TATRY
MOUNTAIN RESORTS

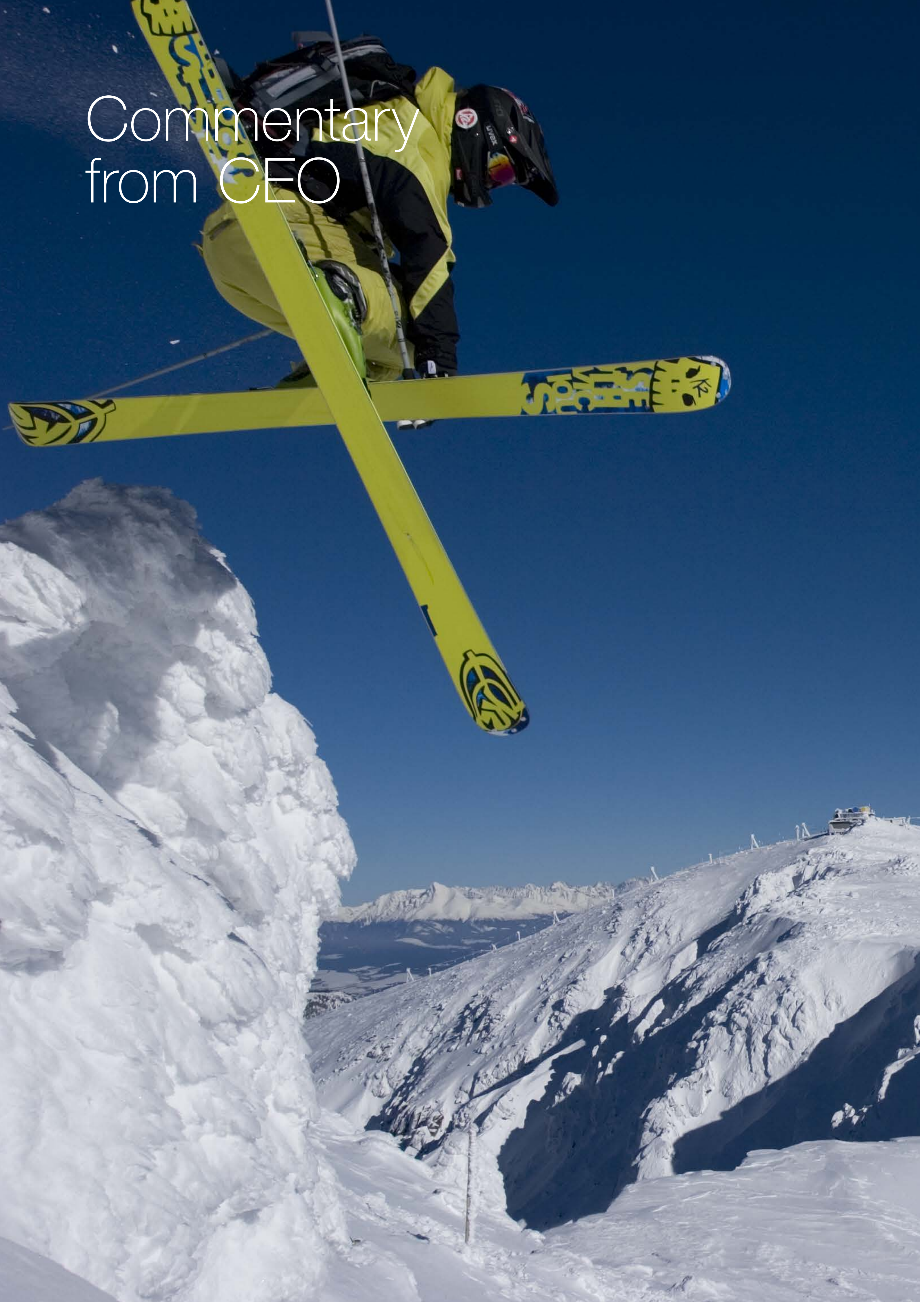
ANNUAL REPORT

2016/2017

Annual Report of Tatry mountain resorts, a.s.
and its subsidiaries as of 31/10/2017

Content

Commentary from CEO



Ing. Bohuš Hlavatý
CEO and Chairman of the Board of Directors
Tatry mountain resorts, a. s.

Dear Shareholders, Dear Fans of Mountains,

TMR has another successful year behind it and we are very delighted to present our best results so far. For the past financial year 2016/17 we managed to improve total revenues by 18.1% and operating profit before depreciation is 25.5% higher. We achieved net consolidated profit of EUR 6.990 mil. with a 155% growth.

The winter 2016/17 was very strong, with ideal snow conditions throughout most of the season, ending with a solid Easter and skiing also through April in the Tatras, which got reflected in the growth of visit rate. TMR's hotels were yet again fully occupied during peak periods. Our unique product, Smart Season Pass, used by most of our all-season clients, also helped us. The visit rate in the summer season maintained the level of the prior record-breaking year despite the news about Slovaks, Czechs, and Poles starting to travel to seaside again due to a less tense security situation in traditional seaside travel destinations. The offer of Grandhotel Praha, which provided its clients with comfort in newly renovated rooms, was the highlight in the High Tatras. In the Low Tatras we broadened our offer with the new Hotel Pošta. In the summer season with a grand style we opened to public the newly renovated Polish park Legendia with numerous rides, new themes, and a new brand. The unique roller coaster, Lech Coaster, was the most popular attraction. The total number of visitors in the mountain resorts grew 8% year-over-year and 9% in the leisure parks.

Our personalized products and services through the Gopass program also contributed to the results. Thus, we want to continue to motivate our clients to register in our loyalty program. As of the end of the financial year, we had 665 thousand registered clients, a 44% increase, also achieved thanks to our mobile app. Online purchase of ski passes and tickets to the parks via the Gopass e-shop continues the upward trend and last year contributed with 24% to total sales in the Tatras and improved 15% year-over-year. Our cooperation with all lodging providers who used our service of ski passes 'on the pillow' was successful, as well as our cooperation with regional district tourism organizations. We regularly supported operations of our resorts and parks with our now regular events and attractions, such as the popular Ice Dome at Hrebienok.

In our Real Estate segment we observed a considerable recovery. We were selling bungalows Holiday Village Tatralandia, Chalets Jasná de Luxe at Otupné and in the new Hotel Pošta**** we completely sold out all apartments designated for sale. We also finished the first phase of the Jasná Center project with a two-story building, which houses a complete visitor service center. There is central dispatching with an info center and a customer service department, a ticket office, the ski school Maxiland, a self-service ski depot, a souvenir shop, and the luxury Crystal Bar with a view of Mt. Chopok and a sundeck. Escalators enable skiers a comfortable transfer from parking lots to ski trails.

As for growth investments, last year we invested EUR 65 mil. Out of that EUR 44 mil. were invested into modernization of our Polish projects - the Szczyrk mountain resort and Legendia - Silesian Amusement Park. In Szczyrk we obtained necessary permits and built inter alia three new cableways with the transportation capacity of 7,800 persons per hour, a new ski trail, a retention water reservoir for snowmaking, and snowmaking systems. These investments moved the Szczyrk resort a step closer to the level of our Slovak resorts, which is a factor we should see in the results already in 2017/18. In Legendia new rides were added, such as the already-mentioned Lech Coaster. In Slovakia we invested mostly in the real estate projects and infrastructure. We built new Chalets Jasná de Luxe, Jasná Center, Hotel Pošta, renovated hotel rooms and finalized the Krupová-Kosodrevina cableway in the Jasná resort.

In terms of expanding our operations, last year we came to an agreement to rent and operate the Czech mountain resort of Ještěd, which we plan to modernize completely. In the midterm horizon we plan to add a major alpine resort to our portfolio, which our clients could use within the Gopass program.

Thanks to our intense investments in prior periods and our unique products, the winter season 2017/18 is smoothly progressing, and we are optimistic about the continuing growth of TMR.

See you on the slopes!

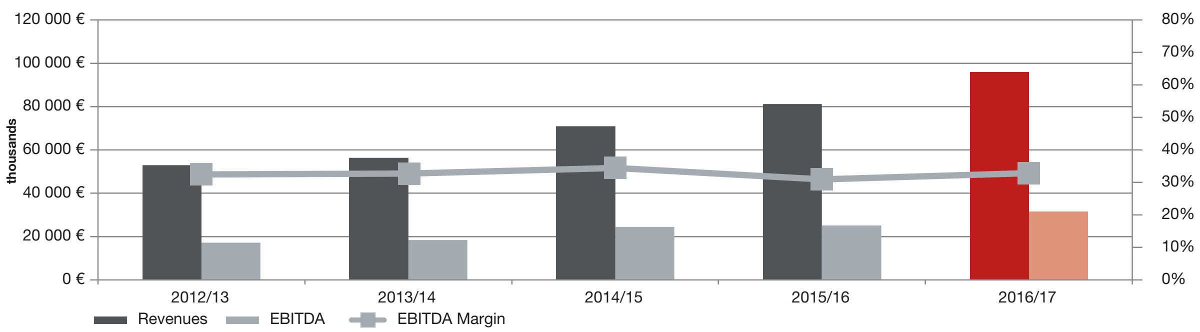
Bohuš Hlavatý

OPERATIONS REVIEW

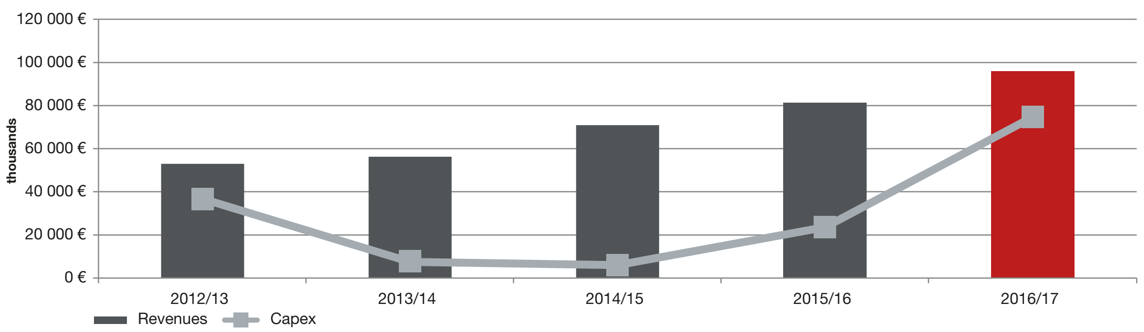
Consolidated Financial Highlights

in €'000 unless specified otherwise	2016/17	2015/16	2014/15	2013/14	2012/13
Revenues	95 910	81 202	70 915	56 309	54 348
EBITDA	31 516	25 111	24 410	18 411	18 566
EBIT	17 688	12 075	11 112	5 094	7 666
Net Income	6 990	2 746	-751	683	6 604
CAPEX	65 058	23 625	6 000	7 500	36 710
No. of employees	1 289	1 095	804	1 018	1 334
Earnings per share (EUR)	1,10	0,46	-0,10	0,10	0,98
Hotel Occupancy (%)	56,6	56,4	54,6	51,2	50,7
Avg. Daily Rate per Room (EUR)	71,3	65,4	62,4	61,1	55,2
Visit Rate Mountain Resorts ('000)	2 287	2 121	1 930	1 512	1 616
Visit Rate Leisure Parks ('000)	855	784	777	598	633
EBITDA (%)	32,9	30,9	34,4	32,7	34,2
EBIT (%)	18,4	14,9	15,7	9,0	14,1
Equity	113 149	106 003	103 331	102 312	101 477
Debt/Equity (%)	246,9	216,8	215,3	223,0	210,0
Debt/Capital (%)	71,2	68,4	68,3	69,0	67,7
Debt/EBITDA	8,9	9,2	9,1	12,4	11,5
Interest Coverage Ratio	1,5	1,1	1,0	0,7	11,3

Key Operating Results



Revenues vs. CAPEX



TMR in Numbers

5 resorts*

3,4 mil. guests + 8.1%

3 mountain resorts

2 leisure parks

2.3 mil. skier days + 7.8%

855 ths. guests + 9.1%

12 own / managed hotels

56,6 % occupancy + 0.1 p.p.

€ **71,30** ADR + 9.0%

Group Revenues € **95,9** mil. + 18,1%

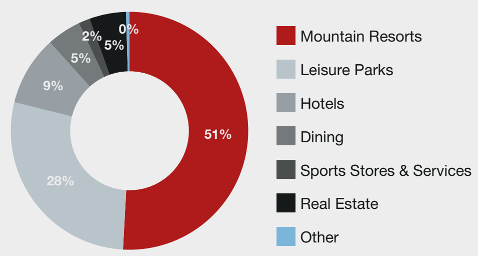
Group EBITDA € **31,5** mil. + 25,5%

Group Net Profit € **7,0** mil. + 155%

FTE **1 289**

CAPEX € **65,1** mil. + 216%

FY 2016/17 Investments



* as of 31/10/2017

Our History

1992

- Establishment of SKI Jasná, a.s., the legal predecessor of TMR, by the National Property Fund of the Slovak Republic in March 1992

2003

- Change of name to Jasná Nízke Tatry, a. s. in March 2003

2009

- In June 2009 Shareholders of Jasná Nízke Tatry, a.s. agreed on raising of the capital to EUR 250 million and on renaming the Company Tatry mountain resorts, a.s. Consequently, a new equity issue was listed on the Bratislava Stock Exchange.
- In October 2009 TMR purchased Tatras Cableways (TLD), which dissolved without liquidation and merged with TMR on May 5, 2010. At the same time TMR, as its successor, continues to conduct TLD's business activity, especially operation of mountain resorts in the High Tatras - Tatranská Lomnica and Starý Smokovec.
- In December 2009 TMR acquired 100% of Grandhotel Praha, a.s. (Grandhotel Praha) and 50% of Interhouse Tatry, s.r.o., which was the owner of Grandhotel Starý Smokovec at that time.

2010

- In October 2010 TMR purchased all shares of Tatry mountain resorts services and thus became its 100% owner.
- TMR initiated cooperation with the resort of Štrbské Pleso in December 2010.

2011

- In April 2011 TMR acquired Tatralandia Holiday Resort. This trademark comprises Aquapark Tatralandia, a lodging facility Holiday Village Tatralandia, an entertainment park Fun Park, and Tropical Paradise. The acquisition of Tatralandia was an important step for TMR in pursuing the strategy to create an all-year tourist destination.

2012

- Dual listing of TMR shares on exchanges in Warsaw and Prague took place in October 2012
- In November 2012 TMR through an associated company Melida, a.s. signed a lease contract with the Czech union of physical education for operating SKIAREÁL Špindlerův Mlýn.
- In November 2012 TMR founded Korona Ziemi with a Polish town of Gmin Zawoja, with the purpose of creating an entertainment-educational park.

2013

- On February 16, 2013 TMR acquired the other 50% in Interhouse, s.r.o. (Grandhotel Starý Smokovec).
- As of May 1, 2013 subsidiaries of TMR - Tatry mountain resorts services, a.s., Grandhotel Praha, a.s. and Interhouse s.r.o. - merged and seized without liquidation.
- Share capital of TMR was decreased from EUR 221.3 million to EUR 47.0 million on October 22, 2013 based on the approval by the Extraordinary General Meeting held on August 22, 2013.

2014

- In March 2014 TMR acquired a 97% share in a Polish ski resort Szczyrkowski Ośrodek Narciarski S.A. (SON).

2015

- In April 2015 TMR agreed to acquire a 75% share in a Polish entity that owns and since May 2015 is operating Silesian Amusement Park (Śląskie Wesołe Miasteczko).

Company Profile

Basic Overview of TMR

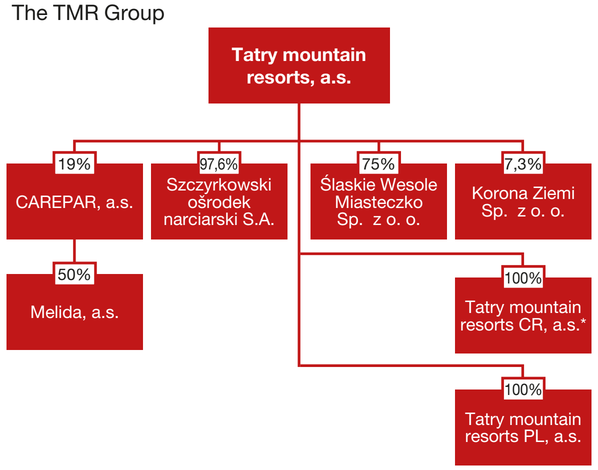
Tatry mountain resorts, a.s. with its registered seat in Liptovský Mikuláš, SK together with its subsidiaries (TMR, the Group) is the biggest provider of tourism in Slovakia with emerging activities in neighboring countries, especially in Poland. TMR's revenues primarily come from operation of mountain resorts, an aquapark, and an amusement park, from provision of hotel and dining services, and from sports stores and ancillary services in the resorts. In terms of revenue breakdown, the largest share comes from sale of ski passes and cableway tickets in the mountain resorts (37.8%) and from accommodation services in the hotels that TMR owns and/or runs (23.2%). Additional revenues come from ticket sale in the leisure parks (13.0%), and from ancillary services provided by the dining facilities on the slopes and in the leisure parks (13.9%) and sports and souvenir stores, rentals, and ski schools (6.0%). In addition to the mentioned business activities TMR conducts its business activities in real estate, revenues of which are generated mainly from lease of accommodation facilities and sale of apartments (6.1%). TMR runs all its operations in regions of the High and Low Tatras in Slovakia, in the Polish Beskids and Silesia, and in the Czech Krkonoše Mountains.

TMR's key assets in the Low Tatras include: resort Jasná Nízke Tatry, hotels Tri Studničky****, Wellness hotel Grand Jasná****, Chalets Jasná de Luxe****, Hotel Pošta****, Hotel Srdiečko**, and Hotel Rotunda. Aquapark Tatralandia is located in the vicinity of Jasná with Holiday Village Tatralandia bungalows. TMR at the same time owns and leases out Hotel Liptov**, Ski&Fun Záhradky**, Kosodrevina Lodge, and lodging facility Otupné.

In the High Tatras TMR owns and runs resorts Vysoké Tatry - Tatranská Lomnica and Starý Smokovec, and the ski area Štrbské Pleso, which TMR co-manages. In the High Tatras TMR also owns hotels Grandhotel Praha**** Tatranská Lomnica, Grandhotel**** Starý Smokovec, Hotel FIS*** at Štrbské pleso, Mountain hotel Hrebienok, and rents and operates Hotel Kukučka****.

As of the end of FY 2016/17 TMR also owns 19% in Carepar, a.s., which holds a 50% share in Melida a.s., which since the winter 2012/13 leases and operates the resort Špindlerův Mlýn in the Czech Republic. In Poland TMR owns 97.6% in the mountain resort Szczyrkowski Ośrodek Narciarski S.A. (Szczyrk); a 75% share in Legendia - Silesian Amusement Park (Śląskie Wesołe Miasteczko); and 7.3% in an educational- entertainment project through a Polish company Korona Ziemi Sp. z o.o. Finally, companies Tatry mountain resorts PL, a.s. and Tatry mountain resorts CR, a.s. were established with the purpose of further possible expansion on foreign markets.

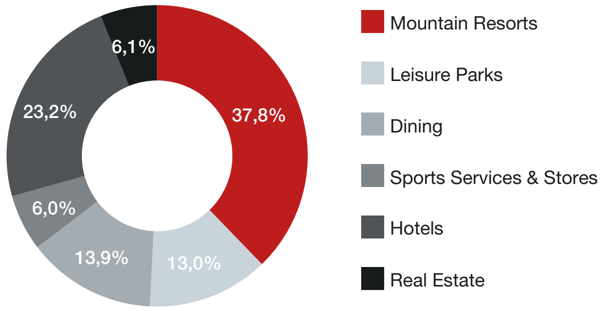
The TMR Group



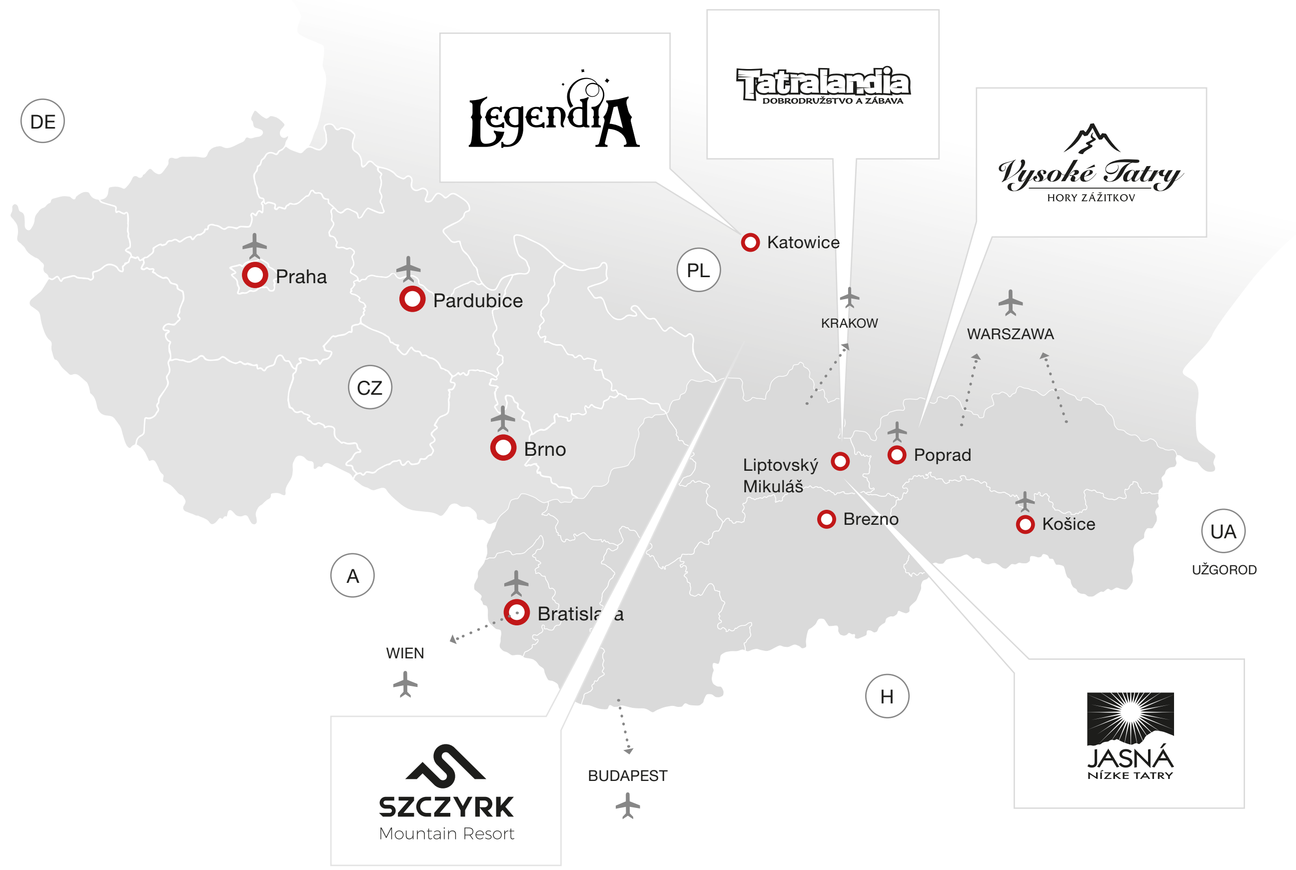
Business Segments of TMR

TMR's business activities are concentrated into three key segments: Mountains & Leisure, Hotels a Real estate.

Revenue Breakdown



* Tatry mountain resorts CR, a.s. was changed to TMR Ještěd, a.s. as of 31/01/2018.



Mountain Resort
VYSOKÉ TATRY

- All-season resort offering complex services for all the types of clients in the summer and winter season
- Three ski areas - Tatranská Lomnica, Štrbské Pleso and Starý Smokovec
- Situated in the oldest national park in Slovak republic TANAP
- 5 months of snow guaranteed
- 24 km of ski trails, 17 km of snowmaking
- 20 cableways and lifts
- Max. transportation capacity 21,385 persons/ hour
- Hotels - Grandhotel Praha**** Tatranská Lomnica, Grandhotel**** Starý Smokovec, Hotel FIS*** Štrbské Pleso, Mountain hotel Hrebienok, Hotel Kukučka****

Mountain Resort
JASNÁ NÍZKE TATRY

- The biggest winter sports resort in Central Europe
- Ski areas - Chopok North and Chopok South
- Host of FIS Ski World Cup Ladies 2015, Junior Alpine FIS World Cup 2014
- 50 km of ski trails, 35.5 km of snowmaking
- 27 cableways and lifts
- Max. transportation capacity 31,784 persons/ hour
- Hotels - Hotel Tri Studničky****, Hotel Grand Jasná****, Chalets Jasná de Luxe**** and Hotel Srdiečko**, Hotel Rotunda, Hotel Pošta****
- Real Estate - lease out of hotels Liptov**, Hotel SKI & FUN**, Kosodrevina Lodge, lodging facility Otupné, sale of Chalets Jasná Otupné, sale of apartments in Hotel Pošta, Jasná Center

Mountain Resort SZCZYRK MOUNTAIN RESORT (Szczyrk)

- EUR 35 mil. already invested into modernization (since April 2014 till November 2017)
- 23 km of ski trails, 15 km with snowmaking, 4km of lit-up trails
- 13 cableways and lifts
- Max. transportation capacity: 22,000 persons/ hour
- Location - Silesia Voivodship, the Beskids, PL

LEGENDIA - SILESIAN AMUSEMENT PARK (Legendia, ŚLĄSKIE WESOŁE MIASTECZKO)

- EUR 26 mil. already invested into modernization (since May 2015)
- The largest and oldest leisure park in Poland
- The 40-meter high roller coaster - Lech Coaster - with 4 inversion curves
- Area: 26 ha
- 50 attractions
- Location - Park Śląski (Silesian Park) near Chorzów, PL

Aquapark
TATRALANDIA

- The biggest aquapark with accommodation in Central Europe
- Unique indoor complex Tropical Paradise also with seawater and authentic corals
- A Hawaii complex with two artificial surf wave lanes
- 14 swimming pools (10 year-around) with thermal, sea and pure water
- 21 steam, water, jet spas, saunas and procedures, a wellness center
- 26 toboggans and waterslides (6 year-round) and 300 different attractions
- Liptov Arena - a multipurpose cultural- entertainment sports arena in Tatralandia
- Housing - Holiday Village Tatralandia
- 700 beds in 155 bungalows and apartments in 11 theme villages
- Congress center, 5D cinema, Hurricane Factory wind tunnel, the metal miniature park Tatrapolis
- Real Estate - sale of apartments in Holiday Village Tatralandia
- Location - Liptov Region, SK

I. MOUNTAINS AND LEISURE

The main segment Mountains and Leisure includes the ownership and operation of three mountain resorts: Jasná Nízke Tatry - Chopok North and South, Vysoké Tatry - Tatranská Lomnica, Starý Smokovec and Štrbské Pleso (TMR doesn't own but co-manages ski area Štrbské Pleso), and the Polish Szczyrk Mountain Resort. The resorts currently offer 100 km of trails with transport capacity 75 thousand persons per hour. Since the winter season 2012/13 TMR also co-manages the ski resort Špindlerův Mlýn in the Czech Republic, which has been leased for 20 years to Melida, a.s., in which currently TMR indirectly owns 9.5%. The main segment also includes the Leisure Parks subsegment - Aquapark Tatralandia and Legendia - Silesian Amusement Park. In order to cover complex client's needs, in the Mountain and Leisure segment TMR offers a wide range of ancillary services, such as ski schools, rental, service, sports stores and dining.

■ *Mountain Resorts*

VYSOKÉ TATRY (THE HIGH TATRAS)

The High Tatras as the greatest mountain range in Slovakia are also the oldest national park in our country (Tatra National Park - TANAP). Therefore, all the tourist activities are performed considering the nature conservation and rare biotopes. In the area of the High Tatras the Company owns and operates cableways in Tatranská Lomnica and Starý Smokovec and closely cooperates with the owner of the Štrbské Pleso resort which they manage together.

TATRANSKÁ LOMNICA

Winter Season
Tatranská Lomnica resort holds the lead in Slovakia with its longest 5.5 km trail and a 1,300 m vertical drop. The trail in Lomnické sedlo has the highest elevation in Central Europe. The base elevation of the resort is at the bottom station of the 6-seat cableway in Tatranská Lomnica, in 888 m a.s.l., and its summit elevation point is at the exit station of elevated cableway to Lomnický štít in 2,634 m a.s.l. Ski trails of different levels can satisfy all the skiers from beginners to experts guaranteeing five months of snow coverage. Lomnické sedlo (2,196 m a.s.l.) is a trail only with natural snow, and besides advanced skiers it is popular among free riders. The resort is equipped with modern snowmaking system, which reaches the highest point of the Esíčka trail at Skalnaté Lake. In September 2015 the ski portal Skiresort.info ranked the ski resort Tatranská Lomnica among the world's top 14 resorts with up to 20 km of trails; and in the category "Beginners" it was ranked among the world's top resorts with infrastructure and services suitable for ski beginners.

Summer Season
Tatranská Lomnica turns in the summer months into an attractive leisure center for the whole family. It provides possibility of trips to the top of Lomnický štít in 2,634 m a.s.l. The resort is regularly extending its offer of services and today it offers a number of attractions, such as mountain cart rides from the midstation Start and an authentic project for children - Tatras wilderness located in 1,751 m above sea level. It is a natural fun trail from Tatranská Lomnica, around Skalnaté pleso, Starý Smokovec and Hrebienok, to Štrbské Pleso with games, competitions and mini eco-park Marmot Land at Skalnaté Pleso that is suited mainly for children. Youngsters can also enjoy themselves all-year round in an indoor children's center - The Chamois Land - with a big playground with a maze and a chill-out zone for parents.

Ski Trails
Ski resort Tatranská Lomnica offers up to 46 ha of ski trails (out of which almost 32 ha have technical snowmaking) with a total length of nearly 12 km. The ski trails in the resort are mostly easy (six trails - 5,700 m) to moderate (five trails - 5,190 m) with technical snowmaking. The ski trail for experts in Lomnické sedlo (1,240 m) is best suited for most advanced skiers, with an average angel of almost 47%.

Transport Facilities
In the resort there are three gondolas, and four chairlifts with total length of 10,272 m. The maximum transport capacity is 11,645 persons per hour. Two of the cableways are equipped with shields, so called bubbles, and one also with heated seats and better wind resistant system (RPD). At the beginning of the winter season 2013/14 a new 15-person gondola was completed starting at the Start location leading to Skalnaté Lake with the transportation capacity of 2,400 persons/hour. It substituted the original old 4-seat gondola. The 15-person gondola is design-wise and structure-wise similar to the gondola at the Chopok Mountain South. 37 cabins by Doppelmayr transports

skiers to Skalnaté Lake in seven minutes and exceeds the vertical drop of 599 m. The cableway resists winds up to 22-24 m/s. The start station of the gondola Štart - Skalnaté Lake starts at 1,170 m a.s.l., and the end station is located at 1,772 m a.s.l. The all-year most attractive cableway is still the elevated gondola to Lomnický štít which can get visitors to the top of the second highest peak of the High Tatras just in 8 minutes, and which has been in operation for 75 years now.

STARÝ SMOKOVEC

Winter Season
Starý Smokovec resort - Hrebienok and ski trails Jakubova lúka I and II with snowmaking - is oriented during the winter season on beginner skiers and families with children, as well as on alternative leisure activities, such as snowtubing and sledging on 2.5 km long sledging track. A central part is a funicular. The finish station of a comfortable panorama funicular from Starý Smokovec to Hrebienok is the favorite start point for winter hikes to mountain lodges and waterfalls. Attractions made of ice - Tatra Ice Dome and ice sculptures at Hrebienok - are quite popular, as well.

Summer Season
In the summer the resort offers attractions like summer tubing, or trampolines. Starý Smokovec and Hrebienok are also the perfect places for hiking trips to Small or Great Cold Valley. The resort is also well known for its organization of Bear Days, the project dedicated to families with children.

Ski Trails
Ski trails in total length of 3,375 m are more suitable rather for beginners. All three trails are easy. Besides them, the resort offers the longest lit up sledge trail in Slovakia.

Transport Facilities
The resort disposes a modern funicular from Starý Smokovec to Hrebienok and two ski lifts in the area of Hrebienok and Jakubkova lúka I and II. The total transportation capacity of the resort is 2,700 persons per hour, out of which 1,600 is by funicular. Visitors can with this funicular reach the altitude of 1,272 m a.s.l., while in 7 minutes overcome the 255 m elevation from the bottom station (1,025 m a.s.l.).

ŠTRBSKÉ PLESO

Winter Season
The resort in the highest Tatra settlement on Štrbské Pleso is suited also for clients requiring the highest standard of services. Nine kilometers of easy and moderate ski trails and more than 26 km cross-country trails are used by families with children as well as advanced skiers. Vysoké Tatry - Štrbské Pleso provides its visitors with services such as ski and snowboard rental, ski services and ski school for beginners. The resort is well suited also for leisure skiers.

Summer Season
The resort is in summer a popular place for tourists, since it is an ideal place to start a mountain hike, or simple walks around Štrbské and Popradské pleso. After years of examining the state of Štrbské pleso, in 2008 the boating on the lake with a more than 130-year old tradition was allowed to restart. There are 11 wooden boats and one sports raft anchored to a newly built pier overlooking the Tatra peaks. Orlíkovo Park is available for the youngest clients directly under the ski-jump. For several years now Štrbské Pleso organizes a favorite sports fun event Marmots at the Lake.

Ski Trails
Ski resort in Štrbské Pleso offers its clients several trails of easy (eight trails - 3,220 m) and moderate (five trails - 5,600 m) difficulty. The resort has 8,820 meters of slopes with technical snowmaking. Part of the resort is also lit up and thus suitable for night skiing. All trails in the resort together overcome the elevation of 1,251 m and also because of high levels of real snow belong among the most popular ones.

Transport Facilities
There are eight cableways altogether, out of which there are three chairlifts, four lifts, and one moving belt with a total length of 4,964 meters in the resort. Their maximum transport capacity is 7,020 persons per hour. Two cableways are used to transport visitors towards Solisko station (1,840 m a.s.l.), one 4-seat cableway from the bottom of Štrbské Pleso (1,351 m a.s.l.) and another six-seat cableway from Furkotská dolina. The third cableway is located parallel to the ski-jump, where the other lifts are located too.

JASNÁ NÍZKE TATRY (THE LOW TATRAS)

The Low Tatras are the largest national park in our country (the Low Tatras National park - NAPANT), stretch 82 km in the middle of Slovakia. The second highest peak of the Low Tatras is Chopok, 2,024 m a.s.l. and you can get close to its summit by cableways from Liptov or Horehronie. This is also one of the reasons why Chopok area is the most visited place in the Low Tatras.

Winter Season
Jasná Nízke Tatry resort is the top ski resort in Slovakia with excellent conditions for winter sports on the both sides of Chopok. The resort offers a lot of slopes on different levels of difficulty from blue to black, as well as twelve freeride zones and a snowpark. After skiing there is an interesting

après-ski program available for both skiers and non-skiers. In the fiscal year 2011/2012 cableways to Chopok from the north and south side have been completed together with a skewed ski elevator Twinliner Biela Púť - Priehyba, which thus again after many years restored the connection between both sides of the resort. In October 2012 the Jasná resort was voted among the top 10 winter destinations in Europe by the prestigious tourist guide publisher Lonely Planet. In April 2014 Jasná Nízke Tatry was awarded five prestigious awards in the international Skiareatest in Italian Bolzano and thus succeeded among strong alpine resorts. In November 2014 during World Snow Awards in London Jasná was awarded for the category Best Up And Coming Resort. In November 2015 Jasná won a prestige prize in Kitzbühel, a "ski Oscar" in the World Ski Awards in the category The Best Slovak Ski Resort of 2015. By winning this prize, Jasná has been included among the best 24 resorts in the world.

Summer Season

The resort in the summer offers a wide range of sports - mountain carts, Tarzania, Nordic walking and a ride in the bike park on nearly 13 km of trails. The bike park on one of its four tracks of various levels of difficulty from Rovná hoľa uses natural conditions and together with wooden hurdles and landscape provides good conditions for training of professional riders as well as for less experienced or amateur cyclist and families with children. On the north and south side of Chopok for families with children there is an educational fun trail with and entertainment program- Drakopark Chopok. At Chopok South near the Kosodrevina area there is a free cableway museum Von Roll from 1954.

Ski Trails

Jasná Nízke Tatry as the largest ski resort in Slovakia is suitable for all categories of visitors. Wide range of different types of slopes lies on 91 ha of land. There are 50 km of ski trails. On 35.5 km of trails is built a fully automated high-pressure technical snowmaking system with 527 snow guns. There are eight easy blue trails in total length of 20,235 meters, 15 moderate red trails in total length of 17,910 meters and six black trails for experts in total length of 7,325 meters. In addition to these trails the resorts offer seven ski roads in total length of 4,520 meters. In the resort there are also 12 free ride zones, two cross-country skiing trails and a snow park. One trail in total of 990 meters is lit up and used for night skiing.

Transport Facilities

The resort operates 27 cableways and lifts with a total transport capacity of 31,784 persons per hour. There are three 6-seat cableways, four 4-seat cableways and one 2-seat cableway. There are also five cabin cableways - 24-seat Funitel, two 15-seat gondolas and one 8-seat gondola and 50-seat ski funicular Twinliner. For the winter season 2016/17 a new 15-person gondola was completed in the Krupova - Kosodrevina location with the transportation capacity of 2,800 persons/hour and a 403-meter vertical drop. Thanks to this gondola skiers can enjoy a comfortable ride and a smooth transfer to another 15-person gondola, which takes them all the way to the top of Mt. Chopok.

With construction of Funitel Doppelmayr 24-FUN from Priehyby to Chopok was completed the link between the north and south part of the resort as well as convenient transport from the valley station of Záhradky resort (together with 6-seat cableway) up to Chopok. Cabin cableway Funitel is one of the most advanced technologies of its kind in the world and can operate at wind speed up to 120 km/h.

Specific is the mounting of the booth on two ropes with two power drives, resulting in higher safety and wind resistance. This cableway system consists of 22 cabins, each for 24 persons, which provides a total transport capacity of 2.480 persons per hour. With the bottom station at Priehyba in 1,349 m a.s.l. and top station in 2,004 m a.s.l. the cableway overcomes elevation of 655 meters at a distance of 2,130 meters. Funitel's transport speed is 7 m/s and the route itself takes about 6.5 minutes.

The connection from the south side is provided by a cabin cableway - Doppelmayr 15-MGD gondola. This facility has its bottom station in 1.488 m a.s.l. at Kosodrevina and top station just like Funitel at Chopok in 2,004 m a.s.l. Gondola enables operation at wind speed up to 90 km/h and has the maximum slope of 74.91°. Total length of its track is 1.433 m with an elevation of 516 m. With the speed of 6 m/s the route takes 5.44 minutes. Total transport capacity with its 18 booths, 15 seats in each, is 2,800 persons/ hour.

The connection to the bottom station of Funitel is provided by another novelty in Slovakia, the skew lift Twinliner 50-SSB by Doppelmayr. This new cableway enables clients to get from Biela Púť to the bottom station of Funitel even in unfavorable weather when other cableways do not operate. The cableway consists of one 50-seat wagon which travels for four minutes at the 2 m/s speed. The total transport capacity is 324 persons per hour. The wagon moves on rails and is pulled by a tow rope. The entire track is built on 26 supports above ground.

The last three cableways were used for the first time in mountain conditions in Slovakia in the winter season 2012/13, and the 15-seat gondola is also the first one with its special design.

SZCZYRK MOUNTAIN RESORT (SZCZYRK)

Szczyrk is located in the Polish Beskid Mountains near the town of Szczyrk. The resort offers skiing possibilities on 65 hectares of perfectly laid-out and long trails. There are 23 km of ski trails and 13 cableways and lifts available. The longest trail is 5.3 km long. The maximum transport capacity is 22,000 persons per hour. TMR has been gradually modernizing and expanding the resort. Since the operations takeover it had invested over 30 million euros into its development. Before the winter season 2017/18 TMR added three new cableways with the transport capacity of 7,800 persons per hour, a new ski trail, and a water retention reservoir for snowmaking.

Dining

TMR operates the following dining facilities and après-ski bars:

VYSOKÉ TATRY:

Café Dedo - 2,634 m a.s.l.
Stylish cafe with a panoramic terrace at the second highest peak in Slovakia is called Café Dedo. Its name is related to Lomnický štít which has always been called Dedo. Café is also a good place for private social events at the highest level.

Restaurant Skalnaté pleso - 1,751 m a.s.l.
Restaurant with one of the highest elevation points in the High Tatras. Its 250 seats sunny terrace provides beautiful panoramic views of the surrounding peaks and mountain trails as well as of the steepest slope in Slovakia, Lomnické sedlo.

Restaurant Pizza & Pasta - 1,145 m a.s.l.
At the mid-station Štart half way to Skalnaté pleso there hides a restaurant with Italian cuisine as well as with traditional Slovak meals. The restaurant is in operation the whole winter season. In the evening, this place offers an evening full of culinary experiences with an interesting program.

Après-Ski Bar Tatranská Lomnica - 888 m a.s.l.
The greatest après-ski bar in the Tatras and in Slovakia at the bottom station of the lift in Tatranská Lomnica offers skiers refreshment and entertainment not only during skiing. During the summer the 158-person après-ski bar provides a kids' play room for families with children and a chill zone.

Restaurant Hrebienok - 1,280 m a.s.l.
A popular spot with a sun deck directly in Mountain hotel Hrebienok offers traditional fast food and snack, alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages.

Retro Station Restaurant - 1,173 m a.s.l.
The old cableway station Štart has a fully renovated interior. The history of the building is exhibited in the wall pictures. The restaurant's exterior is original with the original sign ŠTART. A sun terrace with sunbeds enables relaxation. The menu includes homemade hamburgers and a wide range of beverages.

Restaurant Slalom - Štrbské Pleso 1,400 m a.s.l.
A modern cafeteria in Štrbské Pleso right below the Interski trail at the start station of the cableway to Solisko- Expres catering national and international cuisine. The spacious and sunny spot also provides a unique view of Front Solisko.

Bivac Pizza - Solisko 1,840 m a.s.l.
A pizza and snack restaurant with a sun deck offering panoramic views of the valley, Štrbské pleso, Mt. Kriváň, or the Low Tatras.

HUMNO Restaurant & Music Pub - Tatranská Lomnica
A unique multipurpose facility with services of an après-ski bar, a culinary restaurant, a cocktail bar, and a disco club.

JASNÁ NÍZKE TATRY:

Happy End Restaurant - Biela Púť 1,117 m a.s.l.
A stylish mountain ski-in ski-out restaurant Happy End, is an ideal center of nightlife and winter club season in Liptov with a years-long tradition. During the day it offers a quality restaurant with a capacity of 500 persons, après-ski entertainment after skiing and at night the greatest disco in the region with live concerts and the capacity of 1.000 guests.

Bernardino Burger - Brhliská 1,423 m a.s.l.
This restaurant offers a great burger menu, salads and desserts and is located at the top point of a Grand Jet cableway, where an easy - so called blue, trail starts. For parents with children is available the largest children's room on the slope.

Von Roll Restaurant - Luková 1,670 m a.s.l.
The observation a la carte restaurant and a self-service restaurant Von Roll is built in a historic building in the ski lift station of Luková. Historic features and furniture remained even after the reconstruction and thus give the Museum Restaurant an unusual atmosphere. In the winter it provides unique culinary experiences as Tatra Dinner of Experiences.

Après-ski Bars
Après-ski bars in the resort offer daily snack on the slope, regular events, great music, drinks and competitions. Après-ski bars are the meeting points for skiers directly on the slopes and a place for a quick snack.

Crystal Bar Happy End - Biela Púť 1,117 m a.s.l. - the only bar on the slopes that offers genuine champagne and the widest selection of wines and sparkling champagnes.

FUNIBAR - Priehyba 1,349 m a.s.l. - new après-ski bar at Priehyba, at the entrance station of FUNITEL with opening glass roof and cupola. It is one of the first of its kind in Central Europe.

SNOW BAR - Zadné Dereše 1,440 m a.s.l. -is a place for snack at Chopok South.

Après-ski bars at base stations Záhradky - 1,028 m a.s.l., Biela Púť, Happy End - 1,117 m a.s.l., the après-ski bar Lúčky - 943 m a.s.l., and après-ski bar Krupová - 1,084 m a.s.l. are the natural gateways to the ski resorts.

Snack Bar - Rovná Hoľa 1,491 m a.s.l.
Snack Bar Rovná Hoľa has a superb location with convenient access for skiers transported by the 6-seat cableway from Záhradky.

Rotunda Restaurant - Chopok 2,004 m a.s.l.
A reconstructed viewpoint restaurant with a 360-degree panoramic view located at 2,004 m n.m. at the top of Chopok Mountain with a capacity of 100, five apartments, and a sunny 200-person terrace. It is Located at the exit station of Funitel and 15-seat gondola. Rotunda Restaurant offers a magnificent view of the High and West Tatras and Horehronie. The Rum Bar with the highest altitude located in Rotunda offers visitors 61 world-famous brands of rums. In Rotunda's foyer there is the 60-person self-service Energy Bar.

Restaurant Kosodrevina - Kosodrevina 1,494 m a.s.l.
Restaurant is popular mainly due to its spacious and sunny terrace facing south. A part of this restaurant is a mini museum - Cableway operator's room, which is devoted to the cableway and all the visitors of mountains.

Angus Restaurant - Biela Púť 1,117 m a.s.l.
A new luxury restaurant in Hotel Pošta**** inspired by American cuisine, located right in the center of Jasná. The a la carte menu offers steaks and dishes made of local ingredients. The extraordinary interior completes cozy ambiance.

TATRALANDIA:

Paradiso Restaurant
A tropical restaurant with a 200-person capacity, located in the heart of Tropical Paradise Tatralandia. Culinary cuisine with exotic and grilled dishes, or homemade pasta set in a unique interior with tropical flora.

Barbados Bar
A 24-seat bar located among four pools with clear and sea water with a wide range of tropical mixed drinks and fresh lemonades.

Zbojnícka koliba
Offers various traditional dishes in the surroundings inspired by a Liptovian village within Holiday Village Tatralandia.

Marina Bar
A stylish marina bar next to a pirate ship in Tropical Paradise caters creative variations of fresh-baked pies, ice cream desserts and smoothies.

Tiki Bar
This joint with the view of the surfing wave offers refreshing mixed drinks, juicy cocktails and a wide selection of ice cream flavors.

Hurricane Bar
The quirky Hurricane Bar offers a wide selection of beverages right at the free fall simulator Hurricane Factory Tatralandia.

Medrano
An outdoor terraced 400-seat summer restaurant Medrano in Tatralandia has a unique yacht-shaped roof design with views of Liptovska Mara and surroundings. The stylish joint offers traditional cuisine with fresh salads and desserts.

LEGENDIA:

Old Town Cafe
A café at the entrance, offering high-quality coffee, fresh desserts, sandwiches, and croissants.

Ice Dream
A dream come true for all lovers of icy delicacies, ice creams and sorbets.

Crunchy Bite, Old Mine Tavern, Marina Snacks, Pod Dębem, Fritek, Sweet
Refreshments and snacks in Legendia, offering sandwiches, hamburgers, and Belgian fries.

Oberża Lecha
A restaurant offering a wide choice of Polish dishes.

Pizza & Pasta
Perfect for fans of Italian dishes, pizza and pasta.

SZCZYRK:

There are two dining facilities - Après-ski bar and Bistro pod Gondolą.

Sports Services and Stores

Ancillary services and sports retail stores are run under the Tatry Motion brand, which provides synergic effects and allows them to be easily identified. A chain of stylish stores offers trendy fashion of different brands.

The chain of stores in the High Tatras consists of three operations in Tatranská Lomnica - New Shop, Intersport Rent, and Outlet Slovakia; one in Starý Smokovec in the building of railway station- Shop & Rental Starý Smokovec; Shop Hrebienok at the exit station of the funicular at Hrebienok; and two in Štrbské Pleso - Intersport Rent and Vist Fashion Štrbské Pleso.

In Jasná Nízke Tatry Tatry Motion stores are located at Biela Púť and include Shop, Rental, Central Shop, and Souvenir Shop Priehyba. At Záhradky there is Tatry Motion Shop & Ticket Záhradky. The stores also include a reservation point for services of ski school. The location near Grand Jet cableway includes a store with luxury clothing Vist Shop. In the area of Hotel Grand there is Grand Shop, at the top of Chopok Mountain there are Souvenirs at Demian's, and at Chopok South there are Shop & Rental Srdiečko and Shop & Rental Krupová. Some of the stores also include ski rentals and service stations. The services were expanded by Test center Völkl Lúčky and Outlet Demänová.

In Aquapark Tatralandia there are stores offering souvenirs and specialized summer and sports merchandise - Paradiso Shop, Aquashop, Exit Shop, Tatry Motion Shop, Coqui Shop, and Darčekovo in Tatrapolis. FITBAR in Liptov Arena is a mix of a sports store and a sports refreshments stall.

Visitors of Legendia - Silesian Amusement Park can shop for souvenirs and gifts in: Kowalski´s Store, Candy Shop, Diamond River Gifts, and Skarbcu Lecha.

Leisure Parks

AQUAPARK TATRALANDIA

Aquapark Tatralandia with lodging facility Holiday Village is one of the largest all-year aquapark in Central Europe. It offers its customers 14 pools and 26 waterslides, out of which ten are all-year and five are summer ones, as well as sauna world and Wellness Paradise. Fun Park Tatralandia is also located within the aquapark. The year-round indoor shell-shaped facility Tropical Paradise with a sea water pool, a unique roof deck allows sunbathing and provides a snorkeling pool with authentic coral reefs and marine life. New for the summer 2016 was the launch of an indoor simulator, Surf Waves Tatralandia, which utilizes the technology of an artificial river creating waves similar to ocean. The unique Hawaii complex includes four lanes of 68 square meters. The new attraction guided by experienced instructors is suitable for age groups 6 and over. In 2017 Tatrapolis - a park with metal miniatures of world-famous structures, was added in Tatralandia.

LEGENDIA - SILESIAN AMUSEMENT PARK (ŚLĄSKIE WESOŁE MIASTECZKO)

Silesian Amusement Park near the Polish town of Chorzów is the largest and oldest theme park in Poland. It was launched in 1959. It spreads on the area of 26 ha. It is located in the upper Silesian industrial district with its unique 'green oasis' of Silesian Park (Park Śląski). A 40-meter high roller coaster - Lech Coaster is the park's most popular attraction. There are 50 attractions in the park. TMR owns a 75% share of the park and has been operating it since May 2015. Since the operations takeover TMR had invested around EUR 30 mil. in the park.

Current Information on TMR Mountain Resorts as of the End of Fiscal Year 2016/17

	Length of trails (km)	Capacity (persons/ hour)	Trails with technical snowmaking (km)	Number of cableways/ lifts	Snowmaking units
the Low Tatras	**50**	**31 784**	**36**	**27**	**595**
Jasná Nízke Tatry	50	31 784	36	27	595
the High Tatras	**24**	**20 615**	**20**	**20**	**284**
Tatranská Lomnica	12	11 645	11	9	227
Starý Smokovec	3	2 700	1	3	0
Štrbské Pleso	9	6 270	9	8	57
The Polish Beskid Mountains	**23,0**	**22 000**	**15,0**	**13**	**200**
SON	23,0	22 000	15,0	13	15
Total	**97,3**	**74 399**	**70,8**	**60**	**1 079**

II. HOTELS

Within the Company, TMR in its hotel segment currently owns and operates portfolio of nine renowned hotels and lodging facilities in the High and Low Tatras, in categories ranging up to four stars, and leases three hotels and lodging facilities to third parties. All hotels operated by TMR offer together more than 2,000 beds. The hotels can please a wide spectrum of clients from individuals and families to corporate clientele. Hotel facilities offer a suitable place for conferences and business meeting effectively covering the off-peak season.

THE HIGH TATRAS

Grandhotel Praha**, Tatranská Lomnica**
125 rooms, 236 beds
It is situated in the center of Tatranská Lomnica, at the foot of Lomnický štít, in the heart of the High Tatras. Its history dates back more than 110 years, since the grand opening in 1905. The wellness center Grand Mountain Spa combines local spa tradition with healing effects of the Tatra's nature. During FY 2016/17 the hotel's rooms underwent a renovation in the 'Classic' style.

Grandhotel**, Starý Smokovec**
75 rooms, 147 beds
From the point of view of history, location, or architecture this Grandhotel is justly considered one of the most prestigious hotels not only in the High Tatras, but also in Slovakia. Its unique vintage ambiance is attractive for its traditional Austrian-Hungarian cuisine and views from its spacious Art nouveau rooms.

Hotel FIS*, Štrbské Pleso**
80 rooms, 194 beds
Mountain ski in - ski out Hotel FIS is located right below the FIS slope, in the center of a sport area at Štrbské pleso. The location is its main competitive advantage. The first truly dog-friendly hotel in Slovakia is located in the elevation of 1,346 m and offers newly renovated rooms. The hotel with its own sports arena and a pro fitness center also offers a natural wellness & spa designed in a mountain-meadow style.

Mountain hotel Hrebienok
40 rooms, 61 beds
A hotel with summer operation and a unique location at the foothill of Slavkovsky Peak in the tourist trails hub at Hrebienok. The hotel is accessible from Stary Smokovec by a funicular (7 minutes), by foot via the green tourist track, or via a paved road (45 minutes). Elevated at 1,285 m a.s.l. the hotel offers 40 simply and economically equipped tourist rooms in lower standard with bathrooms and a dining facility.

Hotel Kukučka****
45 rooms, 170 beds
Since the end of 2016 TMR has been leasing and managing 45 rooms in the hotel and residences Kukučka for private owners, mainly rooms of the LUX type and suites. TMR also operates the hotel restaurant. Hotel Kukučka with its great location underneath Lomnicky Peak is close to ski slopes in the mountain resort Vysoké Tatry - Tatranská Lomnica. Hiking trails, cableways, and the restaurant Humno Music Pub are accessible only a few meters from the hotel. The whole hotel resort is divided into 4 buildings. In the main building there are 2-bedroom rooms and suites; in the residences there are 1- and 2-bedroom suites available for guests. Wide hotel services satisfy even the individual needs of a higher-end client, as well as families with children.

NÍZKE TATRY

Hotel Tri Studničky **, Demänovská Dolina**
36 rooms, 100 beds
Its architecture and layout of exteriors and interiors complements the surrounding mountain environment and the panorama of local mountains. It is located in a beautiful forest area near a mountain stream. In 2010 new conference rooms with attractive views of a mountain stream were added, as well as a renovated wellness center with the first beach in the Tatra Mountains. These services complete the gap in the offer of this authentic boutique hotel.

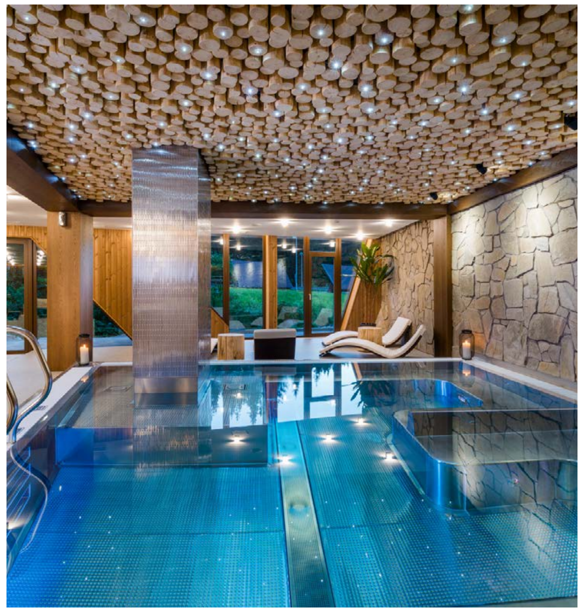
Hotel Grand**, Jasná**
157 rooms, 311 beds
This mountain hotel is situated in the center of Jasná, at 1,100 m a.s.l., right near the start station of the 8-seat cabin cableway Grand Jet. Its ski in-ski out location is exceptional, as well as the renovated wellness center or a multipurpose conference hall with a 350-person capacity. This kids-friendly hotel is well-suited for families with children.

Hotel Pošta****
31 rooms, 72 beds
The new Hotel Pošta located in the heart of Jasná offering 24 design deluxe rooms, 7 spacious apartments, a cozy boutique wellness center, culinary restaurant Angus, own cosmetics brand Tatry Wellness Elixír, baby and dog sitting, daily newspapers, shoes cleaning, concierge services, and much more.

Chalets Jasná de Luxe ****
16 chalets, 32 apartments, 128 beds
Luxury apartments in the style of French alpine lodges provide a 4-star hotel quality. Their strategic advantage is their ski-in ski-out location directly on the slope at Záhradky (18 apartments) and at Otupné (14 apartments) and their provision of premium services. Each chalet has two apartments, each with two separate bedrooms. Guests can visit a private spa in the basement of some chalets.

Hotel Srdiečko**
45 rooms, 125 beds
A ski-in ski-out hotel with an unbeatable ski in-ski out location, directly below the slopes in the resort of Jasná Nízke Tatry - Chopok South. A friendly ambiance and a homey feel surrounded by nature in a less busy area of Jasná, equipped with a new wellness center, saunas, and an open-air jacuzzi.

Hotel Rotunda
3 rooms, 12 beds
Located at the top of Chopok Mountain in the Low Tatras at 2,004 m. Hotel Rotunda is a part of the renovated facility Rotunda, which connects the north and south side of Chopok Mountain with cableways The ski in ski out hotel with the highest elevation offers lodging for the most demanding clients that want to enjoy a top experience in comfort and seek out an absolute escape. The hotel includes a panoramic restaurant Rotunda with Slovak and world cuisine, Energy Bar with quick snacks, and Rum Bar with a selection of specialty world rums.



Holiday Village Tatralandia
155 rooms and apartments, 700 beds
It is a unique lodging resort of its kind in Slovakia in the vicinity of the Aquapark Tatralandia. It consists of 155 stylish bungalows and apartments, divided into 11 theme villages, with reception, restaurant and other hotel services. This complex offers an ideal environment for family or individual holiday any time of the year. It offers plentiful activities, such as sports facilities, playgrounds, game zones, bonfires.

III. REAL ESTATE

The goal of this segment is to build infrastructure and buildings in the mountain regions. In its realization the Company plans to capitalize on the unique location in the High and Low Tatras region. TMR's strategy in this segment is mostly development, construction, and sale of apartments and non-housing areas. Last year another phase of the Chalets Jasná de Luxe Center project was completed and further construction is underway. At the same time development of the project Jasná Center is still ongoing. Alongside these projects necessary infrastructure is being built for the natural development of tourism in the following areas - cableways, infrastructure, trails, information signs, etc. TMR plans its real estate projects mostly on traditional, urban areas, where sport and tourism have been part of history for decades.

The Company within the Real Estate segment owns and leases out hotels Liptov**, SKI hotel**, Kosodrevina Lodge, and lodging facility Otupné in Jasná. TMR has also been offering bungalows in Holiday Village Tatralandia for sale. Last year all the apartments in the newly built Hotel Pošta were sold. Revenues from the Real Estate segment come mainly from the hotel leases, from sale of bungalows Holiday Village Tatralandia and sale of apartments Chalets Jasná de Luxe and Hotel Pošta.

Chalets Jasná de Luxe Center
Chalets Jasná de Luxe Center consists of thirteen newly built deluxe chalets directly on the slope of Otupné in the Jasná resort. In each chalet there are two apartments, joined with an optional living room door. Each chalet includes a spa. For property owners TMR provides facility management and sale of vacant capacities.

Jasná Center
The first phase of the project Jasná Center, which was finalized at the end of FY 2016/17, includes a two-story building with a complete service center for visitors. There is the central dispatching with an info center and a customer service department, cash registers, ski school Maxiland, a self-service ski depot, a souvenir shop, and the luxury Crystal Bar with a view of Mt. Chopok and with a sundeck. Escalators provide a comfortable transfer for skiers from parking lots to ski trails.

Strategy

VISION

By capitalizing on our position of a natural monopoly due to the unique position of the Tatras, to become a premier, internationally renowned tourism services provider striving to revive mountain resorts, aquaparks, theme and amusement parks in the region of Central and Eastern Europe from the investment, sports, cultural, and social point of view.

MISSION STATEMENT

TMR's mission is to provide services in tourism at a constantly increasing level, in particular through business activities divided into three key segments - Mountains & Leisure, Hotels, and Real Estate, where the Mountain & Leisure segment covers operation of mountain resorts, an aquapark, a leisure park and additional services throughout the year. The Group plans to fulfil its mission through synergies leading to a complex satisfaction of both, its clients and shareholders.

COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE

As opposed to other operators of mountain resorts and tourist services in the region of Central Eastern Europe, TMR holds a position of natural monopoly due to the unique geographical location of TMR's key mountain resorts in the highest mountain range in the region - the Tatras and due to a long history and significant local brands of the resorts in Poland and Czechia. This advantage predetermines them to be premier tourist destinations in Central and Eastern Europe. Besides the attractive mountain environment and the resorts' history, the following facts form the competitive advantage for TMR:

- Through its loyalty program GOPASS the Group is able to build and sustain a wide client base in Slovakia, Poland, and Czechia during both the winter and summer season.
- There are 64 million people living in TMR's key target countries within the CEE region, and their economic power and leisure spending has been increasing from year to year.
- The Poprad Airport ensures easy access by air from key European cities outside the mountainous area, e.g. London, Warsaw, Riga, Tel Aviv, and by charter or private flights from summer destinations, such as Turkey, Bulgaria, Greece, and Albania.
- To the east of the Tatras there are ski resorts with only limited comparable services.
- The high altitude provides a competitive advantage for TMR, comparing to other resorts in the region, since it significantly mitigates the risk of unfavorable weather as a result of global warming.
- TMR is able to capitalize on intra-segmental and intra-subsegmental synergies in sales, purchase, operations, and support areas of the Group.
- TMR has years of experiences and know-how in operation of mountain resorts, leisure parks, and ancillary tourist services, as well as in building capital-intense infrastructure.
- TMR's business model is well diversified with revenue generation from mountain resorts, leisure parks, hotels and complementary services.
- The size of the Group and its years of experiences and success enables an easier access to capital
- TMR mitigates the risk of seasonality with its summer season comparably strong to its winter season thanks to its summer cableway operations and summer activities, popularity of hotels in the mountain resorts, the summer operation of Silesian Amusement Park, and the all-year operation of Aquapark Tatralandia

BUSINESS STRATEGY

The long term strategic goal of the Group for the next ten years is to gain a leading role in winter and summer tourism in the region of Central and Eastern Europe. Leadership in the area of tourism provides TMR with the ability to set trends and standards in this industry. At the same time it leads the Group to differentiation. As a result, TMR works on offering premium services for reasonable prices in comparison with other similar resorts in Europe. A wide spectrum of services and their quality are the key for the Group's direction. This goal is based on three pillars, which are highly interconnected:

PILLAR 1: INCREASING QUALITY WITH INVESTMENTS

By the end of 2017, for the last 11 years TMR had invested in its resorts and hotels around 300 million euros. As a result of these investments, the services provided by TMR in the High and Low Tatras, in Polish Szczyrk and Legendia improved significantly. TMR Slovak resorts thus reached the level of alpine resorts and increased their leading position in the region within the industry, whereas Polish Szczyrk is still undergoing this transformation. Investments completed in in the Slovak mountain resorts in the last 11 years include eleven new cableways, which means an increase of the transportation capacity by 59%; extension of technical snowmaking by more than 100% to total of 56 km of ski trails with snowmaking and 879 snow guns; ski trail areas larger by 48%, in total length of 74 km in both the High and the Low Tatras; or tens of après ski bars and restaurants on the slopes of the ski resorts. In the Polish Szczyrk resort the first phase of the planned modernization in the amount of more than EUR 30 mil. was executed last year. Also, more than EUR 30 mil. have been invested so far into the Polish amusement park Legendia's attractions and services since the operations takeover in May 2015. Other investments were aimed at improvement and renovation of accommodation capacities, and enhancement of infrastructure in all the resorts and at enhancement of services and operations, such as the Tropical Paradise in Aquapark Tatralandia.

