

**SEMI ANNUAL INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT
AS OF 30 JUNE 2016**

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This Semi-annual Interim Financial Report as of 30 June 2016 was prepared in accordance with Art. 154 ter of D.Lgs. 58/1998 and in conformity with applicable international accounting standards recognized in the European Union as per EU Regulation no. 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and Council of July 19 2002, and specifically with IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting, and also with the measures issued in implementation of Art. 9 of D. Lgs no. 38/2005.

This Semi-annual Interim Financial Report has been translated into English language solely for the convenience of international readers. In the event of any ambiguity the Italian text will prevail.

COFIDE - Gruppo De Benedetti S.p.A.

Share Capital € 359,604,959

Register of Companies ref. no. and Tax Code 01792930016

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ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Honorary Chairman and Director	CARLO DE BENEDETTI
Chairman	RODOLFO DE BENEDETTI (*)
Directors	SILVIA CANDIANI FRANCESCA CORNELLI (1) (2) MASSIMO CREMONA (1) (2) (3) EDOARDO DE BENEDETTI MARCO DE BENEDETTI PAOLA DUBINI (1) (2) PIERLUIGI FERRERO FRANCESCO GUASTI (1) (2) MARIA SERENA PORCARI (2)

Secretary to the Board	MASSIMO SEGRE
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BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS

Chairman	RICCARDO ZINGALES
Statutory Auditors	TIZIANO BRACCO ANTONELLA DELLATORRE
Alternate Auditors	LUIGI NANI LUIGI MACCHIORLATTI VIGNAT PAOLA ZAMBON

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

DELOITTE & TOUCHE S.p.A.

Notice in accordance with the recommendation of Consob contained in its Communiqué no. DAC/RM/97001574 of 20 February 1997

- (*) Powers as per Corporate Governance
(1) Member of the Appointments and Compensation Committee
(2) Member of the Internal Control and Risks Committee
(3) Lead Independent Director

Interim report on operations

1. Key figures

The COFIDE Group made consolidated net income in the first six months of 2016 of € 17.5 million, compared with € 20.3 million in the corresponding period of last year.

This result was essentially attributable to CIR, which contributed € 14.1 million (18.6 million in the first half of 2015) and COFIDE, the parent company, which contributed net income of € 3.4 million (€ 1.7 million in the first half of 2015).

In the first six months of 2016 CIR recorded consolidated net income of € 25.9 million compared with € 36.4 million in the same period last year; the difference is entirely due to lower financial income at the level of CIR and non-industrial subsidiaries and to the capital gain realized by Espresso in the first half of 2015 when it sold All Music to Discovery.

The contribution made by the CIR Group's industrial subsidiaries amounts to € 17.7 million, compared with € 21.9 million in the first six months of last year. Excluding the capital gain on disposal realized by Espresso in the first half of 2015, the contribution has gone from € 16.7 million to € 17.7 million.

In a market environment that is still difficult for the media and the press in particular, Espresso posted a 4.2% decline in revenues, a very positive net result (€ 12.1 million) and substantial cash generation (€ 28.9 million); the net financial position at 30 June 2016 was positive for € 18.2 million. In first half 2015, net income came to € 22.1 million, including € 9.3 million for the capital gain on the sale of All Music.

Sogefi managed to increase its turnover by 4.6%, thanks to growth in North America and China, and despite the crisis in the Latin American market (sales excluding Mercosur grew by 7.6%). EBITDA has increased from € 62.4 million in first half 2015 to € 74.7 million in 2016, whereas the net result decreased slightly, going from € 9.7 million in first half 2015 to € 8.3 million in 2016, due to higher amortisation, depreciation and write-downs, financial expense and taxes. Cash flow resulted in substantial balance in first half 2016 compared with € -51.9 million in first half 2015 (net debt at 30 June 2016 amounted to € 326.2 million, more or less in line what it was at 31 December 2015).

Lastly, KOS achieved a 4.7% increase in revenues, thanks in particular to the development of nursing homes following the acquisitions made in 2015; net income came to € 9.6 million, compared with € 7.6 million in first half 2015. Cash flow for the period, before dividends, was positive for € 3.4 million and net debt at 30 June 2016 amounted to € 226.3 million, compared with € 210.0 million at 31 December 2015 after having distributed dividend of € 29.9 million.

CIR and its non-industrial subsidiaries contributed net income of € 8.2 million compared with a net loss of € 14.5 million in the first half of 2015; the reduction is due to the significant proceeds from selling hedge funds in the first half of 2015 and lower yields on the equities portfolio.

The net debt of the parent company COFIDE has gone from € 37.7 million at 31 December 2015 to € 26.6 million at 30 June 2016, an improvement thanks to partial realization of the Jargonnant fund and the receipt of dividends, net of those paid, for € 5.9 million.

Group equity at 30 June 2016 was € 543.4 million versus € 567.8 million at 31 December 2015. The decrease, despite the positive net result for the period, is due to the distribution of dividends of € 10.1 million and CIR's purchase of a further interest in KOS, accounted for in accordance with IFRS 3.

COFIDE's industrial subsidiaries are active in the following areas: media (publishing, radio, internet and advertising), automotive components (suspension components, air filters and cooling), and healthcare (care homes, rehabilitation, cancer cure, diagnostic and hospital management).

In order to provide further information on the financial performance of the COFIDE Group in the first half of 2016, the income statement and balance sheet are provided with a breakdown of the subsidiaries' contribution to the Group's net result and equity.

The **income statement** is as follows:

<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	<i>1st half 2016</i>	<i>1st half 2015</i>
Contributions of investments in subsidiaries:		
- CIR S.p.A.	14.1	18.6
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	14.1	18.6
Net gains and losses on trading and the valuation of securities	5.1	3.7
Net financial income and expense	(0.6)	(1.0)
Net operating costs	(0.8)	(0.8)
RESULT BEFORE TAXES	17.8	20.5
Income taxes	(0.3)	(0.2)
NET RESULT FOR THE PERIOD	17.5	20.3

The **statement of financial position** at 30 June 2016 shows equity of € 543.4 million, net debt of the Parent Company of € 26.6 million and long-term financial assets of € 570.7 million.

<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	<i>30.06.2016</i>	<i>31.12.2015</i>
CIR S.p.A.	556.2	585.0
LONG-TERM EQUITY INVESTMENTS	556.2	585.0
Other long-term financial assets	14.5	21.7
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	570.7	606.7
Tangible assets	1.3	1.2
Net receivables and payables	(2.0)	(2.4)
NET INVESTED CAPITAL	570.0	605.5
Financed by:		
Equity	543.4	567.8
Net financial debt	(26.6)	(37.7)

The "Other long-term financial assets" of € 14.5 million consist mainly of COFIDE's investment in the Jargonnant real estate fund for € 4.8 million and the investment in the Three Hills Decalia fund, which invests in small/medium-sized European companies, for € 8.7 million.

2. Performance of the Group

Consolidated revenues for the first half of 2016 amounted to € 1,319.1 million compared with € 1,290.7 million in the same period of 2015, an increase of € 28.4 million (+2.2%). Sogefi recorded an 4.6% increase in turnover, KOS one of 4.7%, while the revenues of the Espresso Group fell by 4.2%, as a consequence of the ongoing crisis that is affecting the entire publishing industry. Revenues generated outside Italy accounted for 56.9% of the total, thanks to the international development of Sogefi.

