)	(27.475,66)
Tax Payments	(431.997,24)	(352.978,45)
Net cash (outflows)/ inflows from operating activities	**(1.875.197,72)**	**3.546.454,15**
Cash flow from investing activities:		
(Purchases of tangible and intangible assets)	(1.422.825,52)	(996.524,58)
Interest proceeds and similar income	203.561,59	208.793,82
Cash outflows from investing activities	**(1.219.263,93)**	**(787.730,76)**
Cash flows from financial activities:		
(Dividends payments)	(1.350.000,00)	(350.000,00)
Cash outflows from financial activities	**(1.350.000,00)**	**(350.000,00)**
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash	**(4.444.461,65)**	**2.408.723,39**
Cash at beginning of the period		
Continuing operations	*25.428.192,41*	*23.019.469,02*
Cash at the end of the period	**20.983.730,75**	**25.428.192,41**

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended on 31th of December 2017

Amounts are expressed in € '	Share capital	Reserves	Reserves from actuarial differences	Retained earnings	Shareholders' equity	Total Equity
Balance as at 1/1/2016	**2.000.000,00**	**7.594,77**	**(970,81)**	**528.772,77**	**2.535.396,73**	**2.535.396,73**
Adjustment due to change in accounting principles	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	**0,00**	**0,00**
Restated balance as at 1/1/2016	**2.000.000,00**	**7.594,77**	**(970,81)**	**528.772,77**	**2.535.396,73**	**2.535.396,73**
Profit/ (Loss) for the period 1/1/-31/12/2016	0,00	0,00	0,00	815.963,18	**815.963,18**	**815.963,18**
Other comprehensive income for the period 1/1/-31/12/2016	0,00	0,00	(62.680,00)	0,00	**(62.680,00)**	**(62.680,00)**
Total comprehensive income 1/1-31/12/2016	**0,00**	**0,00**	**(62.680,00)**	**815.963,18**	**753.283,18**	**753.283,18**
Other changes in equity for the period 1/1/-31/12/2016						
Formation of reserves	0,00	23.521,10	0,00	(23.521,10)	**0,00**	**0,00**
Other adjustments	0,00	0,00	0,00	(575,65)	**(575,65)**	**(575,65)**
Tax recognized in Equity	0,00	0,00	18.177,20	0,00	**18.177,20**	**18.177,20**
Total	**0,00**	**23.521,10**	**18.177,20**	**(24.096,75)**	**17.601,55**	**17.601,55**
Total changes in Equity	**0,00**	**23.521,10**	**(44.502,80)**	**791.866,43**	**770.884,73**	**770.884,73**
Balance as at 31/12/2016	**2.000.000,00**	**31.115,87**	**(45.473,61)**	**1.320.639,20**	**3.306.281,46**	**3.306.281,46**

Statement of Changes in Equity (continue)
for the year ended on 31th of December 2017

Amounts are expressed in € '	Share capital	Reserves	Reserves from actuarial differences	Retained earnings	Shareholders' equity	Total Equity
Balance as at 31/12/2016	**2.000.000,00**	**31.115,87**	**(45.473,61)**	**1.320.639,20**	**3.306.281,46**	**3.306.281,46**
Adjustment due to change in accounting principles	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	**0,00**	**0,00**
Restated balance as at 31/12/2016	**2.000.000,00**	**31.115,87**	**(45.473,61)**	**1.320.639,20**	**3.306.281,46**	**3.306.281,46**
						0,00
Profit/ (Loss) for the period 1/1/-31/12/2017	0,00	0,00	0,00	805.687,08	**805.687,08**	**805.687,08**
Other comprehensive income for the period 1/1/-31/12/2017	0,00	0,00	64.991,00	0,00	**64.991,00**	**64.991,00**
Total comprehensive income 1/1-31/12/2017	**0,00**	**0,00**	**64.991,00**	**805.687,08**	**870.678,08**	**870.678,08**
Other changes in equity for the period 1/1/-31/12/2017						
Distribution in accordance with General meeting of shareholders decision	0,00	0,00	0,00	(1.350.000,00)	**(1.350.000,00)**	**(1.350.000,00)**
Tax recognized in Equity	0,00	0,00	(18.847,39)	0,00	**(18.847,39)**	**(18.847,39)**
Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**(18.847,39)**	(1.350.000,00)	**(1.368.847,39)**	**(1.368.847,39)**
						0,00
Total changes in Equity	**0,00**	**0,00**	**46.143,61**	**(544.312,92)**	**(498.169,31)**	**(498.169,31)**
Balance as at 31/12/2017	**2.000.000,00**	**31.115,87**	**670,00**	**776.326,28**	**2.808.112,15**	**2.808.112,15**

The accompanying notes presented in pages 18 to 39 are an integral part of these financial statements.

1. General Information

1.1 The Company

The company «**VIVA PAYMENT SERVICES SA»** with the distinctive title «**VIVA PAYMENTS**» (from now on referred to as «the company») is based on Marousi, Avenue Amarousiou Halandriou 18 -20 and is registered in the Register of Societe Anonyme Reg. 70355/01AT/B/10/311 and Reg No G.E.MI 122191501000. Its duration has been set to 50 years from the entry in the relevant Register of Societe Anonyme.

Company's annual financial statements for the year 2017 were approved by the Board of Directors on 15 of June 2018.

1.2 Nature of activities

VIVA PAYMENT SERVICES SA (Viva Payments) was founded in November 2010 and licensed by the Bank of Greece as a Payment Institution according to L.3862/2010. Since October 2014, Viva Payments is the first licensed by the Bank of Greece, E-Money License Institution, according to L. 3862/2010 and L.4021/2011.

The concept of payment services are introduced by L.3862/2010 in order to put under the supervision and the regulations of the Bank of Greece, payments, collections and acquiring services made by companies on behalf of third parties. For performing these transactions it is now required from the intermediary company to have a License for Providing Payment Services, as featuring Viva Payment Services SA.

