1. Status and subject of activity

Gradus AD, Stara Zagora, was established on 28 November 2017.
Management address: Stara Zagora, Industrialen quarter, Gradus Poultry Slaughterhouse
BULSTAT: 204882907
The Company is registered under the Value Added Tax Act.

Management bodies of the Company

- General Meeting of Shareholders
- Board of Directors

2. Basis of preparation of the separate financial statements

These separate financial statements have been prepared based on the principles of going concern, current accrual and historical cost, except for items of property, plant and equipment that are measured using the revaluation model of IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* and investment property that is measured at fair value in accordance with IAS 40 Investment Property. The separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), including the interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) approved by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and International Accounting Standards (IAS) and Interpretations of the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC), approved by the IAS Committee (IASC), effective 1 January 2018, as endorsed by the Commission of the European Union.

Functional currency and currency of presentation

Pursuant to the requirements of the Bulgarian legislation, the Company keeps its accounting books and records and prepares its financial statements in the national currency of the Republic of Bulgaria – the Bulgarian lev. Since 1 January 1999 the exchange rate of the Bulgarian lev has been pegged to the exchange rate of the Euro in a ratio of EUR 1 = BGN 1.95583.

2.1. Separate and consolidated financial statements of the Company

These separate financial statements of Gradus AD shall be included into the Company’s consolidated financial statements as at 30 September 2018, in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for 2018.

These separate financial statements has been prepated in BGN’000 (BGN thousand).

3. Significant accounting policies

(a) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the closing exchange rate prevailing on the date of preparation of the statement of financial position. Foreign exchange gain or loss originating from monetary items is the difference between the amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period adjusted by the effective interest and the payments over the period and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at end of the period.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of measurement of the fair value. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Any foreign exchange differences, which occur upon translation into the functional currency, are reported as profits and losses, except for differences arising on the translation into the functional currency of available-for-sale equity instruments or eligible cash flow hedges that are recognised in other comprehensive income (if any).

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Initial recognition

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured initially at cost, which comprises all directly attributable costs of acquisition of the asset.

The cost comprises the asset's purchase price, including any import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, and any costs directly incurred in bringing the asset to its location and working condition necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use.

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour and the appropriate proportion of indirect production overheads; costs directly incurred in bringing the asset to its location and working condition necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use; initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the assets, and restoring the site on which they are located, and capitalised interest expenses. Software acquired without which it is impossible to operate equipment purchased is capitalised as part of the equipment.

When items of property, plant and equipment contain components with different useful lives, they are reported separately.

Subsequent recognition

Subsequent to initial acquisition, fixed tangible assets are carried under the revaluation model of IAS 16.

The fair value of fixed tangible assets is determined on the basis of market evidence presented in a report prepared by an approved licensed valuer. Revaluation is scheduled to take place every 3 years. When the fair value changes significantly over a shorter period of time, the revaluation may be made more often to ensure that their carrying amount at the relevant reporting date does not materially differ from their fair value.

Gains and losses on derecognition of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised net in other income / other expenses in profit or loss. When the revalued assets are sold or derecognised on other grounds, the amounts included in the revaluation reserve are reclassified to retained earnings or accumulated losses.

(ii) Subsequent costs

Subsequent costs of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment are capitalised to the carrying amount of the relevant asset only to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits originating from that part of the asset will flow to the company and the expenditure can be measured reliably. Current repairs and maintenance are recognised as an expense when incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

An item of property, plant and equipment is depreciated from the date on which it is installed and ready for use, or for the self-constructed assets, from the date on which the asset is completed and ready for use. Depreciation charges are recognised up to the amount of the asset's original value minus the estimated residual value of the asset based on the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of each component of property, plant and equipment. Depreciation charges are recognised in profit or loss unless they are included in the carrying amount of another asset. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term, unless it is virtually certain that the ownership of the asset will be acquired by the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated.

Depreciation rates are defined as follows:

	Annual depreciation rate, %
Buildings and facilities	1.5
Plant and equipment	8
Motor vehicles	10
Hardware	33.3
Fixtures and fittings	10
Other fixed assets	4 – 10

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

The methods of depreciation, useful lives and assets residual values (if not immaterial) are reviewed at each date of preparation of financial statements.