Consolidated revenues is broken down by business sector as follows:

	1st half 2016	%	1st half 2015	%	Absolute change	%
Media						
Espresso Group	292.9	22.2	305.7	23.7	(12.8)	(4.2)
Automotive components						
Sogefi Group	798.6	60.5	763.7	59.2	34.9	4.6
Healthcare						
KOS Group	227.6	17.3	217.3	16.8	10.3	4.7
Other sectors	--	--	4.0	0.3	(4.0)	
Total consolidated revenues	1,319.1	100.0	1,290.7	100.0	28.4	2.2
of which: ITALY	568.8	43.1	578.5	44.8	(9.7)	(1.7)
OTHER COUNTRIES	750.3	56.9	712.2	55.2	38.1	5.3

The **consolidated income statement** of the COFIDE Group is as follows:

(in millions of euro)	1st half 2016	%	1st half 2015	%
Revenues	1,319.1	100.0	1,290.7	100.0
Consolidated EBITDA (1)	126.4	9.6	119.7	9.3
Consolidated operating income (EBIT)	67.6	5.1	68.4	5.3
Financial management (2)	(6.2)	(0.5)	(2.3)	(0.1)
Income taxes	(17.2)	(1.3)	(16.7)	(1.3)
Income/(loss) from assets held for sale	1.0	0.1	9.2	0.7
Net income including minority interests	45.2	3.4	58.6	4.6
Net income minority interests	(27.7)	(2.1)	(38.3)	(3.0)
Net result of the Group	17.5	1.3	20.3	1.6

1) This is the sum of "earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)" and "amortisation, depreciation and write-downs" in the consolidated income statement.

2) This is the sum of "financial income", "financial expense", "dividends", "gains from trading securities", "losses from trading securities" and "adjustments to the value of financial assets" in the consolidated income statement.

In the first half of 2016, **consolidated EBITDA** came to € 126.4 million (9.6% of revenues), compared with € 119.7 million (9.3% of revenues) in the first half of 2015, an increase of € 6.7 million (+5.6%). The increase is due to Sogefi and KOS, compared with a slight reduction in EBITDA of Espresso.

Consolidated **EBIT** for the first half of 2016 was € 67.6 million (5.1% of revenues), slightly down on € 68.4 million (5.3% of revenues) in the same period of 2015 (-1.1%); this change is due to higher amortisation, depreciation and write-downs at Sogefi.

Financial management generated a net income of € 6.2 million compared with a charge of € 2.3 million in the first half of 2015. In detail:

- net financial expense came to € 25.1 million compared with € 23.8 million in the first half of 2015, which had benefited from non-recurring income of € 1.5 million recognised by Sogefi Group (on the fair value measurement of its bond);
- net gains on trading of securities and from dividends amounted to € 17.5 million versus € 21.7 million in the first six months of 2015, which included proceeds realized from the partial sale of the hedge fund and private equity portfolio;
- positive adjustments to financial assets of € 1.4 million have been recorded compared with negative adjustments of € 0.2 million in the first half of 2015.

The **condensed consolidated statement of financial position** of the Cofide Group at 30 June 2016, with comparative figures at 31 December 2015, is as follows:

<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	30.06.2016	31.12.2015
Fixed assets	1,796.7	1,815.3
Other net non-current assets and liabilities	(91.1)	(68.6)
Net working capital	3.0	(14.2)
Net invested capital	1,708.6	1,732.5
Net financial debt	(244.8)	(159.4)
Total equity	1,463.8	1,573.1
Equity of the Group	543.4	567.8
Minority interests	920.4	1,005.3

Net invested capital at 30 June 2016 stood at € 1,708.6 million versus € 1,732.5 million at 31 December 2015, a decrease of € 23.9 million.

The **consolidated net financial position** at 30 June 2015, as mentioned previously, showed net debt of € 244.8 million (compared with € 159.4 million at 31 December 2015) caused by:

- debt of € 26.6 million for COFIDE, the parent company, compared with € 37.7 million at 31 December 2015;
- a financial surplus pertaining to CIR and its non-industrial subsidiaries of € 313.3 million, down compared with the 31 December 2015 figure of € 417.9 million. The change of € 104.6 million was mainly caused by the increase in dividends received of € 19.4 million and a decrease in outlay of around € 85 million for CIR's additional investment in KOS, purchases of treasury shares during the period for € 17.1 million and the distribution of dividend for € 29.5 million;
- by total debt of the industrial subsidiaries of € 531.5 million compared with € 539.6 million at 31 December 2015. The reduction of € 8.1 million is mainly attributable to the improvement in the financial position of the Espresso group (+ € 28.9 million) compared with an increase in debt for the KOS group of € 16.3 million and the Sogefi group of € 3.9 million.

Total equity at 30 June 2016 comes to € 1,463.8 million, compared with € 1,573.1 million at 31 December 2015, a decrease of € 109.3 million.

Group equity at 30 June 2016 amounted to € 543.4 million compared with € 567.8 million at 31 December 2015, a net reduction of € 24.4 million.

Minority interests at 30 June 2016 amounted to € 920.4 million, compared with € 1,005.3 million at 31 December 2015, a decrease of € 84.9 million.

The notes to the financial statements explain how consolidated equity has evolved over time.

The **consolidated statement of cash flows** for the first half of 2016, prepared according to a "management" format which, unlike the version included in the financial statements, shows the changes in net financial position rather than in cash and cash equivalents, can be summarised as follows:

<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	<i>1st half 2016</i>	<i>1st half 2015</i>
SOURCES OF FUNDS		
Result for the period including minority interests from continuing operations	44.3	49.3
Amortisation, depreciation, write-downs & other non-monetary changes	46.8	32.0
Self-financing	91.1	81.3
Change in working capital	(2.4)	(23.3)
CASH FLOW GENERATED BY OPERATIONS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	88.7	58.0
Increases in capital	10.7	0.2
TOTAL SOURCES OF FUNDS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	99.4	58.2
APPLICATIONS OF FUNDS		
Net investment in fixed assets	(30.9)	(64.1)
Price paid for business combinations	(0.1)	(51.1)
Net financial position of acquired companies	--	(20.4)
Purchase of minority interests	(84.5)	--
Buy-back of own shares	(17.2)	(28.2)
Payment of dividends	(41.7)	(6.9)
Other changes	(11.4)	14.3
TOTAL APPLICATIONS OF FUNDS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	(185.8)	(156.4)
FINANCIAL SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	(86.4)	(98.2)
CASH FLOWS FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	1.0	9.2
FINANCIAL SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	(85.4)	(89.0)
NET FINANCIAL POSITION AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	(159.4)	(145.6)
NET FINANCIAL POSITION AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	(244.8)	(234.6)

In the first half of 2016, the Group recorded a financial deficit of € 85.4 million; against sources of funding of € 99.4 million, there were uses for € 185.8 million, consisting mainly of the further investment in KOS for € 84.5 million, the payment of dividends for a total of € 41.7 million and the purchase of treasury shares for € 17.2 million. Net investments in fixed assets amounted to € 30.9 million, down from € 64.1 million in the first half of 2015, and relate in particular to the Sogefi and KOS groups.

For a breakdown of the items making up the net financial position, reference should be made to the section containing the financial statements.

At 30 June 2016 the COFIDE Group had 14,607 employees, compared with 14,215 at 31 December 2015.

3. Performance of the Parent Company

The parent company COFIDE SpA closed the first half of 2016 with a profit of € 19.4 million, up from € 1.7 million in the first half of 2015 thanks to financial income.

The **condensed income statement** of COFIDE for the first half of 2016, compared with the first six months of 2015, is as follows:

<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	<i>1st half 2016</i>	<i>1st half 2015</i>
Net operating costs (1)	(0.5)	(0.7)
Other operating costs, amortisation and depreciation (2)	(0.3)	(0.1)
Financial management (3)	20.5	2.7
Result before taxes	19.7	1.9
Income taxes	(0.3)	(0.2)
Net result	19.4	1.7

- 1) This item is the sum of "undry revenues and income", "costs for the purchase of goods", "costs for services" and "personnel costs" in the income statement of COFIDE S.p.A.
- 2) This item is the sum of "other operating costs" and "amortisation, depreciation and write-downs" in the income statement of COFIDE S.p.A.
- 3) This item is the sum of "financial income", "financial expense", "dividends", "gains from trading securities", "losses from trading securities" and "adjustments to the value of financial assets" in the income statement of COFIDE S.p.A.

In the first half of 2016, the result of financial management, € 20.5 million, derives from dividends paid by CIR of € 16.0 million, gains from trading securities of € 4.5 million, adjustments to the value of financial assets of € 0.6 million and interest expense of € 0.6 million.