2. Framework for the preparation of the Financial Statements

2.1 Compliance with the IFRS

The financial statements of VIVA PAYMENT SERVICES SA. comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), as well as of their interpretations, which have been issued by the Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) of the IASB, shall be valid for annual time periods ending on December 31st 2017 and have been adopted by the European Union.

2.2 Basis of preparation of the Financial Statements

The financial statements of VIVA PAYMENT SERVICES SA. have been prepared on the basis of the going concern principle and the historical cost principle.

2.3 Approval of the Financial Statements

The present annual financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors on June 15th 2018 and are subject to the final approval of the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders.

2.4 Covered Time Period

These annual financial statements include the financial statements of VIVA PAYMENT SERVICES SA and cover the period from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017.

2.5 Presentation of the Financial Statements

The present financial statements are presented in €, which is the functional currency of the company, namely the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

All amounts are in Euro, unless otherwise stated.

Any differences in totals are due to rounding.

2.6 New Standards, Modifications to Standards and Interpretations

New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations adopted by the Company.

Note 2.6.1 lists the new or revised standards and interpretations to existing standards which came into force in the current time period and have been adopted by the European Union.

Note 2.6.2 lists the new or revised standards and interpretations to existing standards which have not yet entered into force and have not been adopted by the European Union.

2.6.1 Mandatory Standards and Interpretations for the current financial year

The accounting policies which have been adopted are consistent with those adopted in the previous financial year except for the following standards which have been adopted from 1 January 2017. However, they have no significant effect or they were not applicable in the financial statements of the Group and the Company.

IAS 7 (Amendments) "Disclosure Initiative"
In January 2016, the IASB issued limited-purpose amendments to the IAS 7. The purpose of these amendments is to make it possible for users of financial statements to assess changes in liabilities arising from financial activities. The amendments require of the entities to provide disclosures which shall enable investors to assess changes in liabilities arising from financial activities, including changes in cash flows and non-cash changes.

IAS 12 (Amendments) "Recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealized losses"
In January 2016, the IASB issued limited-purpose amendments to the IAS 12. The purpose of these amendments is to clarify the accounting treatment of deferred tax assets for unrealized losses on debt securities measured at the fair value.

IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities"
The amendment clarifies that the obligation to provide the disclosures in the IFRS 12 applies to the participation in entities which are classified as held for sale, except for the obligation to provide summarized financial information.

2.6.2 Mandatory Standards and Interpretations for subsequent time periods

The following amendments and IFRS interpretations have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), they have been adopted by the European Union and are mandatory from 1 January 2018 or later.

IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of the IFRS 9. The improvements introduced by the new Standard include the creation of a reasonable model for the classification and measurement, a single predictive model for an “expected losses” decrease, and also a substantially reformed approach for hedge accounting. The Company shall examine the impact of all of the above in its Financial Statements. The new Standard is effective for annual time periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

IFRS 9 (Amendments) “Prepayment features with negative compansation”

The amendments allow companies, if they meet a particular condition, to measure financial assets with an early repayment right and to pay negative dividends at the depreciated cost or at the fair value through other comprehensive income instead of the fair value through profit or loss. The amendments have not yet been adopted by the European Union.

IFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers”

In April 2016, the IASB issued clarifications to the IFRS 15. The amendments to the IFRS 15 do not alter the core principles of the Standard but provide clarification as to the application of those principles. The amendments clarify how a performance obligation is recognized in a contract, how it is determined whether an entity is the originator or trustee, and how it is determined whether the income from the grant of a license should be recognized at a particular time; or with time. The Company will examine the impact of all of the above in its Financial Statements. The new Standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

IFRS 16 “Leases”

In January 2016, the IASB issued a new Standard, the IFRS 16. The purpose of the IASB project was to develop a new Lease Model which defines the principles that both parties apply to a contract - namely, the client (the “lessee”) and the supplier (“the lessor”) - to provide relevant leases information in a manner that faithfully reflects these transactions. In order to achieve this purpose, the lessee should recognize the assets and liabilities arising from the lease. The Company shall examine the impact of all of the above in its Financial Statements. The new Standard is effective for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

IFRS 17 “Insurance policies”

The IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 and replaces the IFRS 4. The IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement and presentation of insurance policies within the scope of the Standard, as well as the related disclosures. The purpose of the standard is to ensure that an entity provides relevant information which presents a reasonable view of these contracts. The new standard addresses the comparability problems created by the IFRS 4 as it requires that all policies be accounted for in a consistent manner. The insurance liabilities shall be measured at current values and not at a historical cost. The new Standard has not yet been adopted by the European Union.

IFRS 2 (Amendments) “Classification and measurement of share-based payment transactions”

The amendment provides clarifications on the measurement basis for share-based payment and cash-settled transactions and the accounting treatment for changes in terms that alter a cash-settled provision to a transaction which is settled in equity instruments. In addition, they introduce an exception regarding the principles of the IFRS 2 under which a benefit should be treated as if it were to be entirely settled in equity instruments in cases where the employer is required to withhold an amount to cover the tax liabilities of employees which result from share-based benefits and to attribute it to the tax authorities. The new Standard, which is not applicable to the Company, is effective for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

IFRS 4 (Amendments) “Application of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments to IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts”

In September 2016, the IASB issued amendments to the IFRS 4. The purpose of these amendments is to determine the treatment of provisional accounting effects due to the different date of entry into force of the IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and the current version of the Standard on the Insurance Contracts. Amendments to the existing requirements of the IFRS 4 allow entities whose main insurance-related activities postpone the application of the IFRS 9 by 2021 (“temporary exemption”) and allow all issuers of insurance contracts to recognize the other comprehensive income rather than profits or losses, the volatility which may result from the application of the IFRS 9 before the adoption of the new Standard on the Insurance Contracts (“overlaying approach”). The new Standard, which is not applicable to the Company, is effective for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

IAS 40 (Amendments) “Transfer of Investment Property from or to Other Categories”
In December 2016, the IASB issued limited scoping changes to the IAS 40. The purpose of these amendments is to strengthen the principle of transfers from or to investment property to determine that (a) a transfer from, or to property investments should only be made if there is a change in the use of the property; and (b) such a change in the use of the property would include the assessment of the amount by which the property meets the criteria for its classification as an investment property. This change in the fiscal year should be supported by a relevant documentation / evidence. The new Standard, which has no impact on the Company's financial statements, is effective for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

IAS 28 (Amendments) “Long-term Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures”
The amendments clarify that the entities should account for their long-term investments in an associate or joint venture - to which the equity method does not apply - based on the IFRS 9. The new Standard has not yet been adopted by the European Union.