In the following periods TMR plans for its resorts in the Slovak Tatras to grow organically and capitalize on the completed investments. Future CAPEX in the Slovak resorts will mainly cover maintenance investments and investments into additional enhancement of services provided, tailored to customers' needs, such as lodging facilities, après-ski and dining options, and other complementary services. As for investments into development of the last acquired assets, the same as in Slovakia, TMR plans to continue to develop "The New Era of Szczyrk and Silesian Amusement Park". TMR plans to get the Polish Szczyrk resort to the level of its Tatra resorts.

PILLAR 2: STRATEGIC ACQUISITIONS AND EXPANSION OF OPERATIONS IN CEE

After fulfillment of the primary vision of - New Era of the Tatras - in 2012/13, TMR currently concentrates on strategic acquisitions of ski resorts and amusement parks on the local market, as well as on the international level, namely in the region of Central and Eastern Europe. The most recent addition to the Group`s portfolio was Legendia - Silesian Amusement Park in Poland in May 2015. Other key acquisitions include the mountain resort Szczyrk in the Polish Beskids from March 2014 or Holiday Resort Tatralandia, acquired in April 2011, which includes Aquapark Tatralandia and Holiday Village Tatralandia. Strategic expansion of the operations on the neighboring Czech market includes an indirect minority interest in Melida a.s., the operator of the Špindlerův Mlýn resort. In 2017 TMR made an agreement with the Czech town of Liberec for TMR to rent and operate the ski resort Ještěd with the contract signed after the end of the fiscal year 2016/17. In the mid-term horizon TMR plans to broaden its portfolio with a major alpine resort, which would be easily accessible for TMR clients, sufficiently large (over 100 km of ski trails), and included in the GOPASS program.

PILLAR 3: CONSTANT OPERATIONS & SERVICES ENHANCEMENT

Management wants to achieve intensive growth of the number of visitors primarily by intensive customer orientation. Strategic steps to achieve this goal include increasing the variety and quality of the services provided. TMR expands the scale of attractions offered and improves the quality of ski schools, ski equipment rentals, and dining facilities on slopes. Moreover, it continuously improves the offer of après ski possibilities. The Group also tries to optimize transport possibilities to its resorts and cooperates with local business entities on the level of regional clusters. TMR prefers to cooperate rather than compete with them; it wants to build on their success and provide their customers easy access to its nearby mountain resorts and leisure parks and a variety of attractions for children, adrenalin sports for the young (e.g. bike parks), and relaxation zones. Regarding accommodation possibilities, TMR focuses primarily on four-star hotels and improvement of their wellness and dining services. Other strategic steps include focus on affluent clientele, essential quality of management and staff, and a sophisticated marketing strategy. Another key to TMR's growth is innovation. In regards to that, TMR acts as the trendsetter in tourism. The loyalty program GOPASS enables its customers to shop online or via a mobile app and to collect points in its facilities by using its services and pay bargain prices, and at the same time, GOPASS serves as TMR's Customer Relationship Management and Direct Marketing tool. This loyalty program was awarded in 2015 at The Loyalty Awards in London, where it won in categories: the Best loyalty programme of the year in the travel sector (airlines, hotels, destinations); the Best loyalty programme of the year in Central and Eastern Europe; and the Best Customer Relationship Management (CRM) in a loyalty programme for Direct Marketing. Within this pillar TMR fully utilizes synergic effects among its segments and subsegments, thus it is able to constantly optimize services it provides, as well as to keep expanding its variety of products and services, e.g. an option to use services of several mountain resorts and the aquapark with purchase of just one ticket.

Increasing quality with investments	Strategic acquisitions and expansion of operation in CEE	Constant operations & services enhancement
EUR 295 million over 11 years	Aquapark Tatralandia 2011	Enhancing customer experience through synergies
New modern cableways	Špindlerův Mlýn ski resort (9.5%, CZ)	Focus on affluent clientele
Renovating hotels	Korona Ziemi (7%, PL)	Trendsetter in the region
Expanding resorts	Szczyrk mountain resort, PL 2014	Quality management
Capitalizing on completed investments	Legendia - Silesian Amusement Park (75%, PL) 2015	GOPASS loyalty program and e-shop
Modernization of Szczyrk, and Legendia	Planned acquisition of an alpine resort	Innovative technologies

TMR'S ACTION PLAN FOR 2016/17 INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING STRATEGIC STEPS:

- Grow our loyal customer base through our GOPASS program and utilize GOPASS as our Direct Marketing tool
- Continue the project of modernization of Legendia - Silesian Amusement Park
- Start executing the project of modernization of the Polish Szczyrk resort
- Continue to analyze acquisition targets on the regional market in tourism
- Continue to enhance and expand lodging and dining options in TMR's resorts
- Expand après-ski options on the slope and ancillary services in the resorts
- Actively increase visit rate and popularity of the resorts by organizing sports and outdoor events in the resorts; strengthen and support the resorts' brand by selecting specific events related to each resort's character perceived by the clients (families with children, sports, culture...)
- Continue to enhance ski trails and equipment in TMR mountain resorts and its hotel facilities
- Continue in utilizing synergies among segments and subsegments in sales, operations, purchase, and support services.
- Utilize synergies stemming from the cooperation with the water park Bešeňová and the ski resort Špindlerův Mlýn.
- Continue in cooperation with lodging providers and other business partners in the Tatra region, in form of marketing of the region, and stay packages.

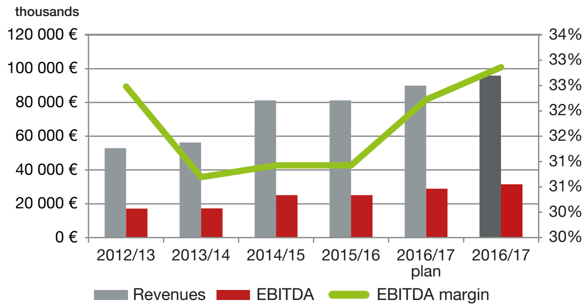
Management expects that the impact of these strategic steps will continue to be reflected in the Group's results, and mainly the impact of already completed capital investments of prior years in the total of EUR 295 mil.

FINANCIAL GOALS

For the past fiscal year the Group set goals of a stable growth in operating revenues and operating income.

The short term goal for 2016/17 included a growth in operating revenues of 10.8% and a growth in EBITDA of 15.5%. This financial plan was introduced at the Annual General Meeting on April 28, 2017. Partly thanks to great weather conditions in the winter season 2016/17, TMR achieved, even exceeded its financial plan for the year 2016/17. TMR concluded the year with revenues 6.6% over the plan, whereas EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization) exceeded the plan by 8.7%.

Plan vs. Actual Results



MARKETING STRATEGY

MARKET SEGMENTATION

TMR's client base is, besides customers from Slovakia, based mostly on visitors from neighboring countries, such as Poland, the Czech Republic, Ukraine, and Russia.

The natural market of the Group is in the regions within 200 km radius inhabited by 7.5 million people. This radius includes cities, such as Krakow and Katowice in Poland, as well as Czech cities Ostrava and Olomouc. From the geographical point of view there are other, further markets with limited access to mountains, such as Great Britain, Ireland, Russia (Moscow and Sankt Petersburg), Ukraine, and Baltic countries. Clients from the first group come by cars or buses, while the second group uses air transport.

The Group also divided potential target groups into the following categories:

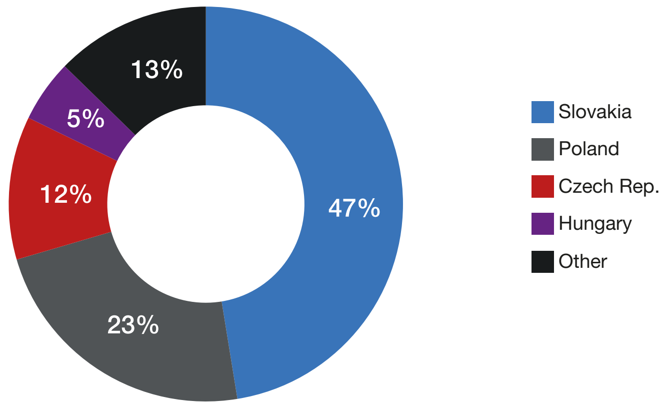
- affluent clients
- mainstream
- low-cost clients

The main marketing goals of the Group include clear brand placement on the market by segmentation of clients and focusing of particular marketing strategies on these specific segments that would lead to maximum synergy of all brands covered by TMR. At the same time the Group has been observing a shift of clientele structure towards affluent clientele generating the highest revenues and focusing at products and services with the highest added value.

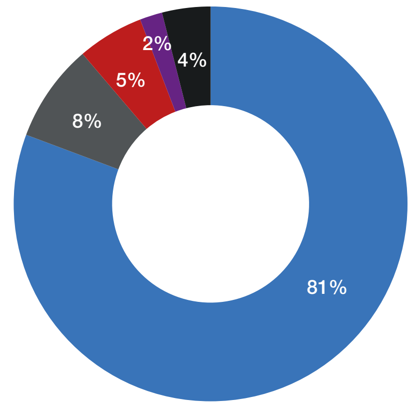
COMMUNICATION OF STRONG TMR BRAND

Preferred goals of the TMR Group's marketing include building of the TMR brand awareness by constant communication of image, integrated product communication with the TMR brand, setting communication of the Group

Visitors to Jasná
in the winter 2016/17



Visitors to the High Tatras
in the winter 2016/17



and all brands that the Group covers in order to reach maximum synergy (cobranding); and by strengthening positive and managed PR and attractive adventure tourism - through event management. In order to create awareness and build a strong company brand, a useful fact without a doubt is that TMR is a publicly traded company listed on the stock exchange in Bratislava, Prague, and Warsaw; it is the strongest player in tourism in Slovakia, or even in Central and Eastern Europe, providing full service resorts or destinations with a high level of service in the region of the High Tatras, Low Tatras, Liptov, the Polish Beskids, Silesia, and the Krkonoše Mountains in the Czech Republic.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES IN SLOVAKIA

The Group is using a massive marketing communication in all basic types of media - Internet, television, radio and press, and also outdoor advertising in several forms - bigboards, atypical premium billboards placed on walls of buildings in big cities and on main roads, citylights, bus banners and the like.

As for the Slovak market, also last year TMR cooperated on commercials and sponsored content; in the form of real-time marketing on the TV show The best weather forecast of TV JOJ, in which throughout the whole winter season live images were used from the mountain resorts Jasná Nízke Tatry, Tatranská Lomnica and Štrbské Pleso. Advance sale and mountain resorts spots were broadcasted in radios (Rádio Expres, Funradio, Rádio Jemné, and Rádio Anténa Rock, Rádio Vlna). Cooperation in the form of spot campaigns continued with Rádio Anténa Rock and Rádio Jemné during the winter and summer season. Real-time marketing broadcasted the actual conditions in the mountain resorts and Aquapark Tatralandia.

As for print media, the Company advertised in the daily Pravda, massively in weeklies of the News and Media Holding publishing house, but mainly in the weekly Plus 7 dní. The Company's offer also has a very intensive presentation through a not-for-sale image magazine called TATRY MAGAZÍN, which is available in accommodation facilities and tourist facilities as the only lifestyle magazine about the life in the Tatras.

In addition to the above-mentioned advertising campaigns, TMR Marketing Department also performs other, no less important activities such as active participation in exhibitions and fairs, cooperation in destination management with entities operating in the region, such as the active Liptov Cluster and several district tourism organizations in the regions. Also cooperation with single district tourism organizations, the origin of which was supported by the Tourism Act, and active subsidy policy of the state in relation to the creation and execution of marketing campaigns for regions and creation of regional products supporting tourism, are important for TMR.

USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATIONS

TMR also keeps in mind the use of innovations and continually improves its communication also via information technology. TMR communicates and informs via individual resort and hotel websites, via the corporate website www.tmr.sk, www.gotatry.sk, or via the e-shop www.gopass.sk. In Poland TMR communicates via the Szczyrk resort's website www.szczyrkowski.pl and via www.legendia.pl. All TMR hotels communicate with their clients also via a unified website www.tmrhotels.sk. The mobile app, GOPASS, enables customers to purchase ski passes, entry tickets, and other services directly at resort's entry gate. This app helped to boost online ski pass sales in terms of skier days by 15.3% in the Slovak resorts.

The Group uses social networks for communicating with clients on a daily basis. In the Group's key markets (Slovakia, Poland and the Czech Republic), Facebook is number one in social networks and, therefore, TMR puts emphasis on the development of a wide fan base. At present, the following resort profiles are administered (fan groups) - JASNÁ Nízke Tatry, Vysoké Tatry - The Adventure Mountains, Aquapark Tatralandia, Szczyrkowski Ośrodek Narciarski, Legendia, Tatry Mountain Resorts, a.s. and smaller profiles of individual projects - Tatranská divočina, Happy End Jasná, Liptov Arena, Events in Tatras and TMR hotels, Bernardino Burger Restaurant, Burton snowpark Jasná, Hotel Srdiečko, Nízke Tatry; Après-ski bary Jasná, Tatry Motion, Grandhotel**** Starý Smokovec, Vysoké Tatry; Hotel Fis***, Štrbské Pleso; Hotel Tri Studničky****, Nízke Tatry; Rotunda, Grandhotel Praha****, Vysoké Tatry; Hotel Grand****, Jasná-Nízke Tatry, Holiday Village Tatralandia, Mountain Lodge Hrebienok, Hotel Pošta, Chalets Jasná de Luxe, FUN ZONE Jasná, and others. For marketing purposes the Group also utilizes social networks Twitter, Linkedin, Instagram, or a YouTube channel.

The Group's Marketing Department is continually improving the quality of live video transmissions and online information from individual resorts that are available on the Internet and thanks to which clients can get a better idea of actual conditions in the resorts. Information about changing snow conditions and operation of resorts is published online from each communication point, on both own and external web portals several times a day. Current information about the resorts is provided on LCD monitors in hotels, LCD screens in the resorts, or the dispatching center radio in Jasná Nízke Tatry during the winter season.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES ON INTERNATIONAL MARKETS

The Polish market is the most important foreign market for TMR. And that is the reason why we pay Poland special attention also in terms of marketing strategy and communication. In the past year 2016/17, the campaigns used the key visual "ZaPrzyjemność", which was aimed at potential clients at www.gotatry.sk, as well as on other web sites of each resort. As for Tatralandia, the focus was aimed at a varied offer during summer and at the key visual "Tatralandia - Morze atrakcji w Tatrách". As for Baltic campaigns and campaigns for the UK market, the website www.gotatry.sk was used. The Group was also using Internet marketing tools such as YouTube, Facebook, Google Adwords campaigns, which together with classic media such as exterior advertising space, TV, radio and PR sports reported millions of views just in the winter alone. Advertising was also aimed at print media and a PR campaign. Communication with more distant markets is facilitated mainly through foreign tourist agencies, although smaller campaigns have already been carried out also in Russian-speaking countries.

MARKETING OF THE POLISH RESORTS

During the winter season a PR campaign was launched to promote the modernization of the mountain resort Szczyrk, which lasted through the summer and fall. The Polish Legendia - Silesian Amusement Park ran the biggest online and offline campaign in Poland. The campaign focused mostly on the region of Silesia and Malopolske Voivodship. During the season Legendia held mostly evening events with the goal to attract new visitors and introduce new attractions.

DIRECT MARKETING

TMR is currently actively using Direct Marketing also in the GOPASS program. As of the end of the fiscal year, 665 ths. members in total were registered in the program, whilst during the year 203 ths. new members joined the program - a 35.5% increase. In the online presale during April through the end of October 2017 30.6% more season passes "Smart Pass" were sold at a special rate yoy for the winter season 2017/18.

EVENT MANAGEMENT

The Tatras have become a place that never sleeps also thanks to the opening of new centers of après ski entertainment and night life. Restaurant & Club Happy End in Jasná with an offer of après ski program is also an ideal place for organizing various events mainly during the winter season. The most important events in Jasná include Winter Music Opening, CGC Jasná Adrenalin (world freeride race), and Bikini Skiing (traditional spring downhill race). The High Tatras events include Snow Dogs (Snežné psy) (a grand winter event for families with children in Tatranská Lomnica), and the most visited event Bear Days (Medvedie dni) (a grand summer event for families with children taking place at Hrebienok), or Marmots at the Lake.

EVENT MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES DURING 2016/17 IN SLOVAKIA

<u>November 2016</u>
Since November 25, 2016 till April 18, 2017 the Tatra Ice Dome was open to public, built with 90 tons of ice. Its core motive was a Gothic church with elements of the Tatra

history and nature. This most popular Tatra attraction was built by eight sculptors and seven assistants. This activity was made possible thanks to the cooperation of TMR with the District Tourism Organization (DTO) the High Tatras Region. The popular show 'Diamonds Fight Night' in Aquapark Tatralandia's Liptov Arena attracted many viewers on November 26. In matches according to the rules of K1, kickbox, box, and MMA female fighters competed as well.

<u>December 2016</u>
On December 3 the grandest winter season launch on the snow - Winter Music Opening with the theme of a luxury oceanic cruise ship. Besides a sports race and an evening party, skiers enjoyed the first official skiing on the north and south side of Mt. Chopok. Grandhotel Praha in Tatranská Lomnica organized a gift collection for orphanages on December 9. At the 75th anniversary of the launch of the gondola to Lomnicky Peak dinners with experiences were held at Skalnate Lake, called 'The Cableway's 75 Secrets' in order to support an architectural tender for the new purpose of the cableway's original start station building in Tatranská Lomnica. On December 23 at the south side of Mt. Chopok at Krupová there was a grand opening of the new cableway Krupová - Kosodrevina. On the day before the New Year's Eve the mountain resort Jasná organized the 2nd Annual Mass Night Alpine Ski Climb to Luková. Visitors of Tropical Paradise Tatralandia wished each other Happy New Year at the New Year's Eve party in the swimming pools.

<u>January 2017</u>
Four unforgettable evening experiences - Sky of Stars Dinner at Skalnate Lake - kicked off on January 7 and ran through February by the moonlight at the eleven of 1,751 meters. On January 20 and 21 film and sports celebrities faced off on the slope and in the water at the winter event, Jasná Celebrity Winter Cup. During January 26 - 28 the a la carte restaurant Von Roll Lukova, set at the highest elevation of 1,670 meters, held the fourth annual Culinary Week. In cooperation with the DTO the High Tatras Region on January 13-15 TMR hosted Tatry Ice Master 2017 at Hrebienok. The fifth annual international World Championship in ice sculptures was attended by nine international teams of ice sculptors, 45 tons of ice were used, and 30 ice sculptures were built, accompanied by popular singers Peter Lipa and Celeste Buckingham. Visitors of Skalnate Lake could experience a simulated expedition camp, 'Snow Camp', on four dates under the supervision of experienced instructors.

<u>February 2017</u>
On February 5 during the half-year school break parents with children took part in the fun downhill race on plastic bags, 'Speed Bag Race', accompanied by numerous contests and an entertainment program. On February 8-9 the European Cup in Men's Giant Slalom took place on the slopes of Mt. Chopok as the 78th Annual Grand Prix of Demänovské Caves. The eighth annual multi-genre event for families, called 'Snow Dogs', was held in Tatranská Lomnica on February 11-12. The Slovak Freestyle Skiing Cup in Slopestyle and Bigair was organized on February 26 in Jasná.

<u>March 2017</u>
On March 1-5 in its freeride zones Mt. Chopok hosted the top freeride race, CGC Jasná Adrenalin in extreme skiing. 80 racers competed in the best Slovak freeride troughs for valuable points and for qualification to the Freeride World Tour. During the race a rich accompanying après-ski program was prepared for all viewers at Priehyba and in Happy End at Biela Púť. At Štrbské Lake the 62nd International Alpine Skiing Race in giant slalom and slalom was held on March 4-5 as the Slovak Grand Prix. On March 11 skiers in Jasná again stripped to their swimsuits. They welcomed the spring with the 'Biking Skiing' event on the slopes and at the Ratrak Stage party at Priehyba or in the Happy End night club. The first spring grill party at Skalnaté Lake was a pleasant distraction for skiers and a sign of the coming spring. On March 24-25 Tatranska Lomnica and Mt. Chopok hosted a championship for the Smart Pass holders, 'Hero Season Trophy'.

<u>April 2017</u>
The DC snowpark Jasná hosted an unusual event, 'Helter Skelter', on April 1, with contests and a speed snowboard race. The regional sports relay event, 'Liptov Ride', took place on April 8, part of which was held also on the slopes of Mt. Chopok. On April 14-17 visitors of Jasná could ride a giant Easter egg with accompanied by a fun program to Mt. Chopok. Skiers in the High Tatras enjoyed a fun Easter on April 16 on the slope of Interski at Štrbské pleso dressed in fun carnival costumes. On April 29 'Tatra May Festival' was kicked off in the High Tatras. Visitors could entertain themselves, take part in sports activities, and enjoy beautiful views.

<u>May 2017</u>
The first lady of Slovak fashion, Lydia Eckhardt, presented her fashion show Dreams in Liptov Arena at the beginning of May.

<u>June 2017</u>
In June first Tatra attractions were introduced - the launch of boating at Štrbské Lake and the first downhill ride from Mt. Chopok at the Slovak Downhill Championship. World-class tennis came again to the Tatras as Poprad - Challenger Tour 2017. The 15th annual top tennis event as part of the ATP series ended on the eve of the finals on June 23 with a gala evening in Grandhotel Praha in Tatranská Lomnica. At

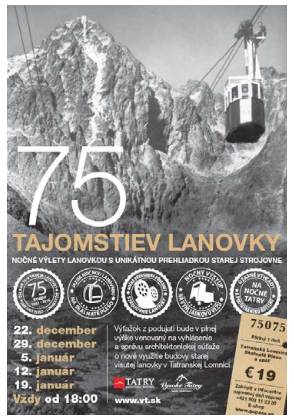
this gala event Daniela Hantuchová's racket was auctioned for charity. On June 27 Hotel Grand Jasná hosted the final judging of the Tatra Knights project with its workshops and the host Andrej Bičan.

July 2017
From July 1 till September 15 the butterfly exhibition in Liptov Arena showcased the fragile lightness of butterflies' being. During the exhibition estimated three thousand butterflies were showcased on the area of 1,200 m2. The international children's violin orchestra moved last year from Skalnate Lake to Hrebienok. Young talents from all over the world performed in the open air during July 9-16. In cooperation with the DTO Liptov on July 15 the first of the Dragon Nights was held at Mt. Chopok. The packed accompanying program was made special with tasty dragon delicacies and an adventurous night ride by cableways. The culinary and healthy lifestyle festival, 'Liptov Fest', attracted visitors to the new miniature park - Tatrapolis in Tatralandia. In Vysoké Tatry 'The Cableway's 75 Secrets' event symbolically opened the original engine room of a gondola to public.

August 2017
The popular Tatra festival 'Bear Days at Hrebienok' celebrated its 10th anniversary. Five days were full of fun, dance, and rest in the picturesque Tatra outdoors. August 6 brought a fairytale record to Tatralandia with the 'Frog Prince' project, attended by 321 amateur creators. Visitors of the 'Sky of Stars Dinner' at Skalnate Lake enjoyed a starry sky and a culinary paradise on the plate during July and August. A night cableway ride to Skalnate Lake, a visit to an observatory or to the tower in Encian Gallery provided a unique experience to visitors. The 7th annual adventure family competition, 'Marmots at the Lake', on August 26-27 concluded the summer in the High Tatras. The end of the summer in Tatralandia belonged to master craftsmen who presented their true work of artisan blacksmiths during the event 'Tatrapolis Iron Master'.

September 2017
The fourth annual Green Chopok event was held by the DTO Liptov with the message 'Out of love of mountains we think of the future'. Besides cleaning the trails from rocks, trees were planted as well on September 8 in the Jasná resort. In mid-September Tropical Paradise in Aquapark Tatralandia turned into an original Mexican wedding, dominated with hand-made art decorations, which kicked off Halloween in Tatralandia. Family days in Chamois Land on September 23 and 24 prepared Chamois Olympics for adults and children, accompanied by workshops.

October 2017
On October 28 a Halloween show took place in Tatralandia with a full day of an accompanying and theatrical program, popular with families. In Tropical Paradise there were 50 oversized sculptures installed, and 30 artists presented themselves on that day.



Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

TMR management uses operating and financial key performance indicators (KPIs) to evaluate operating performance. The Group's portfolio is divided into three segments and subsegments and for this reason management monitors performance of each segment and subsegment.

Operating Performance Indicators:

Number of Visitors

As for the performance of the Mountains & Leisure segment, Management monitors performance of financial indicators based on the number of visitors in terms of sold skier days in the winter season, i.e. number of persons visiting a ski area for any part of day or night for the purpose of skiing, snowboarding, or other downhill slide. E.g., a 4-day ticket means four customers in the mountain resorts of TMR. The number of visitors on cableways in the summer season and visitors in Leisure Parks is measured in terms of sold entries.

Average Revenue per Visitor

In the main segment Mountains & Leisure and its subsegments Mountain Resorts, Leisure Parks, Dining, and Sport Services & Stores, the key indicator is the average revenue per visitor for a given period from sale of ski passes, entries, services, and products.

Occupancy

In the Hotels segment operating performance is monitored based on percentage occupancy of individual hotels in the High and Low Tatras and in the aquapark and of the weighted average of the hotel portfolio.

Average Daily Rate

Average Daily Rate (ADR) is one the key indicators to measure hotel performance. It represents average revenue from per occupied room per given period. The calculation is based on the equation where room revenues are divided by the number of rooms sold. Management monitors ADR of each hotel and of the weighted average of the hotel portfolio.

Financial Performance Indicators:

Revenues

Operating revenues of the Group come solely from operating activity of the Mountains & Leisure segment - with subsegments Mountain Resorts, Leisure Parks, Dining, and Sports Services & Stores - and from segments Hotels and Real Estate.

EBITDA

To describe financial performance of TMR, management uses EBITDA (Earnings before interests, taxes, depreciation and amortization) as the key indicator, which represents income net of interest, taxes, and write-offs. EBITDA clearly indicates the Group's financial performance based on operating activities since it eliminates impact of financing, as well as accounting decisions of a non-operating character.

EBITDA Margin

In order to evaluate operating profitability of TMR, management utilizes EBITDA margin. It equals earnings before interests, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) divided by operating revenues. Since EBITDA excludes depreciation and amortization, EBITDA margin is able to provide the investor a clearer picture of operating profitability.

Market Analysis and Trends

The main target group for TMR is represented by tourists from Central and Eastern Europe, mainly from Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Poland, Ukraine, and Russia. Therefore, the visit rate in TMR's resorts is partly impacted by economic development in these countries.

Slovakia

The percentage GDP growth in Slovakia for the past period ranks among one of the highest in the EU.[1] According to the National Bank of Slovakia, in 2016 GDP increased by 3.3% year-over-year, at a slower pace due to lower utilization of the EU funds. In 2017 GDP of Slovakia should reach a growth of 3.4% supported by a recovery towards the end of the year thanks to stronger investments. The positive economic growth has a favorable impact on the labor market as a sharp fall in unemployment. In the following years a wage growth over 5% is expected. In 2018 the growth is estimated at 4.3%.[2]

The Czech Republic

According to Czech National Bank (ČNB), economic growth in 2016 slowed down to 2.5% due to absence of one-time growth factors, such as EU funds, regulation effect, pre-supply of tobacco products, or favorable weather. In 2017 the GDP growth is estimated at 4.5% also thanks to recovery in the Eurozone, especially in Germany, the fact that also impacts Czech exports and labor market. The pressure on the labor market is reflected on wage rises and higher household spending. Investment activity is further supported by EU funds. In 2018 the Czech economy should grow 3.2%.[3]

Poland

According to EBRD, in 2016 Polish economy slowed down by 2.9% due to drop in investments caused by slow drawing of EU funds and continuing regulatory uncertainty. In 2017 GDP is estimated to have grown 4.1% as a result of strong household spending, strong wage growth, and higher social spending. Private investment is still weak a presents a risk to growth due to rising wages and shrinking labor supply. In 2018 the economic growth will probably decrease to 3.4% along with growing inflation, which may negatively impact household consumption.[4]

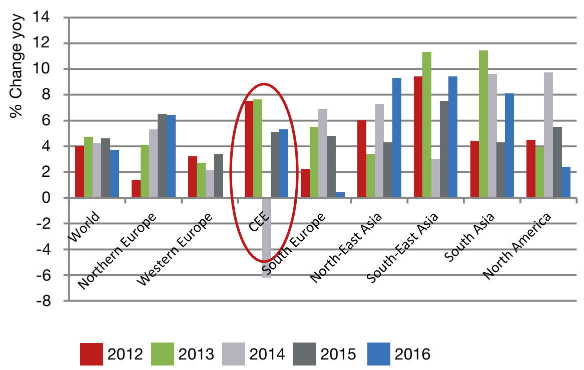
Ukraine

In 2016 Ukrainian economy finally recorded a GDP growth of estimated 1.5% following 16% cumulative real GDP contraction in the previous two years, as a result of military turbulence in the eastern part of the country, government instability, and lack of foreign investment. Ukraine's economy showed signs of moderate recovery in the first half of 2017 with household consumption and real wages picking up. Gross fixed capital formation grew heavily, by 20%, although exports declined in the first and second quarter. Industrial production declined due to the ongoing economic blockade of the eastern area outside of the control of the government. Consumer price inflation slowed down but remains high at 16.4% as of September 2017. Ukraine boosted its presence on capital markets with its issuance of USD 3 billion sovereign Eurobonds. The banking system showed improvement but lending remains weak. EBRD estimates the GDP growth of 2% for 2017 and 3% for 2018.[5]

Russia

After a decline of 0.2% in 2016 and two years of recession, Russian economy finally recorded a growth in 2017. The first half of 2017 showed stronger activity in trade, mining, and transport. The recovery was driven by domestic consumption and investments, whilst net exports were negative, with prevailing imports. Private capital outflows reached the levels of 2016 due to banking sectors outflows. Eurobond issuances increased threefold. Inflation fell to 3% (as of September 2017), supported by a stronger ruble, a stronger food harvest, and base effects. The Central Bank cut the key policy rate, thus easing monetary policy. Fiscal policy tightened with deficit falling to 2.5% of GDP in 2017. Financial stability is boosted by closing banks with poor corporate governance. The GDP growth in 2017 is estimated at 1.8% and 1.7% in 2018.[6]

International Tourist Arrivals[7]



[1] Eurostat
[2] NBS
[3] Inflationary expectations of the financial market. December 2017. www.cnb.cz/cs/financni_trhy/inflacni_ocekavani_ft
[4,5,6] European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Regional Economic Prospects in EBRD Countries of Operations: November 2017
[7] UNWTO World Tourism Highlights: 2017 Edition. July 2017.

Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index 2017 and 2015 comparison (Selected countries)[8]

Country/Economy	2017 Rank/136	2015 Rank/141
Spain	1	1
France	2	2
Germany	3	3
Japan	4	9
United Kingdom	5	5
United States	6	4
Australia	7	7
Italy	8	8
Canada	9	10
Switzerland	10	6
Czech Republic	39	37
Russian Federation	43	45
Poland	46	47
Hungary	49	41
Slovak Republic	59	61
Ukraine	88	-

Regional Tourism Industry

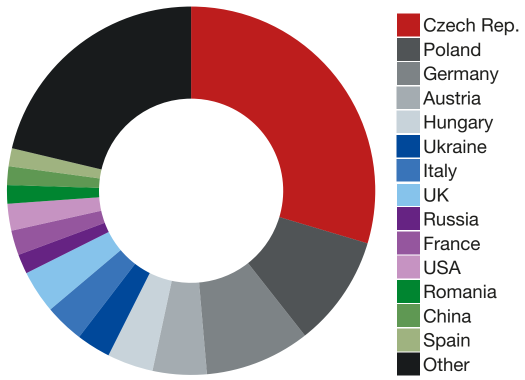
Following three consecutive years of strong growth, tourism of Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) has suffered a drop of -5.9% in international arrivals in 2014, which can be attributable to the geopolitical and economic crisis in Ukraine and Russia. The region rebounded from 2014's decrease and grew year-over-year by 5.1% in 2015. In 2016 international tourist arrivals to CEE increased by 3.8% with especially strong growth in Slovakia (+17%) or Bulgaria (+16%). On the other hand, Russian Federation declined by 9%.[9]

The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index (developed by the World Economic Forum) measures factors and policies that impact competitiveness of the Travel & Tourism sector in individual countries in context of regulatory, business, cultural, and natural environment. According to the Index, in 2017 CEE countries that are ranked higher than Slovakia are the Czech Republic (39), Poland (46), Hungary (49), and Russia (43), whereas Slovakia, which improved from 61st place in 2015 to 59th, is perceived the least attractive, except for Ukraine, ranked 88.[10]

Slovak Tourism Industry

Besides the majority of domestic tourists, Slovakia is mostly visited by neighboring countries, with the most tourists in 2016 coming yet again from the Czech Republic (621 thousand) and Poland, followed by German tourists. In 2016 international tourist arrivals here increased by 17.8% to record-high 2.0 million. The number of domestic tourists also increased in 2016 by 14.9%. The ratio of domestic to foreign travelers has been traditionally 60/40. For the first half of 2017 the number of domestic and international tourist arrivals increased significantly, by 18.9% and 18.0%, respectively.[11] The reason behind the growth in 2016 and 2017, according to hotel operators, is the fact that tourists prefer safer tourist destinations or rather spend their vacations in their home country or neighboring countries due to the unstable security situation in some traditional vacation destinations. Besides this, the growth was boosted also by cooperation among tourism entities, regional and district tourism organizations, new airline connections, enhancement of tourist services, and Slovakia's presidency the Council of the EU. On the other hand, Slovak tourism lacked state-wide promotion in 2016 and 2017 also due to the cancellation of Slovak Tourism Agency. Despite growth of the visit rate in 2016 and 2017, absolute numbers of tourist arrivals are much lower than in the neighboring countries, such as Austria or Czechia, which year by year achieve significant growth. Moreover, business environment in Slovakia is not favorable according to entrepreneurs in the travel sector.[12] This is confirmed by the Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index, according to which Slovakia is ranked 115 out of 136 countries in terms of business environment.

Origin of Foreign Tourists in Slovakia in 2016[13]



[8] World Economic Forum. The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index 2017.
[9] UNWTO World Tourism Highlights: 2017 Edition. July 2017.
[10] World Economic Forum. Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report 2017
[11] Ministry of transport and construction of the Slovak Rep. The accommodation statistics.
[12] Trend Top in Travel. May 2017
[13] Ministry of transport and construction of the Slovak Rep. The accommodation statistics.

Direct contribution of tourism to GDP of Slovakia in 2016 reached EUR 1.9 bn., and increase from EUR 1.8 bn., or 2.4% of total GDP, which ranks Slovakia 140 in the world relative ranking. In comparison, direct contribution of tourism in the whole EU reached 3.7% of total GDP. For 2017 Slovakia's share is forecasted to rise by 3.3% and is expected to grow by 3.6% p.a. to 2027. Travel and tourism directly generated 62,000 jobs or 2.5% of total jobs in 2016, and this is expected to grow by 0.4% in 2017. In ten years travel & tourism should directly generate 70,000 jobs (2.9% of total employment). In 2017 international tourism income should grow by 2.3%.[14]

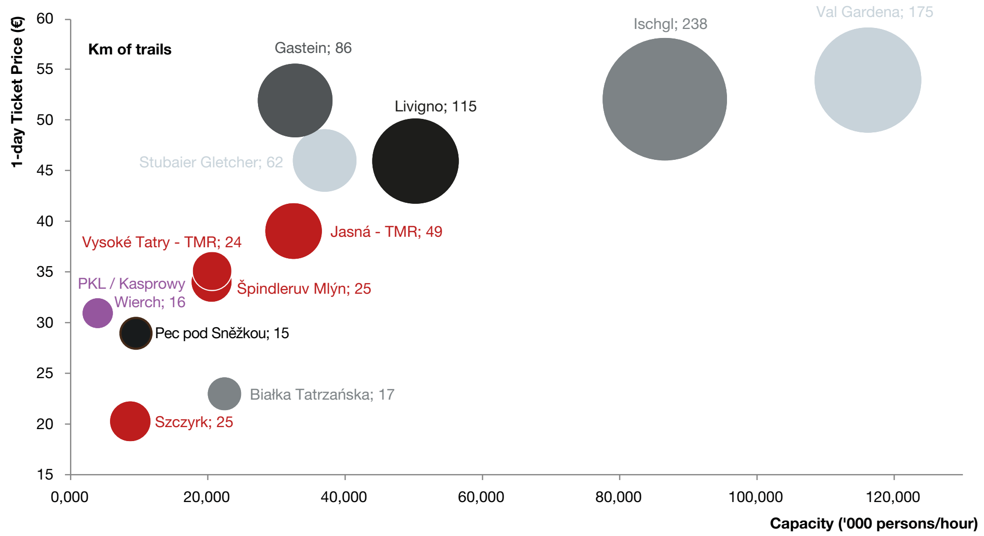
European Mountain Industry

Europe is the relevant market for TMR's ski business, especially the CEE region. In Europe the biggest skiing destinations are alpine countries - Austria, France, Switzerland, Germany, and Italy. Worldwide, the Alps capture the greatest market share, accounting for 43% of skier visits (skier days).[15] The second most significant is North America with 21%. Central and Eastern Europe attracts only 9% of skiers, although this region produces 13% of skiers globally. Since the start of the new millennium global skier destinations have been experiencing a downward trend in the number of skier visits, especially the Western European traditional skier destinations, despite the overall growing global population and a growing number of skier days globally. This introduces an opportunity for the CEE region to grow in provision of ski resorts at least to match the regional demand and even to attract a higher number of foreign skier visits.

Among alpine countries, France and Austria have the most major resorts (with over 1 million skier visits) - 13 and 15, respectively each, and France with the highest number of skier visits per year - 54.9 million but Austria records the most domestic skier visits per inhabitants- 2.1, whereas Switzerland produces the highest rate of domestic skiers- 37%, with Germany having the highest total number of domestic skiers - 14.6 million.[16] Mountain industry in general is very capital intensive because of essential investments into cableways and other resort facilities, which represent great barriers of entry. Another essential entry criterion is e.g. location since skiing requires a mountainous area with a milder/ colder climate.

As for characteristics of ski resorts, they vary in size, ownership, and infrastructure. In some alpine countries, they are usually run by a large number of small private operators who join forces also with local municipalities and market the resort or the ski region as a whole, like in Italy, Switzerland or Austria. In France, on the contrary, operation of large ski resorts especially is concentrated with a major operator. German resorts are also fragmented but considerably smaller than in other alpine countries.[17] Large alpine resorts usually offer state of the art infrastructure, have over 100 km of ski trails, transport capacity of over 50,000 persons/hour, and more than 30 ski lifts. They also keep reinvesting large amounts into resorts enhancement. TMR resorts can be compared to medium-sized alpine ski resorts.

Market Positioning in Europe in Winter 2016/17[18]



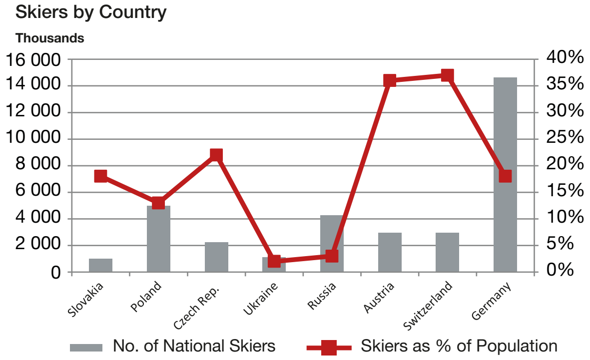
[14] World Travel & Tourism Council. Travel & Tourism Economic Impact 2017 Slovakia
[15] The number of skier visits is measured in terms of skier days; which means one person visiting a ski area for any part of day or night for purpose of skiing, snowboarding, or other downhill slide; e.g. a four-day ticket means four skier visits.
[16,17] Vanat, Laurent. 2017 International report on mountain tourism. April 2017. www.vanat.ch
[18] www.skiresort.info, resorts websites

Regional Mountain Industry

In the CEE region Russia has the most ski areas - 354, although only around 67 have more than five lifts and majority have limited infrastructure. Russia is followed by Poland with 182, the Czech Republic with 176 and Slovakia with around 107. Poland's ski areas are mostly small, suitable for beginners, and Czech ski areas are located up to 1300 m above sea level. The Czech Republic had on average for the past five years the highest number of skier visits in the winter season- 8.7 million, followed by Slovakia and Poland, both with estimated 5 million. As for domestic skiers, winter sports in Poland are growing in popularity, as Poland produces the highest absolute number of skiers in the region - 5 million, who make up 13% of population. This proportion grew by more than double since 2013, which presents a great growth potential on this market. Slovakia and the Czech Republic produce a much higher percentage of skiers - 18% and 22%, although there are much more Czech skiers in the absolute number - 2.2 million. Slovakia has a competitive advantage on the supply side in the region since 80% of the geographical area is situated above 750m above sea level; and the area includes the highest mountain range in the region- the Tatras, with the highest peak of 2,655 m - Gerlachovský štít.[19]

The regional mountain industry still exhibits room to grow, in comparing to mature alpine resorts. Observable trends besides investing in resort infrastructure and equipment include extending the variety of services in mountain resorts, such as ski schools, ski service, and shops, as well as non-skiing activities, such as après ski bars, nightlife, restaurants, family activities and events. As for summer activities, the focus is on adrenaline sports, summer family events, and cycling, evidenced by an increase in development of resorts, cycling tours, and by increased marketing. Mountain resorts tend to keep expanding technical snowmaking. Also, mountain resort tourists tend to be attracted to package deals on lodging and lift tickets, thus this trend is expected to continue. Another trend in mountain resorts is observed in consolidating marketing activities of a mountain destination or a region and mutual cooperation of mountain resort operators. District tourism organizations in Slovakia for example join together in destination management. One can observe these trends in all the locations operated by TMR. TMR is also cooperating with other mountain resort operators in marketing efforts.

Skiers by Country



Mountain Tourism - Country Comparison[20]

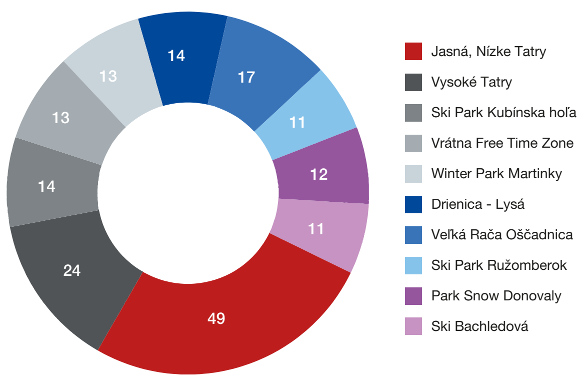
Country	No. of Ski areas*	Number of major resorts (>1 mil Skier Visits)	Skier visits	Proportion of domestic skiers (in % population)	Number of domestic skiers	% foreign skiers	Domestic Skier Visits per inhabit-ants	Skier Visits per foreign visitors
Alpine countries			**169 439 000**					
Austria	254	15	51 302 000	36,0%	2 960 000	66%	2,1	1,6
France	325	13	54 886 000	13,0%	8 574 000	31%	0,6	0,2
Italy	349	7	24 610 000	8,0%	4 919 000	35%	0,3	0,2
Switzerland	193	6	23 659 000	37,0%	2 959 000	46%	1,6	1,3
Germany	498	0	14 982 000	18,0%	14 607 000	10%	0,2	0,1
United States	463	6	54 146 000	8,0%	25 017 000	6%	0,2	0,1
Eastern Europe			**27 106 000**					
Czech Republic	176	0	8 700 000	22,0%	2 236 000	35%	0,6	0,5
Slovenia	44	0	1 071 000	15,0%	299 000	17%	0,4	0,1
Ukraine	54	0	1 400 000	2,0%	1 114 330	5%	0,0	0,0
Poland	182	0	5 000 000	13,0%	4 990 000	15%	0,1	0,1
Russia	354	0	5 935 000	3,0%	4 275 000	5%	0,0	0,0
Slovakia	107	0	5 000 000	18,0%	988 000	25%	0,7	1,0

[19] Vanat, Laurent. 2017 International report on mountain tourism. May 2017. www.vanat.ch
[20] Vanat, Laurent. 2017 International report on mountain tourism. May 2017. www.vanat.ch

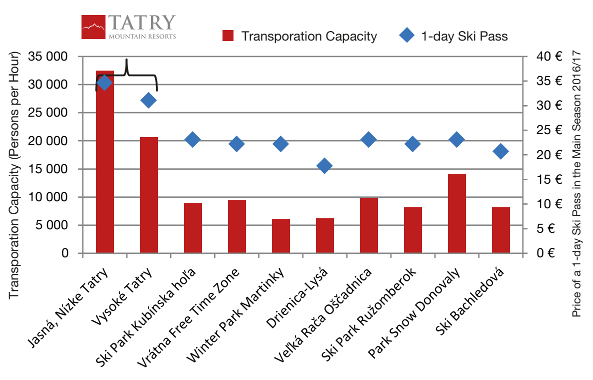
Slovak Mountain Tourism

On the Slovak mountain tourism market TMR is the clear leader in terms of the number of resorts, ski lifts, transportation capacity, km of ski trails, and lifts elevation. Mountain resorts in Slovakia are mostly operated by small private operators in cooperation with local municipalities and national parks. There are around 100 ski areas in Slovakia, and 47 major ski resorts (3*, 4*, and 5* quality) in Slovakia. When comparing individual resorts and their km of ski trails, TMR's resorts Jasná Nízke Tatry (49km) and Vysoké Tatry - Tatranská Lomnica, Starý Smokovec a Štrbské pleso (24km) are the biggest ones in Slovakia, followed by Veľká Rača Oščadnica (17km), Vrátna free time zone (13km), Skipark Kubínska Hoľa (14km), and Winter Park Martinky (13km).[21]

Km of Trails of Leading Ski Resorts in Slovakia



Transportation Capacity and Prices of Leading Ski Resorts in Slovakia



Regional Hotel Industry

The hotel industry in Slovakia in 2016 continued the growth trend that started in 2015, with total turnover from accommodation services for hotels having increased by 20.2%. 2017 continued at a more moderate pace, when for the period of first nine months in comparing to the same period the prior year hotel turnover in Slovakia increased 6.8%. TMR's hotels are located in TMR's mountain resorts and in Aquapark Tatralandia, and most of the clients utilize TMR hotels' services in addition to visiting the resorts. That's why TMR hotels compete for clients with other lodging facilities in the given resort and its surrounding. In the winter season especially, performance of the hotels is closely linked to performance of the mountain resorts. In Aquapark Tatralandia there is only one lodging facility, thus TMR holds a monopoly here. In the mountain resorts there are other mostly private operators of resort hotels, inns, bed & breakfasts, apartments, and cottages. The region of Jasná Nízke Tatry and Tatralandia followed a positive trend in 2016 and recorded an 18.2% increase in hotel revenues, whilst for the first nine months of 2017 the region reported only a slight 1% improvement. The region of Vysoké Tatry grew 21.3% in 2016 and for the first nine months of 2017 improved 2.5%.[22] Categories of TMR hotels range from 2-star to 4-star. In the resorts there is a greater competition in the lower category lodging than in the upscale segment. The trend in the resorts lodging sector is to cooperate closely with the mountain resort operators in order to attract clients with affordable bundled stay packages. This trend was strong also in 2016 and 2017. The hotel market in TMR's resorts is not saturated since TMR had invested a large amount of capital in recent years, and the resorts attract new investors.

[21] skiresort.info, resort websites
[22] Statistical Bureau of the Slovak Republic

Regional Trends in Aquaparks

In Slovakia there is around a dozen aquaparks and thermal spas. Tatralandia ranks among the top three parks in terms of size, visit rate and services offered. The number of visitors primarily depends on the variety and quality of services offered. As for the target market, aquaparks observe an increasing share of solvent clients who tend to spend more during their visits and require higher quality and a wider scale of services. Another observable trend is the comeback of Slovak clients who now represent the majority as opposed to the past till 2009, when clients from Poland and the Czech Republic comprised the majority, and for the past two years also due to unstable security in the world with domestic tourists more often choosing to spend their vacations in Slovakia. Also, aquaparks observe a growing number of families with children that seek out a wide scale of activities, also as addition to water attractions. The trend also includes continuing investments into parks' development, especially all-year attractions. All-year aquaparks carry a competitive advantage as they do not depend on weather. Operators of aquaparks tend to cooperate closely with local hotels and lodging operators, and they form or join local tourism organizations (OOCR).[23] Competition in the neighboring countries is present especially closer to the Slovak border- there are three aquaparks close to Slovakia in Poland, nine in the Czech Republic, and seven in Hungary.

Regional Trends in Leisure Parks

The CEE region exhibits absence of leisure parks on a scale of Western Europe, where most of 300 parks are located, with annual revenues of around EUR 4.5 bn. There are 30 parks in Europe with an average visit rate of 1-2 mil. visitors. In Poland there are about 45 leisure parks of different size and theme. They may be divided into a number of groups depending on their main theme - luna parks, western theme parks, fairy tale theme parks, dinosaur adventure parks, and miniature theme parks. Majority are so-called dino parks (19) and miniature parks (13). These should be treated as a substitute rather than direct competitors to TMR's Silesian Amusement Park. Besides Silesian Amusement Park, there is only one other amusement park of comparable size and with a comparable number of attractions, located also in the Silesia region.

Regional Trends on the Real Estate Market

The performance of the regional real estate market depends on the stability of demand, which is impacted by macro-economic development, the job market development, income growth, and access to bank financing. In 2016 according to CBRE, foreign and domestic investors invested EUR 853 mil. on the commercial real estate market in Slovakia, almost 100% more than in 2015. The record investment volume was mostly the result of transactions with shopping malls. As for transactions in the retail segment, 11 real estate projects were sold valued at EUR 417 mil., a 188% increase year-over-year. After a retraction in 2014 and stabilization in 2015 the office space segment increased also more than 10% with transactions valued at EUR 118 mil.[24] In 2017 investors showed a higher interest in office and logistics space, and the construction boom continued. The most valued transaction, also in the whole CEE region, was the sale of the logistics park near Galanta.[25]

The recreational real estate market in the Jasná resort has also been experiencing a rebound. In 2016 a new project of building a 5-star hotel resort was announced opposite of Grand hotel Jasná and Chalets Jasná with 181 rooms and apartments, also for sale. Besides this, developers have announced a new construction of recreational residences and infrastructure in Jasná.[26] In 2015 TMR completed another stage of Chalets Jasná Otupné and construction works are underway to build the Jasná Center project with multipurpose buildings, apartments, and a shopping mall. In the High Tatras, mainly in Tatranská and Veľká Lomnica several real estate projects are being prepared or already getting built.[27]

[23] Waterparks were visited mostly by domestic clients. Top Trend in Travel. 19/2017. May 4, 2017
[24] Investors invested 853 million euros to Slovak real estate. 12.1.2017. reality.etrend.sk/realitny-biznis/investori-vrazili-do-slovenskych-realit-rekordnych-853-milionov-eur.html
[25] 5 top events of the year in real estate. 29.12.2017. reality.etrend.sk/realitny-biznis/5-najdolezitejsich-udalosti-roka-v-realitnom-biznise.html
[26] Jasná: the Slovak attempt for an alpine resort. 16.3.2017. Trend 11/2017. Real estate extra.
[27] Another area of recreational houses at the golf resort beneath the Tatras.10.2.2015. reality.etrend.sk/komercne-nehnutelnosti/pri-golfovom-ihrisku-pod-tatrami-dalsia-zona-rekreacnych-domov.html

RISK FACTORS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk Factors and Risk Management

Main risks that the Group faces can be divided into market, financial, and operating risks. The management has the complete responsibility for defining and controlling the Group's risks. All these factors are either external, which means they are completely beyond the management's control, or internal risks, which can be at least partially controlled by the management. The most significant risks are described below:

Market Risks

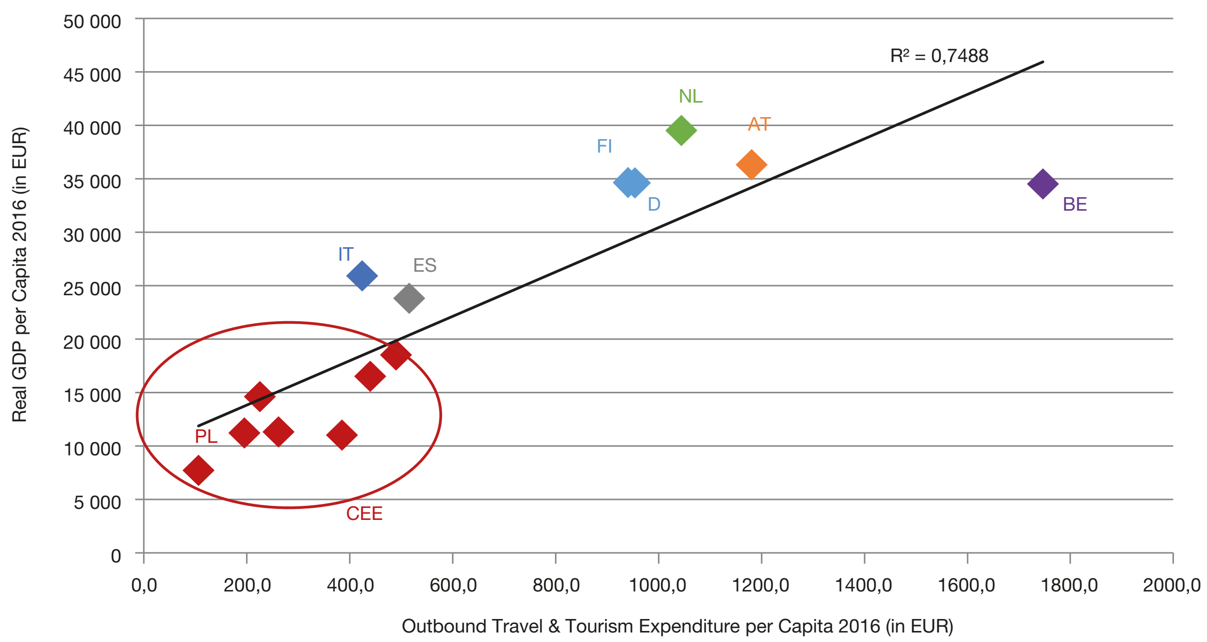
Business Cycle

Current operations of the Group are focused in the Slovak, Czech and Polish market, although majority of the Group's clients come from the whole CEE region, and thus the Group's operations are mainly dependent on the level of economy of the Slovak and Czech Republic and countries of the CEE region. Majority of TMR's revenues depend on the number of visitors to TMR's resorts and hotels. The vacation choices of TMR's clients also depend on the business cycle of the economy, each country's economic growth, and the level of their discretionary income, with the latter two highly correlated (see the Graph below). Development of such macroeconomic factors is an external risk for TMR. Since the majority of visitors to TMR's resorts and hotels come from various countries, each of which has its own unique macroeconomic profile, operations of TMR can be heavily affected by worsening of the economic situation on these markets. The risk of a downward business cycle is partially managed by reasonable pricing strategies and effective marketing campaigns on the relevant target markets (see Strategy).

Seasonality

TMR's business model is primarily seasonal, although TMR's strategy involves building and promoting all-year vacation destinations. The busiest months are from January through March, especially in the number of skiers, and July and August in the leisure parks and the Vysoké Tatry resort. The management is continuously working on attracting visitors in the off-season, e.g. by adding snowmaking guns, running vibrant marketing campaigns, offering bundled stay packages, and by organizing events in the resorts and hotels. Besides the aquapark providing warm thermal water, the Tropical Paradise project in Aquapark Tatralandia was a major step towards minimizing the effects of seasonality in the aquapark since visitors of Tropical Paradise can experience summer temperatures in any season.

GDP vs. Tourist Spending in EU Countries[1]



[1] Eurostat, WTTC

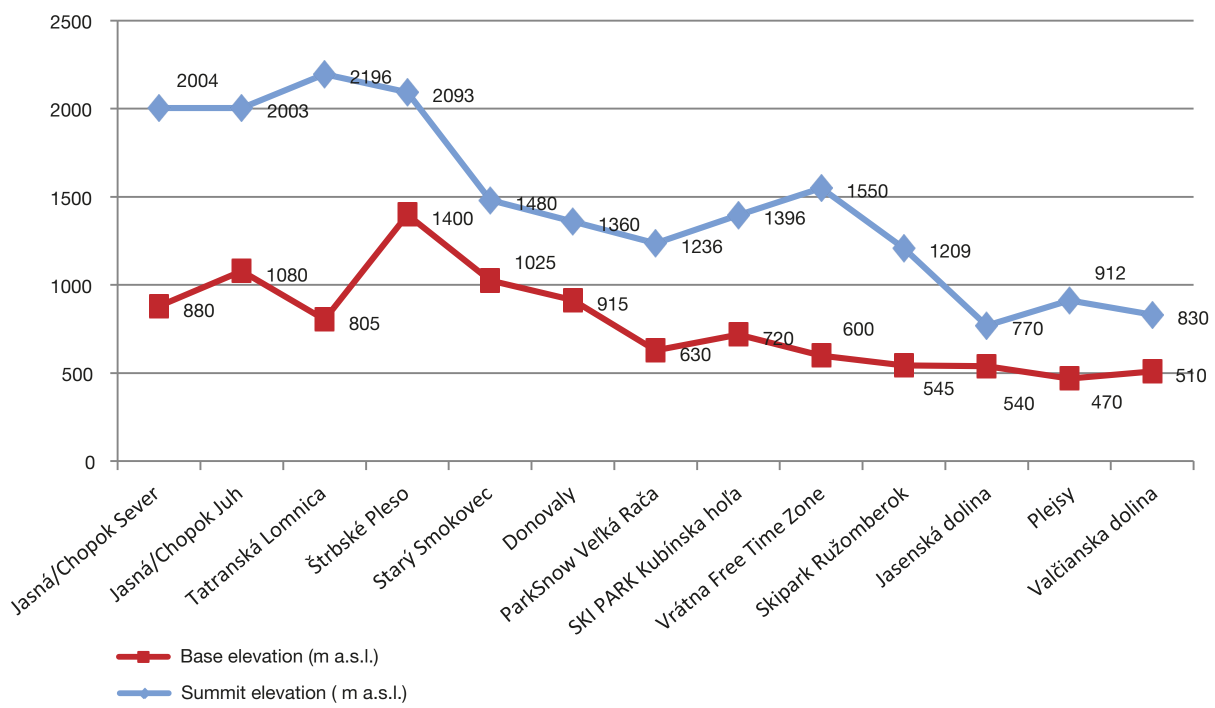
Weather

The number of TMR's visitors also depends on a successful winter season, i.e. on favorable weather conditions in terms of abundance of natural snow and temperatures below zero degrees Celsius. TMR manages the risk of low snowfall with the already-mentioned snowmaking facilities. In the winter season 2016/17 TMR's snow coverage by snowmaking facilities was 71 km. The extensive scope of coverage by technical snowmaking gives TMR an absolute advantage among competitors in Slovakia in case of shortage of natural snow. Historically, the Low Tatras area has had an average of 80 cm of snow during the winter season and the High Tatras 85 cm. Drier winters may increase the cost of snowmaking. On the other hand, warmer weather may hinder the snowmaking, since freezing temperatures are needed, and it may reduce the scope of skiing area. At the same time, the resorts are located in a mountainous area with a generally colder climate. Also, in comparing with other Slovak mountain resorts, TMR's resorts have start and terminal cableway stations at the highest altitudes. The Polish SON resort, on the other hand, has an advantage in facing north and towards northwest winds. Warm thermal water in Tatralandia partially offsets the cold weather effects, but Tropical Paradise in Tatralandia eliminates dependence on warm weather completely. As for the summer season in the mountain resorts and the amusement park, favorable weather in the summer months is essential for hiking tourists and visits of amusement parks.

Competition

The Group's results also depend on how successfully the Group deals with competition. In the primary segment of Mountains and Leisure, specifically in Mountain Resorts TMR competes for visitors on domestic oligopolistic markets in Slovakia, Poland and the Czech Republic, with the position of a leader in terms of size and the range of services. On the European market the Group faces monopolistic competition with a large number

Base & Summit Elevation of Slovak Ski Resorts



of competitors that provide a wide supply for visitors. TMR utilizes its high quality services, massive capital investments in resort development, reasonable prices in comparing to alpine resorts, patriotism, and locality with the goal of attracting visitors. Moreover, TMR capitalizes on its competitive advantage of natural monopoly in terms of the strategic location of its key resorts in the Tatras in the highest mountain range in the region to the East and North. In the Leisure Parks subsegment TMR is also among the top players in the local market of aquaparks, although visitation of aquaparks also depends on the travel distance for the given visitor. Among theme parks Silesian Amusement Park is one of two top players in the region. Partially, TMR manages this type of risk with marketing tools, by utilizing its tangible and intangible assets, such as its strategic position in the Tatras mountain range, and by a well-defined corporate strategy described in the Strategy section.