The **condensed statement of financial position** of COFIDE S.p.A. at 30 June 2016, with comparative figures at 31 December 2015, is as follows:

<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	<i>30.06.2016</i>	<i>31.12.2015</i>
Fixed assets (1)	575.0	575.0
Other net non-current assets and liabilities (2)	14.5	21.3
Net working capital (3)	(1.9)	(2.0)
Net invested capital	587.5	594.3
Net financial position (4)	(26.6)	(37.7)
Equity	561.0	556.6

- 1) This item is the sum of "intangible assets", "tangible assets", "investment property" and "equity investments in subsidiaries" in the statement of financial position of COFIDE S.p.A., the Parent Company.
- 2) This item is the sum of "securities" and "other receivables" in non-current assets and "other payables" and "personnel provisions" in non-current liabilities in the statement of financial position of COFIDE S.p.A.
- 3) This item is the sum of "other receivables" in current assets and "trade payables" and "other payables" in current liabilities in the statement of financial position of COFIDE S.p.A.
- 4) This item is the sum of "securities" and "cash and cash equivalents" in current assets, "other borrowings" in non-current liabilities and "overdrafts" and "other borrowings" in current liabilities in the statement of financial position of COFIDE S.p.A., the Parent Company.

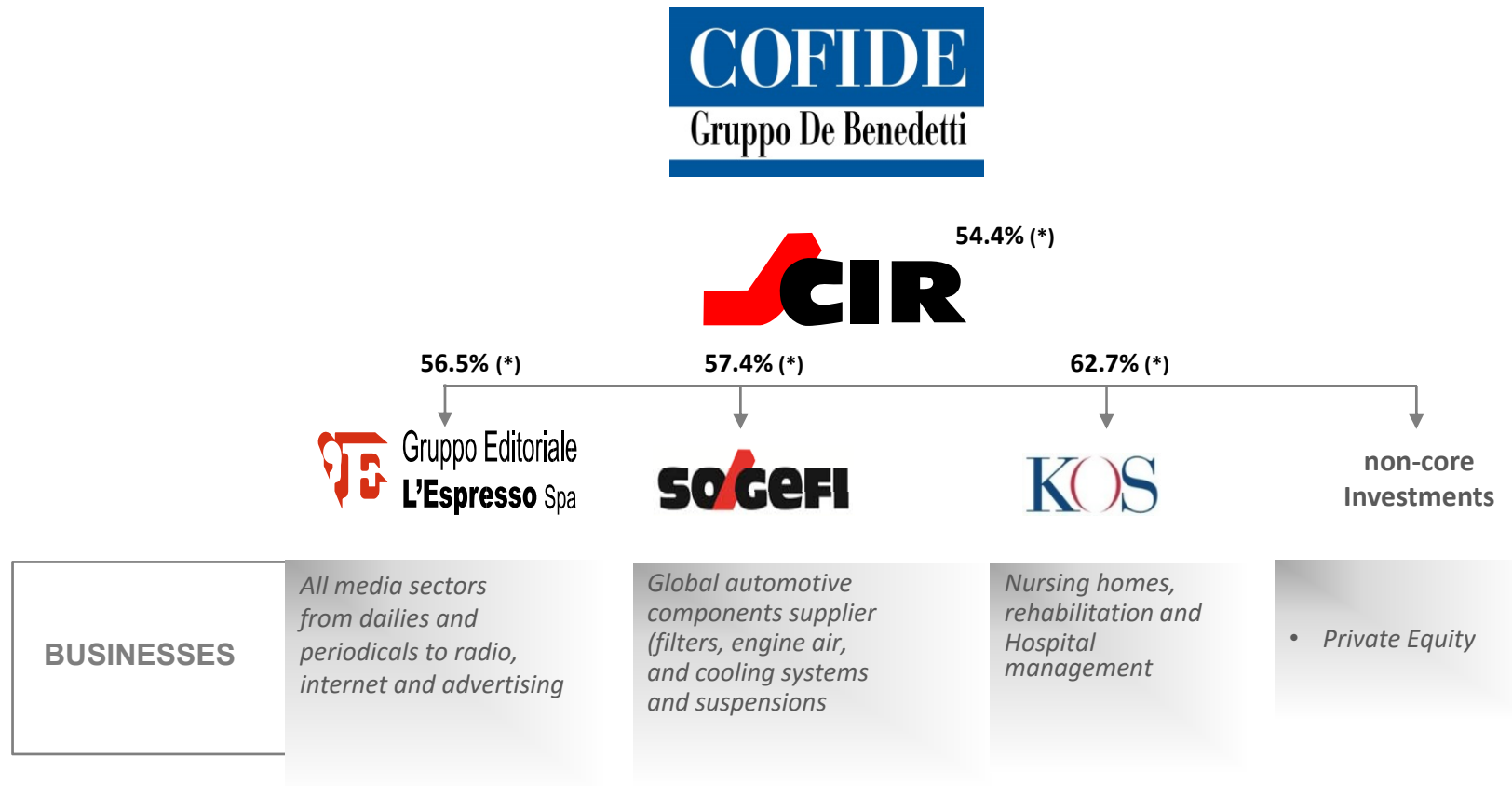
Equity at 30 June 2016 stood at € 561.0 million, compared with € 556.6 million at 31 December 2015. The change is due to the result for the period less the dividend distribution of € 10.1 million and the reduction in the fair value reserve.

4. Reconciliation of the Parent Company's financial statements with the consolidated financial statements

The following is a reconciliation between the net result and equity of the Group with the parent company's figures.

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Equity 30.06.2016</i>	<i>Net result 1st half 2016</i>	<i>Equity 30.06.2015</i>	<i>Net result 1st half 2015</i>
Financial statements of Cofide S.p.A. (Parent Company)	560,973	19,457	560,795	1,742
- Dividends from consolidated companies	(16,006)	(16,006)	--	--
- Net contribution of consolidated companies	81,806	14,092	64,014	18,583
- Difference between the carrying values of investee companies and the portions of their equity included in the consolidation, net of their contributions	(83,424)	--	(64,421)	--
- Other consolidation adjustments	--	--	--	--
Consolidated financial statements (Group share)	543,349	17,543	560,388	20,325

Main Group investments
at 30 June 2016



(*) the percentage is calculated net of treasury shares

5. Performance of the subsidiaries

CIR GROUP - As already mentioned, in the first half of 2016 the CIR Group achieved consolidated net income of € 25.9 million, compared with € 36.4 million in the same period last year.

The following is a summary of the contributions made by CIR's main subsidiaries to the consolidated result and equity:

<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	<i>1st half 2016</i>	<i>1st half 2015</i>
CONTRIBUTIONS TO NET RESULT		
Espresso Group	6.9	12.4
Sogefi Group	4.8	5.6
KOS Group	6.0	3.9
Total for main subsidiaries	17.7	21.9
Other subsidiaries	(0.2)	0.1
CIR and other holding companies	8.4	14.4
Assets held for sale	-	-
Net result of the CIR Group	25.9	36.4

As mentioned previously, the contribution made by the industrial subsidiaries was of € 17.7 million, compared with € 21.9 million in the same period of 2015, and the aggregate contribution of CIR and the other non-industrial subsidiaries was income of € 8.2 million (€ 14.5 million in the first half period of 2015). The difference in the results is entirely due to lower financial income at the level of the parent company and its non-industrial subsidiaries and the capital gain realized by Espresso in first half 2015, thanks to the sale of All Music to Discovery.

<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	<i>30.06.2016</i>	<i>31.12.2015</i>
CONTRIBUTIONS TO EQUITY		
Espresso Group	339.4	332.2
Sogefi Group	96.5	98.4
KOS Group	160.9	136.2
Other subsidiaries	1.7	1.8
Total subsidiaries	598.5	568.6
CIR and other non-industrial subsidiaries	423.1	534.4
- invested capital	109.8	116.5
- net financial position	313.3	417.9
Equity of the CIR Group	1,021.6	1,103.0

Consolidated equity has gone from € 1,103 million at 31 December 2015 to € 1,021.6 million at 30 June 2016. The decrease, despite the significantly positive net result for the period, is due to the distribution of dividends for € 29.5 million, the purchase of own shares for € 17.1 million and accounting for the further investment in KOS, acquired from Ardian, in accordance with IFRS 3.