IFRIC 22 “Foreign Currency Transactions and Prepaid Changes”
In December 2016, the IASB issued a new IFRIC 22 Interpretation. This Interpretation includes the exchange rate requirements which should be used when presenting foreign currency transactions (e.g. revenue transactions) when payment has been received or paid in advance. The company shall examine the impact of all of the above in its Financial Statements, although it is not expected to have any. The new Standard, which has no impact on the Company's financial statements, is effective for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

IFRIC 23 “Uncertainty in Handling Income Tax Matters”
The Interpretation provides explanations regarding the recognition and measurement of the current and deferred income taxes when there is an uncertainty about the tax treatment of certain items. The IFRIC 23 applies to all aspects of income tax accounting when there is such an uncertainty, including taxable profit / loss, of the tax base of assets and liabilities, the tax profits and tax damages and the tax rates. The Company will examine the impact of all of the above in its Financial Statements. The new Interpretation has not yet been adopted by the European Union.

IAS 19 (Amendment) “Programme amendment, curtailment or settlement”
The amendment specifies how the entities should determine the retirement costs when changes are made to defined benefit pension plans. The Company shall examine the impact of all of the above in its Financial Statements. The new Standard has not yet been adopted by the European Union.

Annual improvements to the IFRS (2014-2016 Turnover)

IFRS 12 “Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities”
The amendment clarifies that the obligation to provide the IFRS 12 disclosures applies to participations in entities which have been categorized as held for sale, except for the obligation to provide condensed financial information.

The amendment is effective for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.

IAS 28 "Investments in associates and joint ventures"

The amendments clarify that when the investment fund managing bodies, mutual funds and similar entities apply the option to measure the participations in associates or joint ventures at a fair value through profit or loss, this option should take place separately for any associate or joint venture at the time of the initial recognition.
The amendment is effective for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

Annual improvements to the IFRS (2015-2017 Turnover)

The amendments listed below have not yet been adopted by the European Union.

IFRS 3 “Business Combinations”

The amendments clarify that an entity re-measures its previously held share in a jointly controlled activity when it jointly acquires control of that entity.

IFRS 11 “Joint Agreements”

The amendments clarify that an entity does not re-measure its previously held share in a jointly controlled activity when it acquires joint control over that entity.

IAS 12 “Income Taxes”

The amendments clarify that an entity accounts for all the effects on income tax on dividend payments in the same way.

IAS 23 “Borrowing Costs”

The amendments specify that an entity treats, as part of the general borrowing, any loan that was specifically drawn for the development of an asset when that asset is ready for its intended use or sale.

3. Summary of accounting policies

The significant accounting policies that have been adopted by the company for the preparation of financial statements are summarized below:

3.1 Intagible assets

Software

The software licenses (internally and externally acquiring) evaluated on the basis of cost less the accumulated amortizations.

The costs associated with maintenance of computer software costs are recognized in the period in which they occur. The costs capitalized, are amortized on a straight-line method over the estimated useful lives (five to ten years). In addition, the acquired software is reviewed for impairment.

3.2 Tangible assets

They are evaluated at acquisition cost, less cumulative depreciations and any impairment suffered by the assets. The repair and maintenance cost is booked in the results when such is realized.

Significant improvements capitalized at cost when they increase the useful life, increase the level of production or improve the efficiency of the related assets.

Tangible assets are derecognized upon sale or disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from their continued use. Gain or losses resulting from derecognition of an asset are included in the statement of comprehensive in which this asset deleted.

Land has unlimited useful life. Depreciation of tangible fixed assets is calculated using the straight line method over their useful life, as follows:

- Facilities in the property of third parties, the purchase price , to the years of leasing or the years of their useful life (if less than the year lease)
- Computers and general Hardware (H/Y, screens, cameras, scanners etc.), 5 years
- Furniture and other equipment, 5 – 10 years

For other tangible assets , the depreciation rates set out in the tax legislation were considered adequate.

For tangible assets have not calculated for residual values.

When the book values of tangible assets exceed their recoverable value, the differences (impairment) are recognized as expenses in the income statement.

3.3 Financial assets

Company's financial assets concern loans and receivables.

The financial assets classified in different categories by management based on their characteristics and the purpose for which acquired.

The category in which each financial instrument is classified differs from the others, depending on the category it will be recorded, as different rules apply with respect to valuation but also on how to recognize each designated outcome either in statement of comprehensive income or directly in equity.

3.4 Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed and determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Created when the company provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor with no commercial intent.
Loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any provision for impairment. Any change in value of loans and advances are recognized when the loans and receivables are removed or reduced in value as well as implementation of the effective interest method.
For some of the requirements, check for impairment is being conducted at individual requirement (for example, for each customer) where the collection of overdue debt has been classified at the date of the financial statements or in cases where objective evidence indicates the need to impair them.
The other requirements are pooled and tested for impairment at the whole. The grouping of requirements is based on some common credit risk characteristics that characterize them.
Loans and receivables are included in current assets, except those maturing after twelve months from the balance sheet date. These are characterized as non-current assets. They are classified as trade and other receivables in the statement of financial position and are the bulk of the financial assets of the company.