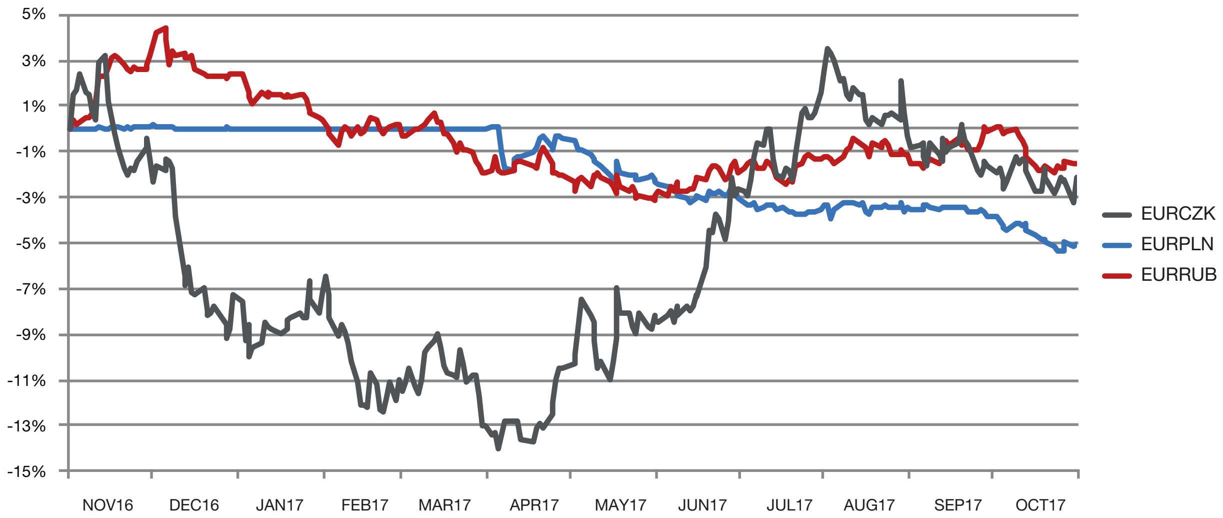
Occupancy and Average Daily Rate

The Group's profitability also depends on the occupancy rate of its own hotels and lodging facilities in the resorts. TMR actively works with local lodging operators in marketing the resorts in order to increase occupancy and consequently the number of resort visitors. TMR hotels' results depend on the occupancy rate and average daily rate per room (ADR). To increase these indicators it is essential for TMR to invest heavily into development and renovation of its lodging facilities. Besides aggressive marketing activities for peak seasons, TMR actively works to increase occupancy and ADR also during the off-season by marketing conference space to corporate clientele, offering special seasonal or weekend lodging packages in conjunction with events in the hotels or resorts, e.g. live cooking show, culinary festivals, romantic spa weekends, serving "brain food" for corporate clientele, etc.

Real Estate Market

One of the three operating segments of TMR is focused on real estate, as described in the Company Profile section. The revenues of this segment depend on sale and/or lease of residences, lodging facilities, and commercial space in the real estate projects. Even though the current performance of the Group does not depend on the success of this segment, its growth depends on the state of the real estate market, which is an external risk factor. This industry is exhibiting an upward trend for the last couple of years (see Market Analysis and Trends). In case of realization of all the projects, TMR can mitigate

One-year Performance of Selected Currencies vs. Euro[2]



[2] ECB

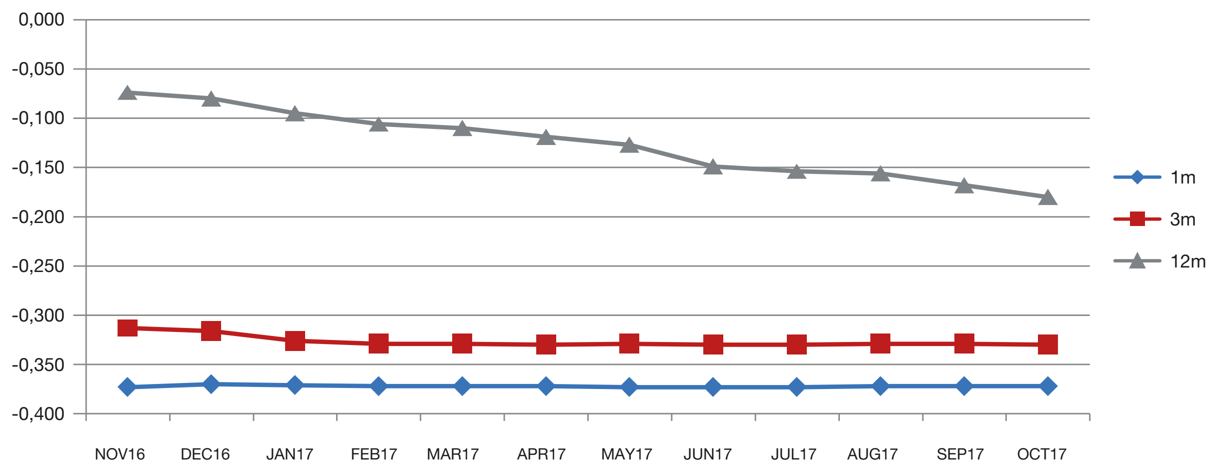
the risk of low apartment sales with revenues from lease of space, facility management, and operation. Also, TMR intends to capitalize on synergies from other segments, such as marketing, procurement of inventory, human resources, etc.

Financial Risks

Exchange Rates

Volatility of exchange rates in relation to euro is an external risk that affects the Group's revenues because majority of TMR's foreign clients come from countries outside of Eurozone- the Czech Republic, Poland, Ukraine, Russia, etc, therefore their travel choices are impacted by currency movements. Appreciation of euro in respect to Polish Zloty, for instance, negatively impacts the number of visitors from Poland as it did at the beginning of the winter season 2016/2017 when Polish Zloty depreciated in respect to euro, recovering in the spring and appreciating moderately almost the rest of the financial year. Czech Crown was flat during the whole winter season, then started appreciating in respect to euro before the summer season 2017, and continued the trend until the end of the financial year. Russian Ruble appreciated against euro in the first half of 2017, then erased the gains, ending the year slightly up. Investments into the resorts in terms of technology, equipment, renovation, and procurement of inventory were settled in euros and Polish zloty. Investments settled in Polish zloty are thus exposed to volatility of exchange rates. The value of the investment in Carepar, a.s. that holds an interest in Melida a.s., which operates the Špindlerův Mlýn resort, is converted from Czech crowns into euros.

EURIBOR rates (%)[3]



[3] www.emmi-benchmarks.eu

Interest Rates

Volatility of interest rates may have a direct impact on the value of the Group's interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. The extent of this risk is equal to the amount of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, where the interest rate at maturity or at the time of a rate change is different from the current interest rate. The period of a fixed rate for a financial instrument therefore reflects the risk for fluctuations in interest rates. The Group's loan portfolio during 2016/17 consisted mostly of short- and long-term bank debt with fixed and variable rates based on 3-month and 12-month EURIBOR rates and 3-month WIBOR rates. The Group considers the variable interest rate to manage the interest rate risk automatically. In case of economic expansion, EURIBOR grows, but at the same time economic performance of the population should grow, and the Group should be more profitable. In case of economic recession, it is the exact opposite. Besides bank debt, in 2013/14 the Group has issued two tranches of senior and junior bonds in the face value of EUR 180 mil with payment of regular fixed coupon. Loans granted by the Group earn interest at fixed interest rates, thus the Group mitigates the risk of interest rate fluctuations downward. Exposure to this risk is detailed in Consolidated Financial Statements, items 20, 27, 34.

Credit Risk

The Group is primarily exposed to risk with trade receivables, receivables from leasing, other receivables, advances and loans granted. The extent of this risk is expressed in the book value of assets on the balance sheet. Book value of receivables, credits, and loans represent the highest possible accounting loss that would have to be accounted for in the event of counterparty's default- counterparty will fail to fully meet their contractual obligations and all guarantees and warrants would have nil value. Therefore, this value significantly exceeds the expected losses in the reserve for unredeemable receivables. The extent of the risk exposure is detailed in Consolidated Financial Statements, items 20, 34.

Liquidity

Liquidity risk arises in the general financing of the Group's activities and financial positions. It includes the risk of being unable to finance assets at an agreed maturity and interest rate and inability to liquidate assets at a reasonable price in a reasonable time frame. Individual segments in the Group use different methods of managing liquidity risk. The Group's management focuses on managing and monitoring liquidity. In order to manage liquidity, in 2009 the management changed the accounting year for the financial year ending on October 31. In the first half of its financial year the Group has the winter season representing around 60% of the Group's income. According to the development in the first half-year, the Group is able to affect income and expenses well in advance to keep sufficient liquidity. The seasonality in the resort of Vysoké Tatry is balanced also by a strong summer season in this resort, and it provides more stable liquidity throughout the year. Payment of coupons on two tranches of bonds in total of EUR 180 mil. adds to the liquidity risk. Nevertheless, the increasing operating income comfortably covers the Group's debt service despite the high level of debt. The extent of the risk exposure is detailed in Consolidated Financial Statements, item 34.

Bonds

TMR issued bonds in 2013/14 in total of EUR 180 mil. By issuing the bonds, TMR significantly increased its level of debt. At the same time, by decreasing share capital from EUR 221 mil. to EUR 47 mil. as of 22-10-2013, TMR's capital structure changed considerably in terms of the debt-to-equity ratio. The change of this ratio may cause TMR difficulties in obtaining other external financing to finance future investments into its resorts or acquisitions. In case these difficulties in obtaining further financing should occur, TMR's growth rate may slow down. It is not certain whether the Group will be able to obtain external financing, or whether external debt will be obtained under favorable conditions. Inability to receive or a delay in receiving further external debt as well as financing terms, which differ from assumptions, may have a major negative impact on the operations, market position, sales, financial performance and financial outlook of the Group. For more information see Consolidated Financial Statements, item 31.

Operating Risks

Operating risk is the risk of loss resulting from embezzlement, unauthorized activities, errors, mistakes, inefficiency or system failures. This risk arises from all activities of the Group and is faced by all segments within the Group. Operating risk also includes legal risk. The Group's goal is to manage the operating risk to avoid financial losses and protect the reputation of the Group while maintaining optimal costs and avoiding measures that would hinder initiatives and creativity. The Group's management has the main responsibility for implementation of controls related to the management of operating risk. This responsibility is supported by the development of standards for the management of operating risk common for the whole Group. The operational risk is managed by the system of directives, meeting minutes and control mechanisms. The Group's management strives to eliminate all operating risks by regular checks.

Safety

Safety is of great concern to TMR since the Group operates in types of business with varied safety risks. TMR is obliged to mitigate safety risk and guard its clients and employees in the following situations:

- In the course of developing, maintaining, and operating cableways, lifts, trails, swimming pools, toboggans, rollercoasters and other resort facilities
- In relation to health risks when providing dining services in the restaurants and hotels
- In relation to operations of the lodging facilities
- Any accidents and incidents during promotional and collaborative events
- In relation to compliance with regulations governing provision of ready-made products and services to clients

IT Security

The Group's business activities substantially depend on information technology (IT) - with ticket sales platforms (interconnected in ski resorts because of universal ski passes); on lift turnstiles; cableway equipment; and in shops, e-shop, restaurants, and hotels. Therefore, the Group takes extraordinary measures to mitigate the risk of break-down with high quality software and hardware components and a strong IT support in order to be able to operate under contingency mode.

Capital Investments

The first pillar of TMR's corporate strategy is based on organic growth through capital investments into its resorts and hotels. Implementation of this strategy requires major capital. During past 11 years (including 2017) TMR had invested more than EUR 300 mil. into development of its resorts. Each investment project is carefully analyzed under different scenarios. Despite this fact, there is risk that some of the ongoing or planned projects may be less profitable than previously planned, or even at loss. Unprofitable investments may negatively impact the operations, market position, sales, financial performance, and financial outlook of TMR.

Acquisitions

TMR plans to strengthen its position on regional markets also through new acquisitions. A risk exists that acquisitions of other entities will negatively impact future income and results of TMR, specifically in case of choosing the wrong acquisition target, unfavorable terms, or inability to receive permissions from relevant regulators (especially failure to obtain permission from the antimonopoly bureau). In case such event should happen, it may negatively impact the operations, market position, sales, financial performance, and financial outlook of TMR.

Environmental Issues

The Group's capital investments in protected outdoor areas may be subject to approvals of various governmental and environmental bodies. Since the Group conducts its operations mostly in mountainous areas, part of which belong to protected national parks, some capital investment projects may be subject to approval of various governmental bodies. Each new investment project in such area related to expansion of snowmaking, construction of a cableway, etc. must first undergo the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), one of main instruments of the international environmental policy of sustainable development, and it must be approved by relevant bodies of environmental protection. TMR's resorts in Slovakia are located in already urbanized areas and comply with all environmental regulations, although development of the SON resort in Poland as well as planned projects in Slovakia still need to undergo the EIA process.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW FOR THE YEAR

Financial Performance Review for the Year

KEY RESULTS

- Total consolidated revenues increased to EUR 95.910 mil. (81.202)
- Consolidated operating profit before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) reached EUR 31.516 mil. (25.111)
- TMR operated with EBITDA margin of 32.9% (30.9)
- Net consolidated profit amounted to EUR 6.990 mil. (2.746)
- Net consolidated earnings per share (EPS) reached EUR 1.099 (0.456)
- The number of visitors to Mountain Resorts increased to 2.287 mil. (2.121); Leisure Parks recorded 855 ths. (784) visitors

Selected Consolidated Results (IFRS)	For the Year Ended October 31	
in €'000	2016/17	2015/16
Sales	95 683	80 577
Other Operating Revenues	227	625
Total Revenues	**95 910**	**81 202**
Cost of Sales	-16 393	-13 062
Personnel and Operating Costs	-49 063	-43 671
Other Gain/ Loss	1 062	642
EBITDA	**31 516**	**25 111**
EBITDA Margin	32,9%	30,9%
Depreciation & Amortization	-13 828	-13 036
EBIT	**17 688**	**12 075**
Interest Income	2 058	1 336
Interest Expense	-12 094	-10 958
Income from Financial Instruments, net	169	1 605
Pre-tax Income	**7 821**	**4 058**
Income Tax	-831	-1 312
Net Profit	**6 990**	**2 746**
Total Comprehensive Income	**7 146**	**2 671**
EPS (€)	**1,099**	**0,456**

The results of the past financial year 2016/17 were again positively impacted by a successful winter season in terms of snow conditions and visit rate and yet again by a good summer season. We observed increases in skier days in the winter season as well as in the number of visitors to the leisure parks in the summer. The higher visit rate and visitor spending were the key drivers of the double digit percentage revenue increase. Moreover, the long-lasting impact of the massive investment projects of development of the Tatra resorts and hotels from prior periods totaling EUR 230 mil. at the end of 2016 was reflected in the Group's results also in the last year and justified an increase of ticket prices, although the average revenue from online sale of ski passes remained unchanged. Besides higher average revenue per visitor in the mountain resorts and leisure parks, TMR managed to increase visitor spending also on ancillary services such as Dining and Sports Services & Stores, thus the share of these segments on the Group's total revenues increased again. Lastly, the sale of completed real estate projects also boosted the results.

TOTAL REVENUES AND INCOME

Total Revenues

In the prior year, the Group's total consolidated revenues reached EUR 95.910 mil. (81.202), an increase of 18.1%. Thereof, operating revenues amounted to EUR 95.683 mil. (80.577) and the rest, i.e. EUR 227 ths. (625) was other operating income. Revenues were positively influenced by higher visit rate in the resorts and leisure parks, higher average revenue per visitor in the mountain resorts, leisure parks and ancillary services, as well as a greater average daily room rate in Hotels and sale of recreational real estate. Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)

Another TMR's key financial performance indicator - EBITDA - reached EUR 31.516 mil. (25.111); which means an increase of 25.5%. Cost of sales increased by 25.5%, and personnel and operating costs were up 12.3%. The rise in personnel and operating costs was caused mainly by the pressure of the labor market to raise wages, new operations (Hotel Pošta, Reštaurácia Hrebienok), and launching activities in the Polish resorts, especially new attractions in Legendia. Operating profitability ratio (EBITDA margin) reached 32.9% (30.9).

Depreciation and Amortization

The depreciation and amortization increased to the level of EUR 13.828 mil. (13.036).

Financial Activity

Interest income of EUR 2.058 mil. (1.336) mainly stemmed from loans granted, earning fixed interest rates (see Consolidated Financial Statements, Note 20). Interest expense rose to EUR 12.094 mil. (10.958); they include mainly loan expenses and expenses of the issued bonds (see Consolidated Financial Statements, Note 12). Income from financial instruments, net fell to EUR 0,169 mil. (1.605) due to a positive revaluation from FY 2015/16 of the 19% share in CAREPAR, a.s., which owns 50% in Melida, a.s. - the operator of the Špindlerův Mlýn resort. In the past financial year TMR did not revalue the interest in CAREPAR, a.s. (see Consolidated Financial Statements, Note 13, 3e).

Taxes

Payable income tax was EUR -728 ths. (-13). Total income tax was recognized in the amount of EUR -0.831 mil. (-1.312).

Net Income

The Group recognized a net consolidated profit in the amount of EUR 6.990 mil. (2.746). Profit attributable to owners of the parent company amounted to EUR 7.370 mil. (3.061). EPS achieved a 140.8% growth to EUR 1.099(0.456). Total comprehensive income after accounting for foreign currency translation reserve and revaluation of securities held for sale amounted to EUR 7.146 mil. (2.671). The parent company reported a net profit of EUR 9.223 mil. (4.814).

KEY EVENTS OF THE YEAR

The positive financial results can be attributed to the diversified business model and following of the corporate strategy, under which the Group took the following actions:

Capital Investments

At the Annual General Meeting (AGM) in April 2017 the Board of Directors presented an investment plan for current calendar year with the estimated budget of EUR 83 mil. The actual capital expenditures of the completed and ongoing investments, including reserves, for the financial year 2016/17 totaled EUR 65.1 mil.[1]

In the past year TMR focused its investment activity on the Polish mountain resort Szczyrk and Silesian Amusement Park Legendia, where it invested more than EUR 44 mil. In Legendia rides got renovated, the main entry gate was modernized with new cash desks, stores, a stylish café, and a new brand - Legendia. The pedestrian zone got a new coating, new greenery was planted, and a new roller coaster was added - Lech Coaster, as well as Lech Restaurant.

In the Szczyrk resort investments flowed especially into infrastructure. Obsolete transportation systems were replaced with new, modern ones, and transportation got more efficient. Before the winter season 2017/18 three modern cableways with the transportation capacity of 7,800 persons per hour were added in the resort: a new 10-person gondola and two 6-person chair lifts. Besides these, a new blue ski trail was added, as well as snow-grooming vehicles, ski trail lighting, additional snowmaking, and a retention water reservoir. As for ancillary services, dining facilities, a sports store and a sports equipment rental service were added.

Another EUR 20 mil. was invested in Slovakia into the resorts of Vysoké Tatry, Jasná Nízke Tatry and Aquapark Tatralandia. The key investments in Jasná include the finalization of the cableway at Krupová-Kosodrevina, additional snowmaking, two new snow-grooming vehicles, and the opening of new Hotel Pošta****. At the end of the FY works on the first phase of the Jasná Center project were finalized. The two-story building houses a whole visitor service center. There is central dispatching with an info center and a customer service department, a ticket office, the

[1] Actual capital expenditures from the management reporting for the fiscal year 2016/17

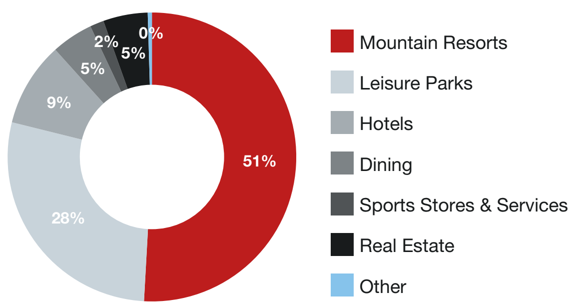
ski school Maxiland, a self-service ski depot, a souvenir shop, and the luxury Crystal Bar with a view of Mt. Chopok and a sundeck. Escalators enable skiers a comfortable transfer from parking lots to ski trails. Tatralandia got new family attractions - amusement park Tatrapolis - exhibiting 12 metal miniature world-famous structures, as well as Halloween Land. Fun Park got renovated. In Vysoké Tatry rooms of Grandhotel**** Praha in Tatranská Lomnica got renovated in a "Classic" style. 62 rooms of Hotel FIS**** at Štrbské Pleso underwent a major renovation. The terraces of Hotel FIS**** and Mountain Hotel Hrebienok were extended. The interior of the start station of the cableway to Lomnický Peak was also modernized, and a new pier in the boat harbor at Štrbské Lake was built.

At the same time TMR executed numerous smaller investments, such as resurfacing the parking lot at Krupová, ski trails and snowmaking systems amendments, maintenance investments in the hotels and restaurants, and sports stores. Additional expenditures were spent on documents of future projects. CAPEX also included costs of real estate projects Chalets Jasná de Luxe, Hotel Pošta, and costs of preparing future projects in the High Tatras.

Loyalty Program

TMR continued in its active sales strategy also through direct marketing and building its loyal client base within the GOPASS program. GOPASS enables TMR clients to purchase TMR products and services online or via a mobile ap at special rates and by using its services in the resorts and hotels to earn loyalty points, as well. The points can be then applied against future purchases.

FY 2016/17 Investments



In April TMR again launched sale of Smart Season Pass - a season pass for the following season at discounted rates through its e-shop GOPASS.

As of the end of FY, there were 665 ths members registered in the GOPASS program, whereas 203 ths new members joined.

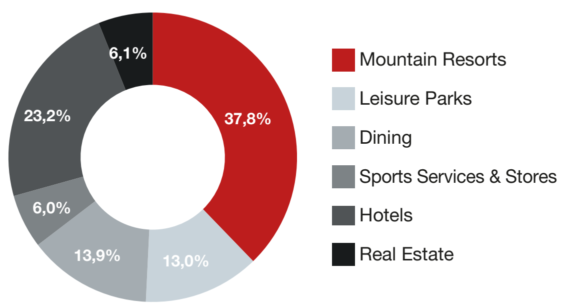
Acquisitions and Expansion

In the past year TMR agreed with the town of Liberec on the terms of lease of the Czech mountain resort Ještěd and on its operation. The lease contract was signed after the end of the financial year 2016/17, in December 2017. TMR plans to modernize the resort in two phases with an estimated budget of more than CZK 600 mil. Since July 2017 TMR has been renting and operating HUMNO - music club in Tatranská Lomnica. Since January 2017 TMR also has been renting and operating Hotel Kukučka in Tatranská Lomnica.

RESULTS BY SEGMENTS AND SUBSEGMENTS

Key Operating Results*	Revenues			EBITDA			EBITDA Margin		
v €'000	2016/17	2015/16	Change yoy (%)	2016/17	2015/16	Change yoy (%)	2016/17	2015/16	Change yoy (p.p.)
Mountains & Leisure	67 789	60 449	12,1%	24 324	19 593	24,1%	35,9%	32,4%	3,5%
Mountain Resorts	36 214	34 120	6,1%	15 410	12 510	23,2%	42,6%	36,7%	5,9%
Leisure Parks	12 473	10 527	18,5%	4 724	3 735	26,5%	37,9%	35,5%	2,4%
Dining	13 302	11 132	19,5%	3 071	2 402	27,9%	23,1%	21,6%	1,5%
Sports Services & Stores	5 800	4 670	24,2%	1 119	946	18,3%	19,3%	20,3%	-1,0%
Hotels	22 265	19 910	11,8%	4 859	4 402	10,4%	21,8%	22,1%	-0,3%
Real Estate	5 855	843	594,5%	2 333	1 116	109,1%	39,8%	132,4%	-92,5%
Total	95 910	81 202	18,1%	31 516	25 111	25,5%	32,9%	30,9%	1,9%

Revenue Breakdown



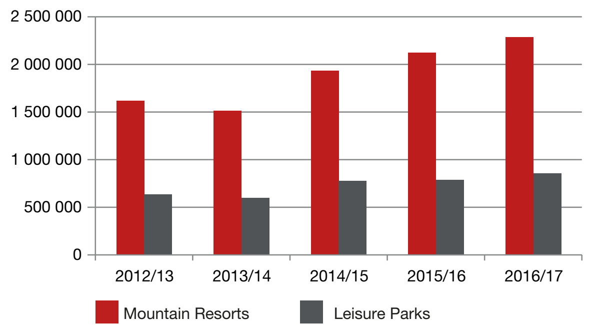
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)

Mountains and Leisure

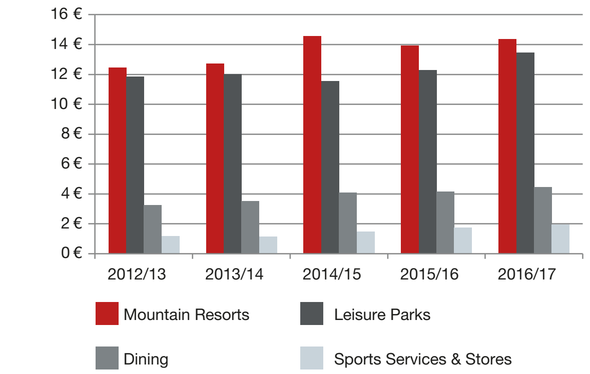
Visit rate and average revenues per visitor in 2016/17 were positively impacted by great snow conditions during the majority of the winter season 2016/17 as well as by changing preferences of summer vacationers due to an unfavorable security situation in foreign vacation destinations. The growth was also boosted by Smart Season Passes and customized products and services via the GOPASS program. Mountain Resorts, including Štrbské Pleso and the Szczyrk resort, recorded a total of 2.287 mil. (2.121) visitors/ skier days[2], a 7.8% increase. Leisure Parks including Legendia - Silesian Amusement Park and Aquapark Tatralandia observed a 9% growth to 855 ths. (784) visitors.

Average revenues per visitor increased mainly in Leisure Parks, by 9.6% to EUR 13.45(12.28). Average revenues per skier day in Mountain Resorts increased 3.3% to EUR 14.37 (13.92), although with online sales the average revenue remained unchanged. The resort clients spent more in dining facilities on and off the slope and in the leisure parks, which improved the average revenues by 7.1% to 4.45EUR (4.16). Sports Services & Stores, which largely depend on performance of the resorts, grew in average revenues per visitor by 11.3% to EUR 1.94 (1.74) also thanks to the opening of additional branches, especially in Legendia.

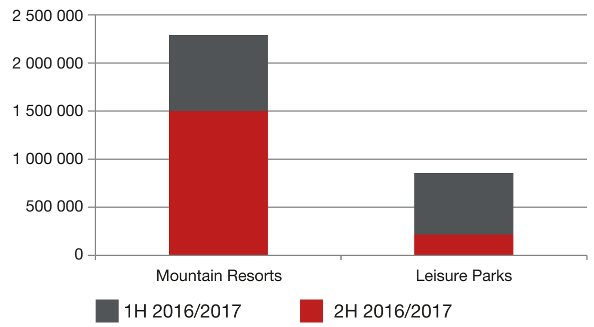
Visit Rate in Mountains and Leisure



Average Revenues per Visitor



Visit Rate in 2016/17



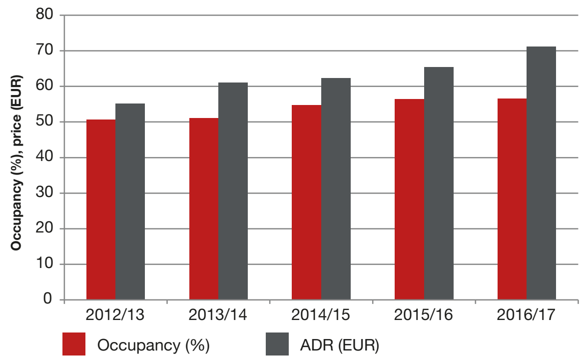
Hotels

The weighted average occupancy of the TMR hotel portfolio remained almost unchanged with 56.6% (56.5), whilst during the year 45 rooms of rented Hotel Kukučka were added, as well as 31 rooms of the new Hotel Pošta and two new chalets with four apartments at Otupné in Jasná, managed by TMR. Most of the hotels improved its occupancy, although Hotel Pošta was first opened in the

[2] The total visit rate is measured by the number of entry passes sold in the aquapark and for cableways in the summer season and by the number of skier days in the winter season, i.e. a person visiting a mountain resort at any time of day or night, for the purpose of skiing, snowboarding or other type of downhill run. For example, one 4-day ticket means four skier days in mountain resorts, including Štrbské pleso, co-operated by TMR and the owner of the resort.

summer and Mountain Hotel Hrebienok is open only during the summer. The hotels were occupied to full capacity during peak periods of the 'Golden Week' (24/12-06/01), spring break, as well as during some days in July and August. The weighted average daily room rate (ADR) increased 9.0% to EUR 71.30(65.44).During the winter season domestic clients prevailed in the hotels. In the summer season Slovak clients made up 41% of all the clients. The number of hotel guests from Poland and Israel continued to increase - by 2%.

KPIs of Hotel Portfolio

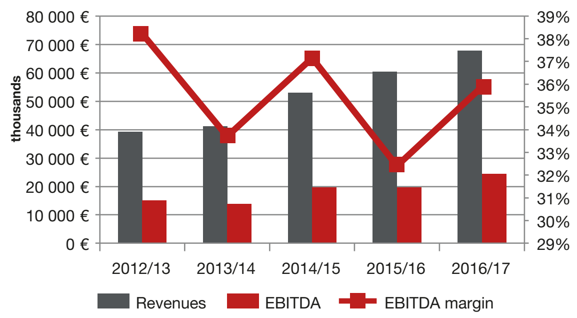


FINANCIAL OPERATING RESULTS

Mountains and Leisure

Thanks to the high level of the services offered that attracted yet again a higher number of visitors in Mountain Resorts and Leisure Parks, the main segment of Mountains and Leisure, which includes subsegments of Mountain Resorts, Leisure Parks, Dining, and Sports Services & Stores, recorded a 12.1% growth in revenues year-over-year to reach EUR 67.789 mil. (60.449). The revenues of the main segment make up 70.7% of the Group's total operating revenues. Thanks to the growing visit rate and average revenue per visitor all the subsegments reported a revenue growth. Mountain Resorts were up 6.1%. Leisure Parks improved revenues by 18.5%; Dining reported a 19.5% growth; whilst Sports Services & Stores improved 24.2%. The main segment's stronger half-year in terms of revenues was the first (58% of the segment revenues, November - April) thanks to the successful winter season in Mountain Resorts. Operating profit before interest, tax and depreciation (EBITDA) increased by 24.1% to EUR 24.324 mil. (19.593), which means that operating profitability measured by EBITDA margin reached 35.9% (32.4).

Operating Results Mountains and Leisure Parks



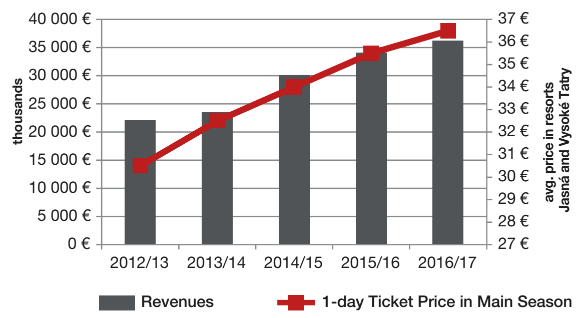
Mountain Resorts

Within the main segment of Mountains and Leisure, Mountain Resorts is the strongest subsegment in terms of revenues, with a 37.8% (42.0) share in total revenues. Its revenues come mainly from sale of ski passes in resorts Jasná Nízke Tatry, Vysoké Tatry, and Szczyrk. Other revenues come from leases of billboards and other advertising space and from marketing events in the resorts and from fees for management consulting services to the Špindlerův Mlýn resort. Mainly thanks to the successful winter season 2016/17 the Group achieved a 6.1% revenue growth in Mountain Resorts in total of EUR 36.214 mil. (34.120). The successful winter and a stable summer season 2016/17 attracted more visitors with higher spending than the prior year to the resorts, which boosted revenues. Online ski pass sales through the GOPASS program, available in resorts Jasná and Vysoké Tatry, increased year-over-year by 15% in the number of skier days sold, and made up 24% of total ski pass sales in the Tatra resorts. The sale of 7-day ski passes surged the most - by 100% in the number of skier days sold. The upward trend of season passes sale continued, up by 35%, most of which the clients purchased in advance as the Smart Season Pass. Increases were observed also in the sale of 1-day passes (+23%) and 6-day passes (+13%). Half-year results of Mountain Resorts tend to be stronger in the first half of the year due to the strong winter season (72% of the segment revenues). The Szczyrk resort was closed during the summer.

Mountain Resorts' EBITDA increased year-over-year by 23.2% EUR to 15.410 mil. (12.510), and consequently Mountain Resorts reached operating profitability of 42.6% (36.7). The growth at the EBITDA level greater than at the revenue level was caused due to a lower allocation of overhead expenses to Mountain Resorts.

Financial Performance Review for the Year

Pricing vs. Revenues Mountain Resorts



Leisure Parks

Revenues of Leisure Parks come mainly from sale of entry tickets to Aquapark Tatralandia and Legendia - Silesian Amusement Park and make up 13.0% (13.0) of total revenues. The revenues for last year grew by 18.5% to EUR 12.473 mil. (10.527). The revenue growth was achieved by a higher number of visitors and average revenue per visitor. The modernization of Legendia with new attractions also boosted the revenues. The second half of the financial year is traditionally stronger for Leisure Parks (May - October, 76% of the segment revenues), even though Aquapark Tatralandia runs its operations all year round, whereas Legendia is closed during the winter. EBITDA increased by 26.5% to EUR 4.724 mil. (3.735). Leisure Parks' operating profitability improved to 37.9% (35.5).

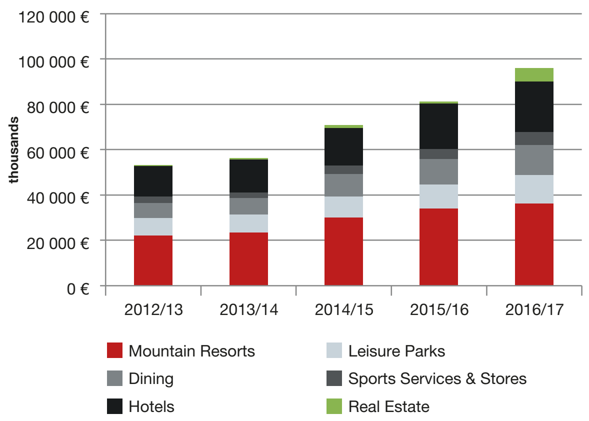
Dining

Revenues of this subsegment come from the Company's restaurants and après-ski bars in Jasná Nízke Tatry, Vysoké Tatry and both leisure parks. The last year's revenues of this segment make 13.9% (13.7) of total revenues. Revenues are evenly generated in the first (50%) and in the second half-year (50%). Total revenues of this subsegment reached EUR 13.302mil. (11.132), which means an increase of 19.5%. The subsegment's annual growth confirms the continuing trend of the clients' rising demand for ancillary services in the resorts. Thus, TMR sees further growth potential in this subsegment and expands and improves its dining operations. Operating profitability of this subsegment reached 23.1% (21.6), with EBITDA growing to EUR 3,071 mil. (2.402). This subsegment's success is partly dependent on success of the resorts and parks, as Dining provides supplementary services in Mountain Resorts and Leisure Parks. Opening new facilities, the increased visit rate, higher visitor spending, as well as numerous marketing events during the year contributed to the subsegment's positive results.

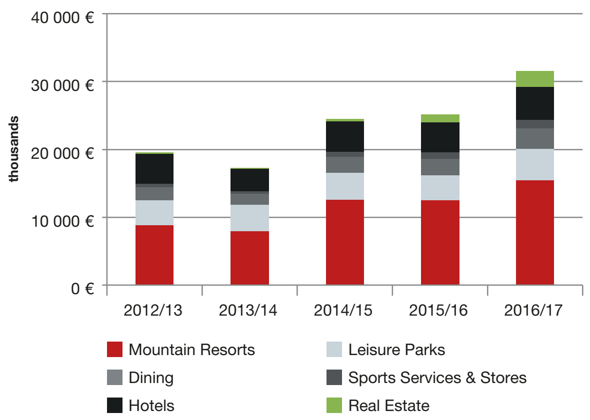
Sports Services & Stores

Revenues generated from sports stores, ski schools, ski rent and service in the Mountain Resorts under the Tatry Motion brand and revenues from stores in the leisure parks last year made up a 6.0% (5.8) share in total revenues. Revenues from this subsegment are closely related to the visit rate in Mountain Resorts and Leisure Parks, so they also followed the upward trend and increased 24.2% to EUR 5.800 mil. (4.670). In the summer season additional stores were opened in the modernized Legendia. As these supplementary services are used more in the winter season, the stronger half-year was the first one (58%). EBITDA improved by 18.3% to EUR 1.119 mil. (0.946). Operating profitability reached 19.3% (20.3).

Operating Revenues



EBITDA



Hotels

The Group's second largest segment is Hotels, revenues of which make up a 23.2% (24.5) share in total revenues. Hotels ended the financial year with revenues amounting to EUR 22.265 mil. (19.910) - an 11.8% growth. The segment's revenues are almost evenly distributed in terms of seasons. The first half-year was a little stronger (51%). Besides the stable average occupancy and higher ADR of the hotel portfolio, the increased Hotels revenues are also attributable to added hotel capacities of Hotel Kukučka, Chalets Jasná de Luxe, and the new Hotel Pošta, to synergic effects with Mountain Resorts and Tatralandia, supported by the client relationship management via the Gopass program and effective marketing. The results were also impacted by full occupancy especially during peak periods, such as New Year and the 'Golden week' (24/12-6/1) and by a successful summer in the Tatras also thanks to the unfavorable security situation in foreign vacation destinations. EBITDA improved by 10.4% to EUR 4,859 mil. (4.402), corresponding with EBITDA margin of 21.8% (22.1).

Explanations

() - data in brackets refers to the corresponding value of previous period

ADR - Average daily room rate

EBITDA - Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization

FY - financial year, period from 1 November to 31 October

KPIs - Key Performance Indicators

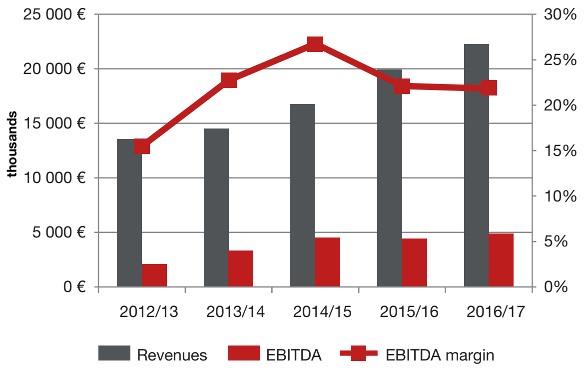
p.p. - percentage points

mil. - millions

ths. - thousands

Change yoy - change year-over-year

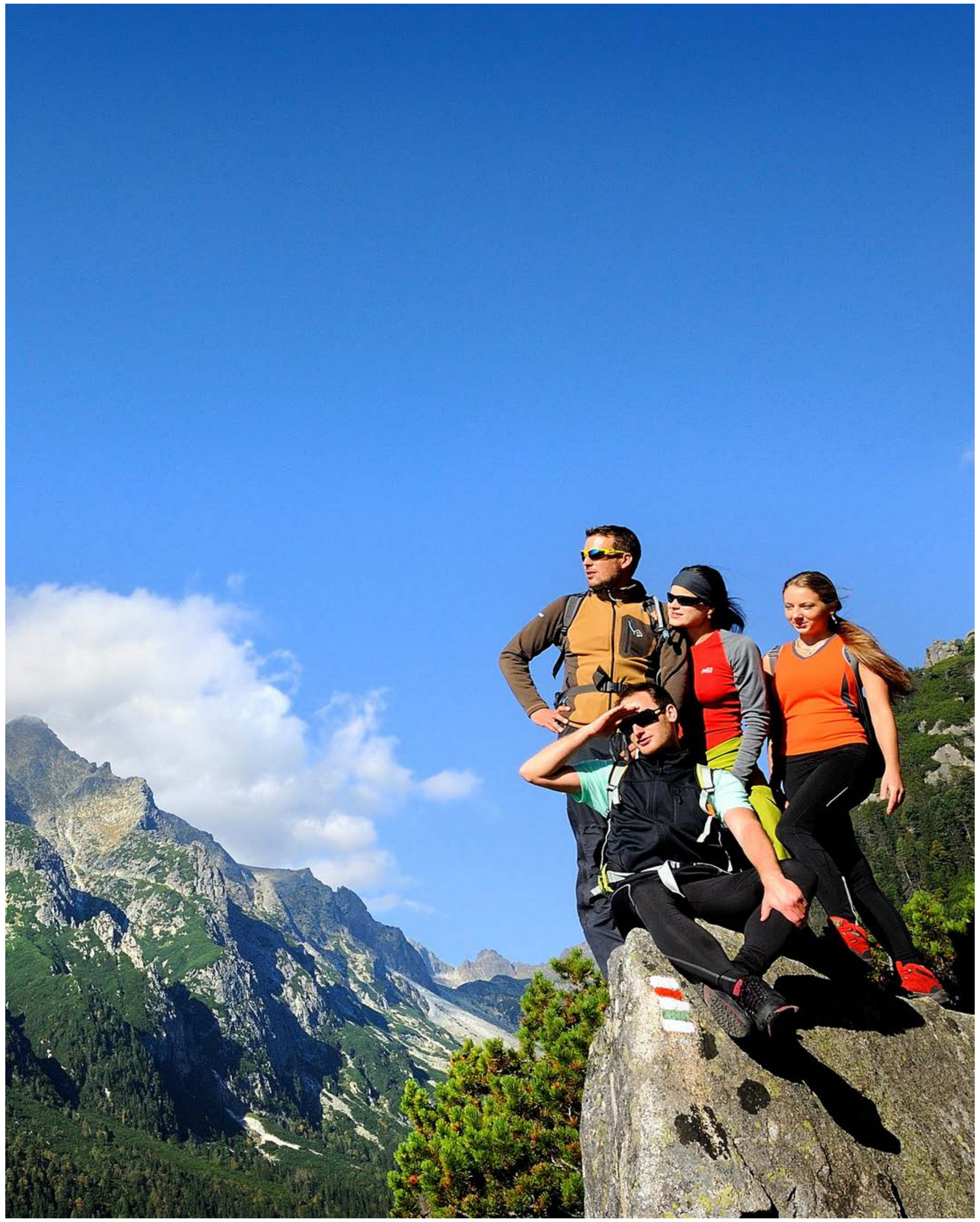
Operating Results Hotels



Real Estate

The last year's revenues of the Real Estate segment come from lease of Hotel Ski &Fun, Hotel Liptov, Kosodrevina Lodge, and the lodging facility Otupné to third parties, as well as from sale of recreational real estate. Real Estate revenues make up 6.1% of total revenues and they reached the level of EUR 5.855 mil. (0.843).[3] Revenues from sale of recreational real estate - in the past year from sale of 23 bungalows of Holiday Village Tatralandia, two apartments of Chalets Jasná de Luxe Center, one apartment of Chalets Záhradky, and 16 apartments of Hotel Pošta - reached EUR 5.442 mil. Thus, EBITDA rose to EUR 2.333 mil. (1.116) with EBITDA margin of 39.9% (132.4).

[3] The reported yoy significant revenue increase is caused also by a change in accounting for sales in real estate projects, which in 2016/17 were recognized as revenues and in 2015/16 as gain on sale.



GROUP'S POSITION AT THE END OF THE YEAR

Group's Position at the End of the Year

FINANCIAL POSITION

Liquidity

As of the end of 2016/17 the Group operated with liquid funds in the amount of EUR 9.584 mil. (7.493) in the form of cash and cash equivalents.

Borrowings

The total value of the Group's borrowings amounted to EUR 279.320 mil. (229.805). Out of that issued bonds are valued at EUR 184.842 mil. (184.702). The total value of the Group's bank loans and leases as of the end of the period came to EUR 94.478 mil. (45.103). The Group draws its bank borrowings from the Slovak banks Tatra banka, Poštová banka, J&T Banka, and from the 1. Tatranská, a.s. company. By drawing new loan facilities TMR mainly financed the new cableway at Krupová in the the Jasná resort, development in the Szczyrk resort and in the Legendia park. The value of borrowings with maturity within 12 months was EUR 9.880 mil. (6.996). The average interest rate on the bank borrowings for the year came to 4.64% (2.82). The level of the Group's debt as of the period end was at 71.2% (68.4) (total debt-to-capital ratio). Total debt-to-EBITDA ratio reaches the level of 8.9 (9.2) (See Consolidated Financial Statements, Note 27, 31).

Total Assets

The book value of total assets increased to EUR 437.972 mil. (375.701). The value of current assets increased to EUR 84.844 mil. (67.336) mostly due to an increase in Other receivables by EUR 15.040 mil., which mostly represent prepayments on new investments. Non-current assets rose to EUR 353.128 mil. (308.366) due to completed investments that were added to the fixed assets registry. The value of fixed assets amounted to EUR 333.718 mil. (283.133). The key completed investments transferred to fixed assets inter alia include: new rides, a new theme, and ancillary services in the Legendia park; Hotel Pošta; new Chalets Jasná de Luxe; finished and approved cableway Krupová; Jasná Center - East; and in the Szczyrk resort three new cableways, snowmaking systems, a retention water reservoir, new stores, and a dining facility (See Consolidated Financial Statements, Note 15).

Equity

The book value of shareholders' equity amounted to EUR 113.149 mil. (106.003), whilst retained earnings and other funds totaled EUR 27.224 mil. (24.129). Minority interest amounted to EUR 1.588 mil. (2.008).

Financial Position in €'000	October 31	
	2016/17	2015/16
Total Assets	437 972	375 701
Non-current Assets	353 128	308 365
Fixed Assets	333 718	283 133
Other Non-current Assets	19 410	25 232
Current Assets	84 844	67 336
Liquid Assets	9 584	7 493
Equity	113 149	106 003
Liabilities	324 823	269 697
Non-current Liabilities	286 277	239 197
Current Liabilities	38 546	30 500
Total Debt	279 320	229 804

CASH FLOW

Cash flow generated from operating activities reached EUR 20.380 mil. (28.600). Cash flows assigned for investment activity reached EUR -55.165 mil. (-25.752), whilst EUR 64,022 mil. (31.226) covered CAPEX associated with acquisition of property. CAPEX from managerial reporting came to EUR 65.058 mil. The Company recorded cash flows generated from financing activities in the amount of EUR 36.876 mil. (-3.574). During the year the Group repaid principal of loans received in the amount of EUR 7.638 mil. and drew new loans in the amount of EUR 55.476 mil.

Explanations

() - data in brackets refers to the corresponding value of previous period
mil. - millions
thous. - thousands
Total Debt-EBITDA ratio - is calculated as a sum of current and non-current loans and borrowings and other current liabilities to the amount of liabilities towards shareholders from the decrease of share capital, divided by EBITDA for the reported period
EBITDA - earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization

OUTLOOK

Management expects continuing positive effects stemming from capital investments of prior periods exceeding EUR 300 mil. with impact on the next financial year and following periods, in terms of increasing the visit rate, client spending in the resorts, and growing occupancy in the hotels, especially in the off-season. The intense activity in the Real Estate segment is expected to continue also in the following periods, which should generate additional revenues and income not only in this segment but also in Hotels and ancillary services through shops and dining facilities. The gradual progress in the projects of modernization of Legendia - Silesian Amusement Park and the Szczyrk resort should bring results in terms of increased visit rate and average spending per visitor in the following periods. Besides continuing in the Polish modernization projects, in the short term the management will keep focusing on inter-segment synergies, quality management, utilization of innovative information technologies, on increasing the quality of services provided and quality of human capital, and on active sales strategy also through the GOPASS program. In terms of expansion of TMR's operations, the Group will focus on the development and modernization of the leased Ještěd resort in Czechia. In the midterm horizon TMR will attempt to acquire a major alpine mountain resort.

Cash Flows in €'000	November 1 - October 31	
	2016/17	2015/16
Net Cash from Operating Activities	20 380	28 600
Net Cash from Investing Activities	-55 165	-25 752
Net Cash from Financing Activities	36 876	-3 574
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	2 091	-726

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Corporate Social Responsibility

ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITY

TMR owns and operates major tourist resorts mainly in Slovakia and Poland. Majority is located in the area of national parks. The Group concentrates solely on traditional, already urbanized areas, where sports and tourism have been a tradition for decades.

From TMR's point of view protecting fauna and flora is a very important part of ongoing investments, and of continuing development of summer and winter tourism in the Tatras. Every investment is analyzed in terms of impact on the environment.

Impact of Business Activities on Environment

TMR in all of its investment and operational activities cares for environment protection and minimal impact on the natural environment. The Group takes environment into consideration during the course of its business activities and tries to minimize their impact in every segment. TMR's effort is to select services and products in such a way that the impact on the environment is minimal. Moreover, the Group does its best to restrict relatively the use of natural resources and optimize waste production. TMR spreads this attitude towards environment internally among its employees and externally within communities by means of initiatives and events.

The goal of TMR is to conduct business activities with a minimum energy and fuel consumption. With this goal in mind the Group also adapts its capital investments into new cableways. These new cableways are built with the latest energy efficient technologies from top world producers, like Doppelmayr and Leitner.

For its operations the Company utilizes **"green energy"** - electric energy from renewable resources, i.e. solar, water, and wind energy, for which it was granted a certificate from the supplier.
In every segment the Group aims to utilize efficient management of operations at an optimal level of energy consumption, and moreover, the Group consistently works on improving operational efficiency. In addition to the selection of energy efficient cableways TMR also cares for the correct choice of trail-grooming vehicles that have lower emissions and thus decrease the impact on the environment.

Projects of 2016/17

TMR's projects of 2016/17 refer to activities of prior periods, when TMR made an active contribution to restoration of the areas, in which TMR's business activities are performed. The Group was also proactive in preparation of educational activities focused on various age groups of the population. TMR has been very active in cooperation with district tourist organizations (DTOs). TMR is a member of three DTOs covering the whole region of the Company's operation. It includes the following DTOs:

- DTO Liptov Region
- DTO High Tatras Region
- DTO Horehronie Region

All the aforementioned organizations developed projects of common communication and/or support to the regional infrastructure aiming to improve their establishment on the tourism market. The parties involved managed to put together funds of businesses operating in tourism and local governments; and, in accordance with the Act on Tourism, the state contributed to the projects in form of grants; as a result funds were raised for common support of the regions.

DTO Liptov Region

The DTO Liptov Region operated in 2017 with the budget of more than EUR 1.92 mil. It ran several projects to support summer and winter tourism, and to make regional services more attractive. The key events with the goal to support summer and winter tourism included: a summer campaign in TV JOJ, online campaigns on the domestic, Polish, and Czech market, and a fun family game - The Treasures in Liptov. In the winter season the operation of a ski & aqua bus ran again. The campaign 'You can find everything in Liptov' communicated the Liptov region's wide offer and helped to boost the number of room nights. The DTO Liptov Region led other projects to boost hiking and cycling: a navigation system in Demänovská Valley and in Liptovský Trnovec; the info trail 'The story of water' in Demänovská Valley; a kids' playground at Vrbické Lake; the info trail 'The Bear Path' in Hrabovska Valley; and marking of new 40 km of cycling tracks. The key mutual projects included the discount card Liptov Region Card, which more than 65 thous. Liptov tourists applied for in 2017. The organization organized LiptovFest - a festival of good fun, food, and experiences, visited by 4,300 paying visitors; then the opening of the summer and winter tourism season in Liptov; and it co-financed events 'Riding Easter Egg to Mt. Chopok', 'Dragon Nights', 'Winter Music Opening', 'Ratrak Stage', and 'Hero Season Trophy'.

The DTO Liptov Region became a 50% shareholder in the travel agency Region Tatry Travel s.r.o., which serves as the common sales headquarters for destination management of regions Liptov and the High Tatras. The agency's main goal in the first year was to create an attractive product portfolio for potential foreign partners and basic communication tools (website, promotional material) to present the agency's products under the common marketing brand 'Enjoy Tatras'.

DTO High Tatras Region

Last year the DTO High Tatras Region made a contribution to the common projects in the amount of EUR 1.1 mil. sourced from membership fees and with a EUR 957 thous. state grant. The key events included - 'Tatry Ice Master', 'Snow Dogs', 'Venetian Night at Štrbské pleso', 'Bear Days at Hrebienok', 'Marmots at the Lake', and construction of Tatry Ice Dome, which was available to visitors from December to April. As part of marketing activities, common promotion materials were made, such as summer and winters maps, guides to Tatra experiences, hiking in the winter, photos, and product videos for the MICE client segment, and an accommodation catalogue. The High Tatras DTO sponsored the entire TATRY Card project. The DTO built statistics, ran surveys and analyses with the aim to follow the strategic vision of the location's growth. Infotours were organized for media and for tour operators from Poland, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and others. The DTO attended fairs and exhibitions in the following cities: Warsaw, Krakow, Warsaw, Prague, Budapest, London, and at ITF Slovakiatour. It continued to support marketing of airline connections London - Poprad, Riga - Poprad, and Kiev - Poprad. The DTO entirely organized and free transport for visitors and Tatry Card holders during the winter season by the ski & aqua bus and in the summer by boosting eco tram connections.

DTO Horehronie Region

The DTO Horehronie Region operated in 2017 with the budget of EUR 136 thous. The region of Horehronie has a big tourist potential, which the DTO supports through destination management, and thus boosts demand for the region among domestic and foreign tourists. As part of marketing and promotional activities abroad, it attended the Go & Regiontour expo in Brno, which is considered the top promotional event for tourism in Central and Eastern Europe. The international online campaign was targeted mainly at Hungarian clients. On the Slovak market the online and print promotion of the Bike & E-Bike region Horehronie dominated during the summer months. The DTO provided production and print of new cycling and hiking maps of the whole Horehronie region. Cooperation with rentals of bikes and electronic bikes turned out successful, and cycling is becoming the top product of the summer season and the offseason. The top events included 'The Royal Days of Horehronie' or 'Bombur Festival' in the town of Brezno. The DTO showcased traditions to visitors during 'Easter Joys' or 'Days of Valach Culture' at Mýto pod Ďumbierom. With a series of sports events such as 'Horehronie FIT DAY 2017', 'BIKETOUR through Horehronie 2017', or 'Hotelier Cup' the DTO boosted visitors' activities in the region. The DTO Horehronie Region kicked off the winter season together with the DTO Liptov Region in the Jasná resort. A few weeks later it prepared the winter season opening at the south side of Mt. Chopok with the first birthday of the cableway Krupova with the biggest birthday cake in Slovakia. It provided comfortable shuttle service for visitors with regular ski bus lines connecting three ski resorts and two cross-country skiing resorts from Brezno and Banska Bystrica. The Horehronie region has become a paradise for young skiers as, besides a perfect skiing, visitors can pick a movie in the Mostar cinema or they go for a swim in a renovated swimming pool.

Tatry Magazine

All DTOs supported their common image magazine for visitors of Tatras named Tatry Magazine. The magazine provides a lifestyle communication of attractions, events, prominent people and news in the broad Tatra region.

Nature and Children

Education promoting positive approach to nature is apparent in many of the Company's activities. The key projects focused on such tutorial and educational tasks are projects such as 'The Treasure of Demian, the Dragon', 'Tatra Wilderness', 'Snow Dogs' and 'Bear Days'.

During summer families with children discovered secrets of the mountains and Demänovská Valley, looking for traces of the Demian, the Dragon. An educational trail for children covering even larger area is presently under construction in the High Tatras. The nature trail named Tatry Wild resulted from TMR's cooperation with the State Forests Enterprise of TANAP National Park and the Management of TANAP National Park. This project gradually expands from Tatranská Lomnica, through Hrebienok to Štrbské Pleso. The most attractive part of the project is the eco-mini park Marmot Cave at Skalnaté Pleso - an environment-friendly educational and fun park for children.

Green Chopok

In September 2017 the 4th annual **Green Chopok** event took place at Mt. Chopok as a public proposal of people of Liptov for cleaner mountains. Besides cleaning the trails, mountain fans also planted trees. The event was attended by primary school students, as well as seniors from a tourist club and mountain fans from all Slovakia. More than 300 attendees of Green Chopok managed to plant 2,000 trees. The activists went through five tons of rocks and garbage left from the winter season on the area of three hectares. The event's positive impact and a great interest from public are the reason that it will take place again next year.

What Kind of Tatras Do We Want

In Slovakia, TMR has been interested in the Tatras for a longer period and the Company plans to add some more investments. However, TMR says that further development of skiing and tourism in the Tatras is not sustainable without a solving the transport situation in a complex way and looking for alternative ecological means of transport. In order to lead a constructive discussion about the Tatras, the Company initiated a platform called **'What kind of Tatras do we want'** at www.aketatrychceme.sk, which has been used to present positive examples of making reasonable business in the Tatras and inspirations from various resorts in Europe and around the world. TMR has been using the 'What kind of Tatras do we want' - platform to formulate the vision of the Tatras from the point of view of entrepreneurs and at the same time to get feedback and opinions about the development of the Tatras from people around Slovakia. Views of entrepreneurs and investors who are interested in developing this area and improving the quality of services here should be as relevant as opinions of other parties. Of almost 1,300 respondents from all around Slovakia that were included in the research, 75% said the issue of the development of the High Tatras referred to the whole territory of Slovakia. Only 12% of them think that it is only a matter of inhabitants that live in the town of Vysoké Tatry and 9% hold the view that the Tatras should be dealt with on the regional level.

Sports Events

The Group proactively supports sport events in its resorts, either as a partner or as a sponsor. In the last period, TMR participated in the following sports races:

- Vertical Grand Tour (Tatranská Lomnica)
- The Slovak Freestyle Cup (Jasná)
- Slovak Grand Prix (Štrbské Pleso)
- FIS Europe Cup Slopestyle (Jasná)
- European Cup - Men's Giant Slalom (Jasná)
- Liptov Ride (Mt. Chopok)
- Poprad - Tatry Challenger Tour
- Jasná Adrenalin CGC

Supporting Athletes

TMR supports talented pro skiers that are members of the Slovak Skiing Association and that have achieved extraordinary performance results in the past year, have represented Slovakia in international races, and have finished in top ranks in alpine disciplines. TMR's support covers EUR 20 thousand per athletes, plus ski passes and aqua passes.

Supporting Ski Courses for Students

TMR supports ski courses with special rates in top Slovak resorts, best equipped with cableways, snowmaking, and the size and length of ski trails. TMR regularly offers ski courses for all types of primary schools, high schools and universities at special rates.

Tatra Knights

TMR supports good ideas and activities focused on the outdoors where it is centered. The goal of the Tatra Knights project is to motivate pupils to contribute to environmental care and to intensify their interest. It also motivates pupils to keep studying the importance of sustaining biodiversity and eco topics not taught in schools. The national ecological project Tatra Knights focuses on pupils of primary schools and high schools. During the prior school year the pupils competed in ecological categories, and the best classes were picked in June 2017. TMR supported the project financially and with material procurement. TMR's employees took part in judging and helped to execute the winning ecological projects. The projects of three winning schools of Rejdová, Dobšiná, and Rakovec nad Ondavou, ready to be executed, ended the first annual Tatra Knights project.

HUMAN RESOURCES

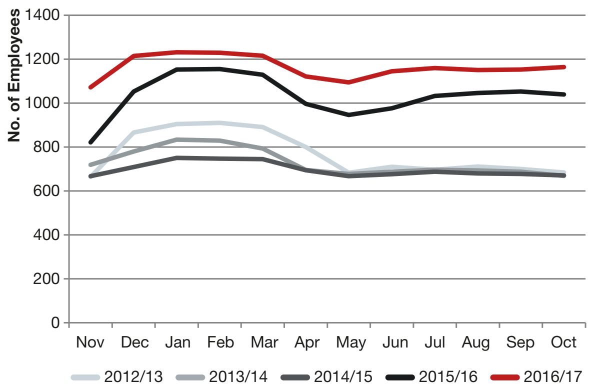
Human resources are an important factor in the Group's success, thus the HR department continues to follow the preset course of enhancing the processes in the HR management, jobs stabilization, continuing employee education, and utilization of all modern HR tools in order to achieve quality, stability, and the Group's growth.

The annual average number of the Group employees for the financial year 2016/17 totaled 1,289 (1,090). This proves that the Group is considered a major and credible employer. Despite the Group's positive business performance, jobs seasonality is still present. The Group hires a high number of full-time employees and contractors especially before the winter and summer season, which shows efficient human capital management. In comparing with prior years, differences between the summer and winter season are diminishing. By efficient utilization of human resources we were able to decrease the number of seasonal employees and stabilize full-time employees.

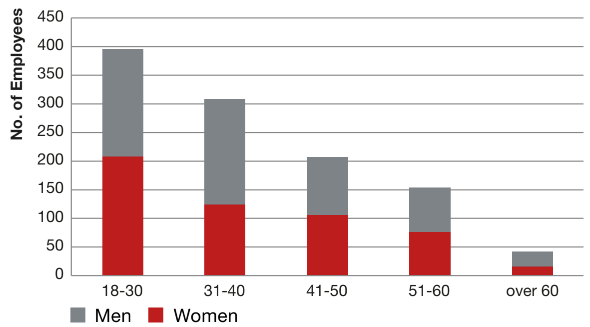
TMR strives to provide equal employment opportunity, as seen in the graph below. The Group employs 52.0% men and 48% women, and this ratio is closer to balance with each year. TMR gives an employment opportunity to young people without prior professional experience, as well, as 36% of our employees belong to the 18-30 age group and 28% are between 31 - 40 years old. Employees with age 41 - 50 make up 19%, and 18% of employees are over 50.

In 2016/17 the Group published 518 job offers and recorded 6,531 responses. The increase in the job offers published is the reflection of the labor market which is facing a lack of skilled labor force in the whole EU. Due to this status quo TMR puts emphasis on internal learning, requalification of the human capital, and employees' personal growth, thus TMR prefers internal recruitment in the hiring process.

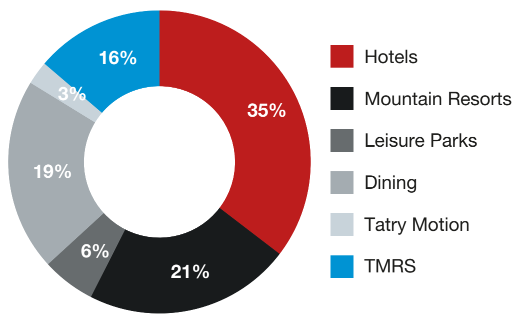
Employment Trend 2013-2017



Employeees' Age and Gender Structure 2017



Employment by Segments



PROJECTS

The key performance indicator of TMR's employees is TMR's clients' satisfaction and their return to TMR's resorts. On the other hand, it is important for the Group to monitor satisfaction of its employees and to focus on their personal and professional growth.

Communication

Last year several projects were launched aimed to support and speed up employees' integration (new and senior) as well as to support communication among all resorts, passing of information among all employees on the Group's news, its strategy, new projects, and strengthening and adoption of corporate values.

TeMeR newspaper - subtitled "Newspaper not only for Tatry mountain resorts employees" was published in 2,500 copies in Slovak and Polish in three editions. TeMeR newspaper is one of the communication channels distributing up-to-date information on the Group.

Employee brochure - provides basic information on TMR, on its acquisitions, values, its vision and social program. It serves as a guide in the onboarding process and provides useful information also for long-time employees. The brochure was published in 3,000 copies and was distributed among all the employees as well as among the new ones. The updated online version is available to all employees.