There now follows a more in-depth analysis of the business sectors of the CIR Group.

► MEDIA

The Espresso group closed the first half of 2016 with consolidated **revenue** of € 292.9 million, down by 4.2% compared with € 305.7 million in first half 2015, a softer decline compared with previous years.

Group revenues are as follows:

(in millions of euro)	1st half 2016		1st half 2015		Change
	Amounts	%	Amounts	%	%
Circulation and add-ons	122.2	41.7	128.2	41.9	(4.7)
Advertising	170.7	58.3	177.5	58.1	(3.8)
TOTAL	292.9	100.0	305.7	100.0	(4.2)

According to figures published by Nielsen Media Research, advertising expenditure in first five months of 2016 rose by 2.7% compared with the same period of 2015.

The upswing in investment has involved television and radio, which grew by 6.1% and 2.0%, respectively.

After a positive first quarter, Internet turned in a negative performance in April and May, which resulted in a 1.9% decline in total advertising income in January-May 2016 compared with the same period last year.

Lastly, as regards print advertising, the trend was negative (-4.3%) and did not show significant signs of improvement compared with the trend in the same period of 2015 (-5.0%): in particular, the decline in national advertising came to -3.6%, while that of local advertising came to -5.4%.

As for newspaper circulation, according to the figures published by ADS (Accertamento Diffusione Stampa), in the period from January to May 2016 sales on newsstands and by subscription fell by 7.7%.

The Group's circulation revenues (including add-ons) amounted to € 122.2 million, a decrease of 4.7% on the same period last year (€ 128.2 million), in a market that is continuing to see a significant decline in daily newspaper sales.

Advertising revenues are 3.8% down, taking into account the general trend in print advertising. Radio advertising was broadly in line with the same period last year, while the press and Internet were affected by the critical trend in the market.

Costs went down by 3.2%; in particular, industrial costs and personnel costs have decreased, taking into account that the average workforce fell by 4.4% compared with the first half of 2015.

Consolidated EBITDA amounted to € 27.3 million compared with € 31 million in the first half of 2015.

Consolidated EBIT came to € 19.9 million versus € 23.6 million in the same period last year.

Net Income from continuing operations amounted to € 11.2 million, compared to € 12.9 million in the first half of 2015. The sale of All Music to Discovery Italia in late January 2015 resulted in capital gains, which have been booked under discontinued operations, amounting to € 9.3 million in the first half of 2015 and € 1.0 million in the first half of 2016, relating to the price adjustment agreed between the parties. Consolidated net income, including discontinued operations, amounted to € 12.1 million, compared with € 22.1 million in the first half of 2015.

The net financial position at 30 June 2016 was positive for € 18.2 million, having posted a financial surplus of € 28.9 million during the period. Compared with 30 June 2015, the improvement in the net financial position comes to € 23.2 million.

The Group's workforce at 30 June, including those on short-term contracts, amounted to 2,211 employees.

On 2 March 2016 CIR signed a memorandum of understanding with its subsidiary Gruppo Editoriale L'Espresso, ITEDI (the company that publishes the newspapers La Stampa and Il Secolo XIX) and the shareholders of the latter (FCA and Ital Press Holding S.p.A. of the Perrone family) with a view to creating Italy's largest publishing group and one of the principal groups in Europe in the field of daily and digital news. The deal has considerable industrial value as it is designed to integrate two groups with complementary activities and aims to achieve rising economies of scale. Upon completion, CIR will remain the majority shareholder with more than 40% of Gruppo Editoriale L'Espresso. The company resulting from this deal will remain listed on the Italian Stock Exchange. All of the titles will maintain full editorial independence. The deal, which is subject to authorization by the competent authorities and the respective shareholders' meetings, is scheduled for the first quarter of 2017.

As regards forecasts for the entire year, despite the fact that the advertising market's development in the second half is still uncertain, the Group could achieve a net result, excluding non-recurring items, in line with that of the previous year.

► AUTOMOTIVE COMPONENTS

The Sogefi Group ended the first half of 2016 with consolidated **revenues** of € 798.6 million, up by 4.6% from € 763.7 million in the corresponding period of 2015.

Group revenues are as follows:

<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	<i>1st half 2016</i>		<i>1st half 2015</i>		<i>Change</i>
	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Amounts</i>	<i>%</i>	
Suspension	289.5	36.3	287.1	37.6	0.8
Filtration	270.7	33.9	274.0	35.9	(1.2)
Air and Cooling	240.4	30.1	204.7	26.8	17.4
Other	(2.0)	(0.3)	(2.1)	(0.3)	n.a.
TOTAL	798.6	100.0	763.7	100.0	4.6

In the first half of 2016 the car market again turned in a positive trend, with world growth in output of 2% for personal cars and 4.0% for the heavy duty vehicles. The trend was supported by the EU market (+7% for personal cars), China (+6%) and NAFTA countries (+3%). On the other hand, the Mercosur crisis continues, with the production of personal cars down by 22% compared with the first half of 2015.

As regards Sogefi, revenues in Europe are up by 1.8% over first half 2015 and the significant business development in North America (24.6%) and Asia (25.4%) has continued. In South America, revenues in euro decreased by 18.3% because of the devaluation of the local currencies and the persistent crisis in the market. Excluding South America, growth came to 7.6%.

The proportion of non-European countries on total revenues of the Group rose to 36.5% from 34.7% in the first half of 2015 thanks to strong growth in the North American and Asian markets. In particular, the weighting of NAFTA and Asia rose to 26.9% from 22.4% in the first half of 2015, while that of Mercosur fell from 11.8% to 9.2%.

Revenue growth in the first half of 2016 was supported above all by the Air and Cooling segment, which recorded an increase of 17.4%. The revenues of the Suspension segment have grown by 0.8%,

though without Mercosur the increase would have been of 4.7%. The revenues of the Filtration segment fell by 1.2%, but excluding Mercosur they grew by 3.2%.

EBITDA amounted to € 74.7 million, up 19.6% from € 62.4 million in the corresponding period of 2015. The increase was due to revenue growth and increased profitability, rising to 9.3% from 8.2% in the first half of 2015, thanks to a slight increase in the contribution margin and a slight decrease in the incidence of indirect costs. In particular, overall labour costs as a percentage of revenues decreased to 21.7%, from 22.6%. EBITDA has gone up in all regions except South America.

As regards the risk of claims, for Sogefi Air & Refroidissement France SAS (formerly Systèmes Moteurs SAS), there were no changes in the "product warranty" risks in the first half of 2016 such as to require changes in the provision made at 31 December 2015. As regards the recovery from Dayco, the seller of Sogefi Air & Refroidissement France SAS, the arbitration procedure ended in May, ordering the company to pay Sogefi € 9.4 million for claims already paid. However, the award turned out to be € 4 million less than what Sogefi expected to recover, so this amount had a negative impact on the first half 2016 result.

EBIT amounted to € 36.6 million, an increase of 20.1% over the first six months of 2015, after depreciation, amortisation and write-downs of fixed assets.

Financial expense increased to € 16.8 million, compared with € 14.7 million in the corresponding period of 2015; this increase is mainly due to the gain recorded in the first half of 2015 for the fair value measurement of the embedded derivative in the convertible bond.

The **net result** was positive for € 8.3 million, a slight decrease compared with € 9.7 million in first half 2015 due to higher tax charges.

Net debt at 30 June 2016 amounted to € 326.2 million, in line with 31 December 2015 (€ 322.3 million) and an improvement of € 21.8 million on 30 June 2015 (€ 348 million). Free cash flow for the first half of 2016 amounted to € -0.2 million compared with € -51.9 million in the first six months of 2015. This improvement is attributable for around € 19 million to lower non-recurring outlays related to product warranties and restructuring and, for the remainder, to a better trend in operating cash flow, as well as more factoring transactions.