3.5 Fair Value

The fair value of investments that exist in an active market is proved by reference to quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. If the market for an investment is not active, management determines the fair value by using valuation techniques. The objective of using a valuation technique is to establish what the transaction price will be determined at the measurement date in an arm’s length transaction motivated by normal business considerations. Valuation techniques include among others the use of recent arm’s length transactions, reference to the current fair value of a substantially similar instrument and analysis of discounted cash flow.

3.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Includes cash in hand and deposits in bank accounts. It also includes time deposits and other highly liquidity investments with initial maturity date less than three months.
For the preparation of the cash flow statement, cash comprise cash and deposits with banks and cash equivalents as defined above.

3.7 Leases

According to IFRS leases divided into finance and operating.
Finance leases that substantially transfer all the risks and rewards associated with the leased asset to the lessee are capitalized at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Payments for finance leases are allocated among the financial expenses that are recognized directly in the income statement and the decrease in the financial liability. The capitalized leased assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives.
Leases where the lessor retains all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3.8 Tax Income (Current and Deferred)

Income tax in the statement of comprehensive income includes current and deferred tax. Income tax is calculated according to the taxable profits resulting from the tax declaration.
Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax base and the carrying value of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences.
Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carried forward tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available to be used against the deductible temporary differences and the carried forward unused tax losses.
Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of this deferred tax asset.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at tax rates expected to apply to the period during which settled the claim or liability, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have come into force or substantively enacted at the date of Balance Sheet.
Income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized directly in equity and not in the statement of comprehensive income.

3.9 Defined Contribution plans

The staff of company is mainly covered by the main National Insurance Agency in relation to the private sector (IKA), which provides retirement and medical benefits. Each employee is required to contribute part of their monthly salary to the fund, part of the overall contribution is paid by the company. Upon retirement, the pension fund is responsible for paying pension benefits to employees. Consequently, the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay future benefits under this program.
Under the defined contribution plan, the company's obligation (legal or constructive) shall be limited to the amount agreed to contribute to the organization (e.g. fund) that manages contributions and provides benefits. Consequently the amount of benefits the employee will receive is determined by the amount paid by the company (or the employee) and paid by the investment of those contributions.
The contribution payable by the company in a defined contribution plan is recognized as a liability after deduction of the contribution paid and the corresponding output.

3.10 Defined benefit plans

The liability in the balance sheet for defined benefit plans is the present value of the liability for the defined benefit under the Law 2112/20 and changes resulting from any actuarial gains or losses and past service costs. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method unit (projected unit credit method).
Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in proportional cases charged or credited with any deferred tax that relates to other comprehensive income.
Past service cost is recognized immediately in profit or loss unless the changes in pension plans are dependent on the retention of employees in service for a specified period of time (vesting date). In this case, past service cost is amortized on a consistent basis until the date of vesting of benefits.

3.11 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Receivables

Provisions are recognized when a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of previous facts is expected to result in an outflow of economic resources for the Company and can be reliably estimated. A present obligation has arisen from the presence of a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past events.
Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect current best estimate. The forecasts are valued at anticipated costs required to settle the present obligation, based on the best evidence available at the balance sheet date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with this commitment. When the effect of the time value of money is significant, the amount of the provision is the present value of expenses expected to be required to settle the obligation.
Contingent liabilities are not recognized in financial statements but are disclosed unless the probability of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits are minimal. Possible inputs from economic benefits to the company not yet met the criteria of an asset are considered contingent assets and disclosed in the notes to financial statements

3.12 Revenues

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.
Income from dividends recognized when the right to receive from shareholders is final based on the decision from the General meeting of shareholders.
Interest income recognized on an accrual basis.

3.13 Equity

From the provisions of Law 2190/1920, restrictions imposed in relation to equity as follows:
The acquisition of own shares, except in the case of acquisition for the purpose of distribution to the employees, cannot exceed 10% of the paid share capital and cannot result in a reduction of equity to an amount less than the amount of share capital plus reserves for which distribution is prohibited by Law.
If the total equity, become lower than ½ of share capital, the Board of Directors shall convene the general meeting within six months of the end of the year, which will decide the dissolution of the company or the adoption of other measure.
When company's equity becomes below 1/10 of the share capital and the general meeting does not take appropriate measures, the company may be dissolved by court decision at the request of any legitimately concerned.
Annually, at least 1/20 of the net profits transform to statutory reserve, which is used exclusively to equalize, before any dividend distribution, any debit balance of retained earnings. The formation of this reserve becomes optional, when it reaches 1/3 of the share capital.
The payment of annual dividend to shareholders in cash, and at least 35% of net profit, after deducting the statutory reserve and the net result from the measurement of assets and liabilities at fair value, is mandatory. This does not apply, if so decided by the general meeting of shareholders by a majority of at least 65% of the paid share capital. In this case, the undistributed dividend up to at least 35% of the above net earnings is recorded in a special reserve account for capitalization within four years by issuing new shares, given to shareholders. Finally, with a majority of at least 70% of the outstanding share capital, the General Meeting of shareholders may decide not to distribute dividend. The company fully complies with the relevant provisions imposed by law in connection with equity.

4. Notes on the balance sheet data and the income statement

4.1 Tangible Assets

The following tables provide an explanation of the formation of the acquisition value and the depreciations during 31/12/2016 and 31/12/2017, for the company.