(c) Intangible assets

(i) Intangible assets, other than goodwill

Intangible assets consist of trademarks, licenses, software, and other intangible assets.
Intangible assets acquired by subsidiaries that have a limited useful life are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.
The carrying amount of intangible assets is tested for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount could exceed their recoverable amount. If this is the case, the impairment is included as amortisation costs in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (in profit or loss for the year). Intangible assets are derecognised from the consolidated statement of financial position when they are permanently retired and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal, or when they are sold. Gains or losses on disposal of individual assets in the Intangible Assets group are determined by comparing disposal proceeds and the asset's carrying amount at the date of sale. They are stated net to Other operating income / (losses), net on the face of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (in profit or loss for the year).

(ii) Subsequent costs

Subsequent costs are capitalised only when they increase the future economic benefit from the specific asset to which they relate. Any other costs, including costs of internally generated goodwill and trademarks, are recognised as an expense when incurred.

(iii) Amortisation

Intangible assets, other than goodwill and trademarks, are amortised on a straight-line basis in profits and losses over the estimated useful economic life from the date on which they are ready for use.

	Annual amortisation rate, %
• Intellectual property rights	15
• Industrial property rights	15
• Other intangible assets	6.67 – 33.33

The methods of amortisation, useful lives and assets residual values are reviewed at each date of preparation of financial statements.

(d) Investments

The long-term investments representing investments in financial instruments are presented in the financial statements at acquisition price (cost), which is:

- the fair value of the consideration paid for the acquisition of shares and / or
- the value of the paid-up monetary shareholding and / or
- the value of the shares contributed in-kind against the shares issued, which value is determined by appraisers appointed by the court, incl. the direct costs of acquiring the investment, less any impairment losses.

These investments are not traded on stock exchanges. This circumstance does not make it possible to provide market price quotations in an active market that adequately reflect the fair value of those shares.

Investments held by the Company are subject to impairment testing. When there are conditions and indications of impairment, it is calculated as the difference between the investment's carrying amount and its recoverable amount and is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income (in profit or loss for the year). In case of subsequent reversal of impairment, it is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income (in profit or loss for the year).

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Investments are derecognised when the entity transfers the rights originating from the asset to other persons when the legal grounds for that arise and thus control on the economic benefits from the respective specific type of investment is lost.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and cash in current accounts with banks.

The following policies have been adopted for the purpose of drawing up the cash flow statement:

- cash receipts from clients and cash payments to suppliers are presented gross, inclusive of VAT (20%);
- VAT paid on purchases of fixed assets is reported in line “Payments to suppliers” under cash flows from operating activity, as far as it is included and reimbursed together and in the operating flows of the Company for the respective period (month);
- interests and bank charges paid in connection with loans used in the current activity are included into the operating activity and interests and bank charges paid in connection with investment purpose loans are included in the financing activity.

(f) Trade and other payables

Trade and other current liabilities are reported and presented in the financial statements at the value of the original invoices (at cost of acquisition), which is deemed the fair value of the transaction and will be paid in future against the goods and services received. In cases of deferred payments beyond the usual credit term on which no additional payment of interest is envisaged or interest is quite different from the usual market interest rate, the liabilities are initially assessed at their fair value, and subsequently, at amortizable cost net of any interest incorporated into their nominal value, as determined according to the effective interest rate method.

(g) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive liability as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the liability. Provisions are determined by discounting the estimated future cash flows with a pre-tax interest rate that reflects the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Interest accrued on the discounted value is recognised as finance costs.

(h) Income

Dividend income is recognized in the current profit or loss on the date the Company acquires the right to receive the payment as a result of a decision taken for the allocation of the accumulated profits of the subsidiaries.

(i) Finance income and finance costs

Finance income includes interest income on funds invested in bank deposits. Interest income is recognised at the time it is accrued using the effective interest rate method.

Finance costs include interest expenses on loans and expenses incurred as a result of an increase in the obligation due to approaching with one period the date set for implementation of provisions.

Borrowing costs that cannot be attributed directly to the acquisition, construction or production of an eligible asset are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method.

Foreign exchange gains and losses are stated net, either as finance income or finance costs depending on whether the foreign currency difference is a net gain or a net loss.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Income tax

Income tax for the reporting period consists of current and deferred taxes. Income tax is recognised in profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to business combinations or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current income tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable profit or loss for the year, using the tax rates that are enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date, and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current income tax includes also any tax effects of dividends.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax is recognised for all temporary differences that arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither the accounting nor taxable profit nor loss.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxation authority.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses, credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred income tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that future benefits will be realised.