At 30 June 2016, equity, excluding minority interests, came to € 168.2 million (€ 170.8 million at 31 December 2015).

The number of employees at 30 June 2016 was 6,795 compared with 6702 at 31 December 2015.

For the entire year, Sogefi expects a positive contribution from North America, China and India. In Europe, growth could be more moderate than in 2015, in line with what was observed in the first half, while market conditions in South America remain difficult.

► HEALTHCARE

The KOS Group currently manages 76 facilities, mainly in central and northern Italy, for a total of around 7,200 beds, operating in three strategic areas:

- 1) *Care homes*: management of residential care homes for the elderly and psychiatric care communities, with 45 nursing facilities and 9 psychiatric rehabilitation facilities, for a total of 5,213 beds in use (of which 5,017 in care homes);
- 2) *Rehabilitation*: management of hospitals and rehabilitation centres, including 21 rehabilitation facilities (with three care homes for the elderly) and 14 hospitals, for a total of 1,878 beds;
- 3) *Hospital management*: management of a hospital and cancer cure and diagnostics in 33 public and private facilities.

In the first six months of 2016, the KOS Group achieved a consolidated turnover of € 227.6 million, up 4.7% from € 217.3 million in the same period last year. The increase in revenues was driven by care homes for the elderly (+9.9%), which performed very well thanks to organic growth and the acquisition of "Argento Vivo" in 2015.

Group revenues are as follows:

(in millions of euro)	1st half 2016		1st half 2015		Change
	Amounts	%	Amounts	%	
Care homes	100.2	44.0	91.2	42.0	9.9
Rehabilitation	87.9	38.6	85.8	39.5	2.4
Acute/Hi-tech	39.5	17.4	40.3	18.5	(1.7)
TOTAL	227.6	100.0	217.3	100.0	4.7

Consolidated EBITDA amounted to € 37.1 million, 8.8% up on € 34.1 million in the first six months of 2015.

Consolidated EBIT came to € 22.4 million, compared with € 21.3 million in the same period last year.

Consolidated net income amounts to € 9.6 million compared with € 7.6 million in the first six months of 2015.

At 30 June 2016 the KOS Group had net debt of € 226.3 million, compared with € 210 million at 31 December 2015. The increase is mainly due to the distribution of dividends during the period.

During the half year, on 17 May, CIR and F2i Healthcare, a subsidiary of the Secondo Fondo F2i, completed the purchase from Ardian of 46.7% of KOS for a total of € 292 million.

The Group had 5,462 employees at 30 June 2016 compared with 5,194 at 31 December 2015.

As for the outlook, note that growing demands for cuts in public spending, already partly introduced in certain regions where the Group operates, may reduce the resources allocated to public and private health spending; the impact on the KOS Group is not expected to be significant.

► NON-CORE INVESTMENTS

They are represented by private equity fund investments, minority interests and other investments amounting to € 111.8 million at 30 June 2016, compared with € 113.7 million at 31 December 2015.

PRIVATE EQUITY

CIR International, a Group company, manages a diversified portfolio of investments in private equity funds. The overall fair value of the portfolio at 30 June 2016, based on the NAVs provided by the various funds, came to € 55.3 million, a decrease of € 4.0 million compared with 31 December 2015, primarily due to the effect of write-downs, capital repayments and exchange rate differences (that impact equity). Total distributions in the period, amounting to € 5.8 million, generated a capital gain of € 4.2 million. Outstanding commitments at 30 June 2016 amounted to € 4.9 million.

OTHER INVESTMENTS

At 30 June 2016, CIR had direct and indirect investments in non-strategic investments for a total of € 15.5 million and a portfolio of non-performing loans for a total of € 41 million.

In the first half of 2016, CIR International sold a € 5.5 million investment in China, making a net capital gain of € 6.5 million.

6. Significant events subsequent to 30 June 2016

In the Healthcare sector, during the month of July, a deed of sale was signed for the business carried on in Via Barbarano, Rome, to Istituto di Riabilitazione S. Stefano S.r.l. relating to the management of a total of 118 beds, as part of a competitive procedure before the Court of Turin. The transaction is subject to the condition precedent of obtaining the necessary re-registrations from the Lazio Regional Authorities.

On 8 July 2016 Sogefi SpA received € 4.9 million from Dayco Europe Srl, being its share of the compensation of € 9.4 million established by the arbitration award.

7. Outlook for operations

The performance of the Cofide Group during the second half of the year will be influenced by developments in the Italian economy, the impact of which is significant, especially in the media sector, as well as by the performance of major global automotive markets for the components sector.

8. Principal risks and uncertainties of the Group

The main risk factors to which the COFIDE Group is exposed are substantially the same as those that featured in 2015.

For a detailed description of these risks, please refer to the information contained in the Section 8 of the Report of the Board of Directors which forms part of the financial statements at 31 December 2015.

For the risks related to specific situations, please refer to the information in section 5 "performance of the subsidiaries" of this Report and in the notes to the consolidated financial statements at 30 June 2016.

9. Other information

TRANSACTIONS WITH GROUP COMPANIES AND RELATED PARTIES

On 28 October 2010 the Company adopted the Regulations on Related Party Transactions envisaged in Consob Resolution no. 17221 of 12 March 2010, as amended by Resolution no. 17389 of 23 June 2010. This procedure can be found on the website: www.cofide.it in the "Corporate Governance" section.

The procedure lays down principles of conduct that the Company is required to adopt to ensure that related party transactions are handled properly. This means that it:

1. lays down the criteria and methods of identifying the Company's related parties
2. establishes principles for identifying related party transactions
3. governs the procedures for carrying out related party transactions
4. establishes ways to ensure compliance with the related disclosure requirements.

The Board of Directors has also appointed a Related Party Transactions Committee, establishing that its members coincide with those of the Internal Control and Risk Committee, except for the system of substitutes envisaged in the procedures.

Pursuant to the law, we would point out that no transactions were carried out during the first half of 2016 with the ultimate parent company Fratelli De Benedetti S.p.A., which performs management and coordination activities.

The COFIDE Group did not carry out any transactions with related parties, as defined by CONSOB, or with entities other than related parties that could be considered transactions of an atypical or unusual nature, outwith normal business administration or such as to have a significant impact on the Group's results, assets and liabilities or financial situation.

OTHER

Cofide – Gruppo De Benedetti S.p.A. – has its registered office in Via Ciovassino 1, 20121 Milan (MI), Italy.

COFIDE shares, which have been quoted on the Milan Stock Exchange since 1985, have been traded on the Ordinary Segment – MTA since 2004 (Reuter code: COFI.MI, Bloomberg code: COF IM).

This report for the period 1 January-30 June 2016 was approved by the Board of Directors on 29 July 2016.

The Company is subject to management and coordination by Fratelli De Benedetti S.p.A.