Amounts are expressed in € '	Means of transportation	Furniture and Other Equipment	Total
Acquisition cost 1/1/2016	0,00	8.198,22	8.198,22
less: Cumulative depreciations	0,00	(1.302,49)	(1.302,49)
Net book value 1/1/2016	**0,00**	**6.895,73**	**6.895,73**
Additions	15.000,00	0,00	15.000,00
Annual depreciations	(203,28)	(1.588,35)	(1.791,63)
Acquisition cost 31/12/2016	15.000,00	8.198,22	23.198,22
less: Cumulative depreciations	(203,28)	(2.890,84)	(3.094,12)
Net book value 31/12/2016	**14.796,72**	**5.307,38**	**20.104,10**
Additions	0,00	205.926,48	205.926,48
Annual depreciations	(2.400,06)	(20.357,36)	(22.757,42)
Acquisition cost 31/12/2017	15.000,00	214.124,70	229.124,70
less: Cumulative depreciations	(2.603,34)	(23.248,20)	(25.851,54)
Net book value 31/12/2017	**12.396,66**	**190.876,50**	**203.273,16**

The company’s tangible assets are free of any pledges/collaterals.

4.2 Intangible Assets

The Intangible Assets item mainly concerns computer software used by the company.

The accounting values of the company's intangible assets for the financial years 2016 and 2017 are as follows:

Amounts are expressed in € '	Assets under construction	Software	Total
Acquisition cost 1/1/2016	0,00	323.751,61	323.751,61
less: Cumulative amortization 1/1/2016	0,00	(132.259,04)	(132.259,04)
Net book value 1/1/2016	**0,00**	**191.492,57**	**191.492,57**
Additions 2016	723.241,60	258.282,98	981.524,58
Annual amortization 2016	0,00	(62.094,58)	(62.094,58)
Acquisition cost 31/12/2016	723.241,60	582.034,59	1.305.276,19
less: Cumulative amortization	0,00	(194.353,62)	(194.353,62)
Net book value 31/12/2016	**723.241,60**	**387.680,97**	**1.110.922,57**
Additions 1/1-31/12/2017	532.378,10	684.520,94	1.216.899,04
Annual amortization 1/1-31/12/2017	0,00	(128.386,01)	(128.386,01)
Acquisition cost 31/12/2017	1.255.619,70	1.266.555,53	2.522.175,23
less: Cumulative amortization	0,00	(322.739,63)	(322.739,63)
Net book value 31/12/2017	**1.255.619,70**	**943.815,90**	**2.199.435,60**

4.3 Deferred tax assets

The deferred tax asset on the Company's balance sheet and results are analyzed as follows:

Amounts are expressed in € '	31/12/2016	31/12/2016	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
	Receivables	Liabilities	Income / (Expense)	Income / (Expense)
Intangible assets	20,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Liabilities for employee compensation due to retirement	36.851,55	0,00	14.812,62	12.318,62
Impairment of assets	20.300,00	0,00	2.438,49	20.300,00
Impairment of investments				
Difference in tax rate	354,30	0,00	0,00	0,00
Provision of accrued but non-invoiced commissions	4.554,86	0,00	9.077,56	4.554,86
Total	**62.080,71**	**0,00**	**26.328,67**	**37.173,48**
Offsetting	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Deferred tax asset/ (liabilities)	**62.080,71**	**0,00**		
			0,00	**0,00**
Deferred Tax in other Comprehensive Income			**18.847,39**	**(18.177,20)**
Deferred Tax in Total Comprehensive income			**7.481,28**	**55.350,68**

The deferred income taxes are calculated on the temporary tax differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of the assets and liabilities. The deferred tax for the fiscal year 2016 was calculated at the tax rate prevailing on 31/12/2016.

Deferred income taxes are calculated on the temporary tax differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of the assets and liabilities. The deferred tax for the year 2017 was calculated using the tax rate applicable on 31/12/2017.

For the fiscal year 2017, the rate used for calculating income tax and deferred tax is 29%, namely the rate set by the current law on 31/12/2017.

4.4 Other non-current assets

Other non-current assets consist of guarantees provided by the company and are analyzed as:

Amounts are expressed in € '	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
Guarantees on leased buildings	122.248,00	122.248,00
Guarantees on leased means of transport	10.896,72	0,00
Guarantees on D.E.H (Public Pow er Company)	555,00	555,00
Guarantees on Visa Europe	300.000,00	0,00
Guarantees on Bancpost SA	200.000,00	0,00
Total	**633.699,72**	**122.803,00**

4.5 Customers and other trade receivables

The table below analyses customers' debit balances from the main activity of the company:

Amounts are expressed in € '	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
Domestic customers	530.299,27	3.362,23
Foreign customers	0,00	0,00
Total	**530.299,27**	**3.362,23**
Less: Provisions for doubtfull accounts	0,00	0,00
Total	**530.299,27**	**3.362,23**

4.6 Advances to suppliers

This item shows the debit balances of the company's suppliers:

Amounts are expressed in € '	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
Advances to domestic suppliers	389.759,12	349.635,18
Advances to foreign suppliers	0,00	14.188,11
Total	**389.759,12**	**363.823,29**

These amounts refer to advances of services provided to the associated companies of the Group of € 236,530.53 while the remaining amount corresponds to advances to third parties.

4.7 Receivables from taxes

The analysis of the item is as follows:

Amounts are expressed in € '	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
Greek State – Taxes Prepaid - Taxes w ithheld	353.252,05	180.167,77
Tax w ithheld at source on interest income	30.534,25	31.319,05
Total	**383.786,30**	**211.486,82**

4.8 Other current receivables

The item “Other current receivables” includes:

Amounts are expressed in € '	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
Pending transactions	6.596.287,83	1.923.811,55
Advances to creditors	9.890,35	6.915,03
Prepaid Expenses of next year	633.097,03	62.066,01
Preliminary dividends Viva Wallet - 2016	0,00	350.000,00
Accrued interest receivable	10.476,34	8.103,32
Receivables from Board members	14.205,74	2.999,08
Debit Balances from Wallet	300.224,35	90.121,17
Total	**7.564.181,64**	**2.444.016,16**
Less: Provisions for doubtfull balances from from Wallet	(78.408,59)	(70.000,00)
Total	**7.485.773,05**	**2.374.016,16**

Pending transactions amounting to € 6.596.287,83 relate to transactions which were not cleared by the co-operating banks on 31/12/2017.