In 2017 the Company conducted an employee satisfaction survey - Corporate Identity No. 3.The survey was focused on efficiency of the application of remedial measures from prior surveys as well as on new feedback from the employees.

Evaluation dialogues - are another tool to raise employee performance by setting goals and their evaluation. Setting of personal and career growth is a part of the dialogues, as well as defining job learning for the following year. In 2016/17 automatization of the evaluation dialogues was implemented.

Cooperation with School and Universities

TMR puts emphasis on building relationships with high schools and universities in a way so that the Group can create an efficient source of qualified and highly professional employees. TMR focuses on decreasing unemployment of young people caused by differences between skills of school graduates and employers' expectations. Therefore, TMR successfully joined the dual education system in the school year 2016/17, and in the school year 2017/18 the number of participating students increased 64%. In the school year 2016/17 there were 22students of Hotel Academy in Liptovský Mikuláš involved in its operations. In the school year 2017/18 16 more students joined the program from Otto Brückner Hotel Academy in Kežmarok. There are 48 students in total participating in the dual education program. Students perform professional practice in TMR's hotels and restaurants - Grandhotel Praha, Hotel Kukučka, HUMNO Restaurant & Music Pub, Restaurant Skalnaté pleso, Hotel Grand Jasná, Hotel Tri Studničky, Restaurant Paradiso, and Zbojnícka koliba restaurant. Currently, other TMR operations are undergoing accreditation for the program. TMR has also a cooperation memorandum signed with the Catholic University of Ružomberok in the form of participating in the ERAZMUS plus programs. There are 20 foreign full-time students of the university working part-time for TMR.

This way TMR strives to maintain a high level of its employees' qualification by preparing its future employees for the exact technologies and equipment that it uses in its operations. By dually educating students with focus on demand of the labor market, TMR creates an opportunity for a long-term and stable company growth; and by having joined the dual education model it reacts on higher client requirements, which gives it a competitive advantage in its business sector.

Employee Learning

The Group supports a continuing development of skills, knowledge, and employee loyalty on all levels in order to enable them to efficiently fulfill their job duties, improve their job performance, and to create further advancement opportunities for the employees. In 2016 the Group created and recruited professionals for the new department of learning and development, which has executed an analysis of the employees' learning needs based on the Company strategy, goals, and the system of regular job performance evaluation of the employees. The department keeps a check on the level of personal profile, potential, and qualification of each employee and sets individual development plans. The department further prepared a learning plan for 2016/17, a catalogue with internal learning courses, and a financial plan for external learning. In 2017 the department ran 205 courses for 2,042 employees during 935 hours, i.e. 8,915 attendee hours.

Social Program and Benefits

The well designed social program includes many activities, the goal of which is to fully unify TMR employees and to achieve comprehension and adoption of TMR goals in order to build corporate culture and create a feeling of corporate togetherness. The employees have a chance to use a wide variety of employee benefits. Also this way TMR wants to enable the employees and their families to try out all the services that TMR offers, and thus to boost the overall transfer of knowledge about the products and last but not least to spread positive word of mouth in their networks.

In 2017 the validity of the benefits was extended from 12 to 17 months. Also, benefits were distributed to employees who had worked for 10 years for the Company and left, and to those who have retired.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Corporate Governance

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES

TMR's corporate governance is regulated by the principles and methods outlined in the Company Articles, TMR's Code of Conduct, in the Corporate Governance Code of companies in Slovakia, in the Rules of Organization and in the set of managing acts (guidelines), which are published at the Company's registered office. The aforementioned principles and methods are communicated to the Company's employees.

CORPORATE BODIES AND MANAGEMENT

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors is a statutory body of Tatry mountain resorts, a.s. The Board of Directors regulates the Company's activities and decides all Company matters, unless legal regulations or the Company's Articles stipulate that such matters fall under the competence of the General Meeting or the Supervisory Board. Besides other documents, the Board of Directors submits the draft investment and financial plan for approval by the Supervisory Board and is responsible for meeting the plan. The Board of Directors submits the Company Articles for approval by the General Meeting. The Board of Directors convenes the General Meeting at least once a year.

The power to act on behalf of the Company in all matters is always held jointly by two members of the Board of Directors. Members of the Board of Directors are elected and removed by the Supervisory Board. The term of office of members of the Board of Directors is five years; re-election is not allowed. Additionally, the Supervisory Board shall appoint the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors from among the members of the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors does not have its own Statute or Committees.

The Board of Directors holds sessions as necessary; at least once in two months. The Board of Directors holds a quorum if a session is attended by a majority of all members of the Board of Directors. A decision of the Board of Directors is adopted if more than half of the members of the Board of Directors voted in the affirmative.

As of 31 October 2017, the Board of Directors comprised four members:

- **Bohuš Hlavatý** - Chairman of the Board of Directors
- **Branislav Gábriš** - Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors
- **Jozef Hodek** - member of the Board of Directors
- **Andrej Devečka** - member of the Board of Directors

Members of the Board of Directors

- **Bohuš Hlavatý** - Chairman of the Board of Directors and CEO of TMR since 29/06/2009

In June 2009 Ing. Hlavatý was first elected as a member of the Company's Board of Directors and as the Chairman of the Board of Directors. On 27/05/2014 he was reelected as a member of the Board of Directors and its Chairman, effective as of 30/06/2014. Since 2009 Mr. Hlavatý also holds the office of the Company's Chief Executive Officer. Under his leadership, TMR underwent a successful revitalization and started making use of synergies with its subsidiaries. He managed the successful issue of TMR shares on the Bratislava Stock Exchange. Since 2006 he has held a number of senior managerial positions in hotel and tourism sectors in the High and Low Tatras. In 2006 - 2008 he held the position of CEO of JASNÁ Nízke Tatry (predecessor of TMR) and CEO of Tatranské lanové dráhy (Tatra Cableways). Previously, he held top managerial positions at Slovak, Polish and Czech FMCG companies: Vodní sklo Brno (Vice-Chairman of the Executive Board 2003 - 2006), Wyborova SA (Pernod Ricard Poland) (Sales Director 2001 - 2003), Seagram Poland (Sales Director 1999 - 2001), Seagram Slovakia (Sales Director 1995 - 1999), and BOBI Slovakia (since 1997 Kimberley Clark) (Director 1994 - 1995).

Since November 2006 Ing. Hlavatý has been a partner and a legal representative in BAKK s.r.o. He is also a member of the supervisory board of the Polish company Korona Ziemi Sp. z o.o., a member of the supervisory boards of Szczyrkowski Ośrodek Narciarski S.A. and Śląskie Wesołe Miasteczko Sp. z o.o. Since 05/05/2017 he has been a member of the management board of TMR Ještěd a.s. (till 31/01/2018 Tatry mountain resorts CR, a.s.) and since 30/09/2017 he has been chairman of the supervisory board of Tatry mountain resorts PL, a.s.

Number of shares held as of 31 October 2017: 710

- **Jozef Hodek** - member of the Board of Directors and CFO of the Company since 29/06/2009

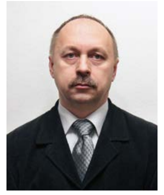
Mr. Hodek was first elected as a member of the Board of Directors in June 2009. On 27/05/2014 he was reelected, effective as of 30/06/2014. He joined the Company as the Chief Financial Officer in 2007; later he was engaged in the financial consolidation of the companies which now are

members of TMR. From 2008 to 2009, he held the position of Chief Financial Officer of Tatry mountain resort services, a.s., which merged with TMR. Currently, he serves as the Company's CFO. He was engaged in TMR efficiency improvement processes, the issue of new shares and listing on the Bratislava Stock Exchange. Previously, in 2006 to 2007, he worked in the audit department of Pricewaterhouse Cooper Slovakia. He graduated from the University of Economics, Faculty of Business Informatics in Bratislava.

He is also a supervisory board member at the Polish company Szczyrkowski Ośrodek Narciarski S.A., at Korona Ziemi Sp. z o.o., and at Śląskie Wesołe Miasteczko Sp. z o.o..Since 05/05/2017 he has been a member of the management board of TMR Ještěd a.s. (till 31/01/2018 Tatry mountain resorts CR, a.s.) and since 30/09/2017 he has been a member of the supervisory board of Tatry mountain resorts PL, a.s. From August 2012 till 31/07/2017 he served as a supervisory board member at MELIDA, a.s.

Number of shares held as of 31 October 2017: 431

- **Branislav Gábriš** - Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors since 18/02/2011



Mr. Gábriš was first elected as a member of the Board of Directors and as Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors in February 2011. At the Supervisory Board meeting on 18/03/2016 he was reelected a member of the Board of Directors and appointed the vice-chairman of the Company's Board of Directors, effective as of 18/03/2016. Previously, he worked as an IT Manager in the real estate company NITRA REAL GROUP, a.s., where held the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors. He is a graduate (master's degree: M.Sc.) of the University of Technology in Košice.

Besides serving on the Board of Directors of TMR, NITRA REAL GROUP, and TSS GRADE, a.s., Ing. Gábriš is a legal representative at Traťová strojní stanice Olomouc, spol. s r.o., SANUS Real, s.r.o. and HS WEST, s. r.o. He is also chairman of the Board of Directors at Tatralandia a.s., TAVIS, a.s., he served as a chairman of the Board of Directors atSTAVCOM-HP a.s. till 30/06/2016, and as a vice-chairman of ŽS Real a.s. till 30/06/2016.

Number of shares held as of 31 October 2017: 0

- **Andrej Devečka** - member of the Board of Directors since 22/12/2011

Mr. Devečka was elected as a member of the Board of Directors in December 2011. Since 1991 he has been an owner, businessman, co-owner, executive and member of the Supervisory Board in a number of companies. Previously, he held the position of Senior Manager in Tesla Liptovský Hrádok, a technology machinery company. He graduated from the University of Technology in Liptovsky Mikuláš, with a specialization in microelectronics and laser technology.

Besides serving on the Board of Directors of TMR Ing. Devečka serves as a legal representative at HOLLYWOOD C.E.S., s.r.o. and C4U, s.r.o. Since 30/09/2017 he has been a supervisory board member of Tatry mountain resorts PL, a.s.

Number of shares held as of 31 October 2017: 500

Remuneration of Members of the Board of Directors

Remuneration of members of the Company's Board of Directors is governed by "Remuneration Rules for Members of the Board of Directors of Tatry Mountain Resorts, a.s." (hereinafter only the "Remuneration Rules"), approved by the Company's Supervisory Board on 12/09/2013 and by contracts on office signed between members of the Board of Directors and the Company, and approved by the Company's Supervisory Board.

In accordance with the Remuneration Rules and the signed contracts on the performance of the office, the following remuneration is paid to members of the Board of Directors:

- **Basic Flat Remuneration:** the amount is defined on an individual basis for each member of the Board of Directors, upon decision of the Supervisory Board when electing the member of the Board of Directors;
- **Extraordinary Bonuses** are paid to members of the Board of Directors after meeting the criteria defined in the Remuneration Rules. The amount of bonuses for members of the Board of Directors and deadlines for their payment are defined in the Remuneration Rules, which are tied to meeting the plan based on EBITDA. The total amount of extraordinary bonuses of the Board of Directors shall not exceed 1% of the Company's EBITDA.

SUPERVISORY BOARD

The Supervisory Board is the Company's supreme monitoring body. It supervises the exercise of the Board of Directors' competences and performance of the Company's business activities. The Supervisory Board, inter alia, approves draft financial plans submitted by the Board of Directors, significant investments and other material, financial and business transactions for the relevant financial year, approves the rules for the remuneration of members the Board of Directors and reports to the General Meeting regarding results of its monitoring activities.

The Supervisory Board is comprised of nine members. The term of office is five years, and re-election is not allowed. Members of the Supervisory Board are elected and removed by the General Meeting. If, at the moment of an election, the Company employs more than 50 employees on full-time employment, two thirds of the members of the Supervisory Board are elected and removed by the General Meeting and one third is elected and removed by the Company's employees. The Supervisory Board elects the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Supervisory Board from among its members.

As of 31 October 2017, the Supervisory Board was comprised of six members:

- **Igor Rattaj** - Chairman of the Supervisory Board, elected by the General Meeting;
- **František Hodorovský** - Vice-Chairman of the Supervisory Board, elected by the General Meeting;
- **Adam Tomis** - member of the Supervisory Board, elected by the General Meeting
- **Pavol Mikušiak** -member of the Supervisory Board, elected by the General Meeting;
- **Roman Kudláček** - member of the Supervisory Board, elected by the General Meeting;
- **Martin Kopecký** - member of the Supervisory Board, elected by the General Meeting from;
- **Ján Štetka** -member of the Supervisory Board, elected by TMR employees till 30/06/2017;
- **Peter Kubeňa** - independent member of the Supervisory Board, elected by TMR employees till 30/06/2017;
- **Miroslav Roth** - independent member of the Supervisory Board, elected by TMR employees till 30/06/2017.

Changes during the year:
28/04/2017 - the Annual General Meeting reelected Roman Kudláček a member of the Supervisory Board, effective as of 28/04/2017. As of 30/06/2017 the office term ended for the Supervisory Board members elected by the Company employees.

Members of the Supervisory Board

- **Igor Rattaj** - Chairman of the Supervisory Board since 29/06/2009

Mr. Rattaj has held the office of the Chairman of the Supervisory Board since June 2009, when he was elected by the General Meeting as a member of the Supervisory Board and reelected by the General Meeting on 12/04/2014. He has extensive experience in financing. Additionally, he is a member of Supervisory Boards and an Executive in a number of companies. He worked as Director for Trading with Securities in J&T Securities. Previously, he held the position of Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors and Director for Private Banking at "Podnikatelská banka" in Prague. He graduated from the Slovak University of Technology, Faculty of Electrical Engineering in Bratislava.

Besides his role as TMR's Chairman of the Supervisory Board, Ing. Rattaj holds positions as a member of the Board of Directors of 1. Garantovaná, a.s., a vice-chairman of the board of directors of CAREPAR, a.s., Czechia, a member of the board of directors of Park Orbis Pictus a.s., Czechia, a chairman of the Board of Directors at MELIDA, a.s. until 13/04/2017, a member of the board of directors of NARCIUS, a.s., and a director and a management board member of HOBACOR, a.s., Czechia. As of 31/10/2017 he also serves as a legal representative at KPRHT 5, s. r. o., Thalia s.r.o., C4U, s.r.o, MONTIR, s.r.o. RCBT, s. r. o., ORBIS NATURA, s.r.o., Czechia, MORAVA SPORT, s.r.o., and Aerodrome Promotion s.r.o., Czechia. He is also a member of the Supervisory Board of RIVERSAND a. s., Snowparadise a.s., Huricane Factory a.s., Profimedia.CZ a.s., and SOLIVARY akciová spoločnosť Prešov in liquidation, HAMBRAND a.s.,Czechia. Since 05/05/2017 he has been chairman of the management board of TMR Ještěd a.s. (till 31.01.2018 Tatry mountain resorts CR, a.s.). Since 11/08/2017 he has also served as a management board member of Nadace J&T. He is a 100% partner at In Vestito, s.r.o., Czechia and a parnter at BEB, s.r.o., Czechia.

Number of shares held as of 31 October 2017: 3,300 (Igor Rattaj), 1,262,139 (C.I. CAPITAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED, 100%), 664,058 (KEY DEE LIMITED, 50%)

- **František Hodorovský** - member of the Supervisory Board since 18/01/2011

In January 2011, Mr Hodorovský was first elected by the General Meeting as a member of the Supervisory Board and, at the same time, he was elected by the Supervisory Board as Vice-Chairman of the Supervisory Board, as the owner of Tatralandia, which was acquired by the Company. The Annual General Meeting reelected František Hodorovský a member of the Supervisory Board, effective as of 28/04/2016. The Supervisory Board at its meeting on 28/04/2016 appointed František Hodorovský its vice-chairman as of 28/04/2016. Since 1996, he has held various positions as a legal representative, partner and shareholder in various companies operating in the tourism industry. He graduated from the University of Economics in Bratislava, Faculty of Business Management.

Besides his role as TMR's member of the Supervisory Board, Ing. Hodorovský serves as a legal representative in BELGOMET, s.r.o., DITERGO, s.r.o., ELAFINA, s.r.o., FOREST HILL COMPANY, s. r. o., MINERVASIS, s.r.o., SLOVKARPATIA DANUBE, s.r.o., SLOVKARPATIA, s.r.o., ENNEL, s.r.o. and TLD, s. r. o.; as a partner in E-is-W, s.r.o. and DITERGO, s.r.o.

Number of shares held as of 31 October 2017: 0 (František Hodorovský), 1,030,919 (FOREST HILL COMPANY, s.r.o., 100%)

- **Adam Tomis** - member of the Supervisory Board since 12/04/2014

Mr. Tomis was elected a Supervisory Board member by the General Meeting on 12/04/2014. Currently, he serves as a project manager responsible for non-banking investments of the J&T Group. During 2012-2013 he worked in a consulting firm McKinsey&Company on projects in banking and telecommunications. Before, he had served for eight years at the investment firm Benson Oak Capital and for one year at the independent air travel agency Travel Service. Mr. Tomis earned his college degree at the Charles University in Prague, the Institute of Economic Studies, majoring in Finance, financial markets, and banking.

Beside his role of TMR's Supervisory Board member, Adam Tomis serves as a member of the board of directors of Equity Holding, a.s., Czechia and a supervisory board member of Westminster JV a.s., Czechia.

Number of shares held as of 31 October 2017: 0

- **Pavol Mikušiak** - member of the Supervisory Board since 27/4/2013

Ing. Mikušiak was elected a member of the Supervisory Board in April 2013 by the General Meeting. He is a member of corporate bodies of several Slovak companies. Since 1996 he serves as business director of CBA Verex, a.s. Previously he worked as foreign trade director at Verex, s.r.o. (1992 - 1996) and as a scientific researcher at Research Institute in Liptovský Mikuláš (1987 - 1992). He graduated from the Technical University in Košice, the Faculty of information technologies and programming.
Currently, besides his role as TMR's member of the Supervisory Board, Ing. Mikušiak serves as a member of the Supervisory Board at CBA SK, a.s., OSKO, a.s., EUROCOM Investment, s.r.o., WORLD EXCO, s.r.o, and LEVEL a.s. At the same time, he holds a position of chairman of the Board of Directors at Svätojánske Kúpele, a.s., and NARCIUS, a.s., vice-chairman of the Board of Directors at CBA VEREX, a.s., VEREX HOLDING, a.s. and VEREX-ELTO, a.s.; and a member of the board at VETEX ŽILINA, a.s. He is a legal representative of ELTO REALITY, s.r.o., VEREX REALITY s.r.o., PeLiM, práčovne a čistiarne, s.r.o. and MPL Invest, s.r.o.

Number of shares held as of 31 October 2017: 0 (Pavol Mikušiak), 23 000 (Verex Holding, a.s., 25%)

- **Roman Kudláček** - member of the Supervisory Board since 21/4/2012

In April 2011, Mr Kudláček was elected by the General Meeting as a member of the Supervisory Board. He has extensive experience in machinery and engineering. Since 2000 he has held the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors in K&M, a.s. From 2001 to 2008, he worked as an executive of Liptosol, s.r.o. in Liptovský Mikuláš. Previously he held the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors at the machinery manufacturer LIPTOVSKÉ STROJÁRNE plus, a.s. (1997 - 1999). From 1993 to 1999 he was an Executive of RBL, s.r.o. During the prior two years he was engaged in retail business activities.

Besides his membership on the Supervisory Board of TMR, Mr Kudláček is a legal representative at NORDBELL s.r.o. and a member of the Supervisory Board at EUROCOM Investment, s.r.o. a WORLD EXCO s.r.o.

Number of shares held as of 31 October 2017: 1,000

- **Martin Kopecký** - member of the Supervisory Board from 25/04/2015

PhDr. Martin Kopecký, MSc, CFA was elected a member of the Supervisory Board by the General Meeting on 25/04/2015. Since 2011 he has been working at J&T IB and Capital Markets, specializing in bonds issues and M&As within the J&T group, as well as externally. He has experience with transactions in banking, consumer finance, and retail. Previously, he worked at Ernst & Young in transactions consulting and valuations. He earned his master's degree at Oxford University and PhDr. at Charles University in Prague. Also he is a CFA - Chartered Financial Analyst.

Number of shares held as of 31 October 2017: 0

- **Ján Štetka** - member of the Supervisory Board since 30/6/2012

In June 2012, Mr. Štetka was elected as a member of the Supervisory Board by employees of the Company. Since 1998 he has been working for TMR as Cableways Operation Manager in the resort Jasná Nízke Tatry. Before joining TMR he worked as Director for Cableways in Telemar, a.s. and before that he worked at Javorina travel agency. He has a master degree (M.Sc.) as a graduate of the Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava, with a specialization in mechanical engineering.

Number of shares held as of 31 October 2017: 15

- **Peter Kubeňa** - independent member of the Supervisory Board since 30/6/2012

Mr. Kubeňa was elected as a member of the Supervisory Board by employees of the Company in June 2012. He presently works at TMR as Facility Management Director in Aquapark Tatralandia; he has held this position since 1998. Previously, he studied gardening and landscaping at the Slovak Agricultural University.

Number of shares held as of 31 October 2017: 0

- **Miroslav Roth** - independent member of the Supervisory Board since 30/6/2012

Mr. Roth was elected as a member of the Supervisory Board by employees of the Company in June 2012. He works for the Company as an electrical networks specialist in the resort Vysoké Tatry. He had previously held this position from 1985 in Tatranské lanové dráhy, a.s.

Number of shares held as of 31 October 2017: 0

Remuneration of Members of the Supervisory Board

Remuneration of members of the Company's Supervisory Board is regulated by the "Remuneration Rules for Members of the Supervisory Board of Tatry Mountain Resorts, a.s." (hereinafter only the "Supervisory Board Remuneration Rules") approved by the Company's General Meeting on 30 April 2010 and in accordance with contracts on office signed between members of the Supervisory Board and the Company, and approved by the Company's General Meeting.

Basic remuneration is paid to members of the Supervisory Board in accordance with the Supervisory Board Remuneration Rules and the contracts on office.

Total remuneration paid for the year ending 31 October 2017 totaled EUR 40 thousand (42).

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company has an Audit Committee in place which monitors the preparation of financial statements and recommends an auditor for auditing the Company's financial statement. Other responsibilities are defined by law and by the Company's Articles. The Audit Committee is comprised of two members, who are elected and removed by the General Meeting based on the proposal submitted either by the Board of Directors or by the Company's shareholders.

As of 31 October 2017, the Audit Committee comprised two members:

- **Jozef Hodek** - TMR's CFO and member of the Board of Directors
- **Viera Prokopová** - independent member of the Audit Committee

Remuneration of the Audit Committee

Remuneration of the Audit Committee is regulated by contracts on office signed between members of the Audit Committee and the Company and approved by the Supervisory Board and by the rules of remuneration approved by the Supervisory Board.

For the year ending 31 October 2017 based on the decision of the Supervisory Board from 30/06/2017, remuneration for 2016/17 was distributed to the Audit Committee member, Mrs. Prokopová, in the amount of EUR 400. No remuneration was paid to Mr. Hodek.

TOP MANAGEMENT

The top management's responsibility is the day-to-day management of operations and service departments.

As of 31 October 2017, the top management comprised nine members:

- **Bohuš Hlavatý** - CEO of TMR and Chairman of the Board of Directors
- **Jozef Hodek** - CFO of TMR and member of the Board of Directors
- **Dušan Slavkovský** - Director of the Mountain Resort Vysoké Tatry
- **Matej Hulej** - Director of the Mountain Resort Jasná Nízke Tatry
- **Tomáš Kimlička** - Finance Director
- **Vladimír Čukan** - Director of Development
- **František Šoltis** - Director of Trade and Marketing
- **Igor Mráz** - Director of Aquaparks
- **Čeněk Jílek** - Director of the Špindlerův Mlýn resort

- **Bohuš Hlavatý** - CEO and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company

For personal data see the description of his position in the Board of Directors.

- **Jozef Hodek** - CFO and member of the Board of Directors of the Company

For personal data see the description of his position in the Board of Directors.

- **Dušan Slavkovský** - Director of the Mountain Resort Vysoké Tatry

Mr. Slavkovský was first elected as a member of the Board of Directors in May 2010. On 23/03/2015 he was reelected, effective as of 01/05/2015. At the Supervisory Board Meeting on 28/04/2016 he was removed as a member of the Board of Directors effective as of 28/04/2016 due to the change in Articles of Association approved by the AGM, which decreased the number of members of the Board of Directors from six to four. In the past he served as Director of mountain resorts; following an organizational restructuring in the Company he is now Director of the mountain resort Vysoké Tatry. Previously he held the position of Director of Tatranské lanové dráhy, a.s. Under his leadership the Vysoké Tatry resort, which was primarily focused on the year-long operation of cableways, was turned into a mountain resort providing comprehensive and high-quality year-long services. Previous jobs include Odštepný závod ŽSR Tatranské lanové dráhy (Director) and Tatranské lanové dráhy, a. s. (Director).

Besides his roles at TMR, Ing. Slavkovský sits on the Board of Directors of 1. Tatranská, akciová spoločnosť and Tatranské družstvo. He was also vice-chairman of Szczyrkowski Ośrodek Narciarski S.A. till 12/04/2017.

Number of shares held as of 31 October 2017: 105

- **Matej Hulej** - Director of the Mountain Resort Jasná Nízke Tatry

Mr Hulej joined the company in 2007, since May 2010 he has held the position of Director for Sports Services and Stores of TMR. Since 2015 he serves as Director of the Mountain Resort Jasná Nízke Tatry. Previously he worked as Sales Director at Flash Web spol. s r.o. and as Product and Stock Manager at Outdoor Bratislava. He graduated from the University of Economics in Bratislava, branch Information Technologies. Additionally, Mr. Hulej is Director of the SAFL civic association; for the last nine years, the association has organised the internationally recognised freeride ski races, one of ten world Freeride World Qualification contests, known as JASNA ADRENALIN.

Number of shares held as of 31 October 2017: 104

- **Tomáš Kimlička** - Finance Director

Tomáš Kimlička joined TMR in 2010 as Finance Director responsible for accounting, taxes, controlling, reporting, IT procurement, and office management. Previously he held various senior finance roles at Pirelli Cables, SkyEurope Airlines, and Dell. Mr. Kimlička graduated from the University of Economics in Bratislava, Faculty of Business Informatics with major in Accounting and Audit.

Number of shares held as of 31 October 2017: 0

- **Vladimír Čukan** - Director of Development

He has held his role since TMR's incorporation. Earlier he served as a member of the board of directors at Tatranské lanové dráhy, a.s. Under his leadership all key investment projects have been undertaken in mountain resorts of the High and Low Tatras, especially cableway constructions, ski trails with snowmaking, and parking lots. Previous roles include the ski resort of SCR-Veľká Rača, a.s. (Director), Roller bearing plant of Kysucké Nové mesto (Manufacturing Director and Director of Quality), TOS Čelákovice (metallurgy).

Number of shares held as of 31 October 2017: 0

- **František Šoltis** - Director of Trade and Marketing

He has served as Director of Trade and Marketing at TMR since April 2007. He has managed marketing campaigns in Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Poland, Ukraine, and in the Baltic countries. The team under his leadership organized more than 100 TMR marketing events. He launched the loyalty CRM system GOPASS, which as of today has more than 60 thousand members. Besides this role at TMR he represents the Company in district tourist organizations of the High and Low Tatras and Liptov. Before his career in TMR he served as a director in companies Seagram Slovakia and Belvedere Slovakia.

Number of shares held as of 31 October 2017: 107

- **Igor Mráz** - Director of Aquaparks

Mr. Mráz was integrated to TMR in April 2011 as director of Aquapark Tatralandia. He held an executive role in Aquapark Tatralandia since 2003 till 30/03/2015 and again since 04/08/2015. He served on positions of a project manager and an investments director. From 2009 to 2012 he also served as a member of the Board of Directors at Tatralandia a.s. Under his leadership the successful project, Tropical Paradise, was launched. From 01/11/2014 till 31/07/2015 he served as a legal representative at EUROCOM Investment, s.r.o. Before coming to work at Aquapark Tatralandia, he worked at a private architectural firm. He graduated from Technical University in Košice, Faculty of Civil Engineering majoring in Civil Engineering.

Number of shares held as of 31 October 2017: 0

- **Čeněk Jílek** - Director of the Špindlerův Mlýn resort

Mr. Jílek holds the position of Director of the Špindlerův Mlýn resort, operated by Melida a.s., since November 2012. Earlier he served three years as a sales manager of the Tatry Motion retail stores, which belong to TMR. He has also gained his experiences in tourism during seven years as a sales manager in the luxury hotel segment in Canary Islands. He received his MBA degree from Bircham International University.

Mr. Jílek serves as chairman of the board of directors of the Czech company MELIDA, a.s., he is vice-chairman of the board of directors of SKOL MAX Ski School, a. s., Czechia, a member of the board of directors of HAMBRAND a.s., a supervisory board member of CAREPAR, a.s., Czechia, a statutory director and a management board member of TMR Ještěd a.s. (till 31.01.2018 Tatry mountain resorts CR, a.s.), and a partner and legal representative of Refugio, s.r.o.

Number of shares held as of 31 October 2017: 0

Remuneration of the Key Management

The Company's key management comprises members of the Board of Directors and members of the Top Management. The Board of Directors determines and approves the remuneration of Top Management based on achieved results in each resort and segment. For the year ended on October 31, 2017 key management was paid basic remuneration totaling EUR 678 ths. (697). Extraordinary bonuses to key management amounted to EUR 1.068 mil. (1.206).

Remuneration of TMR Leadership 2016/17 in €'000	Basic Remune-ration	Extraor-dinary Bonuses	Total
Key Management	678	1 068	1 746
Supervisory Board	40	0	40
Audit Committee	0	0	0
Total	**718**	**1 068**	**1 786**

Remuneration of TMR Leadership 2015/16 in €'000	Basic Remune-ration	Extraor-dinary Bonuses	Total
Key Management	697	1 206	1 903
Supervisory Board	42	0	42
Audit Committee	0,4	0	0,4
Total	**739**	**1 206**	**1 945**

GENERAL MEETING

The General Meeting is the Company's supreme body. Its competence includes mainly the following:

- Amendments to the Articles;
- Decisions on an increase/decrease in the Company's registered capital; instructing the Board of Directors to increase the share capital in accordance with Article 210 of the Commercial Code and decisions to issue preferred or convertible bonds;
- Decisions on termination of the Company and/or change in the legal form;
- Election and removal of members of the Supervisory Board, except for members of the Supervisory Board elected and removed in accordance with Article 200 of the Commercial Code by employees in accordance with applicable law;
- Approval of annual individual financial statements and extraordinary individual financial statements, decisions regarding the distribution of profit or settlement of loss, and decisions on remuneration ;
- Decisions regarding the termination of trading the Company's shares on the stock exchange and decision on the fact that the Company ceases to be a publicly traded company;
- Decisions on transformation of registered shares into share certificates and vice versa
- Decisions regarding the approval of a contract on transfer of business or a part thereof;
- Approval of the Supervisory Board Remuneration Rules and the contracts on office signed by members of the Supervisory Board;
- Deciding other issues falling under the competence of the General Meeting in accordance with the Articles and under existing law.

The competence of the General Meeting is defined by Act 513/1991 Coll. of the Commercial Code, as amended, and the Company's Articles. The General Meeting is comprised of all shareholders, members of the Board of Directors, and members of the Supervisory Board present at the session and/or third parties invited by the Company's body (bodies) or shareholders who convened the meeting. Each shareholder is authorized to attend the General Meeting, vote, ask for information and explanations regarding corporate matters and/or entities controlled by the Company, if relevant to the agenda of the General Meeting, and file proposals. Shareholders can exercise their rights at the General Meeting through authorized representatives who shall prove their authorization by a written power of attorney defining the scope of the authorization. Exercise of the shareholders' voting rights is not limited in the Articles. The number of votes held by each shareholder is defined by the proportion between the nominal value of the shares held by the shareholder and the amount of registered capital, whilst every EUR 7 of the shares' nominal value means one voting right.

Decision-Making Procedure of the General Meeting

The General Meeting decides by majority vote held by the present shareholders. In matters related to amendments of the Articles, an increase or decrease in the registered capital, instructing the Board of Directors to increase the registered capital, the issuance of preference bonds or exchangeable bonds, the termination of the Company or change in the legal format a 2/3 majority of votes of the present shareholders is required and a notarized record shall be prepared on the results of the voting. A 2/3 majority of votes of the present shareholders is also necessary for approval of the General Meeting's decision on the termination of trading the Company's shares on the stock exchange and for the election and removal of members of the Supervisory Board, as well as for the General Meeting's decision that the Company ceases to be a public joint-stock company and becomes a private joint-stock company. For amendments to the Articles in terms of establishing the option of correspondence voting and for amendments to the Articles in terms of establishing and defining the requirements for attending the General Meeting and for shareholders' voting through electronic equipment, affirmative votes of 3/5 majority of all votes are required. Minutes of the General Meetings are freely available at the Company's website: www.tmr.sk.

The Annual General Meeting for the period from 1 November 2016 - 31 October 2017 was held on 28 April 2017.

Annual General Meeting Held on 28 April 2017

At the Annual General Meeting held on 28 April 2017, the shareholders adopted the following key resolutions:

1. Approval of the presence of third parties at the Annual General Meeting
2. Approval of the annual individual financial statements as of 31 October 2016
3. Approval of the distribution of individual net profit achieved in the financial year beginning on 01/11/2015 and ending on 31/10/2016 in the amount of EUR 4,814,445.14. A part of the profit in the amount of EUR 481,444.51 was to be added to the reserve fund, and EUR 4,333,000.63 was to be transferred to the Retained earnings account.
4. Approval of the auditor - KPMG Slovensko spol. s.r.o. to audit the financial statements for the year ending 31 October 2017
5. Reelection of the member of the Supervisory Board - Roman Kudláček and approval of his role contract.

Description of Shareholders' Rights

Legal regulations and Articles of Association hereof regulate the rights and the obligations of the shareholder. Both legal and natural persons may become a shareholder of the Company. The shareholder may not exercise the rights of the shareholder which would affect the rights and professional interests of other shareholders. The company must treat all shareholders on equal terms. The shareholder shall have the right to participate on the management of the Company, on its profits and on its liquidation balance upon the cancellation of the Company with liquidation. The right to participate on the management of the Company shall be exercised by the shareholder by participation at the General Meeting and by execution of the rights related to this participation, whereas the shareholders shall be bounded with the organizational measures applicable to the proceedings of General Meeting. At the General Meeting any shareholder may vote, ask for information and explanations concerning the matters of the Company or the matters of parties controlled thereby, which are related to the agenda of the General Meeting, make proposals, and request to have their suggested topics to be included in the agenda of the General Meeting in accordance with relevant regulations. The date relevant for the exercise of the rights according to previous sentence shall be the day indicated in the notice of General Meeting in accordance with section 180, subsection 2 of the Commercial Code. The shareholder or shareholders holding shares, of which the nominal value equals not less than 5% of the share capital, are entitled to request for convocation of an extraordinary General Meeting by including specification of their reason.

The shareholder shall be entitled to share the profits generated by the Company (dividend), which were allocated by the General Meeting for their distribution. The shareholder shall not be under the obligation to refund to the Company the dividends obtained in good faith. Following the winding up of the Company with the liquidation the shareholders shall be entitled to share liquidation balance in the amount stipulated by the law. At the Company headquarters the shareholder is entitled to view Company documents that are filed in a document archive or in a financial statement register pursuant to a specific law, and the shareholder is entitled to request copies of these documents or request to have them mailed at a specified address on the shareholder's expense and risk.

Further details on the shareholders' rights are described in the Company's Articles of Association at www.tmr.sk/investor-relations/corporate-governance.

SUPERVISORY BOARD REPORT

For the financial period from 1 November 2016 to 31 October 2017, the Company's Supervisory Board carried out the Company monitoring activities consisting of nine members, whilst the office term expired for three members elected by employees on 30/06/2017. In April 2017, the Annual General Meeting reelected the Supervisory Board Member, Roman Kudláček effective as of 28/04/2017. In the period from 1 November 2016 to 31 October 2017, the Supervisory Board held six sessions:

- On 23/11/2016 nine members of the Supervisory Board were present.
- On 18/01/2017 nine members of the Supervisory Board were present.
- On 24/03/2017 six members of the Supervisory Board were present.
- On 30/06/2017 seven members of the Supervisory Board were present.
- On 12/09/2017 five members of the Supervisory Board were present.
- On 10/10/2017 three members of the Supervisory Board were present, the Supervisory Board was not capable of quorum.

During the financial year ending 31/10/2017 as part of its control function, the Supervisory Board focused at controlling the Board of Directors' fulfillment of its duties assigned by the General Meeting, at monitoring the Board of Directors activity in terms of effective management of the Company, achievement of strategic goals in given conditions and determining the Company's growth plans, the operating and financial activity, the Company's assets, liabilities and receivables, correct bookkeeping, fulfillment of the business plan, financial budget, investment plan and compliance with the Company's Articles of Association, Code of Conduct and general legally binding regulations. The Supervisory Board approved the financial plans submitted by the Board of Directors, major investments and other material financial and business transactions for the relevant financial year, and submitted the results of its monitoring activities to the General Meeting. As part of their role, the Supervisory Board members have electronic access to production systems, through which they can get a daily report on the Company's financial performance. The Supervisory Board meetings were always attended also by the chairman of the Board of Directors (and CEO) and by CFO who is also a member of the Board of Directors. They informed the Supervisory Board members in detail on the Company performance including finance (CAPEX, Cash Flow, debt service).

THE COMPANY'S CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CODE

The Company is fully aware of the importance of compliance with the Corporate Governance principles. On 3 November 2010, the Company and its statutory bodies adopted the Corporate Governance Code in Slovakia. Moreover, on 8 October 2012 the Company declared adherence to the Corporate Governance Code principles for companies listed on the Warsaw Stock Exchange. Information on adherence to the codes is available on the Company's website www.tmr.sk/investor-relations/corporate-governance.

As for the **Corporate Governance Code for companies in Slovakia 2016**, the Company's Corporate Governance fails to comply with this Code in the following items:

- **I.A.5.** The right to elect and to remove members of the Company's bodies:

  Partly met. The General Meeting elects and removes members of the Supervisory Board and the Audit Committee. The Board of Directors is elected and removed by the Supervisory Board.

- **I.C.2.III.** An electronic voting system in absentia, including the electronic distribution of proxy materials and reliable vote confirmation

  Not met. So far the Company has not enabled attending General Meetings and voting at General Meetings by electronic means. In order to implement the attendance at General Meetings and voting at General Meeting by electronic means, the Articles of Association need to be changed and approved by the 3/5 majority of all the shareholder votes.

- **I.C.4.I.** Effective shareholder participation in decisions on the nomination, election and remuneration of board members should be facilitated. Shareholders should be able to participate in the nomination of board members.

  Partly met. In the scope defined by the valid legal regulations, as part of the discussion regarding the discussed item of the General Meeting's agenda, shareholders have the right to express their opinion either in writing or verbally. This right is unlimited. Nomination and election of members of the Board of Directors is the responsibility of the Supervisory Board. The General meeting elects and dismisses member of the Supervisory Board and the Audit Committee.

- **I.C.4.III.** Effective shareholder participation in decisions on the nomination, election and remuneration of board members should be facilitated. Shareholders should be able to make their views known on the remuneration of board members.

  Partly met. The Company acts in accordance with the Commercial Code and the Articles. The General Meeting approves the Remuneration Rules for members of the Supervisory Board. The Remuneration Rules for members of the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee are approved by the Supervisory Board.

- **I.C.4.IV.** Effective shareholder participation in decisions on the nomination, election and remuneration of board members should be facilitated. The equity component of compensation schemes for board members and employees should be subject to shareholder approval.

  Partly met. Currently, the Company does not offer any stock-option compensation schemes. The Company acts in accordance with the Commercial Code and the Articles. The General Meeting approves the Remuneration Rules for members of the Supervisory Board. The Remuneration Rules for members of the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee are approved by the Supervisory Board.

- **I.C.4.V.** Effective shareholder participation in decisions on the nomination, election and remuneration of board members should be facilitated. The remuneration of board members and key executives should be disclosed, the total value of compensation arrangements made and how remuneration and company performance are linked.

  Partly met. Information on the remuneration of the board members and the management is disclosed in the Annual Report. The Company discloses the general remuneration policy for the members of the Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors, and only the sum of the remuneration of the Supervisory Board, the Board of Directors, and the Top Management.

- **I.C.4.vi.** Effective shareholder participation in decisions on the nomination, election and remuneration of board members should be facilitated. Any significant change in the remuneration schemes should be approved by shareholders.

  Partly met. The General Meeting approves the Remuneration Rules for the Supervisory Board and the role contracts of the Supervisory Board members. The Company acts in accordance with the Commercial Code and the Articles. When approving internal regulations the Company acts in accordance with the competencies of the relevant statutory bodies, with the Articles of Association and relevant law.

- **I.C.5.iii.** Non-discriminatory voting of shareholders in absentia should be enabled: Where proxies are held by the board or management for company pension funds, the directions for voting should be disclosed.

  Not met. The Company does not disclose directions for voting.

- **I.C.6.** Ability to vote electronically by non-discriminatory means (if the company enables such voting).

  Not met. So far the Company does not enable electronic voting at General Meetings. In order to implement the attendance at General Meetings and voting at General Meeting by electronic means, the Articles of Association need to be changed and approved by the 3/5 majority of all the shareholder votes.

- **I.E.1.III.** Non-discriminatory relations with shareholders and transparency of capital structures. Changes in economic and voting rights should be subject to approval by a qualified majority of the relevant group of shareholders.

  Partly met. These changes are subject to changes in the Articles of Association, which require the 2/3 majority of the present shareholder votes; the notary meeting minutes need to be prepared. A change in the Articles of Association related to the implementation of possible proxy voting and/or electronic voting is subject to approval by the 3/5 majority of all the shareholder votes.

- **I.E.2.** The capital structure and takeover arrangements should be disclosed.

  Partly met. The Company discloses such information provided that relevant legal regulations require and/or enable such disclosure.

- **IV.A.4.II.** Information on the company's remuneration: information on the remuneration policy in the upcoming financial year or, where appropriate, consecutive years and information on the implementation of the policy in the previous financial year.

  Partly met. The Company discloses the general remuneration policy for the members of the Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors, and only the sum of the remuneration of the Supervisory Board, the Board of Directors, and the Top Management.

- **IV.A.5.II.** Information about board members, executive managers, especially: Information on the qualification requirements and the selection process.

  Partly met. The Company discloses the process of electing members of the Supervisory Board and the Audit Committee.

- **V.D.4.** Remuneration with the longer-term interests of the company and its shareholders.

  Partly met. The level of basic remuneration is set for each member of the Board of Directors separately based on the decision of the Supervisory Board upon each member's nomination. Extraordinary bonuses of the Board of Directors are subject to the fulfillment of the EBITDA plan in the previous financial year. Remuneration of the Top management is set by and subject to approval by the Board of Directors depending on the performance of the operating segments and resorts of the Company.

- **V.E.1.** Boards should consider assigning a sufficient number of non-executive board members where there is a potential for conflicts of interest. The board should consider establishing specific committees to consider questions where there is a potential for conflicts of interest. These committees should require a minimum number of non-executive members, or be composed entirely of members of the supervisory board.

  Partly met. The Supervisory Board is composed of only non-executive members and is responsible for controlling. In case of a conflict of interest, the Company acts in accordance with its Code of Conduct and relevant persons are excluded from the decision-making process. The Company does not have such specific committees established.

- **V.E.2.I.** Existence, composition and the role of committees. The nomination committee.

  Not met. Currently, the Company does not have a nomination committee. Members of the Board of Directors are nominated by the Supervisory Board.

- **V.E.2.II.** Existence, composition and the role of committees. The remuneration committee.

  Not met. Currently, the Company does not have a remuneration committee. The variable part of the Board of Directors' remuneration is determined by the Remuneration Rules and is subject to performance achieved by the Company. The Board of Directors' Remuneration Rules are subject to approval by the Supervisory Board.

- **V.E.4.** Regular self-assessment of the company boards, including assessment of correct backgrounds and competences.

  Not met. Assessment of the activity of the Board of Directors is done by the Supervisory Board. The Supervisory Board's report has not included self-assessment so far.

  As to the **Best Practices for GPW Listed Companies 2016** required by the Warsaw Stock Exchange, the Company's corporate governance does not accord with the Best Practices in the following issues:

- **I.Z.1.3.** A company should operate a corporate website and publish on it, in a legible form and in a separate section: a chart showing the division of duties and responsibilities among members of the management board drawn up according to principle II.Z.1;

  Partially met. Currently, the Company website does not present such chart. However, the website lists members of the Board of Directors with description of their roles, and their short CV.

- **I.Z.1.15.** A company should operate a corporate website and publish on it, in a legible form and in a separate section: information about the company's diversity policy applicable to the company's governing bodies and key managers; the description should cover the following elements of the diversity policy: gender, education, age, professional experience, and specify the goals of the diversity policy and its implementation in the reporting period; where the company has not drafted and implemented a diversity policy, it should publish the explanation of its decision on its website;

  Not met. Even though the Company strives to enable equal employment opportunity and employs 52% men and 48% women, it has not yet prepared and implemented a diversity policy for its statutory bodies and top management, thus such policy is not published on the Company website either. Main criteria for selecting candidates for key positions and statutory bodies are competency and fulfillment of requirements for a given role; not factors such as sex or age.

- **I.Z.1.20.** A company should operate a corporate website and publish on it, in a legible form and in a separate section: an audio or video recording of a General Meeting;

  Not met. Currently, the Company does not publish audio or video recordings from its General Meetings as the benefit of these recordings is not justified in comparing to high costs associated with them and they do not fit within the budget for the General Meeting.

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

  Partly met. The Company presents its internal division of responsibilities among members of the Board of Directors on its website in wording.

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

  Not met. None of the Supervisory Board members meets the criteria of independence referred to in principle II.Z.4. Even though the Company considers two members of the Supervisory Board, elected by the Company employees, as independent, since they hold non-managerial roles in the Company, according to the current Best Practices for GPW Listed Companies 2016, they cannot be considered independent.

- **II.Z.10.1.** In addition to its responsibilities laid down in the legislation, the supervisory board should prepare and present to the ordinary general meeting once per year an assessment of the company's standing including an assessment of the internal control, risk management and compliance systems and the internal audit function; such assessment should cover all significant controls, in particular financial reporting and operational controls;

  Partly met. The Supervisory Board presents to the Annual General Meeting a report prepared according to the legislation and the Company's Articles of Association.

- **II.Z.10.2.** a report on the activity of the supervisory board containing at least the following information:

  - full names of the members of the supervisory board and its committees;
  - supervisory board members' fulfilment of the independence criteria;
  - number of meetings of the supervisory board and its committees in the reporting period;
  - self-assessment of the supervisory board;

  Partly met. The Supervisory Board's report has not so far included a description on supervisory board members' fulfilment of the independence criteria, since the Company automatically considers members, elected by the Company employees and who are not shareholders, as independent.

- **IV.Z.2.** If justified by the structure of shareholders, companies should ensure publicly available real-time broadcasts of general meetings.

  Not met. The Company has not so far broadcasted its General Meetings publicly, since potential benefit of the General Meeting being broadcasted does not outweigh costs associated with its organizing. The Company does not exclude the possibility of broadcasting its General Meetings in the future, although such decision is subject to the approval of shareholders at the General Meeting by amendment of the Articles of Association.

- **IV.Z.3:** Presence of representatives of the media should be allowed at general meetings.

  Presence of third parties is usually allowed based on the proposal by the Board of Directors at Annual General Meetings. At the Annual General Meetings in 2017 a proposal was presented by the Board of Directors to allow presence of third parties at the General Meeting. This proposal was adopted by the shareholders and third parties were allowed to attend the General Meeting. The Company does not exclude a possibility that it will allow attendance of third parties at all General Meetings, although such decision would have to be preceded by the approval of the shareholders at the General Meeting in the form of change in Articles of Association.

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

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

  Partly met. The Company publishes its general remuneration rules for the Board of Directors and

Supervisory Board and the total sum of remuneration of the Board of Directors, Top Management and Supervisory Board. The Company has not entered into any agreements with any members of bodies or employees under which the company would be obliged to provide such members or employees with any compensation if their office or employment terminates by resignation, notice served by the employee, removal, notice served by the employer without giving a reason or if their office or employment terminates as a result of an acquisition offer. The Company does not disclose information about non-financial remuneration, as it has not been material so far, nor assessment of the implementation of the remuneration policy in terms of achievement of its goals, in particular long-term shareholder value creation and the company's stability.

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Tatry mountain resorts, a.s. is the issuer of 6,707,198 shares admitted to trading on the listed parallel market of the Bratislava Stock Exchange, on the main market of the Prague Stock Exchange, and on the main market of the Warsaw Stock Exchange (WSE) with the following structure:

ISIN: SK11220010287
Security type and form: ordinary bearer shares
Nominal share value: 7.00 EUR
Number of shares outstanding: 6,707,198
% share in share capital: 100%
Limitation on transferability of shares: none

The Company, a.s. as of 31/10/2014 issued two tranches of bonds in the total of EUR 180 mil.:

Bonds TMR I 4.50%/ 2018
ISIN: SK4120009606
Volume: 70 000 000 EUR
Market: The Bratislava Stock Exchange
Nominal Value: 1 000 EUR
Coupon Rate: fixed rate 4.50% p.a.
Coupon Payment: semi-annual always on 17-06 and 17-12
Maturity Date: 17 December 2018
Issue Date: 17-12-2013

Bonds TMR I 4.50%/ 2018 are senior, secured by a pledge over certain immovable assets owned by the Company. For more information see the Security Prospectus available at http://tmr.sk/investor-relations/bonds/.

Bonds TMR II 6.0%/ 2021
ISIN: SK4120009614
Volume: 110 000 000 EUR
Market: The Bratislava Stock Exchange
Nominal Value: 1 000 EUR
Coupon Rate: fixed rate 6.00% p.a.
Coupon Payment: annual always on 05-02
Maturity Date: 5 February 2021
Issue Date: 05-02-2014

Bonds TMR II 6.0%/ 2021 are junior, subordinated. For more information see the Security Prospectus available at http://tmr.sk/investor-relations/bonds/.

As of 31/10/2017 the Company has not issued any employee stock or preferred shares.

The Company, based on the decision of the General Meeting, may issue bonds, convertible into Company shares (convertible bonds), or bonds with the senior subscription rights to Company shares (preferred bonds), provided that the General Meeting at the same time decides on the conditional raising of share capital.

In case of the buy-back of own Company shares with the purpose of their transfer to Company employees, the Article 161a Par. 2 point a) of the Commercial Code shall not be applied. In this case the purchased shares shall be transferred to the Company employees within 12 (twelve) months from their acquisition by the Company.

In case of the buy-back of own Company shares with the purpose of preventing an eminent major damage to the Company, the Article 161a Par. 2 point a) of the Commercial Code shall not be applied. The Board of Directors is obliged to inform the next General Meeting about the circumstances according to the Article 161a Par. 4 of the Commercial Code.

The voting rights attached to Company shares have no limitations. The holders of securities issued by the Company do not have differing controlling rights.

As of 31/10/2017 the Company has no knowledge of any shareholder agreements that might lead to limitations on transferability of the securities and to limitations on voting rights.

The Company incurred no research and development costs in FY 2016/17.

TMR does not have any branch office abroad and does not use any financial derivatives to hedge its financial risks. The cash flows and liquidity ratios are monitored in regular intervals. The Company ensures internal controls through regular monitoring of the financial plan and overall financial position. Management of market risks, business and financial activities is described in the Risk Factors and Risk Management section and in the Consolidated Financial Statements, par. 34.

The Company has not entered into any agreements which would become effective, changed or terminated as a result of change in control, or as a result of an acquisition offer.

The Company has not entered into any agreements with any members of bodies or employees under which the company would be obliged to provide such members or employees with any compensation if their office or employment terminates by resignation, notice served by the employee, removal, notice served by the employer without giving a reason or if their office or employment terminates as a result of an acquisition offer.

During FY 2016/17 the Company prepared Separate Financial Statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The Company is not subject to any special regulations, which would require disclosure of additional information in terms of Article 34 Par. 2 a) of the Slovak Act No. 429/2002 Coll. in connection with Article 20 Par. 1 g) of the Slovak Act No. 431/2002 Coll.

CONTRACTS WITH EXTERNAL ADVISORS AND RELATED PARTIES

Lease of the Špindlerův Mlýn Resort

Melida, a.s., a company associated with TMR, signed a lease contract on 6 November 2012 as the lessee with the company SKIAREÁL Špindlerův mlýn, a.s., as the lessor. The subject of the contract was the lease of the Špindlerův Mlýn resort in the Czech Republic. As of the date of this report TMR held a 19% interest in CAREPAR, a.s., which owns 50% in Melida, a.s. Based on the lease contract, Melida, a.s. will be operating the ski resort Špindlerův Mlýn in the Krkonoše Mountains for 20 years for the lease fee in the amount of CZK 43.8 mil. per year. Besides the sole operation of Špindlerův Mlýn, Melida committed to provide further development of the resort by expanding trails, renewing technological equipment, and by improving skiers' experience in any other way with investments in the minimum amount of CZK 800 mil. during the whole lease term. TMR acts in the lease contract as a by-party that provides a guarantee for Melida, a.s. by guaranteeing Melida's liabilities resulting from the lease contract and by providing it a zero-interest loan.

Contracts with Melida, a.s.

TMR provides Melida, a.s. with consulting services in management and analysis of cableways, dining facilities, ski schools, rentals, shops, in marketing, bookkeeping, and project financing. Also TMR provides Melida, a.s. with consulting services on the project of building infrastructure in the Špindlerův Mlýn ski resort. TMR made an agreement with Melida to temporarily lend it employees of TMR in order to boost the winter season and to realize some investments. TMR provided Melida with an interest-bearing loan in 2013 and an interest non-bearing loan in 2014.

Financial Audit

As of the date of this Annual Report, KPMG Slovensko spol. s.r.o., seated at Dvořákovo nábrežie 10, 811 02 Bratislava, is responsible for the audit of separate and consolidated financial statements. KPMG Slovensko spol. s.r.o. has been approved to perform the audit of the Company's Separate Financial Statements as of 31 October 2017 and Consolidated Financial Statements as of 31 October 2017 based on the decision of the General Meeting held on 28 April 2017.

Advisors

As of the date of this Annual Report, the Company had a contract signed with J&T IB and Capital Markets, a.s. organizačná zložka, seated at Dvořákovo nábrežie 10, 811 02 Bratislava, on the provision of advisory services with respect to relations with investors.

As of the date of this Annual Report, the Company had a contract signed with Ernst & Young seated at Hodžovo námestie 1/A, Bratislava 811 06, on the provision of advisory services in preparation of financial statements.

PROPOSAL ON DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT

For the year ending 31 October 2017, the Company achieved net profit of EUR 9.223 mil. according to Separate Financial Statements. The Board of Directors proposes the following distribution of profit:

1. EUR 922 ths. will be allocated to the reserve fund;
2. The remainder in the amount of EUR 8.301 mil. will be transferred to the retained earnings account.

SHARES

Shares

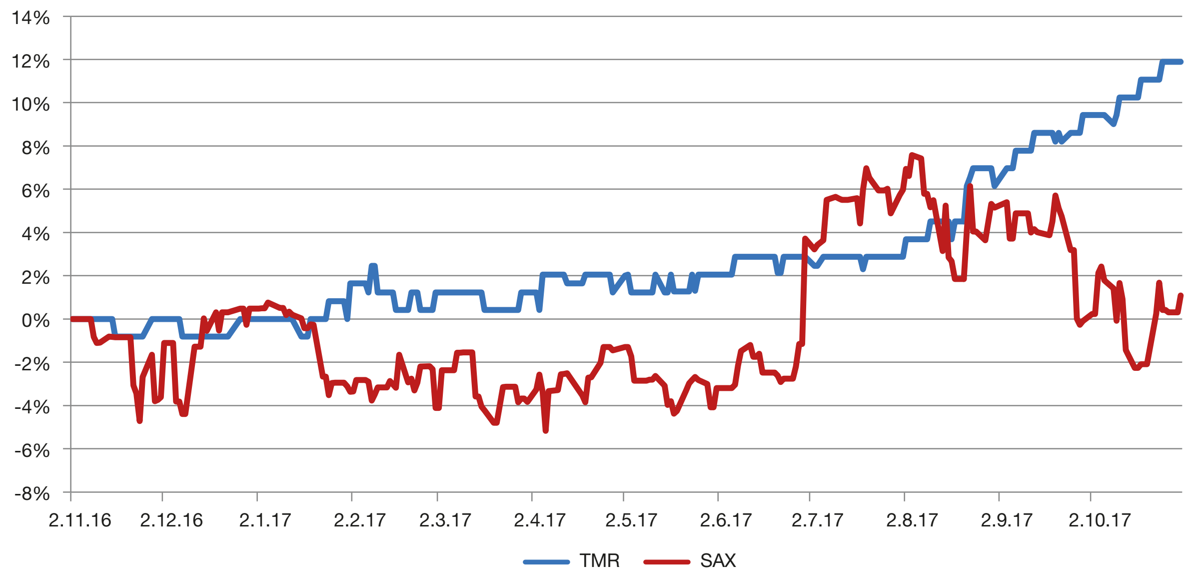
Shareholder Club

TMR and individual shareholders have come together in partnership based on trust in order to move successfully forward, create loyalty with special offers in the region's most popular resorts, and to increase the number of registered shareholders. For this reason Shareholder Club was established at the beginning of 2010. Shareholders who own at least 25 shares have the right to benefits that help them to get to know the Group and its activities better through special deals as part of the GOPASS program. You can find more information on http://tmr.sk/shareholder-club/.

Shareholder Club Benefits

No. of Shares	Benefits - No. of GOPASS points
25	6 entries
40	12 entries
80	25 entries
130	1 season ticket
250	2 season tickets
500 VIP	More info at www.tmr.sk/shareholder-club/
750 VIP GOLD	More info at www.tmr.sk/shareholder-club/

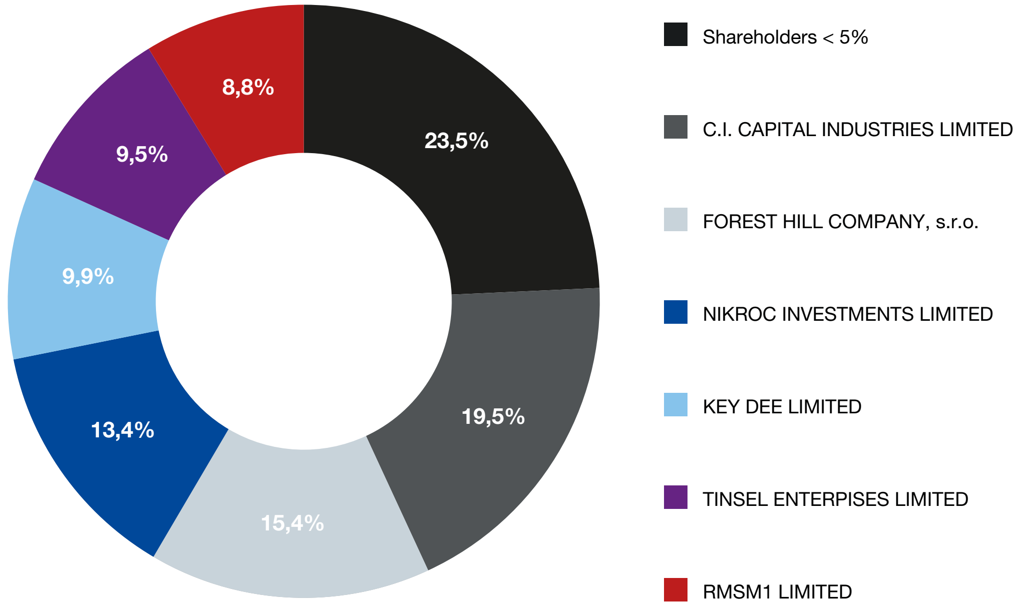
TMR Stock Performance on the BSSE



Closing Price	BSSE (EUR)	WSE (PLN)	PSE (CZK)
31.10.2017	27,30	117,00	720,00
31.10.2016	24,60	152,10	717,00

* BSSE - the Bratislava Stock Exchange
WSE - the Warsaw Stock Exchange
PSE - the Prague Stock Exchange
SAX - Slovak Stock Index

Shareholder Structure as of 31.10.2017



To the best of the Company's knowledge the following entities held the following direct or indirect interest in the share capital and the Company voting rights as of 31/10/2017:

Company / Name	No. of Shares	Interest in Share Capital		Voting Rights %
		in EUR thousands	%	
Shareholders < 5%	1 578 760	11 051	23,5%	23,5%
C.I. CAPITAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED	1 309 139	9 164	19,5%	19,5%
FOREST HILL COMPANY, s.r.o.	1 030 919	7 216	15,4%	15,4%
NIKROC INVESTMENTS LIMITED	897 771	6 284	13,4%	13,4%
KEY DEE LIMITED	664 058	4 648	9,9%	9,9%
TINSEL ENTERPISES LIMITED	638 385	4 469	9,5%	9,5%
RMSM1 LIMITED	588 166	4 117	8,8%	8,8%
Total	6 707 198	46 950	100,0%	100,0%

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated Financial Statements

Tatry mountain resorts, a.s. and Subsidiary Companies

Consolidated Financial Statements
for the Period from 1 November 2016 to 31 October 2017

prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union

Consolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income

in TEUR	**Note**	**1.11.2016 - 31.10.2017**	**1.11.2015 - 31.10.2016**
Sales	6	95,683	80,577
Other operating revenue	7	227	625
Total revenue		**95,910**	**81,202**
Material and goods consumption	8	-16,393	-13,062
Purchased Services	9	-23,567	-21,165
Personal cost	10	-24,506	-21,629
Other operating cost	11	-990	-877
Gain on sale of assets		1,081	732
Increase in fair value of investment property	17	-	-
Creation and reversal of value adjustments to receivables	21	-19	-90
Profit before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)*		**31,516**	**25,111**
Depreciation and amortization	15.16	-13,828	-13,036
Goodwill impairment loss	16	-	-
Profit before interest, taxes (EBIT)		**17,688**	**12,075**
Interest income	12	2,058	1,336
Interest expense	12	-12,094	-10,958
Net profit on financial instruments	13	169	1,605
Negative goodwill	3	-	-
Profit before tax		**7,821**	**4,058**
Income tax	14	-831	-1,312
Profit		**6,990**	**2,746**
Attributable to:			
- Holders of interest in the parent company's equity		**7,370**	**3,061**
- Non-controlling interest		**-380**	**-315**
Other components of the comprehensive income			
- Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit/(loss):			
Revaluation of available-for-sale securities to fair value	14	34	-
Foreign currency translation reserve		122	-75
Total comprehensive income		**7,146**	**2,671**

Consolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income (continued)

Total comprehensive income		**7,146**	**2,671**
Attributable to:			
- Holders of interest in the parent company's equity		**7,566**	**2,979**
- Non-controlling interest		**-420**	**-308**
Earnings per share (in EUR)	26	**1.099**	**0.456**
Number of shares		**6,707,198**	**6,707,198**

*EBITDA represents a profit from recurring activities of the Group before taxes, interest, amortisation and depreciation, adjusted for other income and expenses, which are listed under EBITDA.