COFIDE GROUP

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2016

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Consolidated statement of financial position

(in thousands of euro)

ASSETS	Notes	30.06.2016	31.12.2015
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		2,065,615	2,094,545
INTANGIBLE ASSETS	(7.a.)	992,611	997,652
TANGIBLE ASSETS	(7.b.)	647,067	659,109
INVESTMENT PROPERTY	(7.c.)	20,674	20,916
INVESTMENTS IN COMPANIES CONSOLIDATED AT EQUITY	(7.d.)	130,873	131,833
OTHER EQUITY INVESTMENTS	(7.e.)	5,443	5,830
OTHER RECEIVABLES	(7.f.)	84,201	87,075
of which with related parties (*)	(7.f.)	2,693	2,693
SECURITIES	(7.g.)	80,518	87,383
DEFERRED TAXES	(7.h.)	104,228	104,747
CURRENT ASSETS		1,346,516	1,412,396
INVENTORIES	(8.a.)	135,058	134,055
CONTRACT WORK IN PROGRESS		39,201	39,178
TRADE RECEIVABLES	(8.b.)	449,392	415,937
of which with related parties (*)	(8.b.)	1,395	2,259
OTHER RECEIVABLES	(8.c.)	113,385	97,565
of which with related parties (*)	(8.c.)	569	655
FINANCIAL RECEIVABLES	(8.d.)	28,289	30,496
SECURITIES	(8.e.)	75,140	131,012
AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS	(8.f.)	235,398	251,510
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(8.g.)	270,653	312,643
ASSETS HELD FOR SALE	(8.h.)	11,582	9,005
ELIMINATIONS FROM AND TO DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS		--	--
TOTAL ASSETS		3,423,713	3,515,946
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		3,423,713	3,515,946
EQUITY		1,463,775	1,573,078
SHARE CAPITAL	(9.a.)	359,605	359,605
RESERVES	(9.b.)	78,682	110,571
RETAINED EARNINGS (LOSSES)	(9.c.)	87,519	78,901
NET INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		17,543	18,687
GROUP EQUITY		543,349	567,764
MINORITY INTERESTS		920,426	1,005,314
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		979,643	1,060,437
BONDS	(10.a.)	275,232	288,366
OTHER BORROWINGS	(10.b.)	342,161	421,910
OTHER PAYABLES		12,023	9,321
DEFERRED TAXES	(7.h.)	139,537	135,235
PERSONNEL PROVISIONS	(10.c.)	131,621	124,622
PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND LOSSES	(10.d.)	79,069	80,983
CURRENT LIABILITIES		970,913	875,769
BANK OVERDRAFTS		22,384	19,517
BONDS	(11.a.)	19,990	5,011
OTHER BORROWINGS	(11.b.)	194,487	150,316
of which to related parties (*)	(11.b.)	--	--
TRADE PAYABLES	(11.c.)	447,112	428,173
of which to related parties (*)	(11.c.)	2,067	2,251
OTHER PAYABLES	(11.d.)	220,248	200,985
of which to related parties (*)	(11.d.)	--	--
PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND LOSSES	(10.d.)	66,692	71,767
LIABILITIES HELD FOR SALE	(8.h.)	9,382	6,662
ELIMINATIONS FROM AND TO DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS		--	--
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		3,423,713	3,515,946

(*) As per Consob Resolution no. 6064293 of 28 July 2006

2. Consolidated income statement

(in thousands of euro)

	Notes	1 st half 2016	1 st half 2015 (**)
SALES REVENUES	(12)	1,319,146	1,290,737
of which from related parties (*)	(12)	--	--
CHANGE IN INVENTORIES		1,325	10,670
COSTS FOR THE PURCHASE OF GOODS	(13.a.)	(498,046)	(483,948)
of which to related parties (*)	(13.a.)	--	--
COSTS FOR SERVICES	(13.b.)	(307,988)	(312,441)
of which from related parties (*)	(13.b.)	(2,703)	(979)
PERSONNEL COSTS	(13.c.)	(363,987)	(362,020)
OTHER OPERATING INCOME	(13.d.)	11,980	34,713
of which from related parties (*)	(13.d.)	834	922
OTHER OPERATING COSTS	(13.e.)	(38,190)	(60,134)
of which to related parties (*)	(13.e.)	--	--
ADJUSTMENTS TO THE VALUE OF INVESTMENTS			
CONSOLIDATED AT EQUITY	(7.d.)	2,186	2,157
AMORTISATION, DEPRECIATION & WRITE-DOWNS		(58,776)	(51,352)
EARNINGS BEFORE INTEREST AND TAXES (EBIT)		67,650	68,382
FINANCIAL INCOME	(14.a.)	5,935	8,680
of which with related parties (*)	(14.a.)	19	364
FINANCIAL EXPENSE	(14.b.)	(31,018)	(32,521)
of which with related parties (*)	(14.b.)	--	--
DIVIDENDS		7,953	262
of which with related parties (*)		--	--
GAINS FROM TRADING SECURITIES	(14.c.)	10,053	23,594
LOSSES FROM TRADING SECURITIES	(14.d.)	(538)	(2,147)
ADJUSTMENTS TO THE VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS	(14.e.)	1,433	(190)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE TAXES		61,468	66,060
INCOME TAXES	(15)	(17,202)	(16,726)
INCOME (LOSS) AFTER TAXES FROM OPERATING ACTIVITY		44,266	49,334
INCOME/(LOSS) FROM ASSETS HELD FOR SALE		1,000	9,251
NET INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD INCLUDING MINORITY INTERESTS		45,266	58,585
- MINORITY INTERESTS		(27,723)	(38,260)
- NET INCOME (LOSS) OF THE GROUP		17,543	20,325
 BASIC EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE (in euro)	(16)	0.0244	0.0283
DILUTED EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE (in euro)	(16)	0.0244	0.0283

(*) As per Consob Resolution no. 6064293 of 28 July 2006

(**) Some values of 2015 have been reclassified

3. Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

(in thousands of euro)

	1 st half 2016	1 st half 2015 (*)
Income/(Loss) for the period of continuing operations	44,266	49,334
Items of other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified to profit and loss		
Actuarial gains (losses)	(13,211)	(1,522)
Taxes on other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified to profit and loss	2,510	305
Other items of comprehensive income that can be reclassified to profit and loss		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(3,958)	8,111
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	(9,201)	(6,630)
Net change in cash flow hedge reserve	2,392	4,174
Other items of comprehensive income	158	--
Taxes on items of other comprehensive income that can be reclassified to profit and loss	(313)	(1,147)
Total items of other comprehensive income of the period of continuing operations	(21,623)	3,291
Items of statement of comprehensive income - discontinued operations	1,000	23,607
TOTAL STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME OF THE PERIOD	23,643	76,232
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Shareholders of the parent company	6,330	25,312
Minority interests	17,313	50,920
BASIC EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE (in euro)	0.0088	0.0352
DILUTED EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE (in euro)	0.0088	0.0352

(*) Some values of 2015 have been reclassified

4. Consolidated statement of cash flows

(in thousands of euro)

	1st half 2016	1st half 2015 (*)
OPERATING ACTIVITY		
NET INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD INCLUDING MINORITY INTERESTS - CONTINUING OPERATIONS	44,266	49,334
ADJUSTMENTS:		
AMORTISATION, DEPRECIATION & WRITE-DOWNS	58,776	51,352
SHARE OF RESULTS OF COMPANIES CONSOLIDATED AT EQUITY	(2,186)	(2,157)
ACTUARIAL VALUATION OF STOCK OPTION/STOCK GRANT PLANS	2,405	2,268
CHANGES IN PERSONNEL PROVISIONS, PROV. FOR RISKS & LOSSES	(13,201)	(21,377)
ADJUSTMENTS TO THE VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS	(1,433)	190
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NON-CURRENT RECEIVABLES/PAYABLES	10,804	19,378
(INCREASE) DECREASE IN NET WORKING CAPITAL	(13,199)	(42,710)
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITY - CONTINUING OPERATIONS	86,232	56,278
of which:		
- interest received (paid)	(19,922)	(18,370)
- income tax payments	(3,740)	(12,279)
INVESTING ACTIVITY		
PRICE PAID FOR BUSINESS COMBINATIONS	(100)	(51,139)
NET FINANCIAL POSITION OF ACQUIRED COMPANIES	--	(20,405)
PURCHASE OF MINORITY INTERESTS	(84,457)	--
(PURCHASE) SALE OF SECURITIES	74,438	10,382
PURCHASE OF FIXED ASSETS	(30,874)	(70,312)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY - CONTINUING OPERATIONS	(40,993)	(131,474)
FINANCING ACTIVITY		
INFLOWS FOR CAPITAL INCREASES	10,696	206
OTHER CHANGES IN EQUITY	(11,429)	14,208
DRAWDOWN/(REPAYMENT) OF OTHER BORROWINGS/FINANCIAL RECEIVABLES	(31,526)	(2,340)
BUY-BACK OF OWN SHARES	(17,164)	(28,226)
DIVIDENDS PAID	(41,673)	(6,908)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY - CONTINUING OPERATIONS	(91,096)	(23,060)
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - CONTINUING OPERATIONS	(45,857)	(98,256)
NET CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - OPENING BALANCE - OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	1,000	9,251
NET CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - OPENING BALANCE	293,126	333,214
NET CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - CLOSING BALANCE	248,269	244,209

(*) Some values of 2015 figures have been reclassified.