In assessing its current and deferred taxes the Company takes into account the effect of uncertain tax items and whether additional taxes or interest might be due. The Company is of the opinion that the tax liability accruals are adequate for all open tax years based on an assessment of lots of factors, including interpretation of tax laws and previous experience. The assessment is based on estimates and assumptions and may include judgements for future events. New information may appear as well, according to which the Company may change its judgements on the adequacy of the existing tax liabilities; any such changes in the tax liabilities would affect the tax expense for the period in which such assessment is made.

(k) Subsidiaries

These are companies, including undertakings, non-legal persons, in which the parent company, directly or indirectly, owns more than 50% of the voting rights in the General Meeting (in the share capital) and/or has the right to appoint more than 50% of the Board of Directors of the company concerned, or on the grounds of a written control agreement between the shareholders, and is able to exercise control over their financial and operational policy (including under a control agreement between shareholders). The subsidiaries are consolidated as of the date of acquisition of the effective control by the Group and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases, on which it is deemed that the control ceases and is transferred outside the Group. The full consolidation method is applied to their consolidation.

Acquisitions of companies under common control

Acquisition under common control is a transaction in which the participating companies or businesses are controlled by the same person or persons, both before and after the transaction. These transactions arise when there is a change of the direct owner of the subsidiaries but the ultimate controlling entity remains unchanged.

Where the consideration transferred is less than the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired, the difference is recognised in equity as contributions from the shareholders of the acquirer. Where the consideration transferred exceeds the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired, the difference is recognised as goodwill in the consolidated statement of financial position.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Key estimates and assumptions

Impairment of receivables - A provision for impairment of receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company 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 reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments for more than 90 days, are considered indicators by the management when determining or classifying a certain receivable as impaired. Management assesses the collectability of receivables based on an analysis of the overall exposure of the receivables from each contractor in view of assessing the actual possibility for their collection. When assessing high uncertainty about the collection rate of a receivable, an assessment is made as to how the funds are guaranteed.

An impairment loss is reversed only when the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised.

The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is adjusted using an allowance sub-account, wherein all impairments are accumulated. Where a receivable is judged as fully non-collectable, it is derecognised against the allowance account.

Useful life of fixed assets - The Company examines the estimated useful lives of the depreciable fixed assets at the end of each reporting period.

Recognition of tax assets - When recognising deferred tax assets, it is assessed the probability that individual deductible temporary differences will reverse in the future and the ability of the Company to generate sufficient tax profits to offset them against those profits.

(m) New standards and interpretations that have not yet been adopted

In the current year, the company has adopted all new and amended IFRSs that are relevant to its operations and are effective for the reporting period beginning on 1 January 2017. Their adoption has not resulted in significant changes in the accounting policies of the company.

As at the date of preparation of the consolidated financial statements, the IASB / IFRIC has issued standards and interpretations that are not yet effective. Some of them have been adopted by the European Union and others have not yet been endorsed. Management expects that the adoption of these accounting standards in future periods will not have a material effect on the company's financial statements.

Standards issued by the IASB / IFRIC that have not yet entered into force at the date of issue of the interim financial statements and have not been adopted earlier are listed below. The company intends to adopt these standards when they become effective.

Standards issued that are not yet effective and are not adopted earlier

At the date of preparation of these financial statements, the following standards have been issued by the IASB and adopted by the EU but have not yet entered into force:

IFRS 16 Leases - endorsed by the EU on 31 October 2017 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019); The Standard represents a significant change in the presentation and reporting by the lessees. It requires assets and liabilities to be recognised under all leases (financial and operating) unless they are of a low value or with a term of less than 12 months. Upon adoption of the Standard, lease contracts will form a "Rights of Use" asset and a lease liability for future payments.

Amendment to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019);

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

New standards and interpretations issued by the IASC, which have not been adopted by the EU yet

Currently, the IFRS adopted by the EU do not differ significantly from those adopted by the IASC, except for the following new standards, amendments to existing standards and new interpretations, which have not been adopted by the EU yet as at the date of execution of the present Financial Statement (the dates of entry into force specified below refer to the complete IFRS):

IFRS 17 “Insurance Agreements” (in force for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2021);

Amendments to IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures” - Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (in force for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2019);

Amendments to different standards “Improvements to IFRS (2015-2017 cycle)”, resulting from the Annual Project for Improvements to IFRS (IFRS 3, IFRS 11, IAS 12, and IAS 23), mainly for the purpose of elimination of any discrepancies and interpretation of formulations (in force for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2019);