The movement of the provisions for the group and the company is as follows:

Amounts are expressed in € '	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
Balance at the beginning of the period	70.000,00	0,00
Additional provision	8.408,59	70.000,00
Balance at the end of the period	**78.408,59**	**70.000,00**

4.9 Cash and cash equivalents

The Company's Cash and cash equivalents are analyzed as shown in the table below:

Amounts are expressed in € '	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
Bank deposits	20.983.730,75	25.428.192,41
Cash on hand	0,00	0,00
Total	**20.983.730,75**	**25.428.192,41**

These amounts refer to deposits with well-known and certificated domestic and foreign financial institutions.

4.10 Share Capital

The share capital of the company on 31/12/2017 amounts to € 2,000,000.00 and consists of twenty thousand (20.000) ordinary shares with a nominal value of € 100.00 each. All issued shares have been paid in full, provide the same rights to receive dividends and to the repayment of the capital and represent one vote at the General Shareholders' Meeting of the company.

	31/12/2017		31/12/2016	
Amounts are expressed in € '	Number of shares	Nominal value	Number of shares	Nominal value
Number of approved shares				
Ordinary shares	20.000	100	20.000	100
Fully paid shares				
Ordinary shares	20.000	100	20.000	100

4.11 Reserves

The Company's item «Reserves» is analysed below:

Amounts are expressed in € '	Legal reserve	Total
Balance as at 1/1/2016	7.594,77	**7.594,77**
Formation of reserves	23.521,10	**23.521,10**
Balance as at 31/12/2016	**31.115,87**	**31.115,87**
Formation of reserves	0,00	**0,00**
Balance as at 31/12/2017	**31.115,87**	**31.115,87**

Reserves are tax free if they are not distributed, otherwise they are subject to tax under the general laws.

4.12 Retained earning

The retained earnings arise from past years retained earnings and from IFRS adjustments and are reduced by the legal reserves formed. The movement of the item in 2016 and 2017 is shown in detail in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

4.13 Provision for personnel compensation

Employee compensation obligations were determined through an actuarial study carried out by an actuary who provided a relevant study to the company.

Actuarial assumptions

	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
Inflation rate	1,80%	1,80%
Salary future increase	0,50%	0,50%
Technical interest rate	1,50%	1,50%

On 31/12/2017, the company had 142 employees. On 31/12/2016 the company had 155 employees. The amount of the liability recognized in the Company's financial statements is:

Amounts are expressed in € '	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
Obligations for defined benefit plans	114.352,00	128.265,00
Net liability recognized in the Statement of Financial Position	**114.352,00**	**128.265,00**

In accordance with the revised IAS 19 (paragraph 63), the liability for benefits to employees recognized in the balance sheet is equal to the actuarial liability at the date of calculation.
Also, in accordance with the revised IAS 19 (paragraph 141), the liability for employee benefits recognized in the year-end balance sheet is equal to the opening balance sheet liability after the effect of the following:

- Service cost
- Interest cost
- Contribution of employees and employers
- Benefit paid
- Gain and losses from reductions
- Changes to actuarial liability or to the assets of the program
- Changes in exchange rate for calculation of plan assets in case of using different currency from that than this of the country's in which the subject company is located etc.

In accordance with the revised IAS 19 in the Statement of Comprehensive Income (OCI), the actuarial gains / (losses) arising in each fiscal year are recognized in full. The amount recognized in Equity (OCI) amounts to € 64.991,00 for 2017 compared to € 62.680 (loss) for the year 2016.

Accounting illustrations

On June 16, 2011, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) amended the IAS 19.
The revised IAS 19 R is effective for fiscal periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. Therefore, for the fiscal year 2017, the financial statements were prepared in accordance with the IAS 19 R.

Amounts are expressed in € '	**31/12/2017**	**31/12/2016**
Opening balance of defined benefit plans	128.265,00	23.107,00
Current service cost	49.154,00	42.016,00
Interest cost	1.924,00	462,00
Actuarial (gain) / loss	(64.991,00)	62.680,00
Liability in Statement of Financial Position	**114.352,00**	**128.265,00**

4.14 Other provisions

The Company's item "Other Provisions" is analyzed as follows:

Amounts are expressed in € '	**31/12/2017**	**31/12/2016**
Provisions for unaudited years	1.890,80	1.890,80
Provisions for extraordinary conditions	150.000,00	0,00
Balance as at the end of the period	**151.890,80**	**1.890,80**

4.15 Suppliers and other trade liabilities

The item «Suppliers and other trade liabilities» is analyzed as follows:

Amounts are expressed in € '	**31/12/2017**	**31/12/2016**
Domestic and Foreign suppliers	663.888,93	154.910,05
Total	**663.888,93**	**154.910,05**

The total of the above liabilities is considered to be of short-term maturities. The fair value of these short-term financial liabilities is assumed to approximate their carrying amount.

Liabilities to suppliers are not interest-bearing accounts and are usually settled within a short period of time.