5. Consolidated statement of change in equity

	Attributable to shareholders of the parent company					Minority interests	Total
	Share capital	Reserves	Retained earnings (losses)	Net income (losses) for the year	Total		
<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>							
Balance at 31 December 2014	359,605	89,883	93,369	(14,468)	528,389	1,030,068	1,558,457
Capital increases	--	--	--	--	--	289	289
Dividends to Shareholders	--	--	--	--	--	(8,001)	(8,001)
Retained earnings	--	--	(14,468)	14,468	--	--	--
Effects of equity changes in subsidiaries	--	15,470	--	--	15,470	(70,551)	(55,081)
<i>Comprehensive result for the year</i>							
Fair value measurement of hedging instruments	--	6,038	--	--	6,038	11,900	17,938
Fair value measurement of securities	--	1,438	--	--	1,438	239	1,677
Securities fair value reserve released to income statement	--	(7,538)	--	--	(7,538)	(7,006)	(14,544)
Effects of equity changes in subsidiaries	--	76	--	--	76	203	279
Currency translation differences	--	2,124	--	--	2,124	(2,008)	116
Actuarial gains (losses)	--	3,080	--	--	3,080	7,190	10,270
Result for the period	--	--	--	18,687	18,687	42,991	61,678
<i>Total comprehensive result for the year</i>	--	5,218	--	18,687	23,905	53,509	77,414
Balance at 31 December 2015	359,605	110,571	78,901	18,687	567,764	1,005,314	1,573,078
Capital increases	--	--	--	--	--	10,696	10,696
Dividends to Shareholders	--	--	(10,069)	--	(10,069)	(31,604)	(41,673)
Retained earnings	--	--	18,687	(18,687)	--	--	--
Effects of equity changes in subsidiaries	--	(20,676)	--	--	(20,676)	(81,293)	(101,969)
<i>Comprehensive result for the year</i>							
Fair value measurement of hedging instruments	--	560	--	--	560	1,259	1,819
Fair value measurement of securities	--	(6,862)	--	--	(6,862)	(1,542)	(8,404)
Securities fair value reserve released to income statement	--	(292)	--	--	(292)	(245)	(537)
Effects of equity changes in subsidiaries	--	54	--	--	54	104	158
Currency translation differences	--	(1,329)	--	--	(1,329)	(2,629)	(3,958)
Actuarial gains (losses)	--	(3,344)	--	--	(3,344)	(7,357)	(10,701)
Result for the period	--	--	--	17,543	17,543	27,723	45,266
<i>Total comprehensive result for the year</i>	--	(11,213)	--	17,543	6,330	17,313	23,643
Balance at 30 June 2016	359,605	78,682	87,519	17,543	543,349	920,426	1,463,775

6. Explanatory notes

1. Structure and content of the financial statements

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with international accounting standards (IAS/IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and with the related interpretation of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) and ratified by the European Union in force at 30 June 2016. Please refer to the section entitled "Adoption of new accounting standards, interpretations and amendments" for an illustration of the new standards into force with effect from 1 January 2016. In particular, note that the adoption of the new standards had no impact on the Group's equity and income statement.

These interim financial statements have been prepared on a condensed basis in accordance with IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting". Being condensed, they do not include all of the information required for annual reports and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

The consolidated financial statements at 30 June 2016 include the parent company Cofide S.p.A. (hereinafter "COFIDE") and its subsidiaries, and were prepared using the accounts of the individual companies included in the scope of consolidation; these correspond to their separate interim financial statements or the consolidated statements of sub-groups, examined and approved by their respective boards and amended and re-stated where necessary to bring them into line with the accounting principles listed below and, where compatible, with Italian regulations.

The classification formats adopted are as follows:

- the statement of financial position is organised by matching items on the basis of current and non-current assets and liabilities;
- the income statement is shown by type of expenditure;
- the statement of cash flows has been prepared using the indirect method;
- the statement of changes in equity gives a breakdown of the changes that took place in the period and in the previous year;
- the statement of comprehensive income shows the income items that are suspended in equity.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in thousands of euro, which is the Group's "functional" and "presentation" currency in accordance with IAS 21, except where indicated otherwise.

It should also be noted that some valuation processes, particularly the more complex ones such as the determination of impairment of non-current assets, are generally carried out only when preparing the annual financial statements, when all the necessary information is more likely to be available with a reasonable degree of accuracy, except in cases where there are indications of impairment that requires an immediate assessment of any permanent losses.

Income taxes are recognised on the basis of the best estimate of the weighted average tax rate for the entire year.

On 2 March 2016, the Espresso Group and ITEDI (publishing house whose titles include La Stampa and Il Secolo XIX, both daily newspapers) announced the signature of a memorandum of

understanding for the creation of Italy's foremost publishing group. This group, which will also be among the leaders in Europe in the provision of daily and digital information, will be formed on the absorption of ITEDI by Gruppo Editoriale L'Espresso. Uniting the authoritative strength of such historical titles as La Repubblica, La Stampa, Il Secolo XIX and the numerous daily newspapers owned by the Espresso Group, this operation will be carried out in full compliance with the regulations that govern the concentration of the publishing sector. Accordingly, work is currently in progress to analyse and determine the transactions required, for various reasons, to enable the Group, with its new ownership profile, to comply with the limits on nationwide distribution envisaged in art. 3 of Law 67/1987. These transactions will include the sale of a number of titles.

In accordance with IFRS 5 - "Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations", assets and liabilities held for sale have been classified under "Assets/Liabilities held for sale".

It should also be noted that, as regards activities in the "Education" sector, during the previous year CIR S.p.A. decided to stop this line of business; in particular, following the receipt of several expressions of interest from investors for the purchase of Southlands S.r.l., it was decided to initiate negotiations with a view to selling the investment. Therefore, in accordance with IFRS 5 - "Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations", assets and liabilities held for sale have been classified under "Assets/liabilities held for sale" and the costs and revenues achieved by the company up to the date of the transfer have been classified under "Income/(loss) from assets held for sale", together with the difference between the book value and the fair value of the company.

2. Consolidation principles

2.a. Consolidation methods

The scope of consolidation includes all companies over which the Group exercises control pursuant to IFRS 10.

Under the definition of "control", an investor controls an investee when it has power over the relevant activities, is exposed to variable returns arising from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns by exercising its power over the investee.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which the Group takes control and are de-consolidated when such control ceases to exist.

Consolidation is on a line-by-line basis.

The main criteria used when applying this method are the following:

- the carrying value of each investment is eliminated against the Group's share of its equity and the difference between the acquisition cost and net equity of investee companies is posted, where appropriate, to the asset and liability items included in the consolidation. If there is a balance left over, it is posted to income if negative or to assets as goodwill if positive. Goodwill is tested for impairment based on its recoverable value;
- significant transactions between consolidated companies are eliminated on consolidation, as are receivables and payables and unrealised profits on transactions between Group companies, net of tax;
- minority interests in equity and the net result for the period are shown separately in the consolidated statement of financial position and income statement.

Associates

All companies in which the Group has a significant influence, without having control, in accordance with IAS 28, are considered associates. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the Group has between 20% and 50% of the voting rights (excluding cases of joint control). Associates are consolidated using the equity method from the date on which the Group acquires significant influence in the associate and are de-consolidated from the moment when this influence no longer exists.