IFRSIC 23 “Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments” (in force for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2019);

Amendment to IAS 19 “Employee Benefits” – Amendment, shortening or settlement of the plan (in force for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2019). Amendments to the references to the General Framework for Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements in the International Financial Reporting Standards (in force for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2020);

New standards and interpretations issued by the IASB, but not yet endorsed by the EU

Currently, IFRSs adopted by the EU do not differ materially from those adopted by the IASB, except for the following new standards, amendments to existing standards and new interpretations not yet endorsed by the EU at the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements (the dates of entry into force below are for the full set of IFRS):

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021);

Amendments to IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures - Long-term Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019);

Amendments to various standards Improvements to IFRS (Cycle 2015-2017) resulting from the annual IFRS Improvements Project (IFRS 3, IFRS 11, IAS 12 and IAS 23), mainly for the purpose of eliminating contradictions and clarifying the wording for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019);

IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019);

Amendment to IAS 19 Employee Benefits - Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019). Amendments to the references to the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements in International Financial Reporting Standards (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020)

4. Intangible assets

Intangible assets consist of software products.

In BGN'000	**Software**	**Total**
Book value		
Balance on 01 January 2018	-	-
Additions	4	4
Balance on 30 September 2018	4	4
Amortisation		
Balance on 01 January 2018	-	-
Amortisation for the period	(1)	(1)
Balance on 30 September 2018	(1)	(1)
Net book value		
Net book value on 01 January 2018	-	-
Net book value on 30 September 2018	**3**	**3**

5. Investments in subsidiaries

As at 30 September 2018 the Company holds shares in the following companies:

Company	**Country**	**Share – BGN**	**Equity share - %**
Lora-2004 EOOD	Bulgaria	11,100	100
Zhyuliv EOOD	Bulgaria	16,200	100
Millenium 2000 EOOD	Bulgaria	35,700	100
Gradus-1 EOOD	Bulgaria	149,760	100
Gradus-98 AD	Bulgaria	52,200	99.94
Total:		**264,960**	

Gradus-1 EOOD holds 96% of the capital of Gradus-3 AS, which is also the effective shareholding of Gradus AD in Gradus-3 AD.

6. Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets recognised

The recognised deferred tax assets relate to the following:

	Assets		Liabilities		Net	
In BGN'000	30.09.2018	31.12.2017	30.09.2018	31.12.2017	30.09.2018	31.12.2017
Tax loss	-	-	39	-	39	-
Net tax assets	**-**	**-**	**39**	**-**	**39**	**-**

Movement in temporary differences over the period 01.01.2018 – 30.09.2018

In BGN'000				**Recognized in:**
	Balance	**Profits and losses**	**Other comprehensive income**	**Balance**
	31.12.2017			**30.09.2018**
Tax loss	-	39	-	39
Total:	**-**	**39**	**-**	**39**

7. Current receivables from related parties in the Group

	BGN '000
Receivables from share participation	8 081
Loans granted	56 900
Interest on loans granted	60
Total	**65 041**

8. Other current receivables

Other current receivables amount to BGN 17 thousand and comprise VAT refundable.

9. Cash and cash equivalents

In BGN'000	**30 September 2018**	**31 December 2017**
Cash on hand	1	1
Cash in current accounts	3	239
Total cash and cash equivalents	**4**	**240**

10. Equity

Share capital

The share capital consists of:

	Number of voting shares	**Number of non-voting shares**	**Value in BGN thousand**
As at 30 September 2018	243,608,710	-	243,609

The total number of shares is 243,608,710 with nominal value of BGN 1 each. The share capital is paid in full.

The shareholders of Gradus AD as at 30 September 2018 are as follows:

Company	**Number of voting shares**	**Number of non-voting shares**	**Shareholding %**
Ivan Angelov Angelov	99,195,645	-	40.72
Luka Angelov Angelov	99,195,645	-	40.72
Legal entities	40,911,510	-	16.79
Individual shareholders	4,305,910	-	1.77
Total:	**243,608,710**	-	**100.00**

Equity

In BGN'000	**30 September 2018**	**31 December 2017**
Share capital	243,609	221,000
Issue premium	44,200	44,200
Issue premium from share issue	18,087	-
Allocated profit/loss	24,123	(1)
Total equity	**330,019**	**265,199**

The share capital is presented at the nominal value of the shares issued and paid. Receipts above their nominal value are reported as premium reserves.