4.16 Liabilities from taxes

The company's liabilities from taxes are analyzed as follows:

Amounts are expressed in € '	**31/12/2017**	**31/12/2016**
VAT liabilities	2.728,32	3.136,10
Payroll income tax withholdings	213.709,03	178.261,29
Tax liabilities on EU fees	155,15	2.347,12
Income tax	429.988,78	383.232,14
Total	**646.581,28**	**566.976,65**

4.17 Other short term liabilities

The item “Other short-term liabilities” for the company is analyzed as follows:

Amounts are expressed in € '	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
Pending transactions	649.197,13	399.695,60
Unclaimed employee compensation	214.580,68	176.053,82
Other due fees	1.706,99	0,00
Social security	241.155,41	185.875,76
Expenses payable	80.802,52	41.344,80
Other short term liabilities	27.307.050,16	24.715.595,52
Liabilities to Board members	0,92	19.901,83
Total	**28.494.493,81**	**25.538.467,33**

4.18 Revenues

The company's revenue is analyzed as follows:

Amounts are expressed in € '	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
Revenues from services	13.164.122,12	9.823.648,60
Total	**13.164.122,12**	**9.823.648,60**

4.19 Other operating income

The item “Other operating income” for the company is analyzed as follows:

Amounts are expressed in € '	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
Extraordinary and non operating income	1.391,75	(1.471,27)
Foreign exchange differences	0,00	0,00
Prior period income	4.600,00	15.117,84
Total	**5.991,75**	**13.646,57**

4.20 Expenses

The total of the company's expenses is analyzed as follows:

Amounts are expressed in € '	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
Employee compensation and expenses	4.837.785,64	3.273.782,40
Third party fees	6.283.198,80	5.066.151,90
Charges for outside services and utilities	439.425,84	218.665,84
Other taxes-duties	14.164,26	10.344,08
Travelling expenses	32.776,11	7.921,02
Promotion and advertisement expenses	11.167,95	83.369,59
Subscriptions - contributions	639,90	400,33
Miscellaneous expenses	182.911,26	123.423,15
Other operating expenses	155.739,79	9.385,74
Depreciation / Amortization	151.143,43	63.886,21
Total	**12.108.352,98**	**8.857.330,26**

The expenses recognized for employee benefits are analyzed as follows:

Amounts are expressed in € '	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
Salaries, w ages & benefits	3.690.906,62	2.580.926,27
Social security costs	1.042.969,92	647.355,13
Severance pay	53.305,10	0,00
Other employee benefits	1.450,00	3.485,00
Current employment costs	49.154,00	42.016,00
Total	**4.837.785,64**	**3.273.782,40**

The company personnel number for the periods presented is as follows:

No of employees	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
Salary - paid employees	142	155
Total	**142**	**155**

Third parties' fees and expenses for the company are analyzed as follows:

Amounts are expressed in € '	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
Third party fees	439.758,64	271.181,87
Credit Cards commitments offsetting	3.631.058,86	3.066.102,02
Information system services	1.501.872,01	798.373,95
Transaction routing costs	320.131,88	196.868,79
Agent commisions	390.377,41	442.988,87
Development services from relatives	0,00	290.636,40
Total	**6.283.198,80**	**5.066.151,90**

4.21 Financial expenses - income

The analysis of the financial expenses of the company is as follows:

Amounts are expressed in € '	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
Actuarial interest and expense	1.924,00	462,00
Other bank expenses	52.042,83	27.013,66
Total	**53.966,83**	**27.475,66**

The analysis of the financial income of the company is as follows:

Amounts are expressed in € '	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
Interest from deposits w ith banks	203.561,59	208.793,82
Total	**203.561,59**	**208.793,82**

4.22 Income Tax

The following table shows the tax analysis of the company:

Amounts are expressed in € '	**31/12/2017**	**31/12/2016**
Current tax		
Tax for the year	(431.997,24)	(382.493,37)
Total current tax	**(431.997,24)**	**(382.493,37)**
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax from temporary differences	7.481,28	55.350,68
Total deferred tax	**7.481,28**	**55.350,68**
Total tax	**(424.515,96)**	**(327.142,69)**
Applied tax rate	29,00%	29,00%
Profit before tax	1.211.355,65	1.161.283,07
Tax based on applied tax rate (1)	**(351.293,14)**	**(336.772,09)**
Tax amounts to		
Expenses not recognized for discount	(54.375,43)	(8.547,80)
Other differences	(18.847,39)	18.177,20
Total (2)	**(73.222,82)**	**9.629,40**
Total (1) + (2)	**(424.515,96)**	**(327.142,69)**

The deferred income taxes are calculated on the temporary tax differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of the assets and liabilities. The deferred tax for the year 2016 was calculated at the tax rate applicable on 31/12/2016.

The deferred income taxes are calculated on the temporary tax differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of the assets and liabilities. The deferred tax for the year 2017 was calculated using the tax rate applicable on 31/12/2017.
For the year 2017, the rate used to calculate income tax and deferred tax is 29%, namely, the rate set by the current law on 31/12/2017.

Non-audited fiscal years

VIVA PAYMENTS SA. has not been subject to tax audit for the years 2011 to 2013.
For the fiscal years from 2014 to 2016, the company was tax audited by the MAZARS S.A. audit firm. This audit was performed in accordance with the provisions of Article 65a of the Code of Tax Procedure (L.4174 / 2013) and the audit programme provided for in the decision with Circular number 1124/2015 of the General Secretary for Public Revenues, the company has received the relevant tax compliance report, in which the statutory auditor did not express a reservation regarding the tax compliance of the company for the corresponding fiscal years.
For the fiscal year 2017, the tax audit is in progress and the relevant tax certificate is due to be issued after the publication of the financial statements for the fiscal year 2017. Upon the completion of the audit, the Company's management does not expect significant liabilities to be incurred, recorded and reflected in the Financial Statements.

4.23 Profit/(Loss) per share

The basic Profit/(Loss) per share are calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the fiscal year, minus any dividends, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares during the period.

Amounts are expressed in € '	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
Profit/(Loss) after tax	805.687,08	815.963,18
Weighted number of shares	20.000,00	20.000,00
Basic Profit/(Loss) per share (cents /share)	**40,28**	**40,80**

The weighted number of shares is as follows:

	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
Balance of shares at 1/1	20.000	20.000
Balance of shares at 31/1	20.000	20.000
Weighted number of shares	**20.000,00**	**20.000,00**

4.24 Dividends

During the year 2017, the company proceeded with the distribution of an interim dividend of a total value of € 1,000,000.00 to the parent company against the final distribution of dividends from the profits of the fiscal year which will be approved by the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.

5. Contingent assets and liabilities

There are no material receivables or liabilities.