The Notes constitute an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.
An overview of the statement of profit and loss by particular segments is in Note. 4 – Information on Operating Segments.

Consolidated statement of financial position

in TEUR	**Note**	**31.10.2017**	**31.10.2016**
Assets			
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	16	14,110	14,657
Property, Plant and Equipment	15	327,164	276,579
Investments Property	17	6,554	6,554
Loans Provided	20	2,643	2,746
Other receivables	22	2,657	7,829
Fixed assets total		**353,128**	**308,365**
Inventory	19	5,852	5,591
Trade receivables	21	5,397	2,534
Loans Provided	20	21,307	26,125
Other receivables	22	36,127	21,087
Financial investments	24	2,194	2,259
Cash and Cash Equivalents	25	9,584	7,493
Other Assets	23	4,383	2,247
Total current assets		**84,844**	**67,336**
Assets total		**437,972**	**375,701**
Equity	26		
Capital		46,950	46,950
Share premium		30,430	30,430
Profit for the year		7,370	3,061
Retained earnings and other funds		27,224	24,129
Foreign currency translation reserve		-413	-575
Total equity attributable to holders of interest in the parent company's equity		**111,561**	**103,995**
Non-controlling interest		1,588	2,008
Total equity		**113,149**	**106,003**
Liabilities			
Loans and Borrowings	27	84,598	38,107
Provisions	30	24	157
Other non-current liabilities	29	479	-
Bonds Issued	31	178,820	178,680
Deferred tax liability	18	22,356	22,254
Total non-current liabilities		**286,277**	**239,198**
Loans and Borrowings	27	9,880	6,996
Trade payables	28	10,286	7,544
Provisions	30	351	482
Bonds Issued	31	6,022	6,022
Other current liabilities	29	12,007	9,456
Total current liabilities		**38,546**	**30,500**
Total liabilities		**324,823**	**269,698**
Total equity and liabilities		**437,972**	**375,701**

The Notes constitute an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

in TEUR	Capital	Share premium	Legal reserve fund	Funds from revaluation	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Equity attributable to holders of interest in the parent company's equity	Non-controlling interest	Total
Balance as at 1 November 2016	**46,950**	**30,430**	**4,449**	**146**	**-575**	**22,595**	**103,995**	**2,008**	**106,003**
Transfer of retained earnings into the legal reserve fund	-	-	481	-	-	-481	-	-	-
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	7,370	**7,370**	**-380**	**6,990**
Other components of comprehensive income, after tax									
- items with possible subsequent reclassification into profit/(loss):									
Revaluation of available-for-sale securities at fair value	-	-	-	34	-	-	**34**	-	**34**
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	-	-	162	-	**162**	**-40**	**122**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**481**	**34**	**162**	**6,889**	**7,566**	**-420**	**7,146**
Transactions with owners posted directly into equity									
Contributions to the fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of acquisition of a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 October 2017	**46,950**	**30,430**	**4,930**	**180**	**-413**	**29,484**	**111,561**	**1,588**	**113,149**

Consolidated statement of changes in equity (continued)

in TEUR	Capital	Share premium	Legal reserve fund	Funds from revaluation	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Equity attributable to holders of interest in the parent company's equity	Non-controlling interest	Total
Balance as at 1 November 2015	**46,950**	**30,430**	**4,448**	**146**	**-493**	**19,535**	**101,016**	**2,315**	**103,331**
Transfer of retained earnings into the legal reserve fund	-	-	1	-	-	-1	-	-	-
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	3,061	**3,061**	**-315**	**2,746**
Other components of comprehensive income, after tax									
- items with possible subsequent reclassification into profit/(loss):									
Revaluation of available-for-sale securities at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	-	-	-82	-	**-82**	**7**	**-75**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-82**	**3,060**	**2,979**	**-308**	**2,672**
Transactions with owners posted directly into equity									
Contributions to the fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of acquisition of a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 October 2016	**46,950**	**30,430**	**4,449**	**146**	**-575**	**22,595**	**103,995**	**2,008**	**106,003**

The Notes constitute an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated cash flow statement

in TEUR	Note	1.11.2016 - 31.10.2017	1.11.2015 - 31.10.2016
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit/ (Loss)		6,990	2,746
Adjustments related to:			
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		-1,081	-732
Depreciation and amortisation	15.16	13,828	13,036
Reversal of value adjustments to receivables		19	90
Net (gain)/loss on financial instruments (non-cash)	13	-169	-2,026
Net interest (income)/expenses	12	10,036	9,622
Change in provisions		-264	462
Income tax	14	831	1,284
Change in trade receivables, other receivables and other assets		-15,388	1,377
Change in inventories		-261	-243
Change in trade payables and other liabilities		5,860	2,996
Cash flow from operating activities before income tax		**20,401**	**28,612**
Income tax paid		-21	-12
Cash flow from operating activities		**20,380**	**28,600**
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	15,16	-64,022	-31,226
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		2,580	2,774
Cost of business combinations, net of cash acquired	5	-	-
Loans provided		-11,819	-4,293
Repayment of loans provided		-17,464	6,806
Cost of acquisition of financial investments		-	-1
Proceeds from disposal of financial investments		103	153
Interest received	20, 22	529	35
Cash flow used by investingt activities		**-55,165**	**-25,752**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of liabilities from financial lease		-1,018	-1,048
Financial lease received		1,498	1,176
Repayment of received loans and borrowings		-7,638	-21,785
New loans and borrowings received		55,476	29,030
Repayment of liability from reduction of share capital		-	-
Interest paid		-11,442	-10,947
Dividends paid		-	-
Cash flow from / (used by) financing activities		**36,876**	**-3,574**
Net increase / (decrease) of cash and cash equivalents		2,091	-726
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	25	7,493	8,219
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**25**	**9,584**	**7,493**

The Notes constitute an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Information about the Company

Tatry mountain resorts, a.s. (the "parent company" or the "Company") is a joint stock company with its registered office and place of business in Demänovská Dolina 72, 031 01 Liptovský Mikuláš. The Company was established on 20 March 1992 and incorporated on 1 April 1992. The Company's identification number is 31 560 636 and its tax identification number is 2020428036.

The Company is not a fully liable partner in other accounting entities.

The Company's shares have been registered on the Bratislava Stock Exchange since 19 November 1993, on the Warsaw Stock Exchange (WSE) since 15 October 2012 and on the Prague Stock Exchange (BCCP) since 22 October 2012. On 22 August 2013, an extraordinary General Meeting was held, which decided on a reduction in the share capital of the Company Tatry Mountain Resorts, a.s. from EUR 221,338 thousand to EUR 46,950 thousand, i.e. by EUR 174,388 thousand. Subsequently, in the course of 2014, the Company made two bond issues in the total nominal value of EUR 180,000 thousand, which have been admitted to trading on the Bratislava Stock Exchange since 19 February 2014. See Note 31 – Bonds issued.

In 2009, the Company decided to change its accounting period from the calendar year to a financial year from 1 November to 31 October. The change was to make the accounting period more realistic, as the Company's operations were subject to seasonal variations.

On 1 May 2013, the parent company Tatry mountain resorts, a.s. and subsidiaries GRANDHOTEL PRAHA a.s., Interhouse Tatry s.r.o. and Tatry mountain resorts services, a.s, merged. On that day, the company Tatry mountain resorts, a.s. became the successor company, and assumed all legal, trade and other liabilities, as well as the assets of its subsidiaries. All subsidiaries ceased to exist by the merger with the parent company, and then were expunged from the Commercial Register.

The structure of the Company's shareholders as of 31 October 2017 and as of 31 October 2016 was as follows:

31 October 2017	**Share in share capital**		**Voting rights**
	in TEUR	%	%
C.I. CAPITAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED	9,164	19.5%	19.5%
FOREST HILL COMPANY, s.r.o.	7,216	15.4%	15.4%
NIKROC INVESTMENTS LIMITED	6,284	13.4%	13.4%
KEY DEE LIMITED	4,648	9.9%	9.9%
TINSEL ENTERPRISES LIMITED	4,469	9.5%	9.5%
RMSM1 LIMITED	4,117	8.8%	8.8%
Minority shareholders	11,052	23.5%	23.5%
Total	**46,950**	**100%**	**100%**

31 October 2016	**Podiel na základnom imaní**		**Hlasovacie práva**
	v tis. eur	%	%
C.I.CAPITAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED	8,835	18.8%	18.8%
BELGOMET s.r.o.	7,216	15.4%	15.4%
NIKROC INVESTMENTS LIMITED	6,284	13.4%	13.4%
KEY DEE LIMITED	4,648	9.9%	9.9%
TINSEL ENTERPRISES LIMITED	4,448	9.5%	9.5%
RMSM1 LIMITED	4,117	8.8%	8.8%
Minority shareholders	11,402	24.2%	24.2%
Total	**46,950**	**100%**	**100%**

1. Information about the Company (continued)

The consolidated financial statements of the Company for the period ending 31 October 2017 comprise the statements of the parent company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group").

The principal activities of the Group include cable and ski lift operations, restaurant and dining services, the operation of ski and snowboard schools, purchase and sale of goods, hotel management, and operation of an amusement park.

The average number of Group employees during the period from 1 November 2016 to 31 October 2017 was 1,289, out of which 25 were management (from 1 November 2015 to 31 October 2016, it was 1,095 employees, out of which 25 were management).

During the year, the Group used the services of employment agencies for short-term personnel leasing. From 1 November 2016 to 31 October 2017, it was 284 employees (from 1 November 2015 to 31 October 2016: 184 employees).

The Company's bodies are:

Board of Directors:
Ing. Bohuš Hlavatý, Chairman (since 30 June 2009)
Ing. Branislav Gábriš, Vice-Chairman (since 18 February 2011)
Ing. Andrej Devečka, Member (since 22 December 2011)
Ing. Jozef Hodek, Member (since 30 June 2009)

Supervisory Board:
Ing. Igor Rattaj (since 29 June 2009)
Ing. František Hodorovský (since 18 January 2011)
Roman Kudláček (since 21 April 2012)
Ing. Ján Štetka (since 30 June 2012)
Ing. Peter Kubeňa (since 30 June 2012)
Miroslav Roth (since 30 June 2012)
Ing. Pavol Mikušiak (since 27 April 2013)
Adam Tomis (since 12 April 2014)
PhDr. Martin Kopecký, MSc, CFA (since 25 April 2015)

1. Significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

The Consolidated financial statements for the period from 1 November 2016 to 31 October 2017 have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the EU and in accordance with Act No. 431/2002 Coll. of the National Council of the Slovak Republic on Accounting ("Act on Accounting").

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 26 February 2018.

(b) Basis of preparation

The Consolidated financial statements have been prepared based on the historical cost principle, while the investment property and financial instruments measured at fair value were revalued to their fair value through profit or loss. Available-for-sale securities were revalued to their fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Group's Consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis.

On 17 December 2018, the Company will pay out the bond in amount of 71,575 ths. EUR including coupon. The amount of bond liability was 69,752 ths. EUR as at 31 October 2017. The management of the Company plans to issue a new bond, which will be used to refinance the original bond, to maintain financial stability.

The Consolidated financial statements have been prepared in thousands EUR. The accounting standards have been consistently applied by the Group companies in accordance with the prior accounting period.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU requires the application of various judgements, assumptions and estimates which affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. However, actual results will likely differ from these estimates. Critical accounting estimates and judgements which were made by management and which bear a significant risk of material adjustment in the next accounting period are discussed in Note 3– Critical accounting estimates and assumptions.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of revision and also in future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

When preparing the Consolidated financial statements, the Group applied the following International Financial Reporting Standards, amendments to the standards and interpretations as adopted by the EU, which are effective for the accounting period starting 1 November 2016:

The application of the standards mentioned below has had no significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

Amendment to **IAS 1 Disclosure Initiative**, effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. The amendment to IAS 1 clarifies, not significantly changing, the existing requirements. The amendment explains:

- The requirements for significance in IAS 1.
- Certain items in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income and in the statement of financial position may be divided.
- Entities may flexibly determine the order of reporting the notes to financial statements.
- The share in other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for in accordance with the equity-based method must be reported on an aggregated basis as a single item and grouped between those items that will or will not be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods.

Further, the amendment explains the requirements for additional reporting of partial results in the statement of financial position and in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income. These amendments have no impact on the Group.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Amendments to **IAS 16** and **IAS 38 Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation** effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. The amendment clarifies the principles of **IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment** and **IAS 38 Intangible Assets**, according to which revenue reflects the economic benefits generated from the plant's operation (including the assets) rather than economic benefits arising by using the assets. The result is that the revenue-based method cannot be applied to amortise property, plant and equipment, and it can only be applied under very extraordinary circumstances for the amortisation of intangible assets. The amendment applies prospectively, with no impact on the Group as the Group does not apply the revenue-based method to amortise non-current assets.

Amendment to **IAS 27 Equity method in the separate financial statements** effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016 and are applied retrospectively. Earlier application is allowed. Amendment to **IAS 27** allows the company to use the Equity method in separate financial statements when accounting for interest in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures. The Group does not plan to ise the Equity method when accounting for interest in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures.

International Financial Reporting Standards that have been issued but are not effective yet

As of 31 October 2017, the following significant International Financial Reporting Standards, amendments to and interpretations of the standards, which have not become effective yet, and thus were not applied by the Group when preparing these financial statements, were issued and thereafter adopted by the EU (save for significant standards referred to hereafter, which have not yet been adopted by the EU).

In January 2016, IASB issued an amendment to **IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows** in order to improve disclosure of financing activities and help users better understand the liquidity of a reporting entity. The standard requires an entity to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes (e.g. profit and loss from the movement of foreign currencies). The amendment is effective from 1 January 2017. The Group does not expect significant impact of this standard on cash flow statement

Amendment to **IAS 12 Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses** clarifies that an entity needs to consider whether tax law restricts the sources of taxable profits against which it may make deductions on the reversal of that deductible temporary difference. Furthermore, the amendments provide guidance on how an entity should determine future taxable profits and explain the circumstances in which taxable profit may include the recovery of some assets for more than their carrying amount. Entities are required to apply the amendments retrospectively. However, on initial application of the amendments, the change in the opening equity of the earliest comparative period may be recognised in opening retained earnings (or in another component of equity, as appropriate), without allocating the change between opening retained earnings and other components of equity. Entities applying this relief must disclose that fact. The amendment is effective from 1 January 2017, with an earlier application of the standard being permitted. If an entity applies the amendments for an earlier period, it must disclose that fact. No impact of the amendment on the Group is expected.

In May 2014, IASB issued **IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers**, effective for the periods starting on 1 January 2018, with earlier adoption being permitted. IFRS 15 defines the principles for reporting revenue, and it will be applicable to all contracts concluded with customers. The new Standard provides a framework that replaces existing revenue recognition guidance in IFRS. Entities will adopt a five-step model to determine when to recognise revenue, and at what amount. The new model specifies that revenue should be recognised when (or as) an entity transfers control of goods or services to a customer at the amount to which the entity expects to be entitled. Depending on whether certain criteria are met, revenue is recognised:

- over time, in a manner that depicts the entity's performance; or
- at a point in time, when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer.

IFRS 15 also establishes the principles that an entity shall apply to provide qualitative and quantitative disclosures which provide useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Management is still evaluating the possible impact of IFRS 15 on the financial statements of the Group, however the Group does not expect that first time adoption of the standard will have significant impact on the financial statements. Management of the Group does not expect, that the moment when revenue is recognised and in what amount will changed based on the IFRS 15, due to the nature and types of revenue that the Group has.

IFRS 16 Leases was issued in January 2016, replacing IAS 17 Lease, IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, SIC-15 Operating Leases – Incentives, and SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease. The Standard eliminates the current dual accounting model for lessees and instead requires companies to bring most leases on-balance sheet under a single model, eliminating the distinction between operating and finance leases.
Under IFRS 16, a contract is, or contains, a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. For such contracts, the new model requires a lessee to recognise a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The right-of-use asset is depreciated and the liability accrues interest. This will result in a front-loaded pattern of expense for most leases, even when the lessee pays constant annual rentals.

The new Standard introduces a number of limited scope exceptions for lessees which include:

- leases with a lease term of 12 months or less and containing no purchase options, and
- leases where the underlying asset has a low value (‘small-ticket' leases).

Lessor accounting, however, shall remain largely unchanged and the distinction between operating and finance leases will be retained.
IFRS 16 is effective for the accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Earlier application of the standard is permitted if the new IFRS 15 will also be efficient. Lessee has to apply IFRS 16 either by using the full retrospective approach or the modified retrospective approach. It is expected, that first time adoption of the standard will have significant impact on the financial statements, as it is required to recognise assets and liabilities from operating leases in statement of financial position, where the Group act as a lessee. This applies mainly on operating lease of lands. The quantitative impact analysis of the new standard is not known yet.

In July 2014, IASB issued a final version of **IFRS 9 Financial Instruments**, which replaces IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, except that the IAS 39 exception for a fair value hedge of an interest rate exposure of a portfolio of financial assets or financial liabilities continues to apply, and entities have an accounting policy choice between applying the hedge accounting requirements of IFRS 9 or continuing to apply the existing hedge accounting requirements in IAS 39 for all hedge accounting until the standard resulting from the IASB's project in macro hedge accounting is effective.

Although the permissible measurement bases for financial assets – amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) – are similar to IAS 39, the criteria for classification into the appropriate measurement category are significantly different.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the following two conditions are met:

- the assets is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

In addition, for a non-trading equity instrument, a company may elect to irrevocably present subsequent changes in fair value (including foreign exchange gains and losses) in OCI. These are not reclassified to profit or loss under any circumstances.
For debt instruments measured at FVOCI, interest revenue, expected credit losses and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for amortised cost assets. Other gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are reclassified to profit or loss on derecognition.

The impairment model in IFRS 9 replaces the ‘incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with a forward-looking an ‘expected credit loss' (ECL) model, which means that a loss event will no longer need to occur before an impairment allowance is recognised. The

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

new impairment model will apply to financial assets measured at amortized cost or FVOCI, except for investments in equity instruments, and to contract assets.

Under IFRS 9, loss allowances will be measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs: these are ECLs that result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; and
- Lifetime ECLs: these are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

IFRS 9 includes a new general hedge accounting model, which aligns hedge accounting more closely with risk management. The types of hedging relationships – fair value, cash flow and foreign operation net investment – remain unchanged, but additional judgment will be required.

The standard contains new requirements to achieve, continue and discontinue hedge accounting and allows additional exposures to be designated as hedged items. Extensive additional disclosures regarding an entity's risk management and hedging activities are required.

The Group plans to apply the new standard starting from the effective date. The Group started analysing the impact of the new standard on the balance sheet and assets and increased amount of allowances to loans provided is expected, however the quantitative impact is not known yet. The management of the Group is not expecting any significant impact.

The amendments to **IAS 40 Transfers of Investment Property** is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 and should be applied prospectively. Early application is permitted. The amendments clarify when an entity should transfer property, including property under construction or development into, or out of investment property. A mere change in management's intentions for the use of a properly does not provide evidence of a change in use. The amendments state that a change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investmnet property and there is evidence of the change in use. The Group does not expect that first time adoption of the amendments will have significant impact on the financial statements, as the Group transfer property into, or out of investment property only in case of the change in use of the property.

IFRS Annual Improvements

The IASB has issued a set of amendments to standards. Annual improvements to IFRS 2014 – 2016 Cycle (issued on 8 December 2016), effective for accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2018, except changes in IFRS 12 that are effective for accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2017. Further, Annual improvements to IFRS 2015 – 2017 Cycle (issued on 12 December 2017), effective for accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2019. These annual improvements have not been adopted by the EU yet.

Also adoption of the following interpretations and amendments, will not have any impact on the accounting policies, financial position or performance of the Company. Interpretations have not been adopted by the EU yet.

The Interpretation **IFRIC Interpretation 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration** clarifies that, in determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which an entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration. Entities may apply the amendments on a fully retrospective basis. Alternatively, an entity may apply the Interpretation prospectively to all assets, expenses and income in its scope that are initially recognised on or after:

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) The beginning of the reporting period in which the entity first applies the interpretation Or
(ii) The beginning of a prior reporting period presented as comparative information in the financial statements of the reporting period in which the entity first applies the interpretation.

The Interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Early application of interpretation is permitted and must be disclosed. However, since the Group's current practice is in line with the Interpretation, the Group does not expect any effect on its financial statements.

The Interpretation **IFRIC Interpretation 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment** addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of IAS 12 and does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of IAS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments. The Interpretation specifically addresses the following:

- Whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately
- The assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities
- How an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates
- How an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances.

An entity must determine whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments. The approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty should be followed. The interpretation is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, but certain transition reliefs are available. The Group will apply interpretation from its effective date. Since the Group does not operate in a complex multinational tax environment, applying the Interpretation may not significantly affect its financial statements and the required disclosures.

Other International Financial Reporting Standards
The Group has not adopted any other IFRS standards adopted by EU early where adoption is not mandatory at the date of preparation of the financial statements. Where transition provisions give an entity the choice of whether to apply new standards prospectively or retrospectively, the Group has decided to apply the standards prospectively.

(c) Basis of consolidation
i. Subsidiaries
Subsidiaries are those enterprises that are controlled by the Group. The control exists when the Group has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an enterprise, so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity. The consolidated financial statements include the Group's interests in other entities based on the Group's power to control such entities regardless of whether the control is actually exercised or not. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the day of origin of the control until the day of cessation of the control.

ii. Associates
Associates are those enterprises in which the Group has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. Significant influence is presumed to exist when a company holds between 20 and 50 percent of the voting rights of another entity. The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the recognised gains and losses of associates on an equity accounted basis (equity method) from the day of origin of the significant influence until the day of cessation of the significant influence. Investment in associate is recognised initially at cost. When the Group's share of losses exceeds the carrying amount of the associate, the carrying amount of such an associate is reduced to nil and recognition of further losses is discontinued, except to the extent that the Group has incurred obligations in respect of the associate.

iii. Scope of consolidation
The consolidation as at 31 October 2017 includes five companies and at 31 October 2016 includes three companies. The parent company and four (for 2016: two) subsidiaries prepared their financial statements as at 31 October. The list of all companies included in the consolidation is provided in Note 39 – Group entities.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

iv. Transactions eliminated on consolidation
Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised gains or losses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

v. Acquisition method of accounting
Acquisitions of subsidiaries are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the acquirer, liabilities incurred by the acquirer to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the acquirer.

Acquisition-related costs are recognised directly in profit or loss.

The acquiree's identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed that meet the recognition criteria under IFRS 3 are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. Otherwise the difference is reassessed and any excess remaining (negative goodwill) after the reassessment is recognised directly in profit and loss.

The non-controlling interest is measured *as a proportionate share* of identifiable assets of the acquiree's identifiable assets.

vi. Unification of accounting principles
The accounting principles and procedures applied by the consolidated companies in their financial statements were unified in the consolidation, and comply with the principles applied by the parent company.

(d) Foreign currency
Foreign currency transactions
Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are presented in thousands of euros, which is the Group's functional and presentation currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into euros at the foreign exchange rate valid at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into euros at the financial statements date at the exchange rate of the European Central Bank valid at that day.

Foreign exchange differences arising from such translations are recognised through profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, which are measured at cost, are translated into euros using the exchange rate valid at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into euros at the foreign exchange rates valid at the dates the fair values are determined.
Foreign currency translation reserve includes all foreign exchange differences that arise from the transfer of financial statements of foreign entities within the consolidation group.

(e) Financial instruments
i. Classification
A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Loans granted are non-derivative financial assets with fixed and determinable payments, not quoted in an active market, which are not classified as available-for-sale securities, financial assets held to maturity or as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Available-for-sale securities are those non-derivative financial assets that are not classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, loans and advances to banks and customers or as financial assets held to maturity.

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are those that the Group principally holds for trading, that is, with the purpose of short-term profit taking.

ii. Recognition

Loans granted are recognised on the day they are provided by the Group.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale securities are recognised on the date the Group commits to purchase the assets.

iii. Measurement

Financial instruments are measured upon initial recognition at fair value plus, in the case of a financial instrument not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial instrument.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets are measured at amortized costs, except for financial assets at fair value through profit and loss and available-for-sale securities, which are measured at fair value.

iv. Fair value measurement principles

The fair value of financial instruments is based on their quoted market price at the financial statements date without any deduction for acquisition-related costs. If a quoted market price is not available, the fair value of the instrument is estimated by the management using the pricing model or discounted cash flow techniques.

Where the discounted cash flow method is used, estimated future cash flows are based on the management's best estimates and the discount rate is the market rate at the date of the financial statement for an instrument with similar terms and conditions. Where pricing models are used, inputs for these models are based on market-related factors at the date of the financial statement.

v. Gain and losses on subsequent revaluation

Gains and losses arising from a change in fair value are recognised in profit or loss for financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and directly in equity for available-for-sale securities. Changes in the fair value of available-for-sale securities are derecognised from other equity to profit or loss at the moment of sale.

vi. Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the Group loses control over the contractual rights that comprise that asset. This occurs when the rights are realised, expire or are surrendered by the Group.

Available-for-sale assets that are sold are derecognised and the corresponding payable receivables to buyers are recognised as at the date the Group commits to sell the assets.

Loans and advances to customers are derecognised as at the day they are paid/ settled by the Group.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and in banks, short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and short-term highly liquid investments readily convertible for known amounts of cash.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of acquisition cost (purchased inventory), respectively in own costs (incurred by own activity), and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and selling expenses. Purchased inventories are measured at cost, which includes the purchase price and other directly attributable expenses incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition. Own costs include direct costs and indirect costs associated with acquiring inventories by own activity.

(h) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and their net amount is reported in the balance sheet when the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the transactions are intended to be settled on a net basis.

(i) Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Group's assets, other than inventories (refer to the accounting policy under letter g)), investment property (refer to the accounting policy under letter l)), financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (refer to the accounting policy under letter c)), available-for-sale securities (refer to the accounting policy under letter c)) and deferred tax assets (refer to the accounting policy under letter p)) are reviewed at each financial statements date to determine whether there is objective indication of impairment of the asset. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation, but are tested annually for impairment as part of the cash-generating unit to which they belong.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Loans granted are recognised net of value adjustment for losses on loans. Value adjustments are determined on the basis of the state of the loan and performance of the borrower and the value of any collateral and all third-party guarantees is taken into account.

The recoverable amount of receivables carried at amortised cost is calculated as the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed upon initial recognition of these financial assets). Short-term receivables are not discounted.

If assets available for sale caused a decrease in fair value recognized directly in equity and if objective reasons exist that prove that there was a decrease in the fair value of the assets, the cumulated loss recognized in equity shall be reported in the profit and loss statement even if the relevant financial asset had not been reversed from the financial position. The amount of loss recognized in the profit and loss statement is the difference between the acquisition cost and the fair value, adjusted for the impairment of the financial asset already recognized in profit and loss. A decrease in fair value of more than 20% of the acquisition cost or a decrease in fair value below the acquisition cost that lasts continuously more than nine months in case of securities investments is considered an impairment.

The recoverable amount of other assets is the greater of their value in use less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss in respect of receivables carried at amortised cost is reversed if the increase in the recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised.

In the case of goodwill, an impairment loss cannot be decreased subsequently.

In respect of other assets, an impairment loss is reversed or decreased when there is an indication that the impairment loss no longer exists and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

An impairment loss can only be reversed or decreased to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(j) Property, plant and equipment

i. Owned assets

Single items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation (see below) and impairment losses (refer to the accounting policy under letter i)). Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use and costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site where it was located. When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, those components are accounted for as Consolidated items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

ii. Leasing

Agreements on lease of assets in relation to which the Group assumes substantial part of risks and benefits of ownership are classified as financial leasing. Leased assets are stated at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum leasing payments at inception of the lease, less accumulated depreciation (see below) and impairment losses (refer to the accounting policy under letter i)).

iii. Subsequent expenditures

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied in the part of property, plant and equipment will flow to the Group and the relevant cost can be measured reliably. All other expenditures including the costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

iv. Depreciation

Except as specified below, depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of individual items of property, plant and equipment. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- Buildings — 30 - 45 years
- Individual movables and sets of movables
  - Geothermal borehole — 40 years
  - Slides — 25 years
  - Cableways, ski lifts, and leisure attractions — 12 - 40 years
  - Equipment — 3 - 25 years
  - Fixtures and fittings and others — 2.5 - 10 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives, as well as residual values, are reassessed annually as at the financial statement's date. Each significant part of property, plant and equipment (component) with cost significant in relation to the total cost of the relevant item is depreciated Consolidatedly.

v. Capitalized borrowing costs

Borrowing costs attributable to the asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its use or sale are capitalised by the Group as part of the cost of the asset.

(k) Intangible assets

i. Goodwill and intangible assets acquired in a business combination

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. Goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries is included under intangible assets. Goodwill on acquisition of associates is included in the investments in associates.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold. Negative goodwill arising on an acquisition is reassessed and any excess remainder of the negative goodwill after the reassessment is recognised in profit or loss. Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value on the acquisition date if the intangible asset is separable or arises from contractual or other legal rights. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are recorded at cost net of impairment loss. Intangible assets with a definite useful life are amortized over the useful life and are stated at cost net of accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

ii. Software and other intangible assets

Software and other intangible assets acquired by the Group are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation (see below) and impairment losses (refer to the accounting policy under letter i)). Useful life of these assets is reassessed regularly. Lease contracts refer to valuation of rights from long-term lease contracts.

iii. Amortisation

Amortisation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, from the date the asset is available for use. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- Software — 2 – 5 years
- Lease contracts — 29 years
- Valuable rights — each item uses an individual depreciation plan, based on the estimated useful lives if these assets, valuable rights also include trademarks which represent non-depreciated assets. The Group uses 2, 6, 7, 8, 12 and 50-year useful lives for its valuable rights.

(l) Investment property

Investment property represents assets that are held by the Group to generate rental income or to realise a long-term increase in value, or for both of these purposes.

Investment property is stated at fair value, which is determined by an independent registered expert or by the management. Fair value is based on current prices of similar assets on an active market under the same location and the same conditions, or where such conditions are not available, by applying the generally applicable valuation models such as the yield method. Any gain or loss arising from a change in fair value is recognised in profit or loss.

Assets that are constructed or developed for their future use as investment property are measured at fair value if the fair value can be determined reliably.

Details on the valuation of investment property are specified in Note 3(a) – Critical accounting estimates and assumptions, Valuation of investment property.

Rental income from investment property is accounted for as described in the accounting policy under letter (o).

(m) Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Group has a present legal, contractual, or non-contractual obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Long-term provisions the reduction of which to their present value would have a material impact on the financial statements are discounted to their present value.

i. Long-term employee benefits

Liability of the Group resulting from long-term employee benefits other than pension plans represents the estimated amount of future benefits that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. The liability is calculated using the projected unit credit method, discounted to its present value. A discount rate used to calculate the present value of liability is derived from the yield curve of high-quality bonds with maturities close to the conditions of the Group's liabilities as at the date of the financial statements preparation.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

ii. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are recognised as expenses at the time of provision of the service by the employees. A payable is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Group has a present legal or contractual obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(n) Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense is recognised in profit or loss in the period to which it relates using the effective interest rate basis. All expenses on loans and borrowings are recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of capitalised borrowing costs; refer to the accounting policy under letter (j), part *(v)*.

(o) Rental income

Rental income from investment property is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

(p) Income tax

Income tax on the profit for the current accounting period comprises current and deferred tax.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the current accounting period, using tax rates valid as at the date of the financial statement's preparation, and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous accounting periods.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet method and calculated from all temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities determined for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences weren't taken into account: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities which affect neither accounting nor taxable profit, and the differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that it is probable that they will not be reversed in the foreseeable future. No deferred taxes are recognised on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Income tax is recognised directly in profit or loss, except for the part that relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case the income tax is recognised in equity.

Deferred tax asset and liability are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset the payable tax liability and asset, and they relate to the same tax authority and the taxable entity.

A deferred tax asset is only recognised up to the amount of probable future taxable profits against which the unused tax losses and credits can be offset. Deferred tax assets are reduced by the amount for which it is probable that the related tax benefit will not be realised.

(q) Operative and financial lease payments

Payments made under operative leasing are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Minimum leasing payments of financial leasing are divided into interest and instalments of the principal. Interest is allocated to each period during the term of the lease so as to express a constant periodic rate of interest for the period applied to the unpaid part of the principal

(r) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are stated at amortised cost (see point (w) Financial liabilities).

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(s) Revenues from services rendered

The Group recognises seven types of basic revenues from services rendered:

- Revenues from cableways and ski lifts (hereinafter also referred to as “Mountain Resorts”)
- Revenues from leisure parks (hereinafter also referred to as “Leisure Parks”)
- Revenues from sports services and stores (hereinafter also referred to as “Sports Services and Stores”)
- Revenues from hotel services (hereinafter also referred to as “Hotels”)
- Revenues from restaurant facilities (hereinafter also referred to as “Dining”)
- Revenues from real estate projects (mainly from investment property, hereinafter also referred to as “Real Estate”)
- Other revenues

The Group recognizes revenues in a scope in which economic benefits are likely to flow to the Group, and these revenues can be easily valued. Revenues are recognized at fair value. Revenues are accrued depending on in which period the services were rendered, excluding revenues from leisure parks, hotel services and restaurant facilities, which are recognised in profit or loss after the service has been rendered. Revenues from services rendered do not include value added tax. They are also net of discounts and rebates (rebates, bonuses, discounts, credit notes and the like).

Since 2012 the Group has been running a loyalty program for its clients – GOPASS. GOPASS enables its clients to earn points for purchase of products and services in its resorts and to redeem these points as discounts from future purchases. The amount of unredeemed points are recognized as a decrease in sales against revenue time difference, as they are related to promised discounts from future purchases of clients. The Group monitors the value of unredeemed points and revalues it on a regular basis for its recognition in the financial statements.

Other services include in particular the services provided in relation to accommodation, such as the rental of premises including hotels disclosed as investments property, parking, wellness, massage, sale of souvenirs, etc. Revenues from rental are recognised over the duration of the rental, with accruals. Revenues from real estate projects are recognised following the transfer of rights and obligations and related risks on to buyer, to which occurs at the day of transfering the ownership rights. Revenues from the sale of souvenirs and other goods shall be recognised following the transfer of significant risks and benefits from the particular goods. Other revenues from services provided shall be recognised following the provision thereof.

(t) Dividends

Dividends are recognised in the statement of changes in equity and also as liabilities in the period in which they are approved.

(u) Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale

Non-current assets (or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities) that are expected to be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use are classified as held for sale. Immediately before classification as held for sale, the assets (or components of a disposal group held for sale) are re-measured in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU. Thereafter, upon initial classification as held for sale, the assets and disposal group held for sale are recognised at the lower of their carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell.

Any impairment loss on a disposal group is first allocated to goodwill, and then to the remaining assets and liabilities on a pro rata basis, except for inventories, financial assets, deferred tax assets and investment property, which continue to be measured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies.

Impairment losses on initial recognition as held for sale are recognised in profit or loss even if the revaluation reserve was created. The same applies to gains and losses on subsequent measurements. Gains are not recognised in excess of any cumulative impairment loss.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets classified as held for sale are no longer depreciated or amortised.

In case that, after the asset assignment into the group of assets held for sale, value is realized mainly through use rather than sale thereof, the assets shall be accounted back and depreciation or amortization for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets shall be recognised in the period when such change of assets arose.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(v) Reporting by segments

Operating segments are parts of the Group that are able to generate income and expenses with available financial information, which is regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision makers in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance. The management monitors 7 main segments, namely mountain resorts, leisure parks, hotels, dining, sports services and stores, real estate, and other.

(w) Financial liabilities

The Group recognises financial liabilities as other financial liabilities. The Group does not recognise any financial liabilities valued at fair value through profit or loss.

In the Group's Consolidated statement of financial position, other financial liabilities are recognized as received loans and borrowings, bonds issued, trade payables, other liabilities and current tax liabilities.

Financial liabilities are recognised by the Group on the trade date. Upon initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at fair value including transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost. Upon measurement at amortized cost the difference between the cost and the face value is recognised through profit or loss during existence of the asset or liability using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Group's obligation specified in the contract expires, is settled or cancelled.

(x) Fair value estimates

The following notes summarise the main methods and assumptions used in estimating the fair values of financial assets and liabilities referred to in Note 32 – Fair value information:

i. Loans granted

Fair value is calculated based on discounted expected future principal and interest cash flows. Expected future cash flows are estimated considering credit risk and any indication of impairment. The estimated fair values of loans reflect changes in credit status since the loans were made and changes in interest rates in the case of fixed rate loans.

ii. Loans and borrowings

For loans and borrowings with no defined maturities, fair value is taken to be the amount payable on demand as at the date of preparation of the consolidated financial statement. The estimated fair value of fixed-maturity loans and borrowings is based on discounted cash flows using rates currently offered for loans and borrowings of similar remaining maturities.

iii. Trade receivables/payables, other receivables and other assets/liabilities

For receivables/payables with a remaining life of less than one year, the nominal amount is deemed to reflect the fair value. Other receivables/payables are discounted to determine the fair value.

2. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements according to the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU requires the application of certain significant accounting estimates. It also requires that the management, in the application process of the Group accounting principles, should use its judgement. These accounting estimates will, therefore, rarely conform to the actual results. Estimates and assumptions that have significant risk of causing a significant adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next accounting period are described below. The estimates and assumptions are continually reviewed. If the review of the accounting estimates applies only to one accounting period, it is reported in that period; if the review affects current and future accounting periods, it is reported in the period when the review was performed as well as in the future periods.

(a) Business combinations and purchase price allocation

The acquiree's or part of business's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are recognised and measured at their fair value on the date of acquisition. The allocation of the total cost among the net assets acquired for financial reporting purposes is performed with the support of professional advisors or the Group's management. The valuation is based on historical and prospective information available as of the date of the business combination. Any prospective information that may impact the fair value of the acquired assets is based on management's assumptions of the future development of competitive and economic environments. The results of the valuation analyses are also used for determining the amortisation and depreciation periods of the values allocated to specific intangible and tangible fixed assets.

On 14 September 2016, the Group acquired a 51% interest in a Croatian company, TIKAR D.O.O. (TIKAR). The Group paid EUR 1.4 thousand (HRK 10.2 thousand) for this 51% interest. On 21 October 2016, an agreement on the increase of TIKAR's share capital and entry of a new shareholder was signed. Under the agreement, the share capital was increased from the original HRK 20 thousand to HRK 2,500 thousand, while the Group interest in TIKAR dropped to 0.408%. Therefore, as of 31 October 2016 the Group recognises this investment as Financial investments (see Note 24 – Financial investments). The acquisition of TIKAR as a subsidiary during 2016 and its consequent reclassification as a financial investment did not have significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

(b) Real estate investments valuation

Real estate investments are recognised at fair value. The fair value of real estate investments is determined either by an independent court expert or the property is valued by the management (see Significant accounting policies, note l). In both cases the valuation is based on current market values and conditions. Market value represents the estimated value for which a property could be exchanged on the valuation day between potential seller and potential buyer in the form of a transaction based on independent parties after reasonable marketing, in which each party acts in an informed manner, prudently and without compulsion.

In the absence of actual market prices, the valuation takes into account the estimated net cash flows from property lease and capitalisation income, which reflects the specific risks inherent to a given market and also to the cash flows arising from the property.

The valuation reflects (where relevant) the type of lessees who use the property or are responsible for the fulfilment of lease liabilities or the type of prospective users, if the property is left non-rented, the general market perception of lessee solvency, the distribution of responsibilities related to maintenance and insurance of property between the Group and the lessees, and the remaining life of property.

As of 31 October 2017 the investments in property included three hotels (SKI, Liptov, Kosodrevina) and the Otupné accommodation facility with the aggregate carrying amount of EUR 1,982 thousand (as of 31 October 2016: EUR 1,982 thousand), which are leased out to third parties operating them, as well as forest areas and lands obtained as an acquisition in 2009 in the carrying amount of EUR 4,572 thousand (as of 31 October 2016: EUR 4,572 thousand). The value of hotels was determined by estimate of the hotels' management in a manner stated above. The value of lands was determined by the management using market prices, with the final value being based on the estimated market price per square metre depending on the type of land and market transactions for lands of similar character.

3. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions (continued)

As at 31 October 2017, the Group management, based on current market conditions, revalued the value of investments in property and evaluated, that the value of contractual and market lease did not change significantly. Based on the performed evaluation, there was no need to adjust the value of investments in property.

If the fair value of that part of investment in real estate determined based on the management's estimates is different from the management's estimates by 10%, the carrying amount of investments in real estate would be higher or lower by EUR 655 thousand compared to the amount reported as of 31 October 2017 (as of 31 October 2016: EUR 655 thousand).

(c) Goodwill and impairment testing

As of the date of the financial statements, the Group assesses whether the goodwill has not been impaired. If the indicator of possible impairment is not detected, the Group is, in accordance with IAS 36, testing goodwill recognised in business combinations during the current accounting period and goodwill recognised in prior accounting periods for possible impairment annually on 31 October, i.e. as of the date of preparation of the annual consolidated financial statements.

On the day of acquisition, the acquired goodwill is assigned to individual cash-generating units (CGU) for which it is expected to benefit from synergies arising in business combinations. Potential impairment of goodwill is determined by comparing the recoverable amount of CGU and its book value. The value of return is determined by the value in use. This value was derived from the business plan prepared by the management.

The key prerequisite which was also the most sensitive factor in determining the recoverable amount, was expected revenues assessed by the management, profitability and cost of capital used as the discount factor for future net cash flows. The expected revenues as well as profitability (EBITDA) are based on changes in customer target groups, strengthened marketing and increased quality of the services rendered. Projecting of cash flows applied in determining the value in use covers a medium-term period of 5 years and subsequent extrapolation for the next period. Based on such standard level of cash flows, the terminal value was calculated with the expected growth of cash flows at 2.2% p.a. (2016: 2.2%). The discount rates used in the projecting of cash flows were calculated as a weighted average cost of capital and amounted to 6.81% for Slovakia in 2017 and 6.5% in 2016 (accounting for income taxes).

In 2017 and 2016, goodwill was tested within CGU Vysoké Tatry, and the test did not show any reason for asset impairment. Goodwill acquired by the acquisition in 2015 of the Polish resort Ślaskie Wesole Miasteczko Sp. z o. o has been tested as of 31 October 2017 and 2016 as part of the impairment test. See Note 3(d). The test did not show any reason for asset impairment.

If as at 31 October 2017, the projected EBITDA of CGU Vysoké Tatry, which is part of the projected cash flows was lower than 5% in comparison with management's estimates, the value in use for an individual cash-generating unit in the location of High Tatras would drop by EUR 10,238 thousand. In such a case, it would not be necessary to account for the asset impairment or goodwill even at a lower EBITDA reached. If the discount rate increased by 0.5 percentage point in comparison with the management's estimate, i.e. its value was 7.31 %, the value in use for an individual cash-generating unit for the location of High Tatras would drop by EUR 17,762 thousand. Here again it would not be necessary to account for asset impairment or goodwill even at a higher discount rate.

If as at 31 October 2016, the projected EBITDA of CGU Vysoké Tatry, which is part of the projected cash flows was lower than 5% in comparison with management's estimates, the value in use for an individual cash-generating unit in the location of High Tatras would drop by EUR 8,995 thousand. In such a case, it would not be necessary to account for the asset impairment or goodwill even at a lower EBITDA reached. If the discount rate increased by 0.5 percentage point in comparison with the management's estimate, i.e. its value was 7.00 %, the value in use for an individual cash-generating unit for the location of High Tatras would drop by EUR 21,386 thousand. Here again it would not be necessary to account for asset impairment or goodwill even at a higher discount rate.

(d) Assets impairment testing

As of the date of the financial statements, the Group assesses whether the assets have not been impaired. IAS 36 requires the testing of asset impairment in cases where external or internal indicators would point possible asset impairment.

3. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions (continued)

The Group carries on 6 principal activities: running of mountain resorts, leisure parks, restaurant services, sports services and shops, accommodation services and real estate projects, namely in five locations: Jasná (the Low Tatras), in the High Tatras, and in Liptovský Mikuláš, and in Szczyrk and Chorzow in Poland. Each of the locations was assessed by the management as an individual cash-generating unit (CGU). he Group monitors the performance and creates independent budgets for individual cash-generating units. The Group assets were allocated to individual cash-generating units according to the material competence, whereas all assets, i.e. also the hotels, catering establishments and sports services and shops are included in individual cash-generating units, except for ski lifts and cableways.

As of 31 October 2017 and 2016, the Group's management having considered the Group asset impairment, besides the impairment tests for the CGU Vysoke Tatry as goodwill is related to it as stated in par. 3(c), impairment tests have been done for both resorts (locations and individual CGUs) in Poland due to the fact that the planned indicators have not been achieved, which was analysed as an indicator of possible asset impairment of the Group. No indicators for asset impairment have been identified for CGUs in Slovakia.

Potential asset impairment is determined by comparing the recoverable value of the CGU and its book value. The recoverable value is determined by value in use. The value in use has been derived based on the business plan prepared by the management. Profitability and the cost of capital used as the discount factor for future free cash flows were the key assumption and the most sensitive indicator for determining the recoverable value. Expected revenues and profitability are based on changes in target customers groups, boosted marketing, and quality enhancement of services provided. Modelling of future cash flows used in determining the value in use covers a medium term of 5 years with the following extrapolation for next periods. Based on such normalized cash flows the terminal value was calculated assuming a terminal growth of 2.2% per anum. The discount rate used in projecting cash flows was calculated as the weighted average cost of capital and equalled 7.50% for Poland in 2017 (2016: 7.29%) (after accounting for income taxes). The asset impairment test did not result in need of asset impairment for either CGU in Poland.

If the projected EBITDA of the CGU Ślaskie Wesole Miasteczko Sp. z o. o., as of 31 October 2017, which is a part of projected cash flows, was 5% lower each year in comparing with the managemen's estimate, the value in use of the CGU Śląskie Wesole Miasteczko Sp. z o. o. would decrease by EUR 2,005 ths. In this case it would not be necessary to recognise asset impairment or goodwill even by achieving of a lower EBITDA. If the discount rate was 0.5 p.p. higher than the management's estimate, i.e. it would equal 8.00%, the value in use of the CGU Śląskie Wesole Miasteczko Sp. z o. o. would decrease by EUR 3,679 ths. Even in this case it would not be necessary to recognize asset impairment or goodwill not even when using a higher discount rate.

If the projected EBITDA of the CGU Szczyrkowski Ośrodek Narciarski, S.A, as of 31 October 2017, which is a part of projected cash flows, was 5% lower each year in comparing with the managemen's estimate, the value in use of the CGU Szczyrkowski Ośrodek Narciarski, S.A, would decrease by EUR 1,359 ths. In this case it would not be necessary to recognise asset impairment or goodwill even by achieving of a lower EBITDA. If the discount rate was 0.5 p.p. higher than the management's estimate, i.e. it would equal 8.00%, the value in use of the CGU Szczyrkowski Ośrodek Narciarski, S.A,. would decrease by EUR 2,495 ths. Even in this case it would not be necessary to recognize asset impairment or goodwill not even when using a higher discount rate.

If the projected EBITDA of the CGU Śląskie Wesole Miasteczko Sp. z o. o., as of 31 October 2016, which is a part of projected cash flows, was 5% lower each year in comparing with the managemen's estimate, the value in use of the CGU Śląskie Wesole Miasteczko Sp. z o. o. would decrease by EUR 10,515 ths. In this case it would not be necessary to recognise asset impairment or goodwill even by achieving of a lower EBITDA. If the discount rate was 0.5 p.p. higher than the management's estimate, i.e. it would equal 7.79%, the value in use of the CGU Śląskie Wesole Miasteczko Sp. z o. o. would decrease by EUR 5,157 ths. Even in this case it would not be necessary to recognize asset impairment or goodwill not even when using a higher discount rate.

3. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions (continued)

If the projected EBITDA of the CGU Szczyrkowski Ośrodek Narciarski, S.A, as of 31 October 2016, which is a part of projected cash flows, was 5% lower each year in comparing with the managemen's estimate, the value in use of the CGU Szczyrkowski Ośrodek Narciarski, S.A, would decrease by EUR 7,858 ths. In this case it would not be necessary to recognise asset impairment or goodwill even by achieving of a lower EBITDA. If the discount rate was 0.5 p.p. higher than the management's estimate, i.e. it would equal 7.79%, the value in use of the CGU Szczyrkowski Ośrodek Narciarski, S.A,. would decrease by EUR 4,328 ths. Even in this case it would not be necessary to recognize asset impairment or goodwill not even when using a higher discount rate.

(e) Financial instruments at fair value

The fair value of financial instruments is determined on the basis of:

Level 1: quoted market prices (not adjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are comparable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices of similar instruments) or indirectly (i.e. derived from such prices)

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on comparable market data (incomparable inputs)

If the quoted market price is not available, the fair value of the instrument is estimated using valuation techniques. When using the valuation models, the management uses estimates and assumptions which are consistent with available information about estimates and assumptions which have been used by market participants to determine the prices of a particular financial instrument.

in TEUR	31.10.2017				31.10.2016			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Securities for sale	-	-	-	**-**	64	-	-	**64**
Financial instruments evaluated at fair value through the profit/loss	-	2,194	-	**2,194**	-	2,195	-	**2,195**
Loans Provided	-	23,876	-	**23,876**	-	28,706	-	**28,706**
Other receivables	-	21,699	-	**21,699**	-	22,480	-	**22,480**
Trade receivables	-	5,397	-	**5,397**	-	2,534	-	**2,534**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	9,584	-	**9,584**	-	7,493	-	**7,493**
Other Assets	-	4,383	-	**4,383**	-	1,314	-	**1,314**
Total	**-**	**67,040**	**-**	**67,040**	**64**	**64,722**	**-**	**64,786**

in TEUR	31.10.2017				31.10.2016			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial obligations								
Loans and Borrowings	-	94,696	-	**94,696**	-	45,592	-	**45,592**
Bonds Issued	-	189,122	-	**189,122**	-	194,385	-	**194,385**
Trade payables	-	10,286	-	**10,286**	-	7,544	-	**7,544**
Other Liabilities	-	12,486	-	**12,486**	-	4,811	-	**4,811**
Total	-	306,590	-	**306,590**	-	**252,332**	-	**252,332**

As of 31 October 2017, the Group recognises, within Level 2, a financial investment in CAREPAR, a.s. (19% interest) in the amount of EUR 2,041 thousand (as of 31 October 2016: EUR 2,041 thousand). This company owns a 50% interest in Melida a.s., which leases and operates the ski resort Špindlerův Mlýn in the Czech Rep. Since CAREPAR, a.s. as of 31 October 2017 besides the 50% interest in Melida, a.s. does not report any other significant assets or liabilities, the fair value of the investment was determined as 9.5% of the estimated fair value of Melida, a.s.

3. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions (continued)

The fair value of Melida, a.s. was estimated, as of 31 October 2017 and 2016, by the Group's management using the discounted cash flow method, with the application of input from the business plan and of cash flow estimates. The business plan and cash flow estimates were consistently reviewed before application by the Group's management. The lease of the ski resort is set till 2032, thus the future cash flows were projected from 2018 (respectively for the estimation of the value in 2016 from 2017) until 2032. The main preconditions used in the valuation were the estimated cash flows, EBITDA, its growth and the discount rate. Projected EBITDA for 2018 was EUR 5,196 ths. (2016: EUR 4,794 ths). For 2019 it is expected to grow by 7%, for 2020 by 5%, from 2021 to 2023 it is expected to grow by 3% per year and from 2024 to 2032 by 2% per year. The discount rate applied in the valuation of such financial assets used as at 31 October 2017 was in amount of 8.70% (2016: 8.54%).

If in the calculation as at 31 October 2017 the EBITDA projected for MELIDA a.s., which is a part of the projected cash flows, was 5% lower every year compared to the management estimates, the value of investment in CAREPAR, a.s. would drop by 208 ths. EUR. If the discount rate increased by 0.5 percentage point in comparison with the management estimate, i.e. its value would be 9.20%, the value of CAREPAR, a.s. would drop by 63 ths. EUR.

If in the calculation as at 31 October 2016 the EBITDA projected for MELIDA a.s., which is a part of the projected cash flows, was 5% lower every year compared to the management estimates, the value of investment in CAREPAR, a.s. would drop by 187 ths. EUR. If the discount rate increased by 0.5 percentage point in comparison with the management estimate, i.e. its value would be 9.04%, the value of CAREPAR, a.s. would drop by 52 ths. EUR.

3. Information about operating segments

Information about operating segments – Consolidated statement of profit and loss

in TEUR	Mountain Resorts 31.10.2017	Mountain Resorts 31.10.2016	Leisure Parks 31.10.2017	Leisure Parks 31.10.2016	Hotels 31.10.2017	Hotels 31.10.2016	Dining 31.10.2017	Dining 31.10.2016	Sports Services and Stores 31.10.2017	Sports Services and Stores 31.10.2016	Real Estate 31.10.2017	Real Estate 31.10.2016	Other 31.10.2017	Other 31.10.2016	TOTAL 31.10.2017	TOTAL 31.10.2016
	12 m	*12 m*	*12 m*	*12 m*	*12 m*	*12 m*	*12 m*	*12 m*	*12 m*	*12 m*	*12 m*	*12 m*	*12 m*	*12 m*	*12 m*	*12 m*
Revenues	36,152	33,671	12,456	10,451	22,213	19,875	13,211	11,067	5,796	4,670	5,855	843	-	-	95,683	**80,577**
Other operating revenues	63	449	16	76	52	35	91	65	5	-		-	-	-	227	**625**
Consumption of material and goods	-2,561	-2,818	-903	-575	-4,378	-3,845	-3,861	-3,777	-2,350	-1,831	-2,340	-216	-	-	-16,393	**-13,062**
Purchased services	-10,010	-10,750	-3,115	-3,022	-5,236	-5,079	-2,348	-1,592	-665	-420	-2,193	-302	-	-	-23,567	**-21,165**
Personnel expenses	-7,887	-7,627	-3,548	-3,038	-7,518	-6,303	-3,931	-3,268	-1,622	-1,393		-	-	-	-24,506	**-21,629**
Other operating expenses	-417	-363	-179	-106	-263	-244	-91	-89	-40	-70		-5	-	-	-990	**-877**
Gain on sale of assets	73	-22	-3	-43	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,011	797	-	-	1,081	**732**
Gain on revaluation of investment property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Reversal of value adjustments to receivables	-	-30	-	-8	-15	-37	-	-4	-4	-10	-	-1	-	-	-19	**-90**
Depreciation and amortisation	-7,524	-7,016	-1,938	-1,480	-2,795	-2,769	-731	-729	-330	-363	-86	-88	-424	-591	-13,828	**-13,036**
Interest income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,058	1,336	2,058	**1,336**
Interest expenses	- 4,570	-4,397	- 1,574	-1,365	- 2,808	-2,595	- 1,670	-1,445	- 732	-610	- 740	-546	-	-	-12,094	**-10,958**
Net profit from financial instruments	-	2,031	-	-74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169	-352	169	**1,605**
Negative goodwill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		**-**
Profit/(loss) of the segment before tax	**3,319**	**3,128**	**1,212**	**816**	**- 748**	**-962**	**670**	**228**	**58**	**-27**	**1,507**	**482**	**1,803**	**393**	**7,821**	**4,058**
Income tax															**-831**	**-1,312**
Consolidated profit															**6,990**	**2,746**

In 2017, the Group generates 94% (2016: 97%) of its revenues in the Slovak Republic and 6% (2016: 3%) in Poland. Inter-segment eliminations are included in the amounts reported for individual periods. No Group's client has exceeded the limit of 10% share in total revenues.

4. Information about operating segments (continued)

Information about operating segments – Consolidated statement of financial position

in TEUR	Mountain Resorts 31.10.2017	Mountain Resorts 31.10.2016	Leisure Parks 31.10.2017	Leisure Parks 31.10.2016	Hotels 31.10.2017	Hotels 31.10.2016	Dining 31.10.2017	Dining 31.10.2016	Sports Services and Stores 31.10.2017	Sports Services and Stores 31.10.2016	Real Estate 31.10.2017	Real Estate 31.10.2016	Other 31.10.2017	Other 31.10.2016	TOTAL 31.10.2017	TOTAL 31.10.2016
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	6,880	7,425	3,130	3,165	4,076	4,040	11	7	10	20	3	-	-	-	14,110	**14,657**
Property, Plant and Equipment	169,198	144,197	64,033	43,421	75,111	69,326	9,870	10,394	2,320	2,477	4,238	4,335	2,394	2,429	327,164	**276,579**
Investments Property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,554	6,554	-	-	6,554	**6,554**
Inventory	400	476	176	88	644	567	378	360	2,808	2,495	1,446	1,605	-	-	5,852	**5,591**
Trade receivables	2,035	1,072	712	281	1,250	644	744	359	326	151	330	27	-	-	5,397	**2,534**
Other receivables	36,901	27,885	1,883	1,031	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,784	**28,916**
Financial investments	2,041	2,105	-	-	1	1	-	-	119	119	-	-	33	34	2,194	**2,259**
Other Assets	2,610	774	1,664	1,093	110	380	1	-	-	-	-2	-	-	-	4,383	**2,247**
Loans Provided	16,731	23,700	2,609	811	4,200	3,939	-	-	-	-	43	43	367	378	23,950	**28,871**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5,724	3,258	1,271	1,507	1,407	1,517	837	845	367	366	-22	-	-	-	9,584	**7,493**
Assets available for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Deferred tax receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Assets total	**242,520**	**210,892**	**75,478**	**51,397**	**86,799**	**80,414**	**11,841**	**11,965**	**5,950**	**5,628**	**12,590**	**12,564**	**2,794**	**2,841**	**437,972**	**375,701**
Loans and Borrowings long term	62,827	37,009	21,750	945	-	-	-	132	21	21	-	-	-	-	84,598	**38,107**
Other long term liabilities	368	-	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	479	**-**
Loans and Borrowings short term	9,859	6,996	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,880	**6,996**
Trade payables short term	4,898	3,283	1,457	1,082	1,855	1,733	1,103	965	484	407	489	74	-	-	10,286	**7,544**
Other current liabilities	5,673	4,050	1,680	1,153	2,530	2,373	1,503	1,322	660	558	-39	-	-	-	12,007	**9,456**
Reserves	152	489	60	38	77	61	46	34	20	14	20	3	-	-	375	**639**
Bonds Issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184,842	184,702	184,842	**184,702**
Deferred tax liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,356	22,254	22,356	**22,254**
Total liabilities	**83,777**	**51,827**	**25,058**	**3,218**	**4,462**	**4,167**	**2,673**	**2,453**	**1,185**	**1,000**	**470**	**77**	**207,198**	**206,956**	**324,823**	**269,698**

Of the total value of plant, property and equipment recognised as of 31 October 2017, EUR 52,288 thousand are the Group's assets in Poland (as of 31 October 2016: EUR 16,952 thousand). The total value of the deferred tax liability from the subsidiaries in Poland is EUR 907 thousand as of 31 October 2017 (as of 31 October 2016: EUR 1,731 thousand). Inter-segment eliminations are included in the amounts reported for individual periods. Inter-segment prices are determined on the basis of market rates for similar services and financing.

5. Increase and decrease of interests in companies

On 5 May 2017, company Tatry mountain resorts CR, a.s. was incorporated, with share capital in total amount of 2,000 ths. CZK (75 ths. EUR). The Company became sole shareholder in the new company. The new company will realize aquisitions in Czech republic.

On 9 August 2017, the Company sold its 3,850 shares in company Compagnie des Alpes (CDA) in total amount of EUR 103 ths.. The Company does not hold any shares in CDA as at 31.10.2017.

On 30 September 2017, company Tatry mountain resorts PL, a.s., with share capital in total amount of 25 ths. EUR was incorporated. The Company became sole shareholder in the new company. The new company will realize aquisitions in Poland.

On 14 September 2016 the Group acquired a 51% interest in a Croatian company TIKAR D.O.O. (TIKAR). For this 51% interest the Group paid EUR 1.4 ths. (HRK 10.2 ths.). TIKAR's assets as of the acquisition date totalled EUR 2 ths. On 21 October 2016 a contract was signed to raise the registered capital of TIKAR and for the entry of a new shareholder. With the contract the registered capital was raised from HRK 20 ths. To HRK 2,500 ths., whereas the interest of the Group on TIKAR decreased to 0.408%. Thus, the Group recognizes this investment as of 31 October 2017 under Financial investments (see Note 25 – Financial investments).

The table below provides an overview of subsidiaries acquired in 2017 and 2016:

in TEUR	**Date of acquisition (acquisition of control)**	**Acquisition price**	**Decrease of cash flow**	**Share of Group after acquisition %**
Acquisition of subsidiary company				
TIKAR d.o.o.	14.9.2016	1	-1	0,5%*

* As described above, in the time of the acquisition the Group's interest in TIKAR was 51%, later decreased to 0.5% by the increase of the registered capital and by the entry of a new shareholder.

6. Revenues

in TEUR	**1.11.2016 - 31.10.2017**	**1.11.2015 - 31.10.2016**
Mountain Resorts	36,152	33,671
Hotels	22,213	19,875
Restaurant facilities	13,211	11,067
Leisure Parks	12,456	10,451
Sports Services and Stores	5,796	4,670
Real Estate Projects	5,855	843
Total	**95,683**	**80,577**

7. Other operating revenues

in TEUR	**1.11.2016 - 31.10.2017**	**1.11.2015 - 31.10.2016**
Contractual penalties	-	1
Claims paid by insurance company	26	159
Other operating revenue	201	465
Total	**227**	**625**

8. Consumption of material and goods

in TEUR	**1.11.2016 - 31.10.2017**	**1.11.2015 - 31.10.2016**
Material in hotels and restaurant facilities	-5,858	-5,163
Goods	-5,617	-3,805
Fuels	-741	-562
Material for repair and maintenance	-702	-666
Material and goods – other	-3,475	-2,866
Total	**-16,393**	**-13,062**

9. Services purchased

in TEUR	**1.11.2016 - 31.10.2017**	**1.11.2015 - 31.10.2016**
Energy consumption	-4,892	-4,519
Advertisement expenses	-3,452	-3,268
Rental costs (cost of premises) and others	-5,138	-4,216
Other administrative expenses	-1,900	-1,910
Repairs and maintenance expenses	-984	-992
Communication expenses	-1,664	-1,542
Legal advice expenses	-710	-533
Services related to owned premises	-342	-314
Transport, accommodation, travel expenses	-247	-272
Training expenses	-108	-50
Other purchased services	-4,130	-3,549
Total	**-23,567**	**-21,165**

Other purchased services represent the accounting, audit and other expenses related to administrative operation of the Group. The Group uses the services of the audit firm KPMG Slovensko spol. s r.o. for the auditing of individual and consolidated financial statements. Expenses for those items for the period from 1 November 2016 to 31 October 2017 amounted to EUR 149 thousand (for the period ending 31 October 2016: EUR 146 thousand).