11. Trade payables

In BGN'000	**30 September 2018**	**31 December 2017**
Payables to suppliers	13	1
	13	**1**

12. Tax liabilities

In BGN'000	**30 September 2018**	**31 December 2017**
Income tax liabilities	3	-
	3	**-**

13. Payables to personnel and for social security

In BGN'000	**30 September 2018**	**31 December 2017**
Payables to personnel	29	-
Social security payable	2	-
Total	**31**	**-**

14. Costs of hired services

In BGN'000	**30 September 2018**
Consulting activities	30
Translation / interpretation	11
Marketing and advertising costs	12
Subscriptions	1
Audit costs	53
Fees and commissions	272
Other expenses	11
Total	**390**

15. Personnel expenses

In BGN'000

	30 September 2018
Current remuneration	273
Social security contributions	10
Total	**283**

16. Other expenses

In BGN'000

	30 September 2018
Business trips expenses	10
Entertainment costs	11
Total	**21**

17. Finance income

Finance income consists of interest charged on loans to related parties within the Group amounting to BGN 123 thousand.

18. Finance costs

Finance costs comprise bank changes and commissions and amount to BGN 20 thousand.

19. Tax expenses

In BGN'000

	30 September 2018
Deferred tax – temporary differences	39
	39

20. Financial instruments

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss due to the failure of a debtor to pay its liabilities on a loan or a credit line (or another type of debt) and any part of it – principal, interest, or all.
The company is not exposed to any such risk.

Currency risk

At the moment, this risk is immaterial for the Company has no transactions in currencies other than the Bulgarian lev.

Liquidity risk

The Company has sufficient funds.

Interest risk

As at 30.09.2018, the Company had no interest-bearing financial liabilities.

21. Related party transactions

Identification of related parties

For the purposes of preparing these financial statements, the owners, the companies under their control, the senior management (key management staff) and close family members, including companies controlled by them, are treated as related parties.

Related parties:	Relation
Luka Angelov Angelov	Equity owner
Ivan Angelov Angelov	Equity owner
Gradus-1 EOOD	Company under common control
Gradus-3 AD	Company under common control
Millenium 2000 EOOD	Company under common control
Gradus-98 AD	Company under common control
Zhyuliv EOOD	Company under common control
Lora-2004 EOOD	Company under common control
Energy-2 OOD	Relationship through a person exercising significant influence
Agro Invest-7 OOD	Relationship through a person exercising significant influence
Mirena OOD	Relationship through a person exercising significant influence
Gold Agro-2005 OOD	Relationship through a person exercising significant influence
Ayazmo AD	Relationship through a person exercising significant influence
Marieta EOOD	Relationship through a person exercising significant influence
Trade Home EOOD	Relationship through a person exercising significant influence
Wolf OOD	Relationship through a person exercising significant influence
Biser Oliva AD	Relationship through a person exercising significant influence
SP Gradus-Ivan Angelov-55	Relationship through a person exercising significant influence
Equity Invest-1 AD	Relationship through a person exercising significant influence
Equity Invest-2 OOD	Relationship through a person exercising significant influence
M.O. Stara Zagora OOD	Relationship through a person exercising significant influence
Biser Distribution OOD	Relationship through a person exercising significant influence
Zagora Oil OOD	Relationship through a person exercising significant influence
Zagora Oil OOD	Relationship through a person exercising significant influence

The Company is also connected as a related party with the key management personnel of the Company.

As at 30 September 2018, the transactions between Gradus AD and the related companies were as follows:

In BGN'000	**Type of transaction**	**Transaction Value for the period 01.01.-30.09.2018**	**Total Receivables 30 September 2018**
Persons related to Gradus AD			
Gradus-1 EOOD	Dividends	2,500	1,000
Gradus-1 EOOD	Loans granted	19,400	19,421
Gradus-3 AD	Loans granted	21,500	21,522
Millenium 2000 EOOD	Dividends	11,331	5,731
Millenium 2000 EOOD	Loans granted	5,000	5,005
Lora-2004 EOOD	Dividends	350	350
Lora-2004 EOOD	Loans granted	11,000	11,012
Gradus-98 AD	Dividends	6,995	-
Zhyuliv EOOD	Dividends	3,500	1,000
Total balance of related parties within the Group		**81,576**	**65,041**

22. Transactions with key management personnel

The remuneration of the Directors and Board members amounts to BGN 249 thousand (2017: 0).

23. Events after the reporting date

There were no significant events occurring after 30 September 2018 that require additional adjustments and / or disclosures as at 30 September 2018.