6. Related Party transactions

The following transactions are transactions with related parties as defined by IAS 24, cumulative from the beginning of the fiscal year to the end of it as well as the rest of the company's assets and liabilities at the end of the current fiscal year, resulting from the specific transactions of related parties.

6.1 Transactions and Balances with related parties

Transactions in the years 2017 and 2016 and the balances at 31/12/2017 and 31/12/2016 with related parties within the meaning of IAS 24 are as follows:

Amounts are expressed in € '

Debit balance	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
VIVA SERVICES S.A (Group Subsidiary)	273.471,58	173.636,60
VIVA WALLET (Parent company)	519.181,90	176.000,00
Member of the Board of Directors	14.205,74	2.999,08
Total	**806.859,22**	**352.635,68**

Amounts are expressed in € '

Credit balance	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
VIVA SERVICES S.A (Group Subsidiary)	109.057,50	0,00
VIVA WALLET (Parent company)	366.744,00	0,00
Member of the Board of Directors	1.707,91	19.901,83
Total	**477.509,41**	**19.901,83**

Amounts are expressed in € '

Sales	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
VIVA SERVICES S.A (Group Subsidiary)	385.025,03	0,00
Total	**385.025,03**	**0,00**

Amounts are expressed in € '

Purchases	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
VIVA SERVICES S.A (Group Subsidiary)	0,00	166.636,40
VIVA WALLET (Parent company)	354.000,00	124.000,00
Member of the Board of Directors	1.015.915,48	530.681,18
Total	**1.369.915,48**	**821.317,58**

The value of purchases shown above concerns the members of the Board of Directors. of the company related to the remuneration fees of the Board members, as well as their cost which at the same time have an employment relationship with the company and which during the fiscal year ending on 31/12/2017 amounted to € 1,015,915.48.

7. Capital Management policies and procedures

The company manages its capital to ensure smooth operation while ensuring an adequate return to shareholders through the optimization of the relationship between own and other capital.
The Company monitors capital using the ratio of net total liabilities to equity. The net debt includes interest-bearing borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.
The Board of Directors periodically examines the capital structure of the company and takes into account the cost of capital and the risks associated with it to determine the follow up strategy.

Amounts are expressed in € '	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
Total net liabilities	9.087.476,06	962.317,41
Equity attributable to company's shareholders	2.808.112,15	3.306.281,46
Total net liabilities / Equity	**3,24**	**0,29**

8. Risk management policies

The company's activities create a variety of financial risks, including foreign exchange risks and interest rate, credit and liquidity risks. The overall risk management program of company's movements focuses in financial markets fluctuations and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects of these fluctuations on the financial performance of the company.

The company does not perform speculative transactions or transactions that are not related to its commercial, investing or borrowing activities.

The financial instruments used by the company mainly consist of deposits in banks, bank's accounts, accounts receivables and payables and long term borrowing.

8.1 Foreign exchange risk

Company's financial position and cash flows from operating activities are not sensitive to fluctuations in exchange rates as its transactions are in euro.

8.2 Interest rate risk

The operation results and cash flows from operating activities of the company are not sensitive to fluctuations in interest rate as well as the company has no floating rate contracts.

8.3 Credit risk

The Company has no significant credit risk. Any remaining credit risk relates to cases of customers' failure to fulfill their transactional obligations. Transactions with customers develop after their credit rating and reliability check, to avoid late payment problems occur and therefore bad debts.

Potential credit risk exists in cash and cash equivalents and investments. In these cases, the risk may arise from failure of the counterparty to meet its obligations to the Company. To minimize this credit risk, the Company deals only with recognized financial institutions of high credit rating. The company's maximum exposure to credit risk is as follows:

Amounts are expressed in € '	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
Other non-current assets	633.699,72	122.803,00
Customers and other trade receivables	530.299,27	3.362,23
Advances to suppliers	389.759,12	363.823,29
Receivables from taxes	383.786,30	211.486,82
Other current receivables	7.485.773,05	2.374.016,16
Cash and cash equivalents	20.983.730,75	25.428.192,41
Total	**30.407.048,21**	**28.503.683,91**

8.4 Liquidity risk

The prudent liquidity management is achieved by the existence of an appropriate combination of cash and bank credit.

The company manages the risks which may arise from lack of sufficient liquidity, by ensuring that there are always secured bank credits to use.

The following table summarizes the maturity dates of the financial liabilities of the company, which are presented in the balance sheet, at discounted prices, based on payments resulting from the relevant loan agreements or the agreements with the suppliers.

Financial liabilities as at 31/12/2017	up to 1 year	1 year to 5	Over 5 years	Total
Suppliers and other trade liabilities	663.888,93	0,00	0,00	**663.888,93**
Other short term liabilities	29.141.075,09	0,00	0,00	**29.141.075,09**
Total	**29.804.964,02**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**29.804.964,02**

Financial liabilities as at 31/12/2016	up to 1 year	1 year to 5	Over 5 years	Total
Suppliers and other trade liabilities	154.910,05	0,00	0,00	**154.910,05**
Other short term liabilities	26.105.443,98	0,00	0,00	**26.105.443,98**
Total	**26.260.354,03**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**26.260.354,03**

9. Events after the reporting period

No significant events subsequent to December 31, 2017 which should either be disclosed or differentiate the items of the published financial statements.

Marousi Attikis, 15 June 2018

The President & Chief Executive Officer	The Vice President	The Accountant
Haralampos Karonis ID AM 207833	Ioannis Larios ID AE 135983	Dimitrios Kontoulis ID AB597533 A.M.A 100209 A CLASS

The above financial statements (pages 18–39)are those mentioned in the auditor's report dates at 26 June 2018.

MAZARS

Palaio Faliro, 26 June 2018
The Certified Auditor

MAZARS Certified Public Accountants
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ELTE Reg No: 17

Konstantinos Makris
ELTE Reg No.: 1483