10. Personnel expenses

in TEUR	**1.11.2016 - 31.10.2017**	**1.11.2015 - 31.10.2016**
Wages and salaries	-14,339	-12,973
Personnel leasing	-2,519	-1,665
Social security (compulsory)	-5,848	-5,032
Remuneration of members of key management and Supervisory Board	-1,786	-1,945
Other social expenses	-14	-14
Total	**-24,506**	**-21,629**

The average number of Group employees during the period from 1 November 2016 to 31 October 2017 was 1,289, out of which 25 were management (from 1 November 2015 to 31 October 2016, it was 1,095 employees, out of which 25 were management). During the year, the Group used the services of employment agencies for short-term personnel leasing. From 1 November 2016 to 31 October 2017, it was 284 employees (from 1 November 2015 to 31 October 2016: 184 employees).

10. Personnel expenses (continued)

Key management includes members of the Board of Directors and top management, which consists of CEO, CFO, directors of each resort, directors of central departments such as sales, marketing, finance, development. Members of the Board of Directors of the Parent Company are paid basic flat remuneration, which for each is set individually based on the decision of the Supervisory Board upon election of the member. Extraordinary bonuses are paid to the Board of Directors upon fulfilment of the criteria defined in the Remuneration rules. The amount of extraordinary bonuses for the members of the Board of Directors, as well as its pay date are set by the Remuneration rules, which are based on achieving the EBITDA plan. The total amount of extraordinary bonuses of the Board of Directors cannot exceed 1% of EBITDA. the Board of Directors determines the remuneration of the top management. For the year ended 31 October 2017 basic remuneration was paid out in the amount of EUR 678 ths. (for the year ended 31 October 2016: EUR 697 ths.). Extraordinary bonuses to the top management were paid out in the amount of EUR 1,068 ths. (for the year ended 31 October 2016: EUR 1,206 ths.) after the fulfilment of the criteria for extraordinary bonuses (achieving the EBITDA plan).

As per the Remuneration rules and the valid position contracts, members of the Supervisory Board of the Parent Company are paid basic remuneration. For the year ended 31 October 2017 basic remuneration was paid out in the amount of EUR 40 ths. (for the year ended 31 October 2016: EUR 42 ths.).

11. Other operating expenses

in TEUR	**1.11.2016 - 31.10.2017**	**1.11.2015 - 31.10.2016**
Insurance (property, automobiles, travel cost)	-381	-418
Fees and commissions	-395	-320
Shortages and losses	-115	-91
Other operating cost	-99	-48
Total	**-990**	**-877**

12. Interest income and expenses

in TEUR	**1.11.2016 - 31.10.2017**	**1.11.2015 - 31.10.2016**
Interest income	2,058	1,336
Interest expense	-12,094	-10,958
Total	**-10,036**	**-9,622**

For the period from 1 November 2016 to 31 October 2017, the interest income of EUR 2,058 thousand (from 1 November 2015 to 31 October 2016 in the amount of EUR 1,336 thousand) is mainly from the fixed-rate loans provided. See Note 20 – Loans provided.

For the period from 1 November 2016 to 31 October 2017, the interest expenses in the amount of EUR 12,094 thousand represent the cost of loans and borrowings of EUR 2,204 thousand (from 1 November 2015 to 31 October 2016 in the amount of EUR 1,048 thousand) and the interest expenses from the bonds issued of EUR 9,890 thousand (from 1 November 2015 to 31 October 2016 in the amount of EUR 9,910 thousand). The Company issued interest-bearing bonds in the total nominal value of EUR 180 million. The first TMR I bond portion of EUR 70 million with a nominal interest rate of 4.5% p.a. is due on 17 December 2018. The second TMR II bond portion of EUR 110 million with a nominal interest rate of 6% p.a. is due on 5 February 2021. For more information on the bonds issued, see Note 31 – Bonds issued.

In the period from 1 November 2016 to 31 October 2017, the Group capitalise interest expenses into assets in amount of EUR 1,350 thousand (from 1 November 2015 to 31 October 2016, the Group did not capitalise interest expenses into assets).

13. Net profit from financial instruments

in TEUR	**1.11.2016 - 31.10.2017**	**1.11.2015 - 31.10.2016**
Revaluation of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss statement	-	2,026
Cost of administration of financial instruments	-237	-268
Income from the sale of financial	4	-
Other, net	402	-153
Total	**169**	**1,605**

For the period from 1 November 2015 to 31 October 2016, the revaluation of financial instruments measured at fair value through the statement of profit and loss represented a profit from revaluation of the interest in CAREPAR, a.s. in the amount of EUR 2,026 thousand.

14. Income tax and deferred tax

in TEUR	**1.11.2016 - 31.10.2017**	**1.11.2015 - 31.10.2016**
Current tax:		
Tax of current accounting period	-708	-3
Withholding tax on interest	-20	-10
	-728	**-13**
Deferred tax:		
Posting and release of temporary differences	-1,124	-1,299
Change of tax rate	1,021	-
Total reported tax	**-831**	**-1,312**

Deferred income taxes are calculated using statutory tax rates the validity of which is assumed in the period in which a receivable is realized or a liability is settled.

In order to calculate deferred tax from temporary differences incurred in the Slovak Republic, the Group used for the year 2017 a 21% rate (2016: 22%), resulting from the corporate income tax rate applicable on the date of preparation of the financial statements. To calculate deferred tax from temporary differences incurred in Poland, the Group used a 19% tax rate, as per the income tax rate of legal entities effective as of the date the financial statements were prepared on.

Reconciliation of the effective tax rate

in TEUR	**1.11.2016 - 31.10.2017**		**1.11.2015 - 31.10.2016**	
	%		**%**	
Profit / (loss) before taxes		**7,821**		**4,058**
Tax rate	22%	1,721	22%	893
Tax non-deductible expenses	3%	253	11%	440
Income not subject to tax	-1%	-47	-3%	-132
Current tax: withholding tax on interest	0%	20	0%	10
Tax losses claimed during the period	0%	-	0%	-
Deferred tax asset not settled	0%	-	0%	-
Impact of Poland's tax rate	-1%	-95	2%	101
Change in the tax rate	-13%	-1,021	0%	-
Total	**11%**	**831**	**32%**	**1,312**

14. Income tax and deferred tax (continued)

Income tax reported through other components of comprehensive income

in TEUR	1.11.2016 - 31.10.2017 Before taxes	Tax	After taxes	1.11.2015 - 31.10.2016 Before taxes	Tax	After taxes
Revaluation of available-for-sale securities to fair value	43	9	34	-	-	-
Other components of comprehensive income	**43**	**9**	**34**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Movements of deferred tax liability (net) during 2017 and 2016

2017

in TEUR	Balance as at 1 November 2016	Reported in profit and loss statement	Reported in other comprehensive income	Effect of foreign exchange difference	Acquired through business combination	Balance as at 31 October 2017
Property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets	-22,456	-761	-	1	-	-23,216
Investment property	-872	24	-	-	-	-848
Losses on impairment of trade receivables and other assets	34	25	-	-	-	59
Provisions and liabilities	497	354	-	-	-	851
Tax losses	545	256	-	-	-	800
Other temporary differences	-2	-	-	-	-	-2
Total, net	**-22,254**	**-103**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-22,356**

2016

in TEUR	Balance as at 1 November 2015	Reported in profit and loss statement	Reported in other comprehensive income	Effect of foreign exchange difference	Acquired through business combination	Balance as at 31 October 2016
Property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets	-20,894	-1,590	-	28	-	-22,456
Investment property	-828	-44	-	-	-	-872
Losses on impairment of trade receivables and other assets	15	19	-	-	-	34
Provisions and liabilities	336	161	-	-	-	497
Tax losses	390	155	-	-	-	545
Other temporary differences	-2	-	-	-	-	-2
Total, net	**-20,983**	**-1,299**	**-**	**28**	**-**	**-22,254**

See also Note 18 - Deferred tax asset, deferred tax liability.

15. Property, plant and equipment

in TEUR	Land and buildings	Individual movable assets and sets of movable assets	Assets under construction	Total
Cost				
Opening balance as of 1.11.2015	214,503	114,020	4,899	333,422
Additions	6,285	2,571	14,769	23,625
Additions due to business combinations	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-1,511	-246	-522	-2,279
Reclassification to investment property	-	-	-	-
Transfer from assets available for sale	938	-	-	938
Transfers within assets	40	338	-378	-
Foreign exchange difference	-	-	-	-
Balance as of 31.10.2016	**220,255**	**116,683**	**18,768**	**355,706**
Opening balance as of 1.11.2016	220,255	116,683	18,768	355,706
Additions	10,448	14,019	40,591	65,058
Additions due to business combinations	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-2,006	-760	-	-2,767
Reclassification to investment property	-	-	-	-
Transfer from assets available for sale	-	-	-	-
Transfers within assets	29,889	1,006	-30,895	-
Foreign exchange difference	-	-	-9	-9
Balance as of 31.10.2017	**258,586**	**130,947**	**28,455**	**417,988**
Accumulated depreciation and losses from impairment of assets				
Opening balance as of 1.11.2015	-32,921	-34,224	-	-67,145
Depreciation of current accounting period	-5,472	-6,747	-	-12,219
Decreases	154	83	-	237
Movement to investments in real property	-	-	-	-
Transfer from assets available for sale	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange difference	-	-	-	-
Balance as of 31.10.2016	**-38,239**	**-40,888**	**-**	**-79,127**
Opening balance as at 1.11.2016	-38,239	-40,888	-	-79,127
Depreciation of current accounting period	-5,748	-7,248	-	-12,996
Decreases	574	724	-	1,298
Movement to investments in real property	-	-	-	-
Transfer from assets available for sale	-	-	-	-
Transfers within assets	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange difference	-	-	-	-
Balance as of 31.10.2017	**-43,412**	**-47,412**	**-**	**-90,824**
Carrying value				
as at 1.11.2015	**181,582**	**79,796**	**4,899**	**266,277**
as at 31.10.2016	**182,016**	**75,795**	**18,768**	**276,579**
as at 1.11.2016	**182,016**	**75,795**	**18,768**	**276,579**
as at 31.10.2017	**215,174**	**83,536**	**28,455**	**327,164**

15. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

In the period from 1 November 2016 to 31 October 2017, the Group carried out investments of EUR 65,058 thousand. The Group completed construction of new cableway from Krupová to Kosodrevina in total amount of EUR 9,095 thousand, the Group also put in use new Hotel Pošta 4* in total amount of EUR 5,080 thousand, constructed new Chalety phase II. in total amount of EUR 2,045 thousand, completed Centrum východ in total amount of EUR 2,002 thousand. Moreover, the Group improved snowmaking machinery and some slopes in amount of EUR 1,667 thousand.

In Poland in Szczyrk resort, the Group invested into 3 new cableways in the amount of EUR10,568 thousand. Furthermore the Group build new accumulated tank in amount of EUR 3,439 thousand, snowmaking and slopes in amount of EUR 6,873 thousand and build new stores and catering establishments in amount of EUR 750 thousand. In amusement park Legendia the Group acquired new attraction "Lech coaster" in amount of EUR 12,603 thousand, build new restaurant "Lech restaurant" in amount of EUR 1,134 thousand, acquired new attraction "Interactive dark ride" in amount of EUR 2,758 thousand, build new sectors in amusement park in amount of EUR 4,968 thousand and acquired new themes equipment into individual sectors in amount of EUR 1,333 thousand.

In the period from 1 November 2015 to 31 October 2016, the Group carried out investments of EUR 23,625 thousand. The Group acquired the Hrebienok Hotel in the amount of EUR 2,500 thousand, a surf wave in the Tatralandia aqua park in the amount of EUR 2,800 thousand, started to construct a new Krupová – Kosodrevina cableway in the amount of EUR 4,000 thousand.

In Poland, the Group acquired the Willa Wenus building in the amount of EUR 427 thousand and a Himalaya carousel in the amount of EUR 395 thousand, and started with construction of new attractions in the leisure park, they will be put into operations during 2017, totalling EUR 7,422 thousand.

Unused assets and fully depreciated used assets
As of 31 October 2017 and 2016, the Group reported no unused assets. As at 31 October 2017 the Group used fully depreciated assets in acquistion cost 10,227 ths. EUR (2016: 7,881 ths. EUR).

Impairment loss
For the periods ending 31 October 2016 and 31 October 2017, the Group reported no loss from impairment of property, plant and equipment.

Insurance of assets

in TEUR	**31.10.2017**	**31.10.2016**
Natural disaster and vandalism	335,682	302,900
General machinery risks	20,084	23,589
Liability for damage	15,000	28,420

Security
As of 31 October 2017, property, plant and equipment in the amount of EUR 239,943 thousand was used to secure bank loans (as of 31 October 2016: in the amount of EUR 204,052 thousand).

Capitalized borrowing costs
As of 31 October 2017, the Group capitalise interest on loans into assets in amount of EUR 1,350 thousand (as of 31 October 2016: the Group did not capitalise any interest on loans into assets).

16. Goodwill and intangible assets

in TEUR	**Goodwill**	**Valuable rights**	**Lease contracts**	**Software**	**Acquired intangible assets**	**Total**
Cost						
Opening balance as at 1.11.2015	8,508	3,964	7,401	2,086	-	21,959
Additions	-	-	-	266	25	291
Additions due to business combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange difference	-	-	-5	-	-	-5
Balance as of 31.10.2016	**8,508**	**3,964**	**7,396**	**2,352**	**25**	**22,245**
Opening balance as at 1.11.2016	8,508	3,964	7,396	2,352	25	22,245
Additions	-	8	-	100	206	314
Additions due to business combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-93	-	-	-	-93
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange difference	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as of 31.10.2017	**8,508**	**3,879**	**7,396**	**2,452**	**231**	**22,466**
Accumulated depreciation and losses from impairment of assets						
Opening balance as at 1.11.2015	-4 474	-908	-299	-1,091	-	-6,772
Depreciation of current accounting period	-	-75	-251	-491	-	-817
Decreases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Losses from impairment of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange difference	-	-	-	1	-	1
Balance as of 31.10.2016	**-4,474**	**-983**	**-550**	**-1,581**	**-**	**-7,588**
Opening balance as at 1.11.2016	-4,474	-983	-550	-1,581	-	-7,588
Depreciation of current accounting period	-	-71	-254	-507	-	-832
Decreases	-	63	-	-	-	63
Losses from impairment of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange difference	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as of 31.10.2017	**-4,474**	**-991**	**-804**	**-2,088**	**-**	**-8,357**
Carrying value						
As of 1.11.2015	**4,034**	**3,056**	**7,102**	**995**	**-**	**15,187**
As of 31.10.2016	**4,034**	**2,981**	**6,846**	**771**	**25**	**14,657**
As of 1.11.2016	**4,034**	**2,981**	**6,846**	**771**	**25**	**14,657**
As of 31.10.2017	**4,034**	**2,888**	**6,592**	**364**	**231**	**14,110**

By acquiring subsidiary SWM, the Group acquired intangible assets after revaluation in total of EUR 65 thousand and goodwill in total of EUR 644 thousand. By acquiring subsidiary SON, the Group acquired fixed assets after revaluation in a total of EUR 7,510 thousand. It is valuation of rights from concluded long-term lease contracts for lands in the Szczyrk resort and software.

Valuable rights are represented mainly by trademarks related to Aquapark Tatralandia.

17. Investments in real estate

in TEUR	**31.10.2017**	**31.10.2016**
Acquisition price		
Opening balance as at 1.11.2016 / 1.11.2015	6,554	6,554
Transfer from tangible assets (net)	-	-
Transfer from IP to available-for-sale assets	-	-
Revaluation at fair value	-	-
Balance as of 31.10.2017 / 31.10.2016	**6,554**	**6,554**

As of 31 October 2017, the investments in property included three hotels (SKI, Liptov, Kosodrevina) and the Otupné accommodation facility with the aggregate carrying amount of EUR 1,982 thousand (as of 31 October 2016: EUR 1,982 thousand), which are leased out to third parties operating them, as well as forest areas and lands obtained as an acquisition in 2009 in the carrying amount of EUR 4,572 thousand (as of 31 October 2016: EUR 4,572 thousand). The value of hotels was determined by estimate of the hotels' management (see Note 3(a)). The value of lands was determined by the management using market prices, with the final value being based on the estimated market price per square metre depending on the type of land and market transactions for lands of similar character.

As at 31 October 2017, the Group's management, based on current market conditions, revalued the value of investments in property and came to the conclusion, that the value of contractual and market lease did not change significantly and therefore there was no need to adjust the value of investments in property.

In the period from 1 November 2016 to 31 October 2017, revenues from investments in real estate amounted to EUR 179 thousand and direct operating expenses related to investment in real estate amounted to EUR 54 thousand. In the period from 1 November 2015 to 31 October 2016: revenues from investments in real estate amounted to EUR 213 thousand and direct operating expenses related to investment in real estate amounted to EUR 61 thousand.

Security
As of 31 October 2017, a portion of investment in real estate of EUR 1,782 thousand was used to secure bank loans (as of 31 October 2016: in the amount of EUR 1,782 thousand).

18. Deferred tax asset, deferred tax liability

Deferred tax asset (liability) have been recognised for these items:

in TEUR	**Receivables**		**Liabilities**		**Total**	
	31.10.2017	**31.10.2016**	**31.10.2017**	**31.10.2016**	**31.10.2017**	**31.10.2016**
Temporary differences related to:						
Non-current fixed and intangible assets	-	-	-23,216	-22,456	**-23,216**	**-22,456**
Investments Property	-	-	-848	-872	**-848**	**-872**
Losses from impairment of trade receivables and other assets	59	34	-	-	**59**	**34**
Provisions and liabilities	895	497	-	-	**895**	**497**
Tax losses	756	545	-	-	**756**	**545**
Other temporary differences	-2	-	-	-2	**-2**	**-2**
Offsetting	-1,708	-1,076	1,708	1,076	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-22,356**	**-22,254**	**-22,356**	**-22,254**

18. Deferred tax asset, deferred tax liability (continued)

Deferred tax asset was not recognised for these items (tax base):

in TEUR	**31.10.2017**	**31.10.2016**
Tax losses	-827	-
Total	**-827**	-

Deferred tax asset from carry-forward losses is recognised only up to the amount up to which it could be amortised against future tax profits in the future.

The expected last periods for amortisation of tax losses are the following:

in TEUR	**2018**	**2019**	**post 2019**
Tax losses	1,364	1,353	2,026

In Slovakia the maximum deadline for redemption of tax losses incurred before 1 January 2010 is 5 years. On the basis of a legislation change with effect from 1 January 2014, losses incurred after 1 January 2010 can be redeemed within 4 years and the Group can claim proportionally no more than 25% of the tax losses per year. In Poland the maximum deadline for redemption of tax losses incurred is 5 years. The Group may apply evenly maximum 50% of tax losses per year.

19. Inventories

in TEUR	**31.10.2017**	**31.10.2016**
Goods	3,176	2,793
Material	1,230	1,193
Assets available for sale	1,446	1,605
Total	**5,852**	**5,591**

Assets held for sale consist of Chalety Otupné phase II. (EUR 1,356 thousand) and phase III. (EUR 90 thousand), which was completed by the Company and will be consequently sold to 3rd parties. Proceeds from sale of 3 chalettes will be recognized in 2018. As of 31 October 2017, inventories of EUR 5,763 thousand were used to secure bank loans (as of 31 October 2016: EUR 5,551 thousand).

20. Loans provided

in TEUR	**31.10.2017**	**31.10.2016**
Short-term	21,307	26,125
Long-term	2,643	2,746
Total	**23,950**	**28,871**

As at 31 October 2017, short-term loans represent a paid-up loan extended to company JASNÁ Development s.r.o. with a fixed interest rate of 5% p.a., the amount of unpaid accumulated interest as at 31 October 2017 represents 43 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016 it is 43 ths. EUR), a paid-up loan extended to company EUROCOM Investment, s.r.o. with a fixed interest rate of 7% p.a., the amount of unpaid accumulated interest as at 31 October 2017 represents 91 ths. EUR, loan in amount of 2,309 ths. EUR extended to the owner of Penzión Energetik (as at 31 October 2016: 2,217 ths. EUR), with a fixed interest rate of 5% p.a., the amount of unpaid accumulated interest from this amount as at 31 October 2017 is 462 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 370 ths. EUR), a loan in amount of 1,891 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 1,722 ths. EUR) extended to company TIKAR d.o.o. with a

20. Loans provided (continued)

fixed interest rate of 10% p.a., the amount of unpaid accumulated interest on such amount as at 31 October 2017 is 186 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 17 ths. EUR), two loans extended to company AIRAVATA Holding s.r.o. in amount of 200 ths. EUR with a fixed interest rate of 5% p.a., the amount of unpaid accumulated interest on such amount as at 31 October 2017 is 4 ths. EUR and a loan in amount of 202 ths. EUR with a fixed interest rate of 5% p.a., the amount of aunpaid accumulated interest as at 31 October 2017 is 2 ths. EUR and a paid-up loan extended to company AIRAVATA Holding s.r.o. (as at 31 October 2016: 10,085 ths. EUR) with a fixed interest rate of 5% p.a., the amount of unpaid accumulated interest as at 31 October 2017 is 1,768 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 2,180 ths. EUR). Short-term loans are further represented by a loan extended to company 1. Tatranská, akciová spoločnosť in amount of 12,626 ths. EUR (as at k 31 October 2016: 11,789 ths. EUR) with a fixed interest rate of 7% p.a., the amount of unpaid accumulated interest on such amount as at 31 October 2017 is 2,983 ths. EUR (as at k 31 October 2016: 2,317 ths. EUR), loan in amount of 177 ths. EUR (as at k 31 October 2016: 161 ths. EUR) extended to company GALAXO a.s. with a fixed interest rate of 5% p.a., the amount of unpaid accumulated interest as at 31 October 2017 is 15 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 7 ths. EUR), loan extended to company SON Partner in amount of 903 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 829 ths. EUR) with a fixed interest rate of 7% p.a., the amount of unpaid accumulated interest on such amount as at 31 October 2017 is 85 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 28 ths. EUR), loan extended to company Korona Ziemi in amount of 917 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 818 ths. EUR) with a fixed interest rate of 7% p.a., the amount of unpaid accumulated interest on such amount is as at 31 October 2017 is 138 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 83 ths. EUR) and an interest-free loan of 180 ths. EUR extended to company AIRAVATA Holding s.r.o..

As at 31 October 2017, long-term loans represent loan in amount of 1,601 ths. EUR extended to company EUROCOM Investment, s.r.o. with a fixed interest rate of 7% p.a., interest-free loan in amount of 853 ths. EUR extended to Melida, a.s. (as at 31 October 2016: 810 ths. EUR), loan in amount of 53 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 78 ths. EUR) extended to company HOLLYWOOD C.E.S., with a fixed interest rate of 5% p.a., the amount of unpaid accumulated interest on such amount as at 31 October 2017 is 0.2 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 0.3 ths. EUR), loan in amount of 68 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 68 ths.EUR) extended to Mr. Čukan with a fixed interest rate of 4% p.a., the amount of unpaid accumulated interest on such amount is 0 ths. EUR and loan in amount of 68 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 68 ths. EUR) extended to Mr. Lipták with a fixed interest rate of 4% p.a., the amount of unpaid accumulated interest on such amount is 0 ths. EUR.

21. Trade receivables

in TEUR	**31.10.2017**	**31.10.2016**
Trade receivables	5,515	2,691
Value adjustments to receivables	-118	-157
Total	**5,397**	**2,534**
Short-term	5,397	2,534
Long-term	-	-
Total	**5,397**	**2,534**

As of 31 October 2017, trade receivables amount to EUR 5,397 thousand and include current operating and barter receivables. As of 31 October 2016, trade receivables included current operating and barter receivables amounting to EUR 2,534 thousand.

21. Trade receivables (continued)

Classification of receivables by maturities is as follows:

in TEUR		**31.10.2017**			**31.10.2016**	
	Gross	**Value adjustment**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Value adjustment**	**Net**
Within due period	4,632	-	4,632	1,515	-	1,515
Overdue within 30 days	398	-	398	819	-	819
Overdue from 30 days to 180 days	202	-30	172	261	-80	181
Overdue from 180 days to 365 days	41	-5	36	34	-15	19
Overdue over 365 days	242	-83	159	62	-62	-
Total	**5,515**	**-118**	**5,397**	**2,691**	**-157**	**2,534**

As of 31 October 2017 and 31 October 2016, the amount of the value adjustments consisted of value adjustments to current operating receivables.

The development of the value adjustment during the accounting period is shown in the overview below:

in TEUR	**31.10.2017**	**31.10.2016**
Balance as at 1.11.2016 / 1.11.2015	157	72
Creation of value adjustment	41	95
Use	-58	-5
Reversal of value adjustment	-22	-5
Balance as at 31.10.2017 / 31.10.2016	**118**	**157**

As of 31 October 2017, receivables of EUR 5,387 thousand were used to secure bank loans (as of 31 October 2016: EUR 2,524 thousand).

22. Other receivables

in TEUR	**31.10.2017**	**31.10.2016**
Advance payments made	38,784	28,916
Total	**38,784**	**28,916**
Short-term	36,127	21,087
Long-term	2,657	7,829
Total	**38,784**	**28,916**

Advances granted for assets are connected with future acquisitions in the amount of EUR 20,839 thousand (as of 31 October 2016: EUR 20,839 thousand) and unfinished investment activities in the amount of EUR 17,085 thousand (as of 31 October 2016: EUR 6,436 thousand). The Group granted an advance for a future acquisition, which is a company operating cableways. The Group intends to buy that company in the future. The contract was concluded with AIRAVATA Holding s.r.o.

23. Other assets

in TEUR	31.10.2017	31.10.2016
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	518	849
Other tax assets	3,575	1,038
Other Assets	290	360
Total	**4,383**	**2,247**
Short-term	4,383	2,247
Long-term	-	-
Total	**4,383**	**2,247**

24. Financial investments

in TEUR	31.10.2017	31.10.2016
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	2,194	2,195
Available-for-sale securities	-	64
Total	**2,194**	**2,259**

As of 31 October 2017, financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss represent a 19% investment in CAREPAR, a.s. in the amount of EUR 2,041 thousand (as of 31 October 2016: EUR 2,041 thousand), which owns a 50% interest in MELIDA a.s., which leases and operates the ski resort Špindlerův Mlýn. Financial investments further include an investment in Korona Ziemi Sp. z o.o. in the amount of EUR 119 thousand (as of 31 October 2016: EUR 119 thousand), and a cash contribution to Tatranské dopravné družstvo, which is engaged in intermediary activities in the field of services in amount of 33 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 33 ths. EUR) and the investment in company TIKAR D.O.O. in amount of 1 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 1 ths. EUR).

On 14 September 2016, the Company acquired a 51% interest in a Croatian company, TIKAR D.O.O. (TIKAR). The Company paid EUR 1.4 thousand (HRK 10.2 thousand) for this 51% interest. On 21 October 2016, an agreement on the increase of TIKAR's share capital and entry of a new shareholder was signed. Under the agreement, the share capital was increased from the original HRK 20 thousand to HRK 2,500 thousand, while the Company's interest in TIKAR dropped to 0.408%.

On 17 March 2010, the Group purchased 3,850 shares of Compagnie des Alpes (SA), a French company traded on the Paris Stock exchange, operating in the area of ski resorts and summer amusement parks. The Group purchased these shares as a financial investment. The shares were available for sale and were revalued at fair value into equity based on current stock market prices. The Company sold shares in 2017. Their value as of 31 October 2017 represents EUR 0 thousand (as of 31 October 2016: EUR 64 thousand).

25. Cash and cash equivalents

in TEUR	31.10.2017	31.10.2016
Cash	48	41
Stamps and vouchers	-	-
Current accounts with banks	9,536	7,452
Total	**9,584**	**7,493**

The Group may freely dispose of the bank accounts.

26. Equity

Share capital and share premium

The share capital approved, subscribed and fully paid as of 31 October 2017 and 31 October 2016 comprised of 6,707,198 ordinary shares in nominal value of EUR 7 per share as of 31 October 2017 and 31 October 2016.

On 12 April 2010, the issues of shares designated as ISIN: CS0009011952, series 01,02, ISIN: SK1120002110, series 01, ISIN: SK1120005527, series 01, ISIN: SK1120006061, series 01, ISIN: SK1120009156, series 01 ceased and merged into a single issue of ISIN SK1120010287.

On 28 April 2017, the annual General Meeting of Tatry mountain resorts, a.s. was held. The General Meeting decided, inter alia, on the distribution of profit generated by Tatry mountain resorts, a.s. in the period from 1 November 2015 to 31 October 2016 as recognised in the statutory separate financial statements prepared for that accounting, in the amount of EUR 4,814 thousand as follows:

- Allocation to the Reserve Fund of EUR 481 thousand
- Balance of EUR 4,333 thousand transferred to retained earnings of previous years

The shareholders are entitled to receive dividends and the value of vote per share at General Meetings of the Company is defined as the ratio of the value of one share and the total amount of share capital. The following table includes shareholders of the Company with the number of shares, ownership interest and voting rights.

31 October 2017	Number of shares	Ownership interest %	Voting rights %
C.I. CAPITAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED	1,309,139	19.5%	19.5%
FOREST HILL COMPANY, s.r.o.	1,030,919	15.4%	15.4%
NIKROC INVESTMENTS LIMITED	897,771	13.4%	13.4%
KEY DEE LIMITED	664,058	9.9%	9.9%
TINSEL ENTERPRISES LIMITED	638,385	9.5%	9.5%
RMSM1 LIMITED	588,166	8.8%	8.8%
Minority shareholders	1,578,760	23.5%	23.5%
Total	**6,707,198**	**100%**	**100%**

31 October 2016	Number of shares	Ownership interest %	Voting rights %
C.I.CAPITAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED	1,262,139	18.8%	18.8%
BELGOMET s.r.o.	1,030,919	15.4%	15.4%
NIKROC INVESTMENTS LIMITED	897,771	13.4%	13.4%
KEY DEE LIMITED	664,058	9.9%	9.9%
TINSEL ENTERPRISES LIMITED	635,490	9.5%	9.5%
RMSM1 LIMITED	588,166	8.8%	8.8%
Minority shareholders	1,628,655	24.2%	24.2%
Total	**6,707,198**	**100%**	**100%**

Profit per share

	31.10.2017	31.10.2016
Profit attributable to the Group owners (in EUR'000)	7,370	3,061
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	6,707,198	6,707,198
Profit per share in euros	**1.099**	**0.456**

26. Equity (continued)

Legal reserve fund
The legal reserve fund amounts to EUR 4,930 thousand (as of 31 October 2016: EUR 4,449 thousand). According to the Slovak legislation, a legal reserve fund shall be mandatorily created on an annual basis, in the minimum amount of 10% of the Company's net profit and up to 20% of the subscribed share capital (on a cumulative basis). The legal reserve fund may be used only for the settlement of the Company's losses and it cannot be used for payment of dividends. The calculation of the legal reserve fund is made in compliance with the Slovak legal regulations. The legal reserve fund of the subsidiaries totals EUR 0 due to losses of prior periods. According to the Polish law the fund is mandatorily created on an annual basis; in the minimum amount of 8% of the Company's net profit and up to 33% of the subscribed share capital (on a cumulative basis).

Reduction in the share capital
On 22 August 2013, an extraordinary General Meeting was held, which decided on a reduction in the share capital of the Company Tatry Mountain Resorts, a.s. from EUR 221,338 thousand to EUR 46,950 thousand, i.e. by EUR 174,388 thousand. The change in the share capital became effective on 22 October 2013 as the day of registering the reduction in the share capital with the respective Commercial Register. After the reduction of the Company's share capital, the nominal value per share changed from the former EUR 33 per share to EUR 7 per share.

Profit (loss) distribution
For the financial year ending 31 October 2017, the Group's management proposes to distribute the consolidated profit of EUR 6,990 thousand as follows:
- A deposit to the reserve fund in the amount of EUR 922 thousand,
- Transfer of the remainder of EUR 6,068 thousand to the account of retained earnings.

Change in the foreign currency translation reserve
The foreign currency translation reserve includes all foreign exchange differences resulting from conversion of the financial statements of foreign companies Szczyrk and Ślaskie Wesole Miasteczko in Poland to euros.

Non-controlling interest
Non-controlling interests include a minority shareholder's 3% share in the Szczyrk subsidiary (SON) and a minority shareholder's 25% share in the Ślaskie Wesole Miasteczko subsidiary (SWM).

in TEUR	**31.10.2017**	**31.10.2016**
SWM	1,402	1,808
SON	186	200
Total	**1,588**	**2,008**

in TEUR	**SWM**	**SON**	**Total**
Assets	19,487	25,936	45,423
Liabilities	-13,879	-19,733	-33,612
Goodwill attributable to the Group	644	-	644
Net assets, net of goodwill	**5,608**	**6,203**	**11,811**
Percentage of non-controlling interest	25.00%	3.00%	
Book value of non-controlling interest	**1,402**	**186**	**1,588**
Revenues	3,779	1,569	5,348
Profit (loss)	-1,435	-700	-2,135
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-1,435	-700	-2,135
Percentage of non-controlling interest	25%	3%	
Profit/(loss) attributable to the non-controlling interest	**-359**	**-21**	**-380**
Other comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interest	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net increase (decrease) of cash and cash equivalents	**-303**	**2,176**	**1,873**

27. Loans and borrowings

in TEUR	**31.10.2017**	**31.10.2016**
Loans and borrowings received	92,584	43,799
Leasing	1,894	1,304
Total	**94,478**	**45,103**
Short-term	9,880	6,996
Long-term	84,598	38,107
Total	**94,478**	**45,103**

Received loans and borrowings as of 31 October 2017 and 31 October 2016 are shown in the following overview:

Creditor	**Interest rate type**	**Maturity date**	**Unpaid amount as at 31.10.2017** *in TEUR*
Tatra banka, a.s.	3M EURIBOR + average 2.79% p.a.	30.9.2020 – 31.12.2022	46,500
1. Tatranská a.s.	12M EURIBOR + 10% p.a.	5.4.2020	20,887
J&T Banka a.s.	12M EURIBOR + 5% p.a.	31.3.2032	15,336
Poštová banka, a.s.	12M EURIBOR + 4.571% p.a.	30.6.2022	9,800
Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o.	3M EURIBOR + 2.5% p.a.	2.2.2018	21
Heineken Slovensko a.s.	-	30.11.2018	40

Creditor	**Interest rate type**	**Maturity date**	**Unpaid amount as at 31.10.2017** *in TEUR*
Tatra banka, a.s.	3M EURIBOR + average 2.5% p.a.	30.9.2020	42,480
Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o.	3M EURIBOR + 2.5% p.a.	26.3.2017	34
Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o.	3M EURIBOR + 2.5% p.a.	17.12.2016	15
Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o.	3M EURIBOR + 2.5% p.a.	2.2.2018	82
PKO Bank Polski SA	3M WIBOR + 2.5% p.a.	31.3.2020	1,138
Heineken Slovensko a.s.	-	30.11.2018	50

The weighted average of interest rates for loans and borrowings received as at 31 October 2017 was 4.64% (as of 31 October 2016: 2.82%). The interest is payable on a monthly basis. For more information, see Note 12 – Interest income and expenses.

In the period between 1 November 2016 and 31 October 2017, the loans granted by Tatra banka, a.s. were consolidated into a single loan in a total value of 60,500 ths. EUR. The unused portion as at 31 October 2017 is 46,500 ths. EUR. In period between 1 November 2016 and 31 October 2017, the Group drawn new loan from Poštová banka, a.s. in total amount of 10,000 ths. EUR. The balance of loan as at 31 October 2017 is 9,800 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 0 ths. EUR). Furthermore the Group drawn new loan from J&T Banka a.s. with credit line in total amount of EUR 25,000 thousand, out of which drawn balance as at 31 October 2017 together with accumulated interest is EUR 15,336 thousand. The loan covered investments in ski resort Szczyrk. For new investments in amusement park Legendia, the Group drawn new loan from company 1. Tatranská a.s. with credit line in amount of EUR 20,000 thousand. Drawn balance as at 31 October 2017 together with accumulated interest is EUR 20,888 thousand.

27. Loans and borrowings (continued)

Security
In order to guarantee bank loans, the following assets were used: lands, technology and service buildings of mountain lift equipment: ski lifts, chair cableways, terrestrial cableways, hanging cableways, cabin cableways, transformers, operating buildings and structures: Tri Studničky Hotel, Srdiečko Hotel, Kosodrevina Hotel, Liptov Hotel, SKI Hotel, a former telecommunication building, bungalows as well as tangible asset of Polish ski resort Szczyrk. All movable assets of the Jasná a High Tatras resorts as well as trade receivables are pledged as well.

As of 31 October 2017, property, plant and equipment, investments in real estate, inventories and receivables of EUR 252,875 thousand were used to secure bank loans (as of 31 October 2016: in the amount of EUR 213,909 thousand).

The maturity of financial lease liabilities as of 31 October 2017 was as follows:

in TEUR	**Principal**	**Interest**	**Payments**
Less than 1 year	807	39	846
1 - 5 years	1,087	26	1,113
Total	**1,894**	**65**	**1,959**

The maturity of financial lease liabilities as of 31 October 2016 was as follows:

in TEUR	**Principal**	**Interest**	**Payments**
Less than 1 year	602	27	629
1 - 5 years	702	16	718
Total	**1,304**	**43**	**1,347**

28. Trade payables

in TEUR	**31.10.2017**	**31.10.2016**
Trade payables	9,381	6,818
Unbilled deliveries	905	726
Total	**10,286**	**7,544**
Short-term	10,286	7,544
Long-term	-	-
Total	**10,286**	**7,544**

As of 31 October 2017, past due liabilities amounted to EUR 832 thousand (as of 31 October 2016: EUR 689 thousand).

29. Other liabilities

in TEUR	**31.10.2017**	**31.10.2016**
Liabilities towards employees	3,159	2,881
Advances received	3,471	1,834
Deferred revenues	3,429	2,970
Liabilities to shareholders from reduction in share capital	215	218
Other	2,212	1,553
Total	**12,486**	**9,456**
Short-term	12,007	9,456
Long-term	479	-
Total	**12,486**	**9,456**

As of 31 October 2017, advances received represent mainly advances for the purchase of chalets in the amount of EUR 892 thousand (as of 31 October 2016: EUR 18 thousand), advances received for the Pošta Hotel suites in the amount of EUR 0 thousand (as of 31 October 2016: EUR 664 thousand), and advances received for the accommodation in hotels in the amount of EUR 1,263 thousand (as of 31 October 2016: EUR 1,050 thousand).

As of 31 October 2017, the liabilities to employees represent mainly a provision for bonuses for the financial year from 1 November 2016 to 31 October 2017 in the amount of EUR 2,099 thousand (as of 31 October 2016: EUR 2,014 thousand), and wage liabilities to employees of EUR 1,060 thousand (as of 31 October 2016: EUR 812 thousand).

As of 31 October 2017, the liabilities to shareholders from a reduction in the share capital represent EUR 215 thousand (as of 31 October 2016: EUR 218 thousand) and contain mainly an outstanding liability from the reduction in the share capital in total of EUR 174,388 thousand. For more information on the reduction in the share capital, see Note 26 – Equity.

As of 31 October 2017, the deferred income includes mainly the amount of EUR 2,687 thousand for accrual of the "Šikovná sezónka" ski passes sold (as of 31 October 2016: EUR 2,199 thousand), the amount of EUR 118 thousand is the rent for the premises of J&T BANKA, a.s., pobočka zahraničnej banky, on the premises of Grandhotel Starý Smokovec (as of 31 October 2016: EUR 163 thousand) and the amount of EUR 84 thousand is a subsidy for the Tri studničky Hotel (as of 31 October 2016: EUR 87 thousand). The reserve for discounts on purchases was as at 31 October 2017 in total amount of 384 ths. EUR (384 ths. EUR as at 31 October 2016).

As of 31 October 2017, the amount of other liabilities contains also social security liabilities of EUR 652 thousand (as of 31 October 2016: EUR 559 thousand).

The formation and utilisation of social fund during the accounting period is shown in the following overview:

in TEUR	**31.10.2017**	**31.10.2016**
Balance as at 1.11.2016 / 1.11.2015	23	1
Creation of social fund against expenses	80	160
Drawing	-56	-138
Balance as at 31.10.2017 / 31.10.2016	**47**	**23**

30. Provisions

in TEUR	Unused vacations	Other	Total
Opening balance as at k 1.11.2016	**242**	**397**	**639**
Creation of provisions during the year	350	-	350
Increase from subsidiary acquisition	-	-	-
Reversal of provisions during the year			
Use of provisions during the year	-240	-376	-616
Foreign exchange difference	1	1	2
Balance as at 31.10.2017 / 31.10.2016	**353**	**22**	**375**

	31.10.2017	31.10.2016
Short-term	351	482
Long-term	24	157
Total	**375**	**639**

31. Bonds issued

In the course of accounting period 2014, the Group made two bond issues in the total nominal value of EUR 180,000 thousand, which have been admitted to trading on the Bratislava Stock Exchange since 19 February 2014. For details on each bond, see the table below.

in TEUR

Name	ISIN	Date of issue	Maturity date	Initial currency of the issue	Face value of the issue in the initial currency in '000	Interest rate p.a. in %	Effective interest rate p.a. in %	Carrying value as of 31.10.2017	Carrying value as of 31.10.2016
TMR I 4,50%/2018	SK41200 09606	17.12.2013	17.12.2018	EUR	70,000	4.5	4.8	70,916	70,774
TMR II 6,00%/2021	SK41200 09614	5.2.2014	5.2.2021	EUR	110,000	6	6.17	113,926	113,928
Total								**184,842**	**184,702**
Short-term								6,022	6,022
Long-term								178,820	178,680
Total								**184,842**	**184,702**

Both the above bonds are book-entry securities in bearer form and the issue of the bonds was approved by the National Bank of Slovakia. The liability resulting from the TMR II bond is subordinate to the liability from the TMR I bond. The funds from both bonds were credited to the Group's account on 11 February 2014 in total of EUR 180,582 thousand, including the aliquot interest income from the TMR I bond in the amount of EUR 582 thousand.

The Company committed to maintain the ratio of senior debt (excluding the bonds TMR II) / EBITDA at the level up to 6.5 and DSCR (including expenses related to payment of coupons of bonds TMR I and II) at the level of at least 1.00. Both tranches are obliged to pay coupons regularly, financed from the Company's own resources. Coupons on the TMR II bonds may be paid out only once a year after presenting final audited consolidated financial statements to Tatra banka a.s. for the prior period, based on which the following covenants must be met: (i) net profit after taxes will be higher than EUR 1.00 and (ii) index Senior debt (without bonds TMR II)/ EBITDA equals maximum 5.25. In case the covenants are not met, the coupon will be capitalized, i.e. not paid out, and will further bear interest until: (i) the maturity date of TMR II, or (ii) the above-mentioned indicator of senior debt (excluding the bonds TMR II) / EBITDA is maximum 3.00 (but the DSCR covenant of minimum 1.00 must be met).

31. Bonds issued (continued)

Out of the total liability value of EUR 184,842 thousand (as of 31 October 2016: EUR 184,702 thousand), the short-term portion of EUR 6,022 thousand (as of 31 October 2016: EUR 6,022 thousand) is a coupon liability due in the course of 2017 and 2018.

Security
In order to secure the bonds issued, a pledge was created over the Group's real estate in total of EUR 79,819 thousand. It concerns assets not used to secure other liabilities of the Group.

32. Fair value information

The following overview contains information about the carrying amount and fair value of the Group's financial assets and liabilities, that are not accounted for in fair value:

in TEUR	Carrying value		Fair value	
	31.10.2017	**31.10.2016**	**31.10.2017**	**31.10.2016**
Financial assets				
Loans provided (Note 20)	23,950	28,871	23,783	28,706
Other receivables (Note 22)	21,699	22,480	21,699	22,480
Trade receivables (Note 21)	5,397	2,534	5,397	2,534
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 25)	9,584	7,493	9,584	7,493
Other assets (Note 23)	4,383	1,314	4,383	1,314
Total	**65,013**	**62,692**	**64,846**	**62,527**

in TEUR	Carrying value		Fair value	
	31.10.2017	**31.10.2016**	**31.10.2017**	**31.10.2016**
Financial liabilities				
Loans and borrowings (Note 27)	94,478	45,103	98,444	45,592
Bonds issued (Note 31)	184,842	184,702	189,122	194,385
Trade payables (Note 28)	10,286	7,544	10,286	7,544
Other liabilities (Note 29)	12,486	4,811	12,486	4,811
Total	**302,092**	**242,160**	**310,338**	**252,332**

As of 31 October 2017, other receivables contain the advance provided mainly for the future acquisition, i.e. the cableway operator, in the amount of EUR 19,451 thousand (as of 31 October 2016: EUR 19,451 thousand). The Group intends to buy that company in the future. The contract is concluded with AIRAVATA Holding s.r.o. for the period of one year and, therefore, the carrying amount of the advance provided does not materially differ from its fair value.

33. Operating lease

Lease on the part of the lessee
The Group rents land with ski slopes and cableways and rents some vehicles based on the operating lease contracts. Major contracts for lease of lands are concluded for the period of 30 years with another 10-year option. The major contracts have 1-year notice period.

Costs of operating lease for the period ending 31 October 2017 recognised in the profit or loss represented EUR 4,586 thousand (for the period ending 31 October 2016: EUR 2,711 thousand).

The amount of rent for the period during which the contracts cannot be terminated is as follows:

in TEUR	**31.10.2017**	**31.10.2016**
Within 1 year	3,964	2,126
From 1 year to 5 years	8,386	6,288
5 and more years	2,609	3,143
Total	**14,959**	**11,557**

34. Information about risk management

This section provides details about the risks the Group is exposed to and about the method of management thereof.
The Group is exposed to risk in the following areas:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
- Operational risk

The management is fully responsible for the establishment and supervision of the Group's risk management.

Credit risk
The Group's primary exposure to credit risk arises through its trade receivables, lease receivables, other receivables and advances and loans provided. The amount of credit risk exposure is represented by the carrying amounts of these assets in the balance sheet if no form of guarantee is issued. The carrying amount of receivables, advances and loans provided represents the maximum accounting loss that would have to be recognised if the counterparty completely failed to perform its contractual obligations and all collaterals and guarantees would be of no value. Therefore, this value highly exceeds the expected losses included in the provision for unrecoverable receivables. Before the conclusion of major contracts, the Group's management evaluates the credit risk related to the counterparty at its regular meetings. Provided material risks are identified, the Group withdraws from concluding the contract.

As of 31 October 2017, the Group was exposed to the following credit risk:

in TEUR	**Legal entities**	**Banks**	**Other financial institutions**	**Other**	**Total**
Financial assets					
Loans Provided	23,813	-	-	137	23,950
Other receivables	21,380	319	-	-	21,699
Trade receivables	5,397	-	-	-	5,397
Financial investments	2,194	-	-	-	2,194
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	9,536	-	48	9,584
Other Assets	443	-	3,587	353	4,383
Total	**53,227**	**9,855**	**3,587**	**538**	**67,207**

34. Information about risk management (continued)

As of 31 October 2016, the Group was exposed to the following credit risk:

in TEUR	**Legal entities**	**Banks**	**Other financial institutions**	**Other**	**Total**
Financial assets					
Loans Provided	28,735	-	-	136	28,871
Other receivables	22,209	271	-	-	22,480
Trade receivables	2,534	-	-	-	2,534
Financial investments	2,259	-	-	-	2,259
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	7,480	-	13	7,493
Other Assets	13	-	-	1,301	1,314
Total	**55,750**	**7,751**	**-**	**1,450**	**64,951**

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk arises in the general financing of the Group's activities and financial positions. It includes the risk of being unable to finance assets at an agreed maturity and interest rate and inability to realize assets at a reasonable price in a reasonable time frame. Individual companies in the Group use different methods of managing liquidity risk. Group's Management focuses on managing and monitoring the liquidity of each company controlled by the Group. In order to manage liquidity, the management changed its accounting period to a financial year ending 31 October. In the first half of its accounting period the Group has the winter season representing 60% of the Group's income. Based on the development in the first half of the year, the Group is able, in good time, to affect the income and expenditures to maintain sufficient liquidity. In the Vysoké Tatry resort, seasonality is compensated also by a strong summer season, providing for a more stable liquidity through the entire year.

The following table includes an analysis of financial assets and liabilities of the Group classified by the remaining maturity. This analysis represents the most prudent alternative of the remaining maturities including the interest. Therefore, the earliest repayment possible is reported for liabilities and the latest repayment possible is reported for assets. Assets and liabilities without a defined maturity are reported together in the "not specified" category.

As of 31 October 2017, the Group was exposed to the following liquidity risk:

in TEUR	**Carrying value**	**Future cash flow**	**Up to 3 months**	**3 months up to 1 year**	**1 year up to 5 years**	**Above 5 years**	**Without specification**
Financial assets							
Loans Provided	**23,950**	**24,273**	14,193	7,977	1,250	853	-
Other receivables	**21,699**	**319**	-	319	-	-	-
Trade receivables	**5,397**	**5,532**	5,518	14	-	-	-
Financial investments	**2,194**	**2,194**	-	-	-	-	2,194
Cash and Cash Equivalents	**9,584**	**9,483**	6,062	-	-	-	3,421
Other Assets	**4,383**	**4,383**	2,762	-	-	-	1,621
Total	**67,207**	**46,184**	**28,535**	**8,310**	**1,250**	**853**	**7,236**
Financial obligations							
Loans and Borrowings	**-94,478**	**-104,478**	-1,283	-8,567	-84,803	-9,825	-
Bonds Issued	**-184,842**	**-211,119**	-1,575	-8,175	-201,369	-	-
Trade Liabilities	**-10,286**	**-10,423**	-10,383	-	-	-	-40
Other Liabilities	**-12,486**	**-12,118**	-11,256	-	-	-	-862
Total	**-302,092**	**-338,138**	**-24,497**	**-16,742**	**-286,172**	**-9,825**	**-902**

34. Information about risk management (continued)

As of 31 October 2017, loans granted for up to 1 year amount to EUR 21,307 thousand (As of 31 October 2016: EUR 27,552 thousand), most of which are payable at request or until October 2018. These loans will not be paid off within a year. The Group plans to draw these financial resources according to its needs in order to finance its investment activity and acquisitions. The loan granted is expected to be paid off within 3 years. The carrying amount of Other receivables includes the advances provided where they are not expected to be settled in cash, but by means of a transfer of shares within 3 years.

As of 31 October 2016, the Group was exposed to the following liquidity risk:

in TEUR	Carrying value	Future cash flow	Up to 3 months	3 months up to 1 year	1 year up to 5 years	Above 5 years	Without specification
Financial assets							
Loans Provided	**28,871**	**29,760**	2,844	24,708	2,208	-	-
Other receivables	**22,480**	**1,145**	874	271	-	-	-
Trade receivables	**2,534**	**2,534**	2,534	**-**	-	-	-
Financial investments	**2,259**	**2,259**	-	-	-	-	2,259
Cash and Cash Equivalents	**7,493**	**7,493**	5,946	-	-	-	1,547
Other Assets	**1,314**	**1,536**	1,083	-	-	-	453
Total	**64,951**	**44,727**	**13,281**	**24,979**	**2,208**	**-**	**4,259**
Financial obligations							
Loans and Borrowings	**-45,103**	**-47,825**	-1,337	-6,537	-39,951	-	-
Bonds Issued	**-184,702**	**-220,875**	-1,575	-8,175	-211,125	-	-
Trade Liabilities	**-7,544**	**-7,544**	-7,544	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	**-4,811**	**-4,811**	-4,695	-	-	-	-116
Total	**-242,160**	**-281,055**	**-15,151**	**-14,712**	**-251,076**	**-**	**-116**

The carrying amount of other receivables includes the advances provided where they are not expected to be settled in cash, but by means of a transfer of shares.

Foreign exchange risk

Because of the acquisition of subsidiaries in Poland during 2014 and 2015, the Group is primarily exposed to foreign exchange risk of Polish zloty versus euro. The Management regularly monitors whether the difference between receivables and payables in the foreign currency is not too big. As of 31 October 2017, the Group recognised property, plant and equipment in total of EUR 52,288 thousand (2016: EUR 16,418 thousand), intangible assets of EUR 7,158 thousand (2016: EUR 6,862 thousand), other assets of EUR 19,375 thousand (2016: EUR 4,126 thousand), loans received of EUR 28,789 thousand (2016: EUR 1,138 thousand), deferred tax liability of EUR 907 thousand (2016: EUR 2,029 thousand) and other liabilities in total of EUR 3,928 thousand (2016: EUR 1,255 thousand) originally denominated in Polish zloty. Other assets and liabilities of the Group are denominated in euros. There is a secondary risk that the weakening of the Polish zloty or Russian rouble against the euro would lead to a reduction in the number of visitors to Slovakia from these countries. The Group's management is not able to quantify value of this risk for sure.

Sensitivity analysis

Appreciation of euro by 1% versus Polish zloty would have the following impact on financial assets and financial liabilities of the Group:

Effect on the portfolio *in TEUR*	**2017**	**2016**
PLN	516	-995

Depreciation of euro by 1% versus Polish zloty would have a comparably large but opposite impact on financial assets and financial liabilities of the Group as opposed to appreciation.

34. Information about risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk

The Group's operations are subject to the risk of interest rate fluctuations. The volume of this risk equals the sum of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities for which the interest rate differs at maturity or re-pricing compared to current interest rates. The period for which the interest rate of a financial instrument is fixed therefore indicates to what extent the Group is exposed to interest rate risk.

The overview below provides information about the extent of the Group's interest rate exposure based on the contractual maturity date of its financial instruments.

As of 31 October 2017 and 31 October 2016, the Group has the following interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities:

in TEUR	**31.10.2017**	**31.10.2016**
Fixed interest rate		
Assets	32,501	36,364
Payables	184,842	184,702
Variable interest rate		
Assets	-	-
Payables	94,438	45,053

Sensitivity analysis for instruments with variable interest rate

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates would have the following effect on profit or loss and cash flow sensitivity:

in TEUR	**Profit (Loss)**	
	100 bb growth	**100 bb decline**
31 October 2017		
Instruments with variable interest rate	-944	934
Effect	**-944**	**934**

in TEUR	**Profit (Loss)**	
	100 bb growth	**100 bb decline**
31. October 2016		
Instruments with variable interest rate	-451	451
Effect	**-451**	**451**

Interest-bearing liabilities of the Group bear variable interest rates based on EURIBOR and WIBOR. The Group considers a variable interest rate to be a self-management of the interest rate risk. EURIBOR grows under economic expansion, but also the economic performance of the population grows and the Group has higher revenues and earnings. It is quite the opposite under economic recession.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from embezzlement, unauthorised activities, error, omission, inefficiency or system failure. This risk arises in the case of all of the Group's activities and all companies within the Group are exposed to such risk. Operational risk includes also the risk of lawsuit.

The Group's objective is to manage the operational risk so as to prevent financial losses and damage to Group's reputation within the effectiveness of costs spent to achieve this objective, while avoiding measures hindering initiative and creativity. The primary responsibility for the implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to the Group's management. This responsibility is supported by preparation of standards for management of operational risk applicable for the whole Group. Operational risk is managed by a system of directives, minutes from meetings and control mechanisms. The Group has a controlling department established, where it tries to eliminate all operational risks by way of regular checks.

34. Information about risk management (continued)

The Group is also exposed to risk of adverse weather-related conditions. The resort attendance is dependent on the volume and period of snow. Adverse conditions negatively affect the number of skiers and the Group's revenues or profit or loss. Warm weather may disproportionately increase the cost of production of artificial snow and change the area for skiing. Historically, the region of the Low Tatras had an average of 80 cm of snow during the winter season and the High Tatras region had 85 cm of snow. The start of the winter season and the snow conditions affect the perception of the whole season by skiers. The Group is unable to reliably predict the snow conditions at the beginning of the winter season. Thanks to the use of snow-making systems, snow conditions during the winter season are stable every year.

35. Related parties

Identification of related parties

As shown in the following overview, the Group has a related-party relationship with its shareholders who have significant influence in the Group and other parties; as of 31 October 2017 and 31 October 2016 or during the period from 1 November 2016 to 31 October 2017 and 1 November 2015 to 31 October 2016:

(1) Companies with joint control or significant influence over the entity and its subsidiaries or associates
(2) Joint ventures in which the Group is a partner
(3) Associates
(4) Members of the company's top management or shareholders of the Group (see also Note 10 – Personnel expenses)

Information about remuneration of key management is provided in Note 10 – Personnel expenses.

Apart from personnel expenses, the Group has receivables towards key management as of 31 October 2017 EUR 68 thousand (2016: EUR 68 thousand), due the loans provided and revenues from these loans in amount of EUR 2.5 thousand for the accounting period 2017 (2016: EUR 2.5 thousand).

Since none of the shareholders has an ownership exceeding 20% or otherwise has significant influence in the Group, shareholders are not recognised as related parties, and the transactions mentioned above or any balances are not understood as transactions with related parties.

36. Subsequent events

On 13 December 2017, the Group paid the coupon of the TMR I bond in the amount of EUR 1,575 thousand.

On 5 February 2018, the Group paid the coupon of the TMR II bond in the amount of EUR 6,600 thousand.

37. Capital commitments and capital management

In the course of 2014, the Group made two bond issues (see Note 31 - Bonds issued) in the total nominal value of EUR 180,000 thousand, which have been admitted to trading on the Bratislava Stock Exchange since 19 February 2014. The Company committed to maintain the ratio of senior debt (excluding the bonds TMR II) / EBITDA at the level up to 6.5 and DSCR (including expenses related to payment of coupons of bonds TMR I and II) at the level of at least 1.00.

Both tranches are obliged to pay coupons regularly, financed from the Company's own resources. Coupons on the TMR II bonds may be paid out only once a year after presenting final audited consolidated financial statements to Tatra banka a.s. for the prior period, based on which the following covenants must be met: (i) net profit after taxes will be higher than EUR 1.00 and (ii) senior debt/ EBITDA equals maximum 5.25. In case the covenants are not met, the coupon will be capitalized, i.e. not paid out, and will further bear interest until: (i) the maturity date of TMR II, or (ii) the above-mentioned indicator of senior debt (excluding the bonds TMR II) / EBITDA is maximum 3.00 (but the DSCR covenant of minimum 1.00 must be met).

37. Capital commitments and capital management

The Group's management deals with capital management in order to secure a sufficient amount of funds for the planned investments in the period for which the investments were planned, if necessary in cooperation with bank loans. Neither the Group nor any of its subsidiaries, are subject to any external capital management requirements.

No changes occurred in the approach of the Group's management to capital management occurred in the period from 1 November 2016 to 31 October 2017.

38. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Since many areas of the Slovak tax legislation have yet to be sufficiently tested in practice, there is an uncertainty about the application of the tax legislation in these areas by tax authorities. The extent of the uncertainty cannot be quantified and will only cease once legislative precedents or official interpretations of the authorities are set.

On 31 October 2007, the Group concluded a Contract on Pledge over the enterprise, receivables and movables in favour of the creditor Tatra banka a.s., the subject-matter of which is the pledge over liabilities in the full amount of the liabilities as they are recognised in the balance sheet as of 31 October 2016 and of 31 October 2017.

The Company is a party to several legal disputes. The maximum amount of compensation for all legal disputes can amount up to EUR 517 thousand plus related charges and fees.

39. Companies within the Group

The list of companies in the Group as of 31 October 2017 and 31 October 2016 is included in the following overview:

			31.10.2017		31.10.2016	
	Country	**Method**	**Consol. %**	**Control**	**Consol. %**	**Control**
Tatry mountain resorts, a.s.	Slovakia	full	100		100	
Szczyrkowski Ośrodek Narciarski, S.A.	Poland	full	97	direct	97	direct
Śląskie Wesołe Miasteczko Sp. z o. o.	Poland	full	75	direct	75	direct
Tatry mountain resorts PL, a.s.	Slovakia	full	100	direct	-	-
Tatry mountain resorts CR, a.s.	Czech	full	100	direct	-	-

Bohuš Hlavatý	Jozef Hodek	Tomáš Kimlička	Marián Vojtko
Chairman of the Board of Directors	*Member of the Board of Directors*	*Person responsible for preparation of the statements*	*Person responsible for bookkeeping*

Independent Auditor's Report

KPMG

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Translation of the Auditors' Report originally prepared in Slovak language

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders, Supervisory Board and Board of Directors of Tatry mountain resorts, a. s.:

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Tatry mountain resorts, a. s. ("the Company") and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 October 2017, consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 31 October 2017, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union ("IFRS EU").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Act No. 423/2015 Coll. on statutory audit and on amendments to Act No. 431/2002 Coll. on accounting as amended ("the Act on Statutory Audit") including the Code of Ethics for an Auditor that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other 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.

Key Audit Matters

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

Independent Auditor‘s Report

KPMG

Impairment of loans provided and other receivables

The carrying amount of loans provided and other receivables (long term and short term) as at 31 October 2017: EUR 62,734 thousand.
Impairment loss as at 31 October 2017 and impairment charge for the year then ended: Nil.

Refer to Notes 2e) and 2i) (Summary of significant accounting policies) and Notes 20 and 22 (Loans provided and Other receivables) of the consolidated financial statements.

Key audit matter:

As at 31 October 2017, loans provided and other receivables are represented primarily by an advance payment for shares in a company operating a ski resort of 19,451 thousand and a loan provided to that entity of EUR 12,625 thousand.

Loans provided and other receivables are assessed by the Group for impairment on an individual basis as at each reporting date. Impairment allowances represent management's best estimate of the credit losses incurred at the reporting date.

We focused on impairment of loans provided and other receivables as the determination of impairment losses requires a significant amount of management's judgement over both the timing of recognition (identification of "loss events") and the amount of any such impairment.

Our response:

Our audit procedures in the area included, among others:

- Assessment and test of the design and implementation of the controls over the loans provided and other receivables impairment provisioning process;
- Assessment of the appropriateness of the Group's impairment testing methodology in respect of loans provided and other receivables against the relevant financial reporting requirements;
- Critical evaluation, by reference to the debtors' financial statements and through discussion with the Group's CFO, of the existence of any impairment triggers as at 31 October 2017;
- For those exposures for which impairment triggers were identified, assessment of the debtors' ability to meet their repayment commitments towards the Group by means of:
  - Assessment of the financial flows between the Group and the debtors, in particular from the point of view of fulfilling the instalment agreements;
  - Developing an expectation of the loans provided and other receivables recoverable amounts for selected debtors, by using discounted cash flow models using expected revenue growth rates, EBITDA margin and discount rates applicable for the debtors, by means of challenging the revenue growth rates by comparing them with historical development, comparing the EBITDA margin with market data, developing an expectation of the discount factor and comparing actual results for the year against the preceding year's forecast;
  - Assessment of the historical accuracy of the Group's impairment estimates.

Independent Auditor‘s Report

KPMG

Responsibilities of the Statutory Body and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The statutory body is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, and for such internal control as the statutory body determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the statutory body is responsible for assessing the Group'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 the statutory body either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

Independent Auditor's Report

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the statutory body.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the statutory body'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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated 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.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Reporting on Information in the Annual Report

The statutory body is responsible for the information in the Annual Report prepared in accordance with the Act No. 431/2002 Coll. on Accounting as amended ("the Act on Accounting"). Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover other information in the Annual Report.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Annual Report and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the audited consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

With respect to the Annual Report of the Group, we consider whether it includes the disclosures required by the Act on Accounting.

Based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit of the consolidated financial statements, in our opinion:

Independent Auditor's Report

- the information given in the Annual Report for the year ended 31 October 2017 is consistent with the consolidated financial statements prepared for the same financial year; and

- the Annual Report contains information according to the Act on Accounting.

In addition to this, in light of the knowledge of the Group and its environment obtained in the course of our audit, we are required to report if we have identified material misstatements in the Annual Report that we have obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report. We have nothing to report in this respect.

Additional requirements on the content of the auditors' report according to Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities

Appointment and approval of the auditor

We have been appointed as a statutory auditor by the statutory body of the Company on 11 September 2017 on the basis of an approval by the General Meeting of the Company from 28 April 2017. The period of our total uninterrupted engagement, including previous renewals (extensions of the period for which we were originally appointed) and reappointments as statutory auditors, is nine years.

Consistency with the additional report to the audit committee

Our audit opinion as expressed in this report is consistent with the additional report to the audit committee of the Company, which was issued on the same date as the date of this report.

Non-audit services

No prohibited non-audit services referred to in Article 5 (1) of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities were provided and we remained independent of the Company in conducting the audit.

In addition to the statutory audit services and services disclosed in the Annual Report or the consolidated financial statements of the Group, we did not provide any other services to the Group or accounting entities controlled by the Company.

28 February 2018
Bratislava, Slovak Republic

Auditing company:
KPMG Slovensko spol. s r.o.
License SKAU No. 96

Responsible auditor:
Ľuboš Vančo
License SKAU No. 745

Separate Financial Statements

Tatry mountain resorts a.s.

Individual Financial Statement

for the Period from 1 November 2016 to 31 October 2017

prepared in accordance
with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")
Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the EU

Separate statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income

in TEUR	Note	1.11.2016 - 31.10.2017	1.11.2015 - 31.10.2016
Sales	6	90,393	77,921
Other operating revenue	7	171	481
Total revenue		**90,564**	**78,402**
Material and goods consumption	8	-15,639	-12,733
Purchased Services	9	-19,919	-18,904
Personal cost	10	-22,901	-20,522
Other operating cost	11	-827	-848
Gain on sale of assets		1,011	797
Increase in fair value of investment property	17	-	-
Creation of value adjustments to receivables	22	-19	-90
Profit before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)*		**32,270**	**26,102**
Depreciation and amortization	15,16	-12,600	-12,054
Goodwill impairment loss	16	-	-
Profit before interest, taxes (EBIT)		**19,670**	**14,048**
Interest income	12	2,775	1,601
Interest expense	12	-11,694	-10,929
Net profit on financial instruments	13	29	1,674
Profit before taxes		**10,780**	**6,394**
Income tax	14	-1,557	-1,580
Profit / (Loss)		**9,223**	**4,814**
Other components of comprehensive income			
Items with possible subsequent reclassification into profit/(loss)			
Revaluation of available-for-sale securities to fair value	14	35	-
Total comprehensive income		**9,258**	**4,814**
Profit per share (in EUR)	27	**1.375**	**0.718**
Number of shares		**6,707,198**	**6,707,198**

*EBITDA represents a profit from recurring Company activities before taxes, interest, amortization and depreciation, adjusted to other income and expenses, which are listed under EBITDA.

The Notes constitute an integral part of the Separate Financial Statements. An overview of the profit and loss statement by particular segments is in par. 4 – Information on Operating Segments.

Separate Statement of Financial Position

in TEUR	Note	31.10.2017	31.10.2016
Assets			
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	16	6,952	7,151
Property, Plant and Equipment	15	274,877	259,627
Investments Property	17	6,554	6,554
Loans Provided	21	35,397	7,542
Other receivables	23	2,656	7,829
Investments in Subsidiaries	18	14,743	14,641
Fixed assets total		**341,179**	**303,344**
Inventory	20	5,763	5,551
Trade receivables	22	5,387	2,524
Loans Provided	21	21,307	31,042
Other receivables	23	24,179	20,037
Financial investments	25	2,194	2,259
Cash and Cash Equivalents	26	6,062	5,946
Other Assets	24	476	1,062
Total current assets		**65,368**	**68,421**
Assets total		**406,547**	**371,765**
Equity	27		
Capital		46,950	46,950
Share premium		30,430	30,430
Profit for the period		9,223	4,814
Retained earnings and other funds		28,746	23,897
Total equity		**115,349**	**106,091**
Liabilities			
Loans and Borrowings	28	56,567	37,254
Provisions	31	24	157
Other non-current liabilities	30	-	-
Bonds Issued	32	178,820	178,680
Deferred tax liability	19	21,450	20,523
Total non-current liabilities		**256,861**	**236,614**
Loans and Borrowings	28	9,122	6,711
Trade payables	29	7,989	6,794
Provisions	31	307	217
Bonds Issued	32	6,022	6,022
Other current liabilities	30	10,897	9,316
Total current liabilities		**34,337**	**29,060**
Total liabilities		**291,198**	**265,674**
Total equity and liabilities		**406,547**	**371,765**

The Notes constitute an integral part of the Separate Financial Statements.

Separate Statement of Changes in Equity

in TEUR	Capital	Share premium	Legal reserve fund	Funds from revaluation	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 November 2016	**46,950**	**30,430**	**4,449**	**145**	**24,117**	**106,091**
Transfer of retained earnings into the legal reserve fund	-	-	481	-	-481	-
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	9,223	9,223
Other components of comprehensive income, after tax						
- items with possible subsequent reclassification into profit/(loss):						
Revaluation of available-for-sale securities at fair value	-	-	-	35	-	35
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	**481**	**35**	**8,742**	**9,258**
Transactions with owners posted directly into equity						
Contributions to the fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 October 2017	**46,950**	**30,430**	**4,930**	**180**	**32,859**	**115,349**

Separate Statement of Changes in Equity (continued)

in TEUR	Capital	Share premium	Legal reserve fund	Funds from revaluation	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 November 2015	**46,950**	**30,430**	**4,448**	**145**	**19,303**	**101,276**
Transfer of retained earnings into the legal reserve fund	-	-	1	-	-1	-
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	4,814	**4,814**
Other components of comprehensive income, after tax						
- items with possible subsequent reclassification into profit/(loss):						
Revaluation of available-for-sale securities at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	1	-	**4,813**	**4,814**
Transactions with owners posted directly into equity						
Contributions to the fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 October 2016	**46,950**	**30,430**	**4,449**	**145**	**24,117**	**106,091**

The Notes constitute an integral part of the Separate Financial Statements.

Separate Cash Flow Statement

in TEUR	Note	1.11.2016 - 31.10.2017	1.11.2015 - 31.10.2016
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit		**9,223**	**4,814**
Adjustments related to:			
(Profit) from the sale of land, buildings and equipment and intangible assets		-1,011	-797
Depreciation and amortization	15,16	12,600	12,054
Creation of value adjustments to receivables		19	90
Loss / (profit) from financial instruments, net (non-monetary part)	13	-	-2,026
(Profit) / Loss from revaluation of investments in property	17	-29	-
Net interest expense / (income)	12	8,919	9,328
Gross change in provisions		-43	229
Income tax	14	1,557	1,580
Change in trade receivables, other receivables and other assets		-1,848	2,670
Variation in inventory		-212	-215
Change in trade liabilities and other liabilities		2,776	2,436
Cash flow from operating activity before income tax		**31,951**	**30,163**
Income tax paid		-21	-12
Cash flow from operating activities		**31,930**	**30,151**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of land, buildings and equipment and intangible assets	15,16	29,095	-20,511
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		2,455	2,190
Cost of acquisition of subsidiaries	5	-102	-
Loans Provided		-47,740	-13,427
Repayment of loans provided		31,742	7,805
Expenses for acquisition of financial investments	25	-	-1
Income from the sale of financial investments	25	103	153
Interest receivable		653	35
Cash flow from / (used by) investing activities		**-41,984**	**-23,756**
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of liabilities from financial leasing		-1,018	-1,048
Financial leasing received		1,498	1,176
Repayment of received loans and borrowings		-9,330	-26,756
Loans and borrowings received		30,310	29,030
Repayment of liability from reduction of share capital		-	-
Bonds Issued		-	-
Interest paid		-11,290	-10,915
Dividends paid		-	-
Cash flow from / (used by) financing activities		**10,170**	**-8,513**
Net increase /(decrease) of cash and cash equivalents		116	-2,118
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	26	5,946	8,064
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**26**	**6,062**	**5,946**

The Notes constitute an integral part of the Separate Financial Statements.

Notes to the Individual Financial Statements for the period from 1 November 2016 to 31 October 2017

1. Information about the Company

Tatry mountain resorts a.s. (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") is a joint stock company with the registered office and place of business in Demänovská Dolina 72, Liptovský Mikuláš 031 01. The company was established on 20 March 1992 and was registered in the Commercial Register on 1 April 1992. The Company identification number is 31 560 636 and the Company tax identification number is 2020428036.

The Company is not a member having unlimited liability in other accounting entities.

Starting from 19 November 1993, the Company shares are registered on the Bratislava Stock Exchange; starting from 15 October 2012, on the Warsaw Stock Exchange (WSE), and starting from 22 October 2012, on the Prague Stock Exchange (BCCP). On 22 August 2013, an extraordinary general meeting was held, which decided on a reduction in the share capital of the Company Tatry Mountain Resorts, a.s. from 221 338 ths. EUR to 46 950 ths. EUR, i.e. by 174 388 ths. EUR. Then during 2014, the Company issued two bond issues in the total nominal value of 180 000 ths. EUR, which, starting from 19 February 2014, are admitted to trading on the Bratislava Stock Exchange. See par. 32 - Bonds issued.

In 2009, the Company decided to change the accounting period from a calendar year to a fiscal year from 1 November to 31 October. Such a change was aimed at making the period more realistic as the Company activity depends on seasonal fluctuations.

On 1 May 2013, the parent company Tatry mountain resorts, a.s. and subsidiaries GRANDHOTEL PRAHA a.s., Interhouse Tatry s.r.o. and Tatry mountain resorts services, a.s, merged. On that day, the company Tatry mountain resorts, a.s. became the successor company, and assumed all legal, trade and other liabilities, as well as the assets of its subsidiaries. All subsidiaries ceased to exist by the merger with the parent company, and then were expunged from the Commercial Register.

As at 31 October 2017 and 31 October 2016, the Shareholders structure of the Company was as follows:

31 October 2017	**Share in share capital**		**Voting rights**
	in TEUR	%	%
C.I. CAPITAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED	9,164	19.5%	19.5%
FOREST HILL COMPANY, s.r.o.	7,216	15.4%	15.4%
NIKROC INVESTMENTS LIMITED	6,284	13.4%	13.4%
KEY DEE LIMITED	4,648	9.9%	9.9%
TINSEL ENTERPRISES LIMITED	4,469	9.5%	9.5%
RMSM1 LIMITED	4,117	8.8%	8.8%
Minority shareholders	11,052	23.5%	23.5%
Total	**46,950**	**100%**	**100%**

31 October 2016	**Share in share capital**		**Voting rights**
	in TEUR	%	%
C.I.CAPITAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED	8,835	18.8%	18.8%
BELGOMET s.r.o.	7,216	15.4%	15.4%
NIKROC INVESTMENTS LIMITED	6,284	13.4%	13.4%
KEY DEE LIMITED	4,648	9.9%	9.9%
TINSEL ENTERPRISES LIMITED	4,448	9.5%	9.5%
RMSM1 LIMITED	4,117	8.8%	8.8%
Minority shareholders	11,401	24.3%	24.3%
Total	**46,950**	**100%**	**100%**

1. Information about the Company (continued)

The principal activities of the Company comprise the operation of cable ways and ski lifts, restaurant and catering services, the operation of a ski and snowboard school, the purchase and sale of goods, hotel business. Since 29 March 2011, the Company has operated Aquapark Tatralandia, thus expanding the portfolio of services rendered. During 2014 and 2015 the Company acquired interests in subsidiaries in Poland that operate the Szczyrk ski resort and an amusement park in Chorzow.

In the period between 1 November 2016 and 31 October 2017, the average number of Company employees was 1,131, of which
the management was 25 (between 1 November 2015 and 31 October 2016, it was 974, of which the management was 25).

During the year, the Company used the services of employment agencies for short-term personnel leasing. In the period between 1 November 2016 and 31 October 2017 it was 254 employees in average (between 1 November 2015 and 31 October 2016: 139 employees).

Company bodies are:

The Board of Directors
Ing. Bohuš Hlavatý, the Chairman (since 30.6.2009)
Ing. Branislav Gábriš, the Vice-Chairman (since 18.2.2011)
Ing. Andrej Devečka, the Member (since 22.12.2011)
Ing. Jozef Hodek, the Member (since 30.6.2009)

The Supervisory Board:
Ing. Igor Rattaj (since 29.6.2009)
Ing. František Hodorovský (since 18.1.2011)
Roman Kudláček (since 21.4.2012)
Ing. Ján Štetka (since 30.6.2012)
Ing. Peter Kubeňa (since 30.6.2012)
Miroslav Roth (since 30.6.2012)
Ing. Pavol Mikušiak (since 27.4.2013)
Adam Tomis (since 12.4.2014)
PhDr. Martin Kopecký, MSc, CFA (since 25.4.2015)

2. Significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance
The separate financial statements for the period from 1 November 2016 to 31 October 2017 have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as adopted by the EU and in accordance with Art 17a), par. 3 of Act No. 431/2002 Coll. of the National Council of the Slovak Republic on Accounting (“Act on Accounting”).

Since the company has share in subsidiaries, IFRS and the Act on Accounting require the preparation of consolidated financial statement. The company has not consolidated its subsidiaries in this separate financial statement. The investments in subsidiaries are recognized at cost (net of impairment losses, if any) and dividend returns are recognized at the moment when the Company became entitled to receiving dividends from those companies. The Company applies similar treatment to associates. The Company prepares consolidated financial statements that shall be published by the end of February 2018 and that shall be available at the Company headquarters and on the Company's website.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 26 February 2018.

(b) Basis of preparation
The separate financial statements have been prepared based on the historical cost principle, while the investment property and financial instruments measured at fair value were revalued to their fair value through profit or loss. Available-for-sale securities were revalued to their fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company's separate financial statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis.

On 17 December 2018, the Company will pay out the bond in amount of EUR 71,575 thousand including coupon. The amount of bond liability was EUR 69,752 thousand as at 31 October 2017. The management of the Company plans to issue a new bond, which will be used to refinance the original bond, to maintain financial stability.

The separate financial statements have been prepared in thousands EUR.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU requires the application of various judgements, assumptions and estimates which affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. However, actual results will likely differ from these estimates. Critical accounting estimates and judgements which were made by management and which bear a significant risk of material adjustment in the next accounting period are discussed in Note 3– Critical accounting estimates and assumptions.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of revision and also in future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

When preparing the separate financial statements, the Company applied the following International Financial Reporting Standards, amendments to the standards and interpretations as adopted by the EU, which are effective for the accounting period starting 1 November 2016:

The application of the standards mentioned below has had no significant impact on the Company's financial statements..

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Amendment of **IAS 1 Disclosure Initiative** , applicable for the accounting periods starting on 1 January 2016 or later. Amendment of IAS 1 clarifies the existing requirements, without significantly changing them. The amendment clarifies:

- Requirements for relevance in IAS 1.
- Certain items in the profit and loss statement and other parts of the complex result as well as in the statement of financial situation may be segmented.
- The accounting units may determine flexibly the order of accounting for notes to financial statements.
- The share in other parts of the complex result of associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method has to be accounted for aggregate as a single item and classified among the items that will or will not be subsequently reclassified in profit or loss.

Furthermore, the amendment explains the requirements for additional accounting for partial results in the financial situation statement and in the profit and loss statement as well as other parts of the complex result. These amendments have no effect on the Company.

Changes and amendments to **IAS 16** and **IAS 38 Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation**, applicable for the accounting periods starting from 1 January 2016 or later. The amendment clarifies the principles of **IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment** and **IAS 38 Intangible Assets**,according to which the revenues reflect the economic benefits originating by the use of assets. As a result, the yield method cannot be used for depreciation of property, plant and equipment and may be only used for depreciation of intangible assets under very exceptional circumstances. The amendment becomes valid prospectively and has no impact on the Company, since the Company does not the yield method to depreciate non-current assets

Amendments to **IAS 27 Equity method in Separate Financial Statements** are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016 or later and should be applied retrospectively. Sooner application is allowed. The amendments to IAS 27 allos the company to use the Equity method in separate financial statements when accounting for interest in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures. The Company does not plan to ise the Equity method when accounting for interest in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures.

International Financial Reporting Standards that have been issued but are not effective yet

As at 31 October 2017, the following International Financial Reporting Standards, amendments to and interpretations of the Standards were issued, which have not become effective yet, and thus were not applied by the Company when compiling these Financial Statements.

In January 2016, IASB issued the amendment to **IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows** aimed at improving the disclosure of financial activities and helping the users to better understand the liquidity of the reporting company. According to the new requirements, the company will have to disclose the changes in its financial obligations resulting from financial activities, as the changes in cash flows and non-monetary items (e.g. profit and loss from the movement of foreign currencies). The amendment is effective from 1 January 2017. The Company does not expect significant impact of the amendment on the cash flow statement .

Amendment to **IAS 12 Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses** clarifies that the unit has to consider whether or not the tax act restricts the sources of taxable profits against which the unit may apply the deduction of application of the temporary differences. Furthermore, the amendment provides procedures how the company has to determine the future taxable profit and explain the circumstances, based on which the taxable profit may contain return of some assets at a value higher than its residual value. The companies have to apply changes retrospectively. Upon initial adoption of changes, the change in the initial state of equity for an earlier comparative period may be recognized in the initial state of retained earnings (or in another

part of equity as needed), without allocating the change between the initial state of the retained profit and other equity item. The companies applying this measure have to disclose this fact. The amendment is effective from 1 January 2017 with earlier application of the standard permitted. If a company applies the changes earlier, it has to be disclosed. No significant impact of the amendment on the Company is expected.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

In May 2014, IASB issued **IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers** , effective for the periods starting on 1 January 2018 with earlier adoption permitted. IFRS 15 defines the principles for accounting for revenues and will be applicable to all contracts concluded with customers. The new Standard provides a framework that replaces existing revenue recognition guidance in IFRS. Entities will adopt a five-step model to determine when to recognise revenue, and at what amount. The new model specifies that revenue should be recognised when (or as) an entity transfers control of goods or services to a customer at the amount to which the entity expects to be entitled. Depending on whether certain criteria are met, revenue is recognised:

- over time, in a manner that depicts the entity's performance; or
- at a point in time, when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer.

IFRS 15 also establishes the principles that an entity shall apply to provide qualitative and quantitative disclosures which provide useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer.

Management is still evaluating the possible impact of IFRS 15 on the financial statements of the Company, however the Company does not expect that first time adoption of the standard will have significant impact on the financial statements. Management of the Company does not expect, that the moment when revenue is recognised and in what amount will changed based on the IFRS 15, due to the nature and types of revenue that the Company has.

IFRS 16 Leases was issued in January 2016 and replaces IAS 17 Leases, IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, SIC-15 Operating Leases – Incentives and SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease. The Standard eliminates the current dual accounting model for lessees and instead requires companies to bring most leases on-balance sheet under a single model, eliminating the distinction between operating and finance leases.

Under IFRS 16, a contract is, or contains, a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. For such contracts, the new model requires a lessee to recognise a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The right-of-use asset is depreciated and the liability accrues interest. This will result in a front-loaded pattern of expense for most leases, even when the lessee pays constant annual rentals.

The new Standard introduces a number of limited scope exceptions for lessees which include:

- leases with a lease term of 12 months or less and containing no purchase options, and
- leases where the underlying asset has a low value ('small-ticket' leases).

Lessor accounting, however, shall remain largely unchanged and the distinction between operating and finance leases will be retained.

IFRS 16 is effective for the accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Earlier application of the standard is permitted if the new IFRS 15 will also be efficient. Lessee has to apply IFRS 16 either by using the full retrospective approach or the modified retrospective approach. It is expected, that first time adoption of the standard will have significant impact on the financial statements, as it is required to recognise assets and liabilities from operating leases in statement of financial position, where the Company act as a lessee. This applies mainly on operating lease of lands. The quantitative impact analysis of the new standard is not known yet.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

In July 2014, IASB issued the final version of **IFRS 9 Financial Instruments**, which replaces IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, except that the IAS 39 exception for a fair value hedge of an interest rate exposure of a portfolio of financial assets or financial liabilities continues to apply, and entities have an accounting policy choice between applying the hedge accounting requirements of IFRS 9 or continuing to apply the existing hedge accounting requirements in IAS 39 for all hedge accounting until the standard resulting from the IASB's project in macro hedge accounting is effective.

Although the permissible measurement bases for financial assets – amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) – are similar to IAS 39, the criteria for classification into the appropriate measurement category are significantly different.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the following two conditions are met:

- the assets is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

In addition, for a non-trading equity instrument, a company may elect to irrevocably present subsequent changes in fair value (including foreign exchange gains and losses) in OCI. These are not reclassified to profit or loss under any circumstances.

For debt instruments measured at FVOCI, interest revenue, expected credit losses and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for amortised cost assets. Other gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are reclassified to profit or loss on derecognition.

The impairment model in IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with a forward-looking an 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model, which means that a loss event will no longer need to occur before an impairment allowance is recognised. The new impairment model will apply to financial assets measured at amortized cost or FVOCI, except for investments in equity instruments, and to contract assets.

Under IFRS 9, loss allowances will be measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs: these are ECLs that result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; and
- Lifetime ECLs: these are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

IFRS 9 includes a new general hedge accounting model, which aligns hedge accounting more closely with risk management. The types of hedging relationships – fair value, cash flow and foreign operation net investment – remain unchanged, but additional judgment will be required.

The standard contains new requirements to achieve, continue and discontinue hedge accounting and allows additional exposures to be designated as hedged items. Extensive additional disclosures regarding an entity's risk management and hedging activities are required.

The Company plans to apply the new standard starting from the effective date. The Company started analysing the impact of the new standard on the balance sheet and assets and increased amount of allowances to loans provided is expected, however the quantitative impact is not known yet. The management of the Company is not expecting any significant impact.The amendments to **IAS 40 Transfers of Investment Property** is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 and should be applied prospectively. Early application is permitted. The amendments clarify when an entity should transfer property, including property under construction or development into, or out of investment property. A mere change in management's intentions for the use of a properly does not provide evidence of a change in use. The amendments state that a change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investmnet property and there is evidence of the change in use. The Company does not expect that first time adoption of the amendments will have significant impact on the financial statements, as the Company transfer property into, or out of investment property only in case of the change in use of the property.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

IFRS Annual Improvements

The IASB has issued a set of amendments to standards. Annual improvements to IFRS 2014 – 2016 Cycle (issued on 8 December 2016), effective for accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2018, except changes in IFRS 12 that are effective for accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2017. Further, Annual improvements to IFRS 2015 – 2017 Cycle (issued on 12 December 2017), effective for accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2019. These annual improvements have not been adopted by the EU yet.

Also adoption of the following interpretations and amendments, will not have any impact on the accounting policies, financial position or performance of the Company. Interpretations have not been adopted by the EU yet

The Interpretation **IFRIC Interpretation 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration** clarifies that, in determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which an entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration. Entities may apply the amendments on a fully retrospective basis. Alternatively, an entity may apply the Interpretation prospectively to all assets, expenses and income in its scope that are initially recognised on or after:

(i) The beginning of the reporting period in which the entity first applies the interpretation Or
(ii) The beginning of a prior reporting period presented as comparative information in the financial statements of the reporting period in which the entity first applies the interpretation.

The Interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Early application of interpretation is permitted and must be disclosed. However, since the Company's current practice is in line with the Interpretation, the Company does not expect any effect on its financial statements.

The Interpretation **IFRIC Interpretation 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment** addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of IAS 12 and does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of IAS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments. The Interpretation specifically addresses the following:

- Whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately
- The assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities
- How an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates
- How an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances.

An entity must determine whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments. The approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty should be followed. The interpretation is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, but certain transition reliefs are available. The Company will apply interpretation from its effective date. Since the Company does not operate in a complex multinational tax environment, applying the Interpretation may not significantly affect its financial statements and the required disclosures.

Other International Financial Reporting Standards
The Company has not adopted any other IFRS standards adopted by EU early where adoption is not mandatory at the date of preparation of the financial statements. Where transition provisions give an entity the choice of whether to apply new standards prospectively or retrospectively, the Company has decided to apply the standards prospectively.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial instruments (excluding financial liabilities)

i. Classification

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

Loans granted are non-derivative financial assets with fixed and determinable payments, not quoted in an active market, which are not classified as available-for-sale securities, financial assets held to maturity or as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

Available-for-sale securities are those non-derivative financial assets that are not classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, loans and advances to banks and customers or as financial assets held to maturity.

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are those that the Company principally holds for trading, that is, with the purpose of short-term profit taking.

ii. Recognition

Loans granted are recognised on the day they are provided by the Company.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale securities are recognised on the date the Company commits to purchase the assets.

iii. Measurement

Financial instruments are measured upon initial recognition at fair value plus, in the case of a financial instrument not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial instrument.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets are measured at amortized costs, except for financial assets at fair value through profit and loss and available-for-sale securities, which are measured at fair value.

iv. Fair value measurement principles

The fair value of financial instruments is based on their quoted market price at the financial statements date without any deduction for acquisition-related costs. If a quoted market price is not available, the fair value of the instrument is estimated by the management using the pricing model or discounted cash flow techniques.

Where the discounted cash flow method is used, estimated future cash flows are based on the management's best estimates and the discount rate is the market rate at the date of the financial statement for an instrument with similar terms and conditions.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Where pricing models are used, inputs for these models are based on market-related factors at the date of the financial statement.

v. Gain and losses on subsequent revaluation

Gains and losses arising from a change in fair value are recognised in profit or loss for financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and directly in equity for available-for-sale securities. Changes in the fair value of available-for-sale securities are derecognised from other equity to profit or loss at the moment of sale.

vi. Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the Company loses control over the contractual rights that comprise that asset. This occurs when the rights are realised, expire or are surrendered by the Company.

Available-for-sale assets that are sold are derecognised and the corresponding payable receivables to buyers are recognised as at the date the Company commits to sell the assets.

Loans and advances to customers are derecognised as at the day they are paid/ settled by the Company.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Financial investments

i. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all enterprises that are controlled by the Company. The control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an enterprise, so as to obtain benefits from its activities. . The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Company controls another entity. Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost.

ii. Associates

Associates are those enterprises in which the Company has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. Significant influence is presumed to exist when a company holds between 20 and 50 percent of the voting rights of another entity. Investments in associates are recognised at cost.

The cost of financial investments is derived from the amount of spent cash or cash equivalents or is recognised at fair value of contributed assets and liabilities to acquire the enterprise at the moment of acquisition. Costs related to acquisition (transaction costs) are included in the cost of the investment.

As at the reporting date, the management reconsiders whether any events occurred which could cause impairment of financial investments. Potential impairment of financial investments below their cost is recognised through a value adjustment. Value adjustments are derived from the value of future cash flows discounted to present value.

(e) Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions

Items included in the Company's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the functional currency). The separate financial statements are presented in thousands of euros, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into euros at the foreign exchange rate valid at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into euros at the financial statements date at the exchange rate of the European Central Bank valid at that day.

Foreign exchange differences arising from such translations are recognised through profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, which are measured at cost, are translated into euros using the exchange rate valid at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into euros at the foreign exchange rates valid at the dates the fair values are determined.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and in banks, short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and short-term highly liquid investments readily convertible for known amounts of cash.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of acquisition cost (purchased inventory), respectively in own costs (incurred b activity), and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, l estimated cost of completion and selling expenses. Purchased inventories are measured at cost, which includes the pu price and other directly attributable expenses incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing lo and condition. Own costs include direct costs and indirect costs associated with acquiring inventories by own activity.

(h) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and their net amount is reported in the balance sheet when the Company has a enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the transactions are intended to be settled on a net basis.

(i) Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets, other than inventories (refer to the accounting policy under lett investment property (refer to the accounting policy under letter l)), financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (r the accounting policy under letter c)), available-for-sale securities (refer to the accounting policy under letter c)) and de tax assets (refer to the accounting policy under letter p)) are reviewed at each financial statements date to determine w there is objective indication of impairment of the asset. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amo estimated. Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation, but are tested annua impairment as part of the cash-generating unit to which they belong.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recov amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Loans granted are recognised net of value adjustment for losses on loans. Value adjustments are determined on the ba the state of the loan and performance of the borrower and the value of any collateral and all third-party guarantees is into account.

The recoverable amount of receivables carried at amortised cost is calculated as the present value of estimated future flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed upon initial recogniti these financial assets). Short-term receivables are not discounted.

If assets available for sale caused a decrease in fair value recognized directly in equity and if objective reasons exist that that there was a decrease in the fair value of the assets, the cumulated loss recognized in equity shall be reported in the and loss statement even if the relevant financial asset had not been reversed from the financial position. The amount recognized in the profit and loss statement is the difference between the acquisition cost and the fair value, adjusted impairment of the financial asset already recognized in profit and loss. A decrease in fair value of more than 20% acquisition cost or a decrease in fair value below the acquisition cost that lasts continuously more than nine months in securities investments is considered an impairment.

The recoverable amount of other assets is the greater of their value in use less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate l independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss in respect of receivables carried at amortised cost is reversed if the increase in the recoverable amou be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised.

In the case of goodwill, an impairment loss cannot be decreased subsequently.

In respect of other assets, an impairment loss is reversed or decreased when there is an indication that the impairment l longer exists and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

An impairment loss can only be reversed or decreased to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exce carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had recognised.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Property, plant and equipment

i. Owned assets

Single items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation (see below) and impairment losses (refer to the accounting policy under letter i)). Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use and costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site where it was located. When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, those components are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

ii. Leasing

Agreements on lease of assets in relation to which the Company assumes substantial part of risks and benefits of ownership are classified as financial leasing. Leased assets are stated at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum leasing payments at inception of the lease, less accumulated depreciation (see below) and impairment losses (refer to the accounting policy under letter i)).

iii. Subsequent expenditures

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied in the part of property, plant and equipment will flow to the Company and the relevant cost can be measured reliably. All other expenditures including the costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

iv. Depreciation

Except as specified below, depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of individual items of property, plant and equipment. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- Buildings 30 - 45 years
- Individual movables and sets of movables
  - Geothermal borehole 40 years
  - Slides 25 years
  - Cableways and ski lifts 12 - 40 years
  - Equipment 5 - 12 years
  - Fixtures and fittings and others 5 - 10 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives, as well as residual values, are reassessed annually as at the financial statement's date. Each significant part of property, plant and equipment (component) with cost significant in relation to the total cost of the relevant item is depreciated separately.

v. Capitalized borrowing costs

Borrowing costs attributable to the asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its use or sale are capitalised by the Company as part of the cost of the asset.

(k) Intangible assets

i. Goodwill and intangible assets acquired in a business combination

Goodwill recognized as a result of the Company merging with its subsidiaries is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, or the amount of the investments, over the net of the actual amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. Goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries and associates is included in the investments in subsidiaries and associates. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

2. **Significant accounting policies (continued)**

ii. Software and other intangible assets

Software and other intangible assets acquired by the Company are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation (see below) and impairment losses (refer to the accounting policy under letter i)). Useful life of these assets is reassessed regularly.

iii. Amortisation

Amortisation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, from the date the asset is available for use. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

• Software	4 – 5 years
• Valuable rights	each item uses an individual depreciation plan, based on the estimate useful lives if these assets, valuable rights also include trademarks which represent non-depreciated assets. The Company uses 6, 7, 8, 12 and 50-year useful lives for its valuable rights.

(l) Investment property

Investment property represents assets that are held by the Company to generate rental income or to realise a long-term increase in value, or for both of these purposes.

Investment property is stated at fair value, which is determined by an independent registered expert or by the management. Fair value is based on current prices of similar assets on an active market under the same location and the same conditions, or where such conditions are not available, by applying the generally applicable valuation models such as the yield method. Any gain or loss arising from a change in fair value is recognised in profit or loss.

Assets that are constructed or developed for their future use as investment property are measured at fair value if the fair value can be determined reliably.

Details on the valuation of investment property are specified in Note 3(a) – Critical accounting estimates and assumptions, Valuation of investment property.

Rental income from investment property is accounted for as described in the accounting policy under letter (o).

(m) Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a present legal, contractual, or non-contractual obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Long-term provisions the reduction of which to their present value would have a material impact on the financial statements are discounted to their present value.

i. Long-term employee benefits

Liability of the Company resulting from long-term employee benefits other than pension plans represents the estimated amount of future benefits that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. The liability is calculated using the projected unit credit method, discounted to its present value. A discount rate used to calculate the present value of liability is derived from the yield curve of high-quality bonds with maturities close to the conditions of the Company's liabilities as at the date of the financial statements preparation.

ii. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are recognised as expenses at the time of provision of the service by the employees. A payable is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or contractual obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

2. **Significant accounting policies (continued)**

(n) Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense is recognised in profit or loss in the period to which it relates using the effective interest rate basis. All expenses on loans and borrowings are recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of capitalised borrowing costs; refer to the accounting policy under letter (j), part *(v)*.

(o) Rental income

Rental income from investment property is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

(p) Income tax

Income tax on the profit for the current accounting period comprises current and deferred tax.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the current accounting period, using tax rates valid as at the date of the financial statement's preparation, and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous accounting periods.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet method and calculated from all temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities determined for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences weren't taken into account: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities which affect neither accounting nor taxable profit, and the differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that it is probable that they will not be reversed in the foreseeable future. No deferred taxes are recognised on the initial recognition of goodwill. The amount of deferred tax is based on the expected way of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using the tax rates valid or approved as at the date of the financial statement's preparation.

Income tax is recognised directly in profit or loss, except for the part that relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case the income tax is recognised in equity.

Deferred tax asset and liability are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset the payable tax liability and asset, and they relate to the same tax authority and the taxable entity.

A deferred tax asset is only recognised up to the amount of probable future taxable profits against which the unused tax losses and credits can be offset. Deferred tax assets are reduced by the amount for which it is probable that the related tax benefit will not be realised.

(q) Operative and financial lease payments

Payments made under operative leasing are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Minimum leasing payments of financial leasing are divided into interest and instalments of the principal. Interest is allocated to each period during the term of the lease so as to express a constant periodic rate of interest for the period applied to the unpaid part of the principal

(r) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are stated at amortised cost (see point (w) Financial liabilities).

2. **Significant accounting policies (continued)**

(s) Revenues from services rendered
The Company recognises six types of basic revenues from services rendered:

- Revenues from cableways and ski lifts (hereinafter also referred to as "Mountain Resorts")
- Revenues from leisure parks (hereinafter also referred to as "Leisure Parks")
- Revenues from sports services and stores (hereinafter also referred to as "Sports Services and Stores")
- Revenues from hotel services (hereinafter also referred to as "Hotels")
- Revenues from restaurant facilities (hereinafter also referred to as "Dining")
- Revenues from real estate projects (mainly from investment property, hereinafter also referred to as "Real Estate")
- Other revenues

The company recognises the revenues to the extent, in which it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and these revenues can be reliably evaluated. The revenues are recognised at fair value. Revenues are accrued depending on in which period the services were rendered, excluding revenues from the aqua park, hotel services and restaurant facilities, which are recognised in profit or loss after the service has been rendered. Revenues from services rendered do not include value added tax. They are also net of discounts and rebates (rebates, bonuses, discounts, credit notes and the like).

Since 2012 the Company has been running a loyalty program for its clients – GOPASS. GOPASS enables its clients to earn points for purchase of products and services in its resorts and to redeem these points as discounts from future purchases.
The amount of unredeemed points are recognized as a decrease in sales against revenue time difference, as they are related to promised discounts from future purchases of clients. The Company monitors the value of unredeemed points and revalues it on a regular basis for its recognition in the financial statements.

Other services include in particular the services provided in relation to accommodation, such as the rental of premises including hotels disclosed as investments property, parking, wellness, massage, sale of souvenirs, etc. Revenues from rental are recognised over the duration of the rental, with accruals. Revenues from real estate projects are recognised following the transfer of rights and obligations and related risks on to buyer, to which occurs at the day of transfering the ownership rights. Revenues from the sale of souvenirs and other goods shall be recognised following the transfer of significant risks and benefits from the particular goods. Other revenues from services provided shall be recognised following the provision thereof.

(t) Dividends
Dividends are recognised in the statement of changes in equity and also as liabilities in the period in which they are approved.

(u) Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale
Non-current assets (or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities) that are expected to be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use are classified as held for sale. Immediately before classification as held for sale, the assets (or components of a disposal group held for sale) are re-measured in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU. Thereafter, upon initial classification as held for sale, the assets and disposal group held for sale are recognised at the lower of their carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell.

Any impairment loss on a disposal group is first allocated to goodwill, and then to the remaining assets and liabilities on a pro rata basis, except for inventories, financial assets, deferred tax assets and investment property, which continue to be measured in accordance with the Company's accounting policies.

Impairment losses on initial recognition as held for sale are recognised in profit or loss even if the revaluation reserve was created. The same applies to gains and losses on subsequent measurements. Gains are not recognised in excess of any cumulative impairment loss.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets classified as held for sale are no longer depreciated or amortised.

In case that, after the asset assignment into the group of assets held for sale, value is realized mainly through use rather than sale thereof, the assets shall be accounted back and depreciation or amortization for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets shall be recognised in the period when such change of assets arose.

2. **Significant accounting policies (continued)**

(v) Reporting by segments
Operating segments are parts of the Company that are able to generate income and expenses with available financial information, which is regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision makers in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance. The management monitors 7 main segments, namely mountain resorts, leisure parks, hotels, dining, sports services and stores, real estate, and other.

(w) Financial liabilities
The Company recognises financial liabilities as other financial liabilities. The Company does not recognise any financial liabilities valued at fair value through profit or loss.

In the Company's separate statement of financial position, other financial liabilities are recognized as received loans and borrowings, bonds issued, trade payables, other liabilities and current tax liabilities.

Financial liabilities are recognised by the Company on the trade date. Upon initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at fair value including transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost. Upon measurement at amortized cost the difference between the cost and the face value is recognised through profit or loss during existence of the asset or liability using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company's obligation specified in the contract expires, is settled or cancelled.

(x) Fair value estimates
The following notes summarise the main methods and assumptions used in estimating the fair values of financial assets and liabilities referred to in Note 33 – Fair value information:

i. Loans granted
Fair value is calculated based on discounted expected future principal and interest cash flows. Expected future cash flows are estimated considering credit risk and any indication of impairment. The estimated fair values of loans reflect changes in credit status since the loans were made and changes in interest rates in the case of fixed rate loans.

ii. Loans and borrowings
For loans and borrowings with no defined maturities, fair value is taken to be the amount payable on demand as at the date of preparation of the consolidated financial statement. The estimated fair value of fixed-maturity loans and borrowings is based on discounted cash flows using rates currently offered for loans and borrowings of similar remaining maturities.

i. Trade receivables/payables, other receivables and other assets/liabilities
For receivables/payables with a remaining life of less than one year, the nominal amount is deemed to reflect the fair value. Other receivables/payables are discounted to determine the fair value.

3. Significant Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The compilation of the financial statements according to the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU requires the application of certain significant accounting estimates. It also requires that the management, in the application process of the Company accounting principles, should use its judgement. Therefore, the accounting estimates will be rarely identical with actual figures. Estimates and assumptions carrying a significant risk of causing a material modification of the book value of assets and liabilities in the future accounting period are described below in the text. The estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of revision and also in future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

(a) Valuation of Investments in Property

Investments in property are measured at fair value. The fair value of investments in property is determined either by a management evaluation or independent expert (see the Significant Accounting Principles, par. l); in both of the cases the valuation is based on current market values and conditions. The fair market value is the estimated value, for which the property could be exchanged, on the valuation day, between knowledgeable, willing parties being a prospective seller and a prospective buyer, in an arm's length transaction, with each party acting well informed, cautiously and without compulsion.

In the absence of current market prices, net estimated cash flow generated from the leasing of property and gains from capitalisation which reflect the risk specific for the market and also cash flow from the property shall be taken into account. The valuation reflects (where relevant) the type of lessees who use the property or are responsible for the fulfilment of lease liabilities or the type of prospective users, if the property is left non-rented, the general market perception of lessee solvency, the distribution of responsibilities related to maintenance and insurance of property between the Company and the lessees, and the remaining life of property.

As at 31 October 2017, the investments in real property cover three hotels (SKI, Liptov, Kosodrevina) and the accommodation facility Otupné with the aggregate book value of 1,982 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 1,982 ths EUR), which are leased out to third parties that operate them, as well as forest areas and lots of land obtained as an acquisition in 2009 in the book value of 4,572 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 4,572 ths EUR). The value of the hotels was estimated by the management in a manner specified above. The value of the land was determined by the management using market prices, and the final value is based on an estimate of the market price per square meter, depending on the type of land and market transactions for similar lots of land.

As at 31 October 2017, the Company management, based on current market conditions, revalued the value of investments in property and evaluated, that the value of contractual and market lease did not change significantly. Based on the performed evaluation, there was no need to adjust the value of investments in property.

If the fair value of the portion of investments in property which was determined based on management estimates differs from management estimates by 10%, the book value of investments in property would be higher or lower by 655 ths. EUR in comparison with the amount reported as at 31 October 2017 (as at 31 October 2016: 655 ths. EUR)

(b) Goodwill and Impairment Test

As at the date of the financial statements, the Company is required to assess whether there is any indication that its goodwill is impaired. If there is no indication that goodwill may be impaired, the Company shall, according to IAS 36, test reported goodwill for possible impairment on a yearly basis as at 31 October, i.e. as at the date of compilation of the annual separate financial statements.

On the day of reporting, the acquired goodwill is allocated to individual cash-generating units (CGU) that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combinations.

Potential decrease of the goodwill value is determined by comparing the return value of CGU and its book value. The return value is determined by the value in use. The value in use was derived from a business plan prepared by the management. The key prerequisite which was also the most sensitive factor in determining the recoverable amount was expected revenues assessed by the management, the profit margin ratio (EBITDA) and the cost of capital used as the discount factor for future net cash flows.

3. Significant Accounting Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

Expected revenues as well as the profit margin ratio are based on changes in customer target groups, strengthened marketing and increase in the quality of services rendered.

Projecting of cash flows applied in determining the value in use covers a medium-term period of 5 years and subsequent extrapolation for the next period. Based on such standard level of cash flows, the terminal value was calculated with expected growth of cash flows at 2.2% p.a. (2016: 2.2%). Discount rates applied in the projecting of cash flows were calculated as weighted average cost of capital, representing 6.81% for 2017 and 6.5% for 2016 (considering the income tax).

In 2017 and 2016, goodwill was tested within CGU Vysoké Tatry, and the test did not show any reason for asset impairment.

If as at 31 October 2017, projected EBITDA of CGU Vysoké Tatry, being part of projected cash flows was lower than 5% in comparison with management estimates, the value in use for an individual cash-generating unit in the location of High Tatras would drop by 10,238 ths. EUR. In such case, it would not be necessary to account for the asset impairment or goodwill even at a lower EBIDTA reached. If the discount rate increased by 0.5 percentage point in comparison with the management estimate, i.e. its value was 7.31 %, the value in use for an individual cash-generating unit for the location of High Tatras would drop by 17,762 ths. EUR. Here again it would not be necessary to account for asset impairment or goodwill even at a higher discount rate.

If as at 31 October 2016, projected EBITDA of CGU Vysoké Tatry, being part of projected cash flows was lower than 5% in comparison with management estimates, the value in use for an individual cash-generating unit in the location of High Tatras would drop by 8,995 ths. EUR. In such case, it would not be necessary to account for the asset impairment or goodwill even at a lower EBIDTA reached. If the discount rate increased by 0.5 percentage point in comparison with the management estimate, i.e. its value was 7.00 %, the value in use for an individual cash-generating unit for the location of High Tatras would drop by 21,386 ths. EUR. Here again it would not be necessary to account for asset impairment or goodwill even at a higher discount rate.

(c) Asset Impairment

IAS 36 requires the testing of asset impairment in cases where external or internal indicators would point out to possible asset impairment.

The Company carries on 6 principal activities: running of mountain resorts, leisure parks, restaurant services, sports services and stores, accommodation services and real estate projects, namely in three locations: Jasná (the Low Tatras), in the High Tatras, and in Liptovský Mikuláš and via its subsidiaries in Poland. Each of the locations was assessed by the management as an individual cash-generating unit (CGU). The Company monitors the performance and creates independent budgets for individual cash-generating units. The Company assets were allocated to individual cash-generating units according to the material competence, whereas all assets, i.e. also the Hotels, Catering establishments and Sports services and shops are included in individual cash-generating units, except for Ski lifts and Cable ways.

As at 31 October 2017, the Company management having considered the Company asset impairment did not identify any indicator of possible impairment. For that reason, the asset impairment test was not performed. An impairment test was performed only for the location of High Tatras, as it has assigned Goodwill as specified in par. 3(b).

As at 31 October 2016, the Company management having considered the Company asset impairment did not identify any indicator of possible impairment. For that reason, the asset impairment test was not performed. An impairment test was performed only for the location of High Tatras, as it has assigned Goodwill as specified in par. 3(b).

3. Significant Accounting Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

(d) Financial Instruments at Fair Value

The fair value of financial instruments is determined based on:

Level 1: quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: inputs other than quoted market prices included within Level 1, which are comparable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices of comparable instruments) or indirectly (derived from prices)

Level 3: inputs for the asset and liability, which are not determined on the basis of data from comparable markets (unobservable inputs)

When the quoted market price is not available, the fair value of the instrument is estimated using valuation techniques. When using valuation models, the management applies estimates and assumptions which are consistent with information available on estimates and assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the relevant financial instrument.

in TEUR	31.10.2017				31.10.2016			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets								
Securities for sale	-	-	-	**-**	64	-	-	**64**
Financial instruments evaluated at fair value through the profit/loss	-	2,194	-	**2,194**	-	2,195	-	**2,195**
Loans Provided	-	56,915	-	**56,915**	-	38,418	-	**38,418**
Other receivables	-	21,698	-	**21,698**	-	21,430	-	**21,430**
Investments in Subsidiaries	-	14,743	-	**14,743**	-	14,641	-	**14,641**
Trade receivables	-	5,387	-	**5,387**	-	2,524	-	**2,524**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	6,062	-	**6,062**	-	5,946	-	**5,946**
Other Assets	-	476	-	**476**	-	129	-	**129**
Total	**-**	**107,475**	**-**	**107,475**	**64**	**85,283**	**-**	**85,347**

in TEUR	31.10.2017				31.10.2016			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial obligations								
Loans and Borrowings	-	66,055	-	**66,055**	-	44,512	-	**44,512**
Bonds Issued	-	189,122	-	**189,122**	-	194,385	-	**194,385**
Trade payables	-	7,989	-	**7,989**	-	6,794	-	**6,794**
Other Liabilities	-	10,897	-	**10,897**	-	4,671	-	**4,671**
Total	**-**	**274,063**	**-**	**274,063**	**-**	**250,362**	**-**	**250,362**

As at 31 October 2017, within Level 2, the Company mostly registers the financial investment (19% share) in the company CAREPAR, a.s. in amount of 2,041 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 2,041 ths. EUR). This Company owns 50% share in the company MELIDA a.s., which rents and operates the ski centre Špindlerov Mlyn in the Czech Republic. Since as at 31 October 2017, CAREPAR, a.s. does not account for any other significant assets or liabilities apart from the share in MELIDA a.s., the fair value of the investment in CAREPAR, a.s. was set as 9.5% of the estimated fair value of MELIDA a.s.

As at 31 October 2017 and 2016, the fair value of MELIDA a.s. was estimated by the Company management using the discounted cash flow method, with the application of input from the business plan and of cash flow estimates. The business plan and cash flow estimates were consistently reviewed before application by Company management. Lease of the ski centre has been concluded until 2032, therefore, the cash flows were projected from 2018 (respectively for the estimation of the value in 2016 from 2017) to 2032. The main preconditions that were used in the valuation, were estimated cash flows, where the most important assumptions estimated by the management included EBITDA, its growth and discount rate. EBIDTA projected for 2018 represented the value of 5,196 ths EUR (2016: 4,794 ths EUR). For 2019, it is expected to

3. Significant Accounting Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

grow by 7%, for 2020 by 5%, from 2021 to 2023 it is expected to grow by 3% per year and from 2024 to 2032 by 2% per year. The discount rate applied in the valuation of such financial assets used as at 31 October 2017 was in amount of 8.70% (2016: 8.54%).

If in the calculation as at 31 October 2017 the EBITDA projected for MELIDA a.s., which is a part of the projected cash flows, was 5% lower every year compared to the management estimates, the value of investment in CAREPAR, a.s. would drop by 208 ths. EUR. If the discount rate increased by 0.5 percentage point in comparison with the management estimate, i.e. its value would be 9.20%, the value of CAREPAR, a.s. would drop by 63 ths. EUR.

If in the calculation as at 31 October 2016 the EBITDA projected for MELIDA a.s., which is a part of the projected cash flows, was 5% lower every year compared to the management estimates, the value of investment in CAREPAR, a.s. would drop by 187 ths. EUR. If the discount rate increased by 0.5 percentage point in comparison with the management estimate, i.e. its value would be 9.04%, the value of CAREPAR, a.s. would drop by 52 ths. EUR.

4. Information about Operating Segments

Information about Operating Segments - Separate Profit and Loss Statement

in TEUR	Mountain Resorts 31.10.2017	Mountain Resorts 31.10.2016	Leisure Parks 31.10.2017	Leisure Parks 31.10.2016	Hotels 31.10.2017	Hotels 31.10.2016	Dining 31.10.2017	Dining 31.10.2016	Sports Services and Stores 31.10.2017	Sports Services and Stores 31.10.2016	Real Estate 31.10.2017	Real Estate 31.10.2016	Other 31.10.2017	Other 31.10.2016	TOTAL 31.10.2017	TOTAL 31.10.2016
	12 m	*12 m*	*12 m*	*12 m*	*12 m*	*12 m*	*12 m*	*12 m*	*12 m*	*12 m*	*12 m*	*12 m*	*12 m*	*12 m*	*12 m*	*12 m*
Sales	34,624	32,876	9,837	8,590	22,213	19,875	12,290	11,067	5,574	4,670	5,855	843	-	-	**90,393**	**77,921**
Other operating revenue	23	381	-	-	52	35	91	65	5	-	-	-	-	-	**171**	**481**
Material and goods consumption	-2,425	-2,763	-287	-301	-4,376	-3,845	-3,861	-3,777	-2,350	-1,831	-2,340	-216	-	-	**-15,639**	**-12,733**
Purchased Services	-9,025	-10,023	-1,398	-1,488	-5,235	-5,079	-1,574	-1,592	-494	-420	-2,193	-302	-	-	**-19,919**	**-18,904**
Personal cost	-7,257	-7,178	-2,574	-2,380	-7,517	-6,303	-3,931	-3,268	-1,622	-1,393	-	-	-	-	**-22,901**	**-20,522**
Other operating cost	-387	-351	-142	-89	-264	-244	-91	-89	-40	-70	-	-5	97	-	**-827**	**-848**
Gain on sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,011	797	-	-	**1,011**	**797**
Increase in fair value of investment property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Release of value adjustments to receivables	-	-30	-	-8	-15	-37	-	-4	-4	-10	-	-1	-	-	**-19**	**-90**
Depreciation and amortization	-7,055	-6,475	-1,180	-1,039	-2,795	-2,769	-731	-729	-330	-363	-85	-88	-424	-591	**-12,600**	**-12,054**
Interest income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,775	1,601	**2,775**	**1,601**
Interest expense	-4,479	-4,422	-1,273	-1,155	-2,874	-2,673	-1,590	-1,489	-721	-628	-757	-562	-	-	**-11,694**	**-10,929**
Net Profit from Financial Instruments	-	2,026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-352	**29**	**1,674**
Profit / (loss) of the segment before taxes	**4,019**	**4,041**	**2,983**	**2,130**	**-811**	**-1,040**	**603**	**184**	**18**	**-45**	**1,491**	**466**	**2,477**	**658**	**10,780**	**6,394**
Income tax															**-1,557**	**-1,580**
Profit/ (Loss)															**9,223**	**4,814**

The Company generates all of its revenues on the territory of the Slovak Republic. Eliminations among segments are included in amounts reported for particular periods.
The 10% limit of the share of total revenue was not exceeded by any Company client.

4. Information about Operating Segments (continued)

Information about Operating Segments - Separate Statement of Financial Position

in TEUR	Mountain Resorts 31.10.2017	Mountain Resorts 31.10.2016	Leisure Parks 31.10.2017	Leisure Parks 31.10.2016	Hotels 31.10.2017	Hotels 31.10.2016	Dining 31.10.2017	Dining 31.10.2016	Sports Services and Stores 31.10.2017	Sports Services and Stores 31.10.2016	Real Estate 31.10.2017	Real Estate 31.10.2016	Other 31.10.2017	Other 31.10.2016	TOTAL 31.10.2017	TOTAL 31.10.2016
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	335	576	2,517	2,508	4,076	4,040	11	7	10	20	3	-	-	-	6,952	**7,151**
Property, Plant and Equipment	147,179	136,858	33,765	33,808	75,111	69,326	9,870	10,394	2,320	2,477	4,238	4,335	2,394	2,429	274,877	**259,627**
Investments Property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,554	6,554	-	-	6,554	**6,554**
Inventory	400	436	87	88	644	567	378	360	2,808	2,495	1,446	1,605	-	-	5,763	**5,551**
Trade receivables	2,123	1,065	518	278	1,327	644	738	359	332	151	349	27	-	-	5,387	**2,524**
Investments in associates	7,293	7,191	7,450	7,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,743	**14,641**
Other receivables	26,685	27,709	150	157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,835	**27,866**
Financial investments	2,041	2,105	-	-	1	1	-	-	119	119	-	-	33	34	2,194	**2,259**
Other Assets	312	473	46	209	118	380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	476	**1,062**
Loans Provided	34,820	28,618	17,274	5,606	4,200	3,939	-	-	-	-	43	43	367	378	56,704	**38,584**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,782	2,562	583	656	1,493	1,517	830	845	374	366	-	-	-	-	6,062	**5,946**
Assets available for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Deferred tax receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Assets total	**223,970**	**207,593**	**62,390**	**50,760**	**86,970**	**80,414**	**11,827**	**11,965**	**5,963**	**5,628**	**12,633**	**12,564**	**2,794**	**2,841**	**406,547**	**371,765**
Loans and Borrowings long term	48,777	36,156	7,769	945	-	-	-	132	21	21	-	-	-	-	56,567	**37,254**
Trade payables long term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Other non-current liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Loans and Borrowings short term	8,837	6,711	264	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,122	**6,711**
Trade payables short term	3,148	2,866	768	749	1,968	1,733	1,095	965	493	407	517	74	-	-	7,989	**6,794**
Other current liabilities	5,001	4,037	1,048	1,026	2,684	2,373	1,492	1,322	672	558	-	-	-	-	10,897	**9,316**
Reserves	131	235	32	27	82	61	45	34	20	14	21	3	-	-	331	**374**
Bonds Issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184,842	184,702	184,842	**184,702**
Deferred tax liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,450	20,523	21,450	**20,523**
Total liabilities	**65,894**	**50,005**	**9,881**	**2,747**	**4,734**	**4,167**	**2,653**	**2,453**	**1,206**	**1,000**	**538**	**77**	**206,292**	**205,225**	**291,198**	**265,674**

Eliminations among segments are included in amounts reported for particular periods. The prices used among segments are determined based on market prices for similar services and financing.

5. Increase and Decrease of Shares in Companies

On 5 May 2017, company Tatry mountain resorts CR, a.s. was incorporated, with share capital in total amount of 2,000 ths. CZK (75 ths. EUR). The Company became sole shareholder in the new company. The new company will realize aquisitions in Czech republic.

On 9 August 2017, the Company sold its 3,850 shares in company Compagnie des Alpes (CDA) in total amount of 103 ths. EUR. The Company does not hold any shares in CDA as at 31.10.2017.

On 30 September 2017, company Tatry mountain resorts PL, a.s., with share capital in total amount of 25 ths. EUR was incorporated. The Company became sole shareholder in the new company. The new company will realize aquisitions in Poland.

On 14 September 2016, the Company acquired a 51% share in the Croatian company TIKAR D.O.O. (hereinafter referred to as TIKAR). For such a 51% stake, the Company paid 1.4 ths. EUR (10.2 ths. HRK). TIKAR's assets in the time of the acquisition totalled 2 ths EUR. On 21 October 2016, a contract on the increase of capital of the company TIKAR and entry of a new shareholder was signed. The contract increased the capital from the original 20 ths. HRK to 2,500 ths. HRK, while the stock of the Company in TIKAR decreased to 0.408%. Therefore, as of 31 October 2017, the Company recognises this investment under Financial investments (see par. 25 – Financial investments).

6. Revenue

in TEUR	1.11.2016 - 31.10.2017	1.11.2015 - 31.10.2016
Mountain Resorts	34,624	32,876
Hotels	22,213	19,875
Restaurant facilities	12,290	11,067
Leisure Parks	9,837	8,590
Sports Services and Stores	5,574	4,670
Real Estate Projects	5,855	843
Total	**90,393**	**77,921**

7. Other operating revenue

in TEUR	1.11.2016 - 31.10.2017	1.11.2015 - 31.10.2016
Contractual penalties	-	1
Claims paid by insurance company	10	156
Other operating revenue	161	324
Total	**171**	**481**

8. Consumption of Material and Goods

in TEUR	1.11.2016 - 31.10.2017	1.11.2015 - 31.10.2016
Material in hotels and restaurant facilities	-5,590	-5,157
Goods	-5,560	-3,610
Fuels	-643	-530
Material for repair and maintenance	-657	-635
Material and goods – other	-3,189	-2,801
Total	**-15,639**	**-12,733**

9. Purchased Services

in TEUR	1.11.2016 - 31.10.2017	1.11.2015 - 31.10.2016
Energy consumption	-4,495	-4,251
Advertisement expenses	-3,080	-3,129
Rental costs (cost of premises) and others	-4,127	-3,433
Other administrative expenses	-1,694	-1,640
Repairs and maintenance expenses	-1,469	-1,143
Communication expenses	-962	-968
Legal advice expenses	-567	-498
Services related to owned premises	-318	-309
Transport, accommodation, travel expenses	-235	-258
Training expenses	-108	-50
Other purchased services	-2,864	-3,225
Total	**-19,919**	**-18,904**

Other purchased services represent the accounting, audit and other expenses related to administrative operation of the Company. The Company uses the services of KPMG Slovensko spol. s. r.o. auditing company for the auditing of individual and consolidated financial statements. Between 1 November 2016 and 31 October 2017, the expense of these items represented 149 ths. EUR (for the period ended on 31 October 2016: 146 ths. EUR).

10. Personnel Expenses

in TEUR	1.11.2016 - 31.10.2017	1.11.2015 - 31.10.2016
Wages and salaries	-12,978	-12,027
Personnel leasing	-2,519	-1,665
Social security (compulsory)	-5,604	-4,871
Remuneration of members of key management and Supervisory Board	-1,786	-1,945
Other social expenses	-14	-14
Total	**-22,901**	**-20,522**

In the period between 1 November 2016 and 31 October 2017, the average number of Company employees was 1,131, of which the management was 25 (between 1 November 2015 and 31 October 2016, it was 974, of which the management was 25). During the year, the Company used the services of employment agencies for short-term personnel leasing. In the period between 1 November 2016 and 31 October 2017 it was 254 employees in average (between 1 November 2015 and 31 October 2016: 139 employees).

Key management includes members of the Board of Directors and top management, which consists of CEO, CFO, directors of each resort, directors of central departments such as sales, marketing, finance, development. Members of the Board of Directors of the Parent Company are paid basic flat remuneration, which for each is set individually based on the decision of the Supervisory Board upon election of the member. Extraordinary bonuses are paid to the Board of Directors upon fulfilment of the criteria defined in the Remuneration rules. The amount of extraordinary bonuses for the members of the Board of Directors, as well as its pay date are set by the Remuneration rules, which are based on achieving the EBITDA plan. The total amount of extraordinary bonuses of the Board of Directors cannot exceed 1% of EBITDA. the Board of Directors determines the remuneration of the top management. For the year ended 31 October 2017 basic remuneration was paid out in the amount of EUR 678 ths. (for the year ended 31 October 2016: EUR 697 ths.). Extraordinary bonuses to the top management were paid out in the amount of EUR 1,068 ths. (for the year ended 31 October 2016: EUR 1,206 ths.) after the fulfilment of the criteria for extraordinary bonuses (achieving the EBITDA plan).

10. Personnel Expenses (continued)

Basic remuneration is paid to members of the Supervisory Board in accordance with the Supervisory Board Remuneration Rules and the contracts on office. For the year ending 31 October 2017, basic remuneration totalled 40 ths. EUR (in the period between 1 November 2015 and 31 October 2016: 42 ths. EUR).

11. Other operating cost

in TEUR	**1.11.2016 - 31.10.2017**	**1.11.2015 - 31.10.2016**
Insurance (property, automobiles, travel cost)	-340	-400
Fees and commissions	-369	-309
Shortages and losses	-115	-91
Other operating cost	-3	-48
Total	**-827**	**-848**

12. Interest Income and Expense

in TEUR	**1.11.2016 - 31.10.2017**	**1.11.2015 - 31.10.2016**
Interest income	2,775	1,601
Interest expense	-11,694	-10,929
Total	**-8,919**	**-9,328**

For the period between 1 November 2016 and 31 October 2017, the interest income was 2,775 ths. EUR (between 1 November 2015 and 31 October 2016, it was 1,601 ths. EUR) is payable mainly from loans provided at a fixed interest rate. See par. 21 – Loans provided.

For the period between 1 November 2016 and 31 October 2017, the interest expense in the amount of 11,694 ths. EUR represents the cost of loans and borrowings of 1,804 ths. EUR (between 1 November 2015 and 31 October 2016, it was 1,019 ths. EUR), and interest expense from bonds issued of 9,890 ths. EUR (between 1 November 2015 and 31 October 2016, it was 9,910 ths. EUR) The Company issued interest-bearing bonds in the total nominal value of 180 mil. EUR. The first portion of the bonds TMR I in the amount of 70 mil. EUR with nominal interest rate of 4.5% p.a. is due on 17 December 2018. The second portion of the bonds TMR II in the amount of 110 mil. EUR with nominal interest rate of 6% p.a. is due on 05 February 2021. For more information on bonds issued, see par. 32 – Bonds issued.

In the period between 1 November 2016 and 31 October 2017, the Company did not capitalise interest expense into assets (between 1 November 2015 and 31 October 2016, the company did not capitalise interest expense).

13. Net Profit from Financial Instruments

in TEUR	**1.11.2016 - 31.10.2017**	**1.11.2015 - 31.10.2016**
Revaluation of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss statement	-	2,026
Cost of administration of financial instruments	-237	-268
Income from the sale of financial instruments	4	-
Other, net	262	-84
Total	**29**	**1,674**

In the period between 1 November 2015 and 31 October 2016, the revaluation of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss represented the profit from the revaluation of the stock in CAREPAR, a.s. amounted to 2,026 ths. EUR.

14. Income Tax and Deferred Tax

in TEUR	**1.11.2016 - 31.10.2017**	**1.11.2015 - 31.10.2016**
Current tax:		
Tax of current accounting period	-611	-3
Withholding tax on interest	-19	-10
	-630	**-13**
Deferred tax:		
Posting and release of temporary differences	-1,948	-1,567
Change of tax rate	1,021	-
Total reported tax	**-1,557**	**-1,580**

Deferred income tax is calculated using enacted tax rates the validity of which is expected in a period in which the receivable is performed or the liability is settled.

To calculate deferred tax from temporary differences originated in the Slovak Republic, the Company applied for the year 2017 a 21% rate (2016: 22%) resulting from the legal corporate income tax rate valid as at the date when the financial statements are being compiled.

Income tax reported through other components of comprehensive income

	1.11.2016 - 31.10.2017			**1.11.2015 - 31.10.2016**		
in TEUR	**Before taxes**	**Tax**	**After taxes**	**Before taxes**	**Tax**	**After taxes**
Revaluation of available-for-sale securities to fair value	44	9	35	-	-	-
Other components of comprehensive income	**44**	**9**	**35**	**-**	**-**	**-**

14. Income Tax and Deferred Tax (continued)

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

in TEUR	**1.11.2016 - 31.10.2017** %		**1.11.2015 - 31.10.2016** %	
Profit before taxes		**10,780**		**6,394**
Tax rate 22%	22%	2,372	22%	1,407
Tax non-deductible expenses	2%	216	5%	293
Income not subject to tax	0%	-29	-2%	-130
Current tax: withholding tax on interest	0%	19	0%	10
Tax losses claimed during the period, to which the deferred tax was not accounted for	0%	-	0%	-
Change of tax rate	-9%	-1,021	0%	-
Total	**14%**	**1,557**	**25%**	**1,580**

Movements of deferred tax liability (net) during 2017 and 2016

2017

in TEUR	**Balance as at 1 November 2016**	**Reported in profit and loss statement**	**Reported in other comprehensive income**	**Acquired through business combination**	**Balance as at 31 October 2017**
Non-current tangible and intangible assets	-20,424	-827	-	-	-21,251
Investments in real property	-872	24	-	-	-848
Losses from impairment of trade receivables and other assets	34	-9	-	-	25
Provisions and liabilities	479	21	-	-	500
Tax losses	260	-136	-	-	124
Total, net	**-20,523**	**-927**	**-**	**-**	**-21,450**

2016

in TEUR	**Balance as at 1 November 2015**	**Reported in profit and loss statement**	**Reported in other comprehensive income**	**Acquired through business combination**	**Balance as at 31 October 2016**
Non-current tangible and intangible assets	-18,870	-1,554	-	-	-20,424
Investments in real property	-828	-44	-	-	-872
Losses from impairment of trade receivables and other assets	16	18	-	-	34
Provisions and liabilities	336	143	-	-	479
Tax losses	390	-130	-	-	260
Total, net	**-18,956**	**-1,567**	**-**	**-**	**-20,523**

See also par. 19 - Deferred tax liability.

15. Property, Plant and Equipment

in TEUR	**Land and buildings**	**Individual movable assets and sets of movable assets**	**Assets under construction**	**Total**
Cost				
Opening balance as of 1.11.2015	209,002	112,375	2,835	324,212
Additions	4,861	2,250	6,673	13,784
Additions due to business combinations	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-1,444	-206	-80	-1,730
Reclassification to investment property	-	-	-	-
Transfers within assets	938	-	-	938
Foreign exchange difference	40	338	-378	-
Balance as of 31.10.2016	**213,397**	**114,757**	**9,050**	**337,204**
Opening balance as of 1.11.2016	213,397	114,757	9,050	337,204
Increases	8,633	13,224	6,878	28,735
Increases from company merger	-	-	-	-
Decreases	-1,998	-498	-	-2,496
Movement to investments in real property	-	-	-	-
Movement from investments in real property	-	-	-	-
Movements within assets	4,870	-	-4,870	-
Balance as of 31.10.2017	**224,902**	**127,483**	**11,058**	**363,443**
Accumulated depreciation and losses from impairment of assets				
Opening balance as of 1.11.2015	-32,912	-33,483	-	-66,395
Depreciation of current accounting period	-5,174	-6,345	-	-11,519
Decreases	153	184	-	337
Movement to investments in real property	-	-	-	-
Transfer from assets available for sale	-	-	-	-
Balance as of 31.10.2016	**-37,933**	**-39,644**	**-**	**-77,577**
Opening balance as at 1.11.2016	-37,933	-39,644	-	-77,577
Depreciation of current accounting period	-5,377	-6,664	-	-12,041
Decreases	566	486	-	1,052
Movement to investments in real property	-	-	-	-
Movement from investments in real property	-	-	-	-
Balance as of 31.10.2017	**-42,744**	**-45,822**	**-**	**-88,566**
Carrying value				
as at 1.11.2015	**176,090**	**78,892**	**2,835**	**257,817**
as at 31.10.2016	**175,464**	**75,113**	**9,050**	**259,627**
as at 1.11.2016	**175,464**	**75,113**	**9,050**	**259,627**
as at 31.10.2017	**182,158**	**81,661**	**11,058**	**274,877**

In the period between 1 November 2016 and 31 October 2017, the Company carried out investments of 28,735 ths. EUR. The Company completed construction of new cableway from Krupová to Kosodrevina in total amount of 9,095 ths. EUR, the Company also put in use new Hotel Pošta 4* in total amount of 5,080 ths. EUR, constructed new Chalety phase II. in total amount of 2,045 ths. EUR, completed Centrum východ in total amount of 2,002 ths. EUR. Moreover, the Company improved snowmaking machinery and some slopes in amount of 1,667 ths. EUR. In addition, the Company realized small investments into hotels, restaurants at slopes, paved parking lot Krupová and realized other small operating investments.

15. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

In the period between 1 November 2015 and 31 October 2016, the Company carried out investments of 13,784 ths. EUR. The Company acquired the Hotel Hrebienok in value of 2,500 ths. EUR, the surf wave in the Aquapark Tatralandia in value of 2,800 ths. EUR and started to construct a new Krupová – Kosodrevina cableway in the amount of EUR 4,000 ths, and made a few minor investments: improvement and expansion of ski runs, investments in hotels and restaurants on slopes in the centres and other operating investments.

Unused assets and fully depreciated used assets
As at 31 October 2017 and 2016, the Company did not hold any unused assets. As at 31 October 2017 the Company used fully depreciated assets in acquistion cost 8,549 ths. EUR (2016: 6,210 ths. EUR).

Impairment loss
For the period ended on 31 October 2016 and 31 October 2017, the Company did not show any loss from impairment of land, buildings and equipment.

Property Insurance

in TEUR	**31.10.2017**	**31.10.2016**
Natural disaster and vandalism	335,682	302,900
General machinery risks	20,084	20,470
Liability for damage	15,000	15,000

Security
As at 31 October 2017, Land, buildings and equipment in the amount of 220,084 ths. EUR were used as the security of the bank loans (as at 31 October 2016: in the amount of 204,052 ths. EUR).

Capitalised financial cost
As at 31 October 2017, the Company did not capitalise any interest on loans into assets (as at 31 October 2016: the Company did not capitalise any interest on loans into assets).

16. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

in TEUR	**Goodwill**	**Valuable rights**	**Software**	**Acquired intangible assets**	**Total**
Acquisition price					
Opening balance as at 1.11.2015	3,740	3,964	2,025	-	9,729
Increases	-	-	266	25	291
Increases from company merger	-	-	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as of 31.10.2016	**3,740**	**3 964**	**2,291**	**25**	**10,020**
Opening balance as at 1.11.2016	3,740	3,964	2,291	25	10,020
Increases	-	-	155	205	360
Increases from company merger	-	-	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as of 31.10.2017	**3,740**	**3,964**	**2,446**	**230**	**10,380**
Accumulated depreciation and losses from impairment of assets					
Opening balance as at 1.11.2015	-350	-909	-1,075	-	-2,334
Depreciation of current accounting period	-	-74	-461	-	-535
Decreases	-	-	-	-	-
Losses from impairment of assets	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as of 31.10.2016	**-350**	**-983**	**-1,536**	-	**-2,869**
Opening balance as at 1.11.2016	-350	-983	-1,536	-	-2,869
Depreciation of current accounting period	-	-69	-490	-	-559
Decreases	-	-	-	-	-
Losses from impairment of assets	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as of 31.10.2017	**-350**	**-1,052**	**-2,026**	-	**-3,428**
Carrying value					
As of 1.11.2015	**3,390**	**3,055**	**950**	**-**	**7,395**
As of 31.10.2016	**3,390**	**2,981**	**755**	**25**	**7,151**
As of 1.11.2016	**3,390**	**2,981**	**755**	**25**	**7,151**
As of 31.10.2017	**3,390**	**2,912**	**420**	**230**	**6,952**

Valuable rights are represented mainly by trademarks related to Aquapark Tatralandia.

17. Investments Property

in TEUR	31.10.2017	31.10.2016
Acquisition price		
Opening balance as at 1.11.2016 / 1.11.2015	6,554	6,554
Transfer from tangible assets (net)	-	-
Transfer from IP to available-for-sale assets	-	-
Revaluation at fair value	-	-
Balance as of 31.10.2017 / 31.10.2016	**6,554**	**6,554**

As at 31 October 2017, the investments in real property cover three hotels (SKI, Liptov, Kosodrevina) and the accommodation facility Otupné with the aggregate book value of 1,982 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 1,982 ths. EUR), which are leased out to third parties that operate them, as well as forest areas and lots of land obtained as an acquisition in 2009 in the book value of 4,572 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 4,572 ths EUR). The value of the hotels was estimated by the management (see par. 3(a) – - Significant Accounting Estimates and Assumptions, Valuation of Investments in Property). The value of the land was determined by the management using market prices, and the final value is based on an estimate of the market price per square meter, depending on the type of land and market transactions for similar lots of land.

As at 31 October 2017, the Company management, based on current market conditions, revalued the value of investments in property and came to the conclusion, that the value of contractual and market lease did not change significantly and therefore there was no need to adjust the value of investments in property.

In the period between 1 November 2016 and 31 October 2017, revenue from investments in property accounted for 179 ths. EUR and direct operating cost related to investment in property was 54 ths. EUR (between 1 November 2015 and 31 October 2016: revenue from investments in property accounted for 213 ths. EUR, and direct operating cost related to investment in property was 61 ths. EUR).

Security

As at 31 October 2017, a part of investments in property in the amount of 1,782 ths. EUR were used as the security of the bank loans (as at 31 October 2016: in the amount of 1,782 ths. EUR).

18. Investments in Subsidiaries

in TEUR	31.10.2017	31.10.2016
ŚlaskieWesoleMiasteczko Sp. z o. o. (75% stake)	7,450	7,450
SzczyrkowskiOsrodeNarciarski S.A. (97% stake)	7,191	7,191
Tatry mountain resorts CR, a.s. (100% stake)	75	-
Tatry mountain resorts PL, a.s. (100% stake)	27	-
Total	**14,743**	**14,641**

On 5 May 2017, company Tatry mountain resorts CR, a.s. was incorporated, with share capital in total amount of 2,000 ths. CZK (75 ths. EUR). The Company became sole shareholder in the new company. The new company will realize aquisitions in Czech republic.

On 30 September 2017, company Tatry mountain resorts PL, a.s., with share capital in total amount of 25 ths. EUR was incorporated. The Company became sole shareholder in the new company. The new company will realize aquisitions in Poland.

On 14 April 2015, the Company acquired a 70% stake in Polish company PS Rozrywka, which was later renamed to Śląskie Wesole Miasteczko Sp. z o. o. (hereinafter referred to as SWM). For such a 70% stake, the Company paid 6,727 ths. EUR. On 4 August 2015, the Company purchased an additional 5% stake, in a total amount of 723 ths. EUR. The company SWM is the operator of a theme park in the town of Chorzow, Poland. The total value of the assets, as the dat of acquisition after revaluation at the fair value was 9,489 ths. EUR, and the total value of equity was 9,077 ths. EUR. No impairment provision was reported for the said company as at 31October 2017 and 2016.

On 5.3.2014, the Company purchased 97% shares of Szczyrkowski Osrode Narciarski S.A. (hereinafter referred to as Szczyrk), in a total amount of 7,191 ths. EUR. It is a company holding and running a ski centre in Poland. The total value of the assets, as the date of acquisition after revaluation at the fair value was 13,321 ths. EUR, and the total value of equity was 9,031 ths. EUR. No impairment provision was reported for the said company as at 31 October 2017 and 2016.

19. Deferred Tax Asset, Deferred Tax Liability

Deferred tax asset (liability) was posted for the following items:

in TEUR	Receivables		Payables		Total	
	31.10.2017	31.10.2016	31.10.2017	31.10.2016	31.10.2017	31.10.2016
Temporary differences related to:						
Non-current fixed and intangible assets	-	-	-21,251	-20,424	**-21,251**	**-20,424**
Investments Property	-	-	-848	-872	**-848**	**-872**
Losses from impairment of trade receivables and other assets	25	34	-	-	**25**	**34**
Provisions and liabilities	500	479	-	-	**500**	**479**
Tax losses	124	260	-	-	**124**	**260**
Set-off	-649	-773	649	773	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-21,450**	**-20,523**	**-21,450**	**-20,523**

Deferred tax asset was not posted for the following items (tax base):

in TEUR	31.10.2017	31.10.2016
Tax losses	-	-
Total	-	-

19. Deffered Tax Asset, Deferred Tax Liability (continued)

Deferred tax asset from unredeemed losses from previous periods is posted only up to the amount to which it may be probably redeemed in the future against future tax profits.

Expected last periods for redemption of tax losses are as follows:

in TEUR	2018	2019	post 2019
Tax losses	591	-	-

The maximum period for redemption of tax loss created before 1 January 2010 is 7 years; losses created after 1 January 2010 had a 5 years period. Based on legislative changes, from 1 January 2014, losses created after 1 January 2010 have a 4 years period, and the Company can also apply evenly maximum 25% of the given tax losses per year.

20. Inventory

in TEUR	31.10.2017	31.10.2016
Goods	3,087	2,754
Material	1,230	1,192
Assets available for sale	1,446	1,605
Total	**5,763**	**5,551**

Assets held for sale consist of Chalety Otupné phase II. (1,356 ths. EUR) and phase III. (90 ths. EUR), which was completed by the Company and will be consequently sold to 3rd parties. Proceeds from sale of 3 chalettes will be recognized in 2018.

As at 31 October 2017, inventory of 5,763 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 5,551 ths. EUR) was used to secure bank loans.

21. Loans Provided

in TEUR	31.10.2017	31.10.2016
Short-term	21,307	31,042
Long-term	35,397	7,542
Total	**56,704**	**38,584**

As at 31 October 2017, short-term loans represent a paid-up loan extended to company JASNÁ Development s.r.o. with a fixed interest rate of 5% p.a., the amount of unpaid accumulated interest as at 31 October 2017 represents 43 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016 it is 43 ths. EUR), a paid-up loan extended to company EUROCOM Investment, s.r.o. with a fixed interest rate of 7% p.a., the amount of unpaid accumulated interest as at 31 October 2017 represents 91 ths. EUR, loan in amount of 2,309 ths. EUR extended to the owner of Penzión Energetik (as at 31 October 2016: 2,217 ths. EUR), with a fixed interest rate of 5% p.a., the amount of unpaid accumulated interest from this amount as at 31 October 2017 is 462 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 370 ths. EUR), a loan in amount of 1,891 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 1,722 ths. EUR) extended to company TIKAR d.o.o. with a fixed interest rate of 10% p.a., the amount of unpaid accumulated interest on such amount as at 31 October 2017 is 186 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 17 ths. EUR), two loans extended to company AIRAVATA Holding s.r.o. in amount of 200 ths. EUR with a fixed interest rate of 5% p.a., the amount of unpaid accumulated interest on such amount as at 31 October 2017 is 4 ths. EUR and a loan in amount of 202 ths. EUR with a fixed interest rate of 5% p.a., the amount of aunpaid accumulated interest as at 31 October 2017 is 2 ths. EUR and a paid-up loan extended to company AIRAVATA Holding s.r.o. (as at 31 October 2016: 10,085 ths. EUR) with a fixed interest rate of 5% p.a., the amount of unpaid accumulated interest as at 31 October 2017 is 1,768 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 2,180 ths. EUR). Short-term loans are further represented by a loan extended to company 1. Tatranská, akciová spoločnosť in amount of 12,626 ths. EUR (as at k 31 October 2016: 11,789 ths. EUR) with a fixed interest rate of 7% p.a., the amount of unpaid accumulated interest on such amount as at 31 October 2017 is 2,983 ths. EUR (as at k 31 October 2016: 2,317 ths. EUR), loan in amount of 177 ths. EUR (as at k 31 October 2016: 161 ths. EUR) extended to company

21. Loans Provided (continued)

GALAXO a.s. with a fixed interest rate of 5% p.a., the amount of unpaid accumulated interest as at 31 October 2017 is 15 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 7 ths. EUR), loan extended to company SON Partner in amount of 903 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 829 ths. EUR) with a fixed interest rate of 7% p.a., the amount of unpaid accumulated interest on such amount as at 31 October 2017 is 85 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 28 ths. EUR), loan extended to company Korona Ziemi in amount of 917 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 818 ths. EUR) with a fixed interest rate of 7% p.a., the amount of unpaid accumulated interest on such amount is as at 31 October 2017 is 138 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 83 ths. EUR) and an interest-free loan of 180 ths. EUR extended to company AIRAVATA Holding s.r.o..

As at 31 October 2017, long-term loans represent loan extended to company Ślaskie Wesole Miasteczko Sp. z o.o. (SWM) in amount of 14,666 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 3,257) with a fixed interest rate of 7% p.a., the amount of unpaid accumulated interest on such amount as at 31 October 2017 is 701 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 41 ths. EUR), two loans extended to company Szczyrkowski Osrodek Narciarski S.A. (SON) in amount of 8,937 ths. EUR with a fixed interest rate of 7% p.a., the amount of unpaid accumulated interest on such amount as at 31 October 2017 is 432 ths. EUR and loan in amount of 9,151 ths. EUR with a fixed interest rate of 7% p.a., the amount of unpaid accumulated interest on such amount as at 31 October 2017 is 606 ths. EUR**.** Long-term loans further include loan in amount of 1,601 ths. EUR extended to company EUROCOM Investment, s.r.o. with a fixed interest rate of 7% p.a., interest-free loan in amount of 853 ths. EUR extended to Melida, a.s. (as at 31 October 2016: 810 ths. EUR), loan in amount of 53 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 78 ths. EUR) extended to company HOLLYWOOD C.E.S., with a fixed interest rate of 5% p.a., the amount of unpaid accumulated interest on such amount as at 31 October 2017 is 0.2 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 0.3 ths. EUR), loan in amount of 68 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 68 ths.EUR) extended to Mr. Čukan with a fixed interest rate of 4% p.a., the amount of unpaid accumulated interest on such amount is 0 ths. EUR and loan in amount of 68 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 68 ths. EUR) extended to Mr. Lipták with a fixed interest rate of 4% p.a., the amount of unpaid accumulated interest on such amount is 0 ths. EUR.

22. Trade receivables

in TEUR	31.10.2017	31.10.2016
Trade receivables	5,505	2,681
Value adjustments to receivables	-118	-157
Total	**5,387**	**2,524**
Short-term	5,387	2,524
Long-term	-	-
Total	**5,387**	**2,524**

As at 31 October 2017, trade receivables amount to 5,387 ths. EUR and comprise current operating and barter receivables. As at 31 October 2016, trade receivables involved current operating and barter receivables amounting to 2,524 ths. EUR.

The ageing structure of receivables is as follows:

in TEUR	31.10.2017			31.10.2016		
	Gross	**Value adjustment**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Value adjustment**	**Net**
Within due period	4,639	-	4,639	1,518	-	1,518
Overdue within 30 days	396	-	396	819	-	819
Overdue from 30 days to 180 days	194	-30	164	261	-80	181
Overdue from 180 days to 365 days	35	-5	30	21	-15	6
Overdue over 365 days	241	-83	158	62	-62	-
Total	**5,505**	**-118**	**5,387**	**2,681**	**-157**	**2,524**

22. Trade receivables (continued)

As at 31 October 2017 and 31 October 2016, the value of value adjustments consisted of value adjustments to current operating receivables.

Development of value adjustment during accounting period is shown in the following overview:

in TEUR	**31.10.2017**	**31.10.2016**
Balance as at 1.11.2016 / 1.11.2015	157	71
Creation of value adjustment	41	95
Use	-58	-4
Reversal of value adjustment	-22	-5
Balance as at 31.10.2017 / 31.10.2016	**118**	**157**

As at 31 October 2017, receivables in amount of 5,387 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 2,524 ths. EUR) were used to secure bank loans.

23. Other receivables

in TEUR	**31.10.2017**	**31.10.2016**
Advance payments made	26,835	27,866
Total	**26,835**	**27,866**
Short-term	24,179	20,037
Long-term	2,656	7,829
Total	**26,835**	**27,866**

Advance payments made for assets are mainly related to future acquisitions amounting to 20,839 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 20,839 ths. EUR), and to unfinished investment activity in the amount of 5,137 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 6,436 ths. EUR). The Company made in particular an advance payment for a future acquisition which is the company running cable ways. The Company plans to buy this company in the future. A contract is made with AIRAVATA Holding s.r.o..

24. Other Assets

in TEUR	**31.10.2017**	**31.10.2016**
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	219	761
Other tax assets	-	22
Other Assets	257	279
Total	**476**	**1,062**
Short-term	476	1,062
Long-term	-	-
Total	**476**	**1,062**

25. Financial investments

in TEUR	**31.10.2017**	**31.10.2016**
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	2,194	2,195
Available-for-sale securities	-	64
Total	**2,194**	**2,259**

As at 31 October 2017, financial instruments measured at fair value through profit/loss from operations represent mainly the 19% investment in company CAREPAR a.s. in the value of 2,041 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 2,041 ths. EUR), which owns 50% share of the company MELIDA a.s., which leases and operates the ski centre Špindlerov Mlyn. Other financial instruments represent an investment in company Korona Ziemi Sp. z o.o. in the value of 119 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 119 ths. EUR), a monetary investment in Tatranské dopravné družstvo, which is engaged in intermediary activities in the field of services in amount of 33 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 33 ths. EUR) and the investment in company TIKAR D.O.O. in amount of 1 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 1 ths. EUR).

On 14 September 2016, the Company acquired a 51% share in the Croatian company TIKAR D.O.O. (hereinafter referred to as TIKAR). For such a 51% stake, the Company paid 1.4 ths. EUR (10.2 ths. HRK). On 21 October 2016, a contract on the increase of capital of the company TIKAR and entry of a new shareholder was signed. The contract increased the capital from the original 20 ths. HRK to 2 500 ths. HRK, while the stock of the Company in TIKAR decreased to 0.408%.

On 17 march 2010, the Company purchased 3,850 shares of Compagnie des Alpes (SA), which is a French company traded on the Paris stock exchange, engaged in the field of ski resorts and summer theme parks. The Company purchased the said shares as a financial investment. The shares are available for sale, and are measured at the fair value into equity based on actual prices on the stock exchange. The Company sold shares in 2017. As at 31 October 2017, their value is 0 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 64 ths. EUR).

26. Cash and Cash Equivalents

in TEUR	**31.10.2017**	**31.10.2016**
Cash	13	13
Stamps and vouchers	-	-
Current accounts with banks	6,049	5,933
Total	**6,062**	**5,946**

The Company can freely dispose of bank accounts.

27. Equity

Share capital and share premium

As at 31 October 2017 and 31 October 2016, the approved, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital consisted of 6,707,198 ordinary shares in the nominal value of 7 EUR per share.

On 12 April 2010, issues of shares marked ISIN: CS0009011952, series 01,02 , ISIN: SK1120002110, series 01, ISIN: SK1120005527, series 01, ISIN: SK1120006061, series 01, ISIN: SK1120009156, series 01 ceased to exist and were consolidated into one issue ISIN SK1120010287.

On 28 April 2017, an ordinary general meeting of Tatry mountain resorts, a.s. was held. The general meeting decided, among other things, on the distribution of profit Tatry mountain resorts, a.s. generated in the period between 1 November 2015 and 31 October 2016 according to the financial statements compiled for that accounting period, in the amount of 4,814 ths. EUR as follows:

- Allocation to the reserve fund in amount of 481 ths. EUR
- Balance in amount of 4,333 ths. EUR, transfer to undistributed profit from previous periods

Shareholders have a right to the payment of dividends, and the value of share vote in the Company general meeting is determined as a ratio of the value of one share and the total value of share capital. The following table presents the Company shareholders and the number of shares, ownership interest and voting rights.

31 October 2017	**Number of shares**	**Ownership interest** %	**Voting rights** %
C.I. CAPITAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED	1,309,139	19.5%	19.5%
FOREST HILL COMPANY, s.r.o.	1,030,919	15.4%	15.4%
NIKROC INVESTMENTS LIMITED	897,771	13.4%	13.4%
KEY DEE LIMITED	664,058	9.9%	9.9%
TINSEL ENTERPRISES LIMITED	638,385	9.5%	9.5%
RMSM1 LIMITED	588,166	8.8%	8.8%
Minority shareholders	1,578,760	23.5%	23.5%
Total	**6,707,198**	**100%**	**100%**

31 October 2016	**Number of shares**	**Ownership interest** %	**Voting rights** %
C.I.CAPITAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED	1,262,139	18.8%	18.8%
BELGOMET s.r.o.	1,030,919	15.4%	15.4%
NIKROC INVESTMENTS LIMITED	897,771	13.4%	13.4%
KEY DEE LIMITED	664,058	9.9%	9.9%
TINSEL ENTERPRISES LIMITED	635,490	9.5%	9.5%
RMSM1 LIMITED	588,166	8.8%	8.8%
Minority shareholders	1,628,655	24.3%	24.3%
Total	**6,707,198**	**100%**	**100%**

Profit per share

	31.10.2017	**31.10.2016**
Profit for the period in TEUR	9,223	4,814
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	6,707,198	6,707,198
Profit per share in EUR	**1.375**	**0.718**

27. Equity (continued)

Legal reserve fund

As at 31 October 2017, the legal reserve fund amounts to 4,930 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 4,449 ths. EUR). According to the Slovak legislation, the creation of legal reserve fund is compulsorily created on a yearly basis in the minimum amount of 10% of the Company net profit and at least up to 20% of subscribed share capital (cumulatively). The legal reserve fund can only be used for the payment of Company losses, and cannot be used for the payment of dividends. The calculation of reserve fund is made according to Slovak legal regulations.

Reduction in share capital

On 22 August 2013, an extraordinary general meeting was held, which decided on a reduction in the share capital of the Company Tatry Mountain Resorts, a.s. from 221,338 ths. EUR to 46,950 ths. EUR, i.e. by 174,388 ths. EUR. The change in the share capital became effective on 22 October 2013 as the day of making an entry of the reduction in the share capital into the respective Commercial Register. After the reduction of the Company share capital, the nominal value per share changed from original 33 EUR per share to 7 EUR per share.

Profit Distribution

For the fiscal year ended on 31 October 2017, the Company management proposes the distribution of total profit in the amount of 9,223 ths. EUR as follows:

- Allocation to the reserve fund in amount of 922 ths. EUR
- Balance in amount of 8,301 ths. EUR, transfer to undistributed profit from previous periods

28. Loans and Borrowings

in TEUR	**31.10.2017**	**31.10.2016**
Loans and borrowings received	63,795	42,661
Leasing	1,894	1,304
Total	**65,689**	**43,965**
Short-term	9,122	6,711
Long-term	56,567	37,254
Total	**65,689**	**43,965**

Loans and borrowings received as at 31 October 2017 and as at 31 October 2016 are stated in the following table:

Creditor	**Interest rate type**	**Maturity date**	**Unpaid amount as at 31.10.2017** *in TEUR*
Tatra banka, a.s.	3M EURIBOR + average 2.79%	30.9.2020 – 31.12.2022	46,500
Poštová banka, a.s.	12M EURIBOR + 4.571% p.a.	30.6.2022	9,800
Ślaskie Wesole Miasteczko Sp. z o. o.	7% p.a.	31.12.2020	7,434
Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o.	3M EURIBOR + 2.5% p.a.	2.2.2018	21
Heineken Slovensko a.s.	-	30.11.2018	40

28. Loans and Borrowings (continued)

Creditor	Interest rate type	Maturity date	Unpaid amount as at 31.10.2016 *in TEUR*
Tatra banka, a.s.	3M EURIBOR + average 2.5% p.a.	30.9.2020	42,480
Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o.	3M EURIBOR + 2.5% p.a.	26.3.2017	34
Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o.	3M EURIBOR + 2.5% p.a.	17.12.2016	15
Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o.	3M EURIBOR + 2.5% p.a.	2.2.2018	82
Heineken Slovensko a.s.	-	30.11.2018	50

The weighted average of interest rates for loans and borrowings as at 31 October 2017 accounted for 3.61% (as at 31 October 2016: 2.75%). The interest is due on a monthly basis. For more information, see par. 12 – Interest Income and Expense.

In the period between 1 November 2016 and 31 October 2017, the loans granted by Tatra banka, a.s. were consolidated into a single loan in a total value of 60,500 ths. EUR. The unused portion as at 31 October 2017 is 46,500 ths. EUR.
In period between 1 November 2016 and 31 October 2017, the Company drawn new loan from Poštová banka, a.s. in total amount of 10,000 ths. EUR. The balance of loan as at 31 October 2017 is 9,800 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 0 ths. EUR).

Security
The following assets were used as a security of bank loans: lots of land, technology and operating buildings of mountain lift facilities: lifts, chair-lift rope ways (hereinafter: RWs), funicular RWs, aerial RWs, gondola RWs, transformer stations, economic buildings and structures: Hotel Tri Studničky, Hotel Srdiečko, Hotel Kosodrevina, Hotel Liptov, Hotel SKI, former telecommunications building, Bungalows. All movable assets of the centres Jasná and High Tatras are put into pledge, also including trade receivables.

As at 31 October 2017, lots of land, buildings and equipment, investments in real property, inventory and receivables of 233,016 ths. EUR were used as a security of bank loans (as at 31 October 2016: in the amount of 213,909 ths. EUR).

Maturity of liabilities from financial leasing as at 31 October 2017 was as follows:

in TEUR	Principal	Interest	Payments
Less than 1 year	807	39	846
1 - 5 years	1,087	26	1,113
Total	**1,894**	**65**	**1,959**

Maturity of liabilities from financial leasing as at 31 October 2016 was as follows:

in TEUR	Principal	Interest	Payments
Less than 1 year	602	27	629
1 - 5 years	702	16	718
Total	**1,304**	**43**	**1,347**

29. Trade Liabilities

in TEUR	31.10.2017	31.10.2016
Trade Liabilities	7,147	6,096
Unbilled deliveries	842	698
Total	**7,989**	**6,794**
Short-term	7,989	6,794
Long-term	-	-
Total	**7,989**	**6,794**

As at 31 October 2017, overdue liabilities amounted to 832 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 689 ths. EUR).

30. Other Liabilities

in TEUR	31.10.2017	31.10.2016
Liabilities towards employees	3,051	2,842
Advances received	2,355	1,732
Deferred revenues	3,429	2,970
Liabilities to shareholders from reduction in share capital	215	218
Other	1,847	1,554
Total	**10,897**	**9,316**
Short-term	10,897	9,316
Long-term	-	-
Total	**10,897**	**9,316**

As at 31 October 2017, advance payments received comprise in particular of advance payments for purchase of Chalets in the amount of 892 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 18 ths. EUR), advance payments for apartments in Hotel Pošta in the amount of 0 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 664 ths EUR) and advance payments received for hotel stays in the amount of 1,263 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 1,050 ths. EUR).

As at 31 October 2017, liabilities to employees represent mainly a provision for bonuses for the fiscal year between 1 November 2016 and 31 October 2017 in the amount of 2,099 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 2,014 ths. EUR) and wage liabilities to employees in the amount of 871 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 772 ths. EUR).

As at 31 October 2017, liabilities to shareholders from reduction in share capital are in the amount of 215 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 218 ths. EUR) and contain in particular the outstanding liability from reduction in share capital are in the total amount of 174,388 ths. EUR.

As at 31 October 2017, the deferred income includes mainly the amount of 2,687 ths. EUR for accrual of ski passes sold - "Šikovná sezónka" (as at 31 October 2016: 2,199 ths. EUR), the amount of 118 ths. EUR is rentals for the premises of J&T BANKA, a.s., a branch of a foreign bank on the premises of the Grandhotel Starý Smokovec (as at 31 October 2016: 163 ths. EUR), the amount of 84 ths. EUR is a subsidy for the Hotel Tri studničky (as at 31 October 2016: 87 ths. EUR). The reserve for discounts on purchases was as at 31 October 2017 in total amount of 384 ths. EUR (384 ths. EUR as at 31 October 2016).

As at 31 October 2017, the amount of other liabilities contains also 652 ths. EUR liabilities related to social security (as at 31 October 2016: 559 ths. EUR).

30. Other Liabilities (continued)

The creation and drawing from the social fund during the accounting period are presented in the table below:

in TEUR	31.10.2017	31.10.2016
Balance as at 1.11.2016 / 1.11.2015	21	-
Creation of social fund against expenses	80	156
Drawing	-54	-135
Balance as at 31.10.2017 / 31.10.2016	**47**	**21**

31. Provisions

in TEUR	Unused vacations	Other	Total
Opening balance as at 1.11.2016	**217**	**157**	**374**
Creation of provisions during the year	307	-	307
Reversal of provisions during the year	-	-	
Use of provisions during the year	-217	-133	-350
Balance as at 31.10.2017 / 31.10.2016	**307**	**24**	**331**

	31.10.2017	31.10.2016
Short-term	307	217
Long-term	24	157
Total	**331**	**374**

32. Bonds Issued

During the accounting period 2014, the Company issued two bond issues in the total nominal value of 180,000 ths. EUR, which, starting from 19 February 2014, are admitted to trading on the Bratislava Stock Exchange. Details on particular bonds are presented in the table below.

in TEUR

Name	ISIN	Date of issue	Maturity date	Initial currency of the issue	Face value of the issue in the initial currency in '000	Interest rate p.a. in %	Effective interest rate p.a. in %	Carrying value as of 31.10.2017	Carrying value as of 31.10.2016
TMR I 4,50%/2018	SK41200 09606	17.12.2013	17.12.2018	EUR	70,000	4.5	4.8	70,916	70,774
TMR II 6,00%/2021	SK41200 09614	5.2.2014	5.2.2021	EUR	110,000	6.0	6.17	113,926	113,928
Total								**184,842**	**184,702**
Short-term								6,022	6,022
Long-term								178,820	178,680
Total								**184,842**	**184,702**

32. Bonds Issued (continued)

Both bonds present a book-entry security in bearer form, and their issue was approved by the National Bank of Slovakia. The liability resulting from the bond TMR II subordinate to the liability from the bond TMR I. The Company account was credited with financial resources from both of the bonds on 11 February 2014 in the total amount of 180,582 ths. EUR, including the aliquot interest income from the bond TMR I in the amount of 582 ths. EUR.

The Company undertook to achieve the value of the Senior DEBT financial indicator (excluding the TMR II bonds)/EBITDA at the level of max. 6,5 and the value of the DSCR financial indicator (including the set-off of cost against the payment of coupons from the TMR I and TMR II bonds) at the level of min.1,00.

Both of the issues are associated with regular payment of the coupon which is provided by the Company from its own resources. Payment of the coupon from the TMR II issue is only possible on an annual basis, after submitting the final audited consolidated financial statements for the previous accounting period to Tatra banka a.s., under which the following financial indicators will be met: (i) net profit after taxes will be higher than 1,00 EUR and at the same time (ii) the Senior DEBT financial indicator (excluding the TMR II bonds)/EBITDA at the level of max. 5.25. If the aforementioned financial indicators were not fulfilled, the coupon from the TMR II issue will be capitalised, i.e. unpaid and further bearing interest, in particular until: (i) the date of final maturity of the TMR II bonds, or (ii) the day when the aforementioned Senior DEBT financial indicator (excluding the TMR II bonds)/EBITDA is max. 3,00 (however, the DSCR contractual condition of min. 1x has to be observed).

Out of the total value of liability of 184,842 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 184,702 ths. EUR), a short-term portion amounts to 6,022 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 6,022 ths. EUR) a liability from coupon due over the course of 2017 and 2018.

Security
A right of lien was created on non-current assets of the Company, in the total amount of 79,819 ths. EUR, as the security for bonds issued. It is property which is not used as a security for other Company liabilities.

33. Data on Fair Value

The following table contains data on the book value and fair value of Company financial assets and liabilities, that are not accounted for in fair value:

in TEUR	Carrying value		Fair value	
	31.10.2017	31.10.2016	31.10.2017	31.10.2016
Financial assets				
Loans provided (note 21)	56,704	38,584	57,262	38,418
Other receivables (note 23)	21,698	21,430	21,698	21,430
Investments in subsidiaries (note 18)	14,743	14,641	14,743	14,641
Trade receivables (note 22)	5,387	2,524	5,387	2,524
Cash and Cash Equivalents (note 26)	6,062	5,946	6,062	5,946
Other assets (note 24)	476	129	476	129
Total	**105,070**	**83,254**	**105,628**	**83,088**

in TEUR	Carrying value		Fair value	
	31.10.2017	31.10.2016	31.10.2017	31.10.2016
Financial obligations				
Loans and Borrowings (note 28)	65,689	43,965	66,055	44,512
Bonds issued (note 32)	184,842	184,702	189,122	194,385
Trade payables (note 29)	7,989	6,794	7,989	6,794
Other payables (note 30)	10,897	4,671	10,897	4,671
Total	**269,417**	**240,132**	**274,063**	**250,362**

33. Data on Fair Value (continued)

As at 31 October 2017, Other receivables contain in particular an advance payment made for future acquisition, which is a company running cable ways, in the amount of 19,451 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 19,451 ths. EUR). The Company plans to buy this company in the future. A contract is made with AIRAVATA Holding s.r.o. for a period of one year, and for this reason, the book value of advance payment made is not materially different from its fair value.

34. Operating Lease

Leasehold on the part of a lessee

The Company leases lots of land on which ski runs and cable ways are built, and leases some cars based on contracts on operating lease. The most significant contracts on the lease of land are concluded for a period of 30 years with an option for additional 10 years. The most significant contracts have the notice period of 1 year.

Cost for operating lease for the period ended on 31 October 2017 shown in the profit/loss from operations amounted to 3,544 ths. EUR (for the period ended on 31 October 2016: 2,711 ths. EUR).

The amount of rent for the period in which contracts cannot be terminated, is as follows:

in TEUR	**31.10.2017**	**31.10.2016**
Within 1 year	2,923	2,126
From 1 year to 5 years	8,386	6,288
5 and more years	2,609	3,143
Total	**13,918**	**11,557**

35. Information on Risk Management

This section provides details of risks to which the Company is exposed, and the method of management of the risks.
The Company is exposed risks in the following areas:

- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Market Risk
- Operational Risk

The management is generally responsible for setting and control of Company risk management.

Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to this risk mainly with respect to trade receivables, lease receivables, other receivables, advance payments and loans provided. The volume of exposure to this risk is expressed as the book value of these assets in the balance sheet in case that no form of guarantees is provided. The book value of receivables, advance payments and loans provided expresses the highest possible book loss that would have been posted if the counterpart completely fails in performing its contractual obligations, and all securities and guarantees would have a zero value. Therefore, this value far exceeds the expected losses which are included in the provisions for irrecoverable debts. Before signing major contracts the Company board at regular board meetings evaluates credit risk related to counterpart. In case of identifying significant risks, the Company withdraws from signing the contract.

35. Information on Risk Management (continued)

As at 31 October 2017, the Company was exposed to the following credit risk:

in TEUR	**Legal entities**	**Banks**	**Other financial institutions**	**Other**	**Total**
Financial assets					
Loans Provided	56,567	-	-	137	56,704
Other receivables	21,379	319	-	-	21,698
Investments in Subsidiaries	14,743	-	-	-	14,743
Trade receivables	5,387	-	-	-	5,387
Financial investments	2,194	-	-	-	2,194
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	6,049	-	13	6,062
Other Assets	444	-	12	20	476
Total	**100,714**	**6,368**	**12**	**170**	**107,264**

As at 31 October 2016, the Company was exposed to the following credit risk:

in TEUR	**Legal entities**	**Banks**	**Other financial institutions**	**Other**	**Total**
Financial assets					
Loans Provided	38,448	-	-	136	38,584
Other receivables	21,159	271	-	-	21,430
Investments in Subsidiaries	14,641	-	-	-	14,641
Trade receivables	2,524	-	-	-	2,524
Financial investments	2,259	-	-	-	2,259
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	5,933	-	13	5,946
Other Assets	-	-	4	125	129
Total	**79,031**	**6,204**	**4**	**274**	**85,513**

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risks arise within general financing of the Company and management of financial positions. It covers the risk of insolvency regarding the financing of assets within the agreed maturity period and at the interest rate, and also the risk of asset management at a reasonable price within an adequate timeframe. The Company management focuses on liquidity management and monitoring. Due to liquidity management, the management changed the accounting period to a fiscal year ended on 31 October. In the first half of its accounting period, the Company has a winter season, which represents 60% of Company income. According to the trend in the first half-year, the Company can affect the side of revenues and expenses sufficiently early, so that they are able to keep sufficient liquidity for Company's operation. In the Vysoké Tatry centre, the seasonal nature is also balanced with a strong summer season, which ensures its more stable liquidity all year round.

The following table presents an analysis of Company financial assets and liabilities grouped by the residual maturity. The analysis presents the most prudent variant of residual maturity including interest. Therefore, for liabilities, the earliest possible repayment is reported, and for assets, the latest possible repayment is reported. Assets and liabilities which have no maturity are posted in the category "Without specification".

35. Information on Risk Management (continued)

As at 31 October 2017, the Company was exposed to the following liquidity risk:

in TEUR	Carrying value	Future cash flow	Up to 3 months	3 months up to 1 year	1 year up to 5 years	Above 5 years	Without specification
Financial assets							
Loans Provided	**56,704**	**58,573**	14,193	7,977	35,550	853	-
Other receivables	**21,689**	**319**	-	319	-	-	-
Investments in Subsidiaries	**14,743**	**14,743**	-	-	-	-	14,743
Trade receivables	**5,387**	**5,387**	5,387	-	-	-	-
Financial investments	**2,194**	**2,194**	-	-	-	-	2,194
Cash and Cash Equivalents	**6,062**	**6,062**	6,062	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	**476**	**476**	476	-	-	-	-
Total	**107,264**	**87,754**	**26,118**	**8,296**	**35,550**	**853**	**16,937**
Financial obligations							
Loans and Borrowings	**-65,689**	**-75,689**	-1,283	-7,545	-65,611	-1,250	-
Bonds Issued	**-184,842**	**-211,119**	-1,575	-8,175	-201,369	-	-
Trade Liabilities	**-7,989**	**-7,989**	-7,989	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	**-10,897**	**-10,897**	-10,897	-	-	-	-
Total	**-269,417**	**-305,694**	**-21,744**	**-15,720**	**-266,980**	**-1,250**	**-**

As at 31 October 2017 the loans provided up to 1 year amount to 21,307 ths. EUR (as at 31 October 2016: 32,795 ths. EUR), a majority of which is payable on demand or by the end of October 2018. These loans will not be paid within 1 year. The Company plans to draw these funds as needed, for the purposes of financing the investment activity and acquisition. The expected drawdown of the loan provided is within 3 years.

The Book value of Other receivables contains mainly advance payments made, which are not expected to be paid in cash, but by a transfer of shares within 3 years.

The Company management plans to repay the bonds issued by the issue of new bonds.

As at 31 October 2016, the Company was exposed to the following liquidity risk:

in TEUR	Carrying value	Future cash flow	Up to 3 months	3 months up to 1 year	1 year up to 5 years	Above 5 years	Without specification
Financial assets							
Loans Provided	**38,584**	**41,461**	2,844	29,951	7,856	810	-
Other receivables	**21,430**	**271**	-	271	-	-	-
Investments in Subsidiaries	**14,641**	**14,641**	-	-	-	-	14,641
Trade receivables	**2,524**	**2,524**	2,524	-	-	-	-
Financial investments	**2,259**	**2,259**	-	-	-	-	2,259
Cash and Cash Equivalents	**5,946**	**5,946**	5,946	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	**129**	**129**	129	-	-	-	-
Total	**85,513**	**67,231**	**11,443**	**30,222**	**7,856**	**810**	**16,900**

35. Information on Risk Management (continued)

Financial obligations							
Loans and Borrowings	**-43,965**	**-46,651**	-1,287	-6,340	-39,024	-	-
Bonds Issued	**-184,702**	**-220,875**	-1,575	-8,175	-211,125	-	-
Trade Liabilities	**-6,794**	**-6,794**	-6,794	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	**-4,671**	**-4,671**	-4,671	-	-	-	-
Total	**-240,132**	**-278,991**	**-14,327**	**-14,515**	**-250,149**	**-**	**-**

The Book value of Other receivables contains mainly advance payments made, which are not expected to be paid in cash, but by a transfer of shares.

Currency Risk

Due to the acquisition of subsidiaries in the Republic of Poland and due to providing a loan to and receiving a loan from these companies during 2016 and 2017, the Company is primarily exposed to the risk of changes in the exchange rate of Polish Zloty against the EUR. The management monitors regularly whether there is a large difference between foreign currency liabilities and receivables. As at 31 October 2016, the Company reported an investment in the subsidiary in the amount of 14,743 ths. EUR, and loans provided in the total amount 32,754 ths. EUR, out of which loans provided in Polish Zloty were in amount of 23,289 ths. EUR. The other Company assets and liabilities are denominated in euro.

Secondarily, there is a risk that the weakening of the Polish Zloty or of the Russian Ruble against the EUR would lead to reducing the number of visitors from the above stated countries. The Company management is not able to reliably quantify this risk.

Sensitivity analysis

1% strengthening of the EUR against the Polish Zloty would have the following effect on the financial assets and financial liabilities of the Company:

Effect on the portfolio

in TEUR	2017	2016
PLN	-233	-420

1% weakening of the EUR against the Polish Zloty would have an identical high but opposite effect on the financial assets and financial liabilities in comparison with strengthening.

Interest Risk

Company transactions are exposed to the risk of interest rate changes. The volume of this risk is equal to the amount of interest-bearing assets and interest-bearing liabilities, for which the interest rate differs, in the maturity period or in the period of change, from the present interest rate. Therefore, the period for which a fixed interest rate is determined for the financial instrument, expresses the exposure to the risk of changes in interest rates to which the Company is exposed.

The table below presents Company exposure to the risk of changes in interest rates based on contractual maturity period of financial instruments.

As at 31 October 2017 and as at 31 October 2016, the Company has the following assets and liabilities linked to interest rates:

in TEUR	31.10.2017	31.10.2016
Fixed interest rate		
Assets	61,733	44,530
Payables	192,276	184,702
Variable interest rate		
Assets	-	-
Payables	58,215	43,915

35. Information on Risk Management (continued)

Sensitivity analysis for instruments with a variable interest rate
Change by 100 basis points in interest rates would have the following effect on the profit/loss from operations and cash flow sensitivity:

in TEUR	Profit (Loss)	
	100 bb growth	**100 bb decline**
31 October 2017		
Instruments with variable interest rate	-582	582
Effect	**-582**	**582**

in TEUR	Profit (Loss)	
	100 bb growth	**100 bb decline**
31. October 2016		
Instruments with variable interest rate	-439	439
Effect	**-439**	**439**

Company interest-bearing liabilities have a variable interest rate referring to EURIBOR. The Company considers the variable interest rate as the self-management of interest risk. During an economic expansion, the EURIBOR is growing, but at the same time, the population economic performance is growing, and the company has higher revenues and profits. During an economic recession, the situation is completely opposite.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from any fraud, unauthorised activities, failures, errors, inefficiency or failure of systems. The risk is created in all Company activities. Operational risk also includes the risk of legal disputes.

The aim of the Company is to manage the operational risk to prevent any financial losses and detriment to the Company reputation within the cost-efficiency of cost spent on achieving this objective, while avoiding any measures preventing initiatives and creativity.

The Company management has key responsibility for the implementation of inspections related to the operational risk management. The responsibility is supported by the implementation of standards for the management of operational risk which is common for the whole Company. Operational risk is governed by a system of directives, minutes of meetings and control mechanisms. The Company has a controlling department which attempts to eliminate all operational risks through regular inspections.

The Company is also exposed to the risk of unfavourable conditions with respect to the weather. The number of visitors in the centre depends on the snow and snowfall periods. Unfavourable conditions adversely affect the number of skiers and the revenue of profit/loss from operations. Warm weather can unreasonably increase the cost of snowmaking and reduce the area where skiing is possible. Historically, the Low Tatras and the High Tatras region had on average 80cm and 85cm of snow during the winter season, respectively. The start of winter season and snow conditions affect the perception of the whole season by skiers. The Company is not able to forecast reliably in any manner the snow conditions at the beginning of winter season. Also thanks to the system of snowmaking, the snow conditions during the winter are stable each year.

36. Related Parties

Identification of related parties
As provided in the following overview, the Company has relations of a related party with respect to its shareholders having significant influence in the Company, and with respect to other parties, as at 31 October 2017 and 31 October 2016 or during the period between 1 November 2016 and 31 October 2017 and 1 November 2015 and 31 October 2016:

(1) Companies controlling jointly or having significant influence on the accounting entity and its subsidiary and associate companies
(2) Jointly controlled companies in which the Company is a partner
(3) Associates
(4) The members of company top management or Company shareholders (see also par. 10 – Cost of staff)

Information on remuneration of key management is stated in par. 10 – Cost of staff.

Since none of the shareholders has a shareholding in the Company exceeding 20% or any significant influence, the shareholders are not provided as related parties, and the above stated transactions or balances are not understood as transactions with related parties.

The Company has the transactions provided below with respect to related parties:

in TEUR	Note:	**Receivables 31.10.2017**	**Payables 31.10.2017**	**Receivables 31.10.2016**	**Payables 31.10.2016**
Szczyrkowski Osrodek Narciarski S.A.	1	18,155	4	4,950	-
Ślaskie Wesole Miasteczko Sp. z o. o.	2	14,709	7,436	4,796	8
Key management		68	-	68	-

in TEUR	Note:	**Revenues 1.11.2016 - 31.10.2017**	**Costs 1.11.2016 - 31.10.2017**	**Revenues 1.11.2015 - 31.10.2016**	**Costs 1.11.2015 - 31.10.2016**
Szczyrkowski Osrodek Narciarski S.A.	1	374	1	220	-
Ślaskie Wesole Miasteczko Sp. z o. o.	2	567	265	118	-
Key management		2.5	-	2.5	-

[1] Szczyrkowski Osrodek Narciarski S.A. became a related party on 30 April 2014.
[2] Ślaskie Wesole Miasteczko Sp. z o. o. became a related party on 1 May 2015.

37. Subsequent Events

On 13 December 2017, the Company paid the coupon of the TMR I bond in the amount of EUR 1,575 thousand.

On 5 February 2018, the Company paid the coupon of the TMR II bond in the amount of EUR 6,600 thousand.

The Company sold its 75% share in company Ślaskie Wesole Miasteczko Sp. z o. o. on 6 December 2017 to subsidiary company Tatry mountain resorts PL, a.s. for 30 mln. PLN.

38. Capital Commitments and Capital Management

During 2014, the Company issued two bond issues (see par. 32 – Bonds issued) in the total nominal value of 180,000 ths. EUR, which, starting from 19 February 2014, are admitted to trading on the Bratislava Stock Exchange. The Company undertook to achieve the value of the Senior DEBT financial indicator (excluding the TMR II bonds)/EBITDA at the level of max. 6,5 and the value of the DSCR financial indicator (including the set-off of cost against the payment of coupons from the TMR I and TMR II bonds) at the level of min.1,00.

39. Capital Commitments and Capital Management (continued)

Both of the issues are associated with regular payment of the coupon which is provided by the Company from its own resources. Payment of the coupon from the TMR II issue is only possible on an annual basis, after submitting the final audited consolidated financial statements for the previous accounting period to Tatra banka a.s., under which the following financial indicators will be met: (i) net profit after taxes will be higher than 1,00 EUR and at the same time (ii) the Senior DEBT financial indicator (excluding the TMR II bonds)/EBITDA at the level of max. 5,25. If the aforementioned financial indicators were not fulfilled, the coupon from the TMR II issue will be capitalised, i.e. unpaid and further bearing interest, in particular until: (i) the date of final maturity of the TMR II bonds, or (ii) the day when the aforementioned Senior DEBT financial indicator (excluding the TMR II bonds)/EBITDA is max. 3,00 (however, the DSCR contractual condition of min. 1x has to be observed).

The Company management proceeds to capital management in order to ensure sufficient amount of resources for planned investments in that period for which investments were planned, if necessary in cooperation with bank loans.

Before the date of merger with the parent company, no external requirements for capital management are linked either to the Group or to its subsidiaries.

Over the course of the period between 1 November 2015 and 31 October 2016, no changes occurred in the Group management approach to capital management.

40. Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

With respect to that many areas of Slovak law on taxation have not been sufficiently ascertained in practice, there is uncertainty in how tax offices will apply them. It is not possible to quantify the level of this uncertainty and it will only cease to exist when legal precedents or official interpretations of the relevant bodies are available.

On 31 October 2007, the Company signed a contract on the right of lien in an enterprise, on receivables and movables in favour of the creditor Tatra banka, joint stock company, the subject of which is a lien on liabilities for the entire scope of liabilities, which are posted in the balance sheet as at 31 October 2016 and as at 31 October 2017.

The Company has initiated several legal proceedings. The maximum amount of compensation in all legal proceedings can be up to 517 ths. EUR and accessions thereof.

Bohuš Hlavatý	Jozef Hodek	Tomáš Kimlička	Marián Vojtko
The Chairman of the Board of Directors	*Member of the Board of Directors*	*Person responsible for the compilation of Statements*	*Person responsible for bookkeeping*

Independent Auditor's Report

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Translation of the Auditors' Report originally prepared in Slovak language

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders, Supervisory Board and Board of Directors of Tatry mountain resorts, a. s.:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the separate financial statements of Tatry mountain resorts, a. s. ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 October 2017, statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 October 2017, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union ("IFRS EU").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Act No. 423/2015 Coll. on statutory audit and on amendments to Act No. 431/2002 Coll. on accounting as amended ("the Act on Statutory Audit") including the Code of Ethics for an Auditor that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other 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.

Key Audit Matters

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

Independent Auditor's Report

Impairment of loans provided and other receivables

The carrying amount of loans provided and other receivables (long term and short term) as at 31 October 2017: EUR 83,539 thousand.
Impairment loss as at 31 October 2017 and impairment charge for the year then ended: Nil.

Refer to Notes 2e) and 2i) (Summary of significant accounting policies) and Notes 21 and 23 (Loans provided and Other receivables) of the financial statements.

Key audit matter:

As at 31 October 2017, loans provided and other receivables are represented primarily by uncollateralized loans to subsidiaries in total amount of EUR 32,754 thousand, an advance payment for shares in a company operating a ski resort of 19,451 thousand and a loan provided to that entity of EUR 12,625 thousand.

Loans provided and other receivables are assessed by the Company for impairment on an individual basis as at each reporting date. Impairment allowances represent management's best estimate of the credit losses incurred at the reporting date.

We focused on impairment of loans provided and other receivables as the determination of impairment losses requires a significant amount of management's judgement over both the timing of recognition (identification of "loss events") and the amount of any such impairment.

Our response:

Our audit procedures in the area included, among others:

- Assessment and test of the design and implementation of the controls over the loans provided and other receivables impairment provisioning process;
- Assessment of the appropriateness of the Company's impairment testing methodology in respect of loans provided and other receivables against the relevant financial reporting requirements;
- Critical evaluation, by reference to the debtors' financial statements and through discussion with the Company's CFO, of the existence of any impairment triggers as at 31 October 2017;
- For those exposures for which impairment triggers were identified, assessment of the debtors' ability to meet their repayment commitments towards the Company by means of:
  - Assessment of the financial flows between the Company and the debtors, in particular from the point of view of fulfilling the instalment agreements;
  - Developing an expectation of the loans provided and other receivables recoverable amounts for selected debtors, by using discounted cash flow models using expected revenue growth rates, EBITDA margin and discount rates applicable for the debtors, by means of challenging the revenue growth rates by comparing them with historical development, comparing the EBITDA margin with market data, developing an expectation of the discount factor and comparing actual results for the year against the preceding year's forecast;
  - Assessment of the historical accuracy of the Company's impairment estimates.

Independent Auditor's Report

Impairment of investments in subsidiaries

The carrying amount of investments in subsidiaries as at 31 October 2017: EUR 14,743 thousand.
Impairment loss as at 31 October 2017 and impairment charge for the year then ended: Nil.

Refer to Note 2d) (Summary of significant accounting policies) and Note 18 (Investments in subsidiaries) of the financial statements.

Key audit matter:

As at 31 October 2017, investments in subsidiaries include primarily a EUR 7,450 thousand investment in Śląskie Wesołe Miasteczko sp. z o.o., an entity operating an amusement park, and a EUR 7,191 thousand investment in Szczyrkowski Ośrodek Narciarski S.A., an entity operating a ski resort, both in Poland.

Investments in subsidiaries are carried by the Company at cost less impairment losses, if any. As at each reporting date, management assesses whether indications exist that the carrying amounts of these investments may not be recoverable. The indications considered may include, among other things, significant operating losses, an investment's carrying amount exceeding that entity's shareholders' equity or financial performance otherwise below the planned levels. In case impairment indications are identified for an investment, management estimates its recoverable amount, generally by reference to its value-in-use and the underlying discounted cash flows models.

Estimating the value-in-use requires management to use significant judgements

Our response:

Our audit procedures in the area included, among others:

- Assessment and test of the design and implementation of the controls over the investments in subsidiaries impairment provisioning process;
- Assessment of the appropriateness of the Company's impairment testing methodology against the relevant financial reporting requirements and market practice;
- Evaluation of the reasonableness of management's judgements as to the existence of impairment indicators, and consequently, the requirement to perform related impairment tests. This included, but was not limited to, discussing the subsidiaries' performance with the Company's CFO;
- For the investments for which impairment indicators were identified, assisted by our own valuation specialists, assessment of the key assumptions and judgements applied by the Company in its discounted

Independent Auditor's Report

in respect of key inputs such as revenue growth rates, EBITDA margin and discount rates.

Based on the above-mentioned circumstances, impairment of investments in subsidiaries is considered by us to be a key audit matter.

cash flow models, including those in respect of the revenue growth rates, EBITDA margin and discount rates, by means of examining the approved financial forecast models, challenging the revenue growth rates by comparing them with historical development, comparing the EBITDA margin with market data, developing an expectation of the discount factor and comparing actual results for the year against the preceding year's forecasts;

- Assisted by our own valuation specialists, an independent analysis of the sensitivity of the impairment test results to changes in key assumptions for individual investments in the portfolio of subsidiaries.
- Assessment of the historical accuracy of the assumptions used by the Company in the past.

Responsibilities of the Statutory Body and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The statutory body is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, and for such internal control as the statutory body 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, the statutory body 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 the statutory body either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' 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 auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

- 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 the statutory body.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the statutory body'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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Reporting on Information in the Annual Report

The statutory body is responsible for the information in the Annual Report prepared in accordance with the Act No. 431/2002 Coll. on Accounting as amended ("the Act on Accounting"). Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover other information in the Annual Report.

Independent Auditor's Report

KPMG

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Annual Report and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the audited financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

With respect to the Annual Report of the Company, we consider whether it includes the disclosures required by the Act on Accounting.

Based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit of the financial statements, in our opinion:

- the information given in the Annual Report for the year ended 31 October 2017 is consistent with the financial statements prepared for the same financial year; and
- the Annual Report contains information according to the Act on Accounting.

In addition to this, in light of the knowledge of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of our audit, we are required to report if we have identified material misstatement in the Annual Report that we have obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report. We have nothing to report in this respect.

Additional requirements on the content of the auditors' report according to Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities

Appointment and approval of the auditor

We have been appointed as a statutory auditor by the statutory body of the Company on 11 September 2017 on the basis of an approval by the General Meeting of the Company from 28 April 2017. The period of our total uninterrupted engagement, including previous renewals (extensions of the period for which we were originally appointed) and reappointments as statutory auditors, is nine years.

Consistency with the additional report to the audit committee

Our audit opinion as expressed in this report is consistent with the additional report to the audit committee of the Company, which was issued on the same date as the date of this report.

Non-audit services

No prohibited non-audit services referred to in Article 5 (1) of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities were provided and we remained independent of the Company in conducting the audit.

In addition to the statutory audit services and services disclosed in the Annual Report or the financial statements of the Company, we did not provide any other services to the Company or accounting entities controlled by the Company.

28 February 2018
Bratislava, Slovak Republic

Auditing company:
KPMG Slovensko spol. s r.o.
License SKAU No. 96

Responsible auditor:
Ľuboš Vančo
License SKAU No. 745

STATEMENT BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Statement by the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Tatry mountain resorts, a.s. hereby states that according to its best knowledge Annual Report, Consolidated Financial Statements, and Separate Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with relevant regulations, and they present a true and accurate description of assets, liabilities, financial situation, and comprehensive results of the Group (Tatry mountain resorts, a.s. and its subsidiaries). The Board further states that Annual Report contains a true and accurate review of performance, operating results, and position of the Group, as well as an explanation of key risks and uncertainty factors that the Group faces.

Demänovská Dolina, February 26, 2018

Bohuš Hlavatý	Jozef Hodek
Chairman of the Board of Directors, CEO	Member of the Board of Directors, CFO

TATRY MOUNTAIN RESORTS, a.s.
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Photo: Marek Hajkovský