The main criteria used when applying the equity method are the following:

- the carrying value of each investment is eliminated against the Group's share of its equity and any positive difference identified at the time of the acquisition, net of any impairment; the corresponding share of the net income or loss for the period is posted to the income statement. If the Group's portion of the associate's accumulated losses exceeds the carrying value of the investment, the investment is written off and any further losses are not recorded, unless the Group has a contractual obligation to do so;
- any unrealised gains and losses generated by transactions between Group companies are eliminated, except where the losses reflect impairment of the associate's assets;
- the accounting policies of associates are amended, where necessary, to bring them into line with those of the Group.

Joint ventures

Joint ventures are measured using the equity method pursuant to IFRS 11.

2.b. Translation of foreign companies' financial statements into euro

Foreign subsidiaries' financial statements (assuming they do not operate in a hyper-inflationary economy as defined by IAS 29) get translated into euro at the year-end exchange rate for the statement of financial position and at the average exchange rate for the income statement. Any exchange differences arising on translation of shareholders' equity at the year-end exchange rate and of the income statement at the average rate are posted to "Other reserves" in equity.

The main exchange rates used are the following:

	2016		2015	
	<i>Average exchange rate</i>	<i>30.06.2016</i>	<i>Average exchange rate</i>	<i>31.12.2015</i>
US dollar	1.1159	1.1102	1.1095	1.0887
Swiss franc	1.09605	1.0867	1.06786	1.0835
GB pound	0.7785	0.8265	0.7257	0.7340
Brazilian real	4.1350	3.5898	3.6390	4.3116
Argentine peso	15.9898	16.5810	10.2114	14.0964
Chinese renminbi	7.2934	7.3757	6.9691	7.0607
Indian rupee	74.9625	74.9625	71.1238	72.0461
New Romanian leu	4.4956	4.5235	4.4450	4.5241
Canadian dollar	1.4854	1.4384	1.4158	1.5116
Mexican peso	20.1613	20.6356	17.5623	18.9143
Hong Kong dollar	8.6655	8.6133	8.5977	8.4374

2.c. Scope of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements at 30 June 2016 and the consolidated financial statements of the previous year are the result of consolidating COFIDE (Parent Company) and all of the companies directly or indirectly controlled, jointly controlled or associated as of those dates. Assets and liabilities scheduled for disposal are reclassified to specific asset and liability items to highlight these circumstances.

A list of the equity investments included in the scope of consolidation, with an indication of the consolidation method used, is given in the appropriate section of this report, along with a list of those that have been excluded.

With reference to the provisions of IFRS 12, the following is the disclosure on non-controlling interests present in minority interests and associates deemed relevant for the Group.

The Group has defined as relevant for these purposes the companies representing at least 2% of total assets, net of assets held for sale, or 5% of total Group revenues.

At 30 June 2016 there are no relevant companies with significant non-controlling interests.

Among relevant associates, Persidera S.p.A. (interest held through the Espresso Group) meets the above requirements; its figures are given below:

Persidera S.p.A.

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	<i>30.06.2016</i>
Revenues	40,318
Net income	6,658
Comprehensive income	6,830
Non-current assets	148,144
Current assets	45,950
Total assets	194,094
Non-current liabilities	57,859
Current liabilities	42,922
Total liabilities	100,781

Change in the scope of consolidation

The main changes in the scope of consolidation compared with the previous year concern the following:

- **MEDIA**

The scope of consolidation has not changed compared with the previous year.

▪ **AUTOMOTIVE COMPONENTS**

Sogefi Suspension France S.A. increased its holding in S.ara Composite S.A.S. from 95% to 95.43% during the first half of 2016.

There were no other changes in the scope of consolidation during the period.

▪ **HEALTHCARE**

Except as described, there were no changes in the scope of consolidation during the first of this year. Purchase of the "Casa Marchetti" line of business for € 1,200 thousand resulted in the recognition of goodwill totalling € 1,088 thousand.

CIR S.p.A. increased its equity interest in KOS S.p.A. from 51.26% to 62.73%.

3. Accounting policies

3.a. Intangible assets (IAS 38)

Intangible assets are recognised only if they can be separately identified, if it is likely that they will generate future economic benefits and if the cost can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets with a finite useful life are valued at purchase or production cost, net of amortisation and accumulated impairment.

Intangible assets are initially recognised at purchase or production cost.

Purchase cost is represented by the fair value of the means of payment used to purchase the asset and any additional direct cost incurred to prepare the asset for use. The purchase cost is the equivalent price in cash at the date of recognition; where payment is deferred beyond normal terms of credit, the difference compared with the cash price is recognised as interest for the whole period of deferment.

Amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life of the asset and starts when the asset is ready for use.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are not amortised, but monitored constantly for impairment. It is mainly the Espresso Group's newspaper/magazine titles and TV/radio frequencies that are considered intangible assets with an indefinite useful life.

The carrying value of intangible assets is maintained to the extent that there is evidence that this value can be recovered through use; to this end, an impairment test is carried out at least once a year to check that the intangible asset is able to generate future cash flows.

Development costs are recognised as intangible assets when their cost can be measured reliably, when there is a reasonable assumption that the asset can be made available for use or for sale and that it is able to generate future benefits. Once a year or any time it appears to be justified, capitalised costs are impairment tested.

Research costs are charged to the income statement as and when they are incurred.

Trademarks and licences, which are initially recognised at cost, are subsequently accounted for net of amortisation and accumulated impairment. The period of amortisation is defined as the lower of the contractual duration for use of the licence and the useful life of the asset.

Software licences, including associated costs, are recognised at cost and are recorded net of amortisation and any accumulated impairment.

"Customer relationships" represents the value assigned during the purchase price allocation process to the customer portfolio of the Systèmes Moteurs Group at the date of acquisition of control.

"Name" represents the value assigned during the purchase price allocation process to the name "Systèmes Moteurs" at the date of acquisition of control.

Goodwill

In the event of the acquisition of companies, the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired are recognised at their fair value as at the acquisition date. The positive difference between the acquisition cost and the Group's share of the fair value of these assets and liabilities is classified as goodwill and recorded in the statement of financial position as an intangible asset. Any negative difference ("badwill") is posted to the income statement at the time of acquisition.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment. Goodwill always refers to identified income-producing assets, whose ability to generate income and cash flow is monitored constantly for impairment.

See paragraph 3.x. below (Business Combinations and Goodwill).

3.b. Tangible assets (IAS 16)

Tangible assets are recognised at purchase price or production cost, net of accumulated depreciation.

Cost includes associated expenses and any direct and indirect costs incurred at the time of acquisition and needed to make the asset ready for use. Financial charges relating to specific loans for long-term investments are capitalised up to the date when the assets become operational.

When there are contractual or compulsory obligations for decommissioning, removing or clearing sites where fixed assets are installed, the value recognised also includes a discounted estimate of the costs that will be incurred for their disposal.

Fixed assets are depreciated each year on a straight-line basis over the residual useful life of the assets.

Land, assets under construction and advance payments are not depreciated.

Land and buildings not used for corporate operating purposes are classified under a separate asset item and accounted for on the basis of IAS 40 "Investment property" (see paragraph 3.e. below).

In the event of circumstances that suggest that an asset has been impaired, its carrying value is checked against its recoverable value (i.e. fair value or value in use, whichever is the higher). Fair value can be established on the basis of values expressed by an active market, recent transactions or the best information available at the time with a view to determining the potential proceeds of selling the asset. Value in use is determined by discounting the cash flows expected from using the asset, applying best estimates of its residual useful life and a rate that takes into account the implicit risk of the specific business sectors in which the Group operates. This valuation is carried out for each individual asset or for the smallest identifiable cash generating unit (CGU).

If there is a negative difference between these values and the carrying value, the asset gets written down; if subsequently the reasons for the impairment no longer apply, the asset is revalued. Such write-downs and revaluations are posted to the income statement.

3.c. Government grants

Government grants are recognised when there is a reasonable degree of certainty that the recipient will comply with the conditions for the grant, whether or not there is a formal resolution awarding it; in other words, when it is highly likely that the grant will be received.

Capital grants are recognised in the statement of financial position either as deferred income, which is then transferred to the income statement over the useful life of the asset being financed, thereby reducing the depreciation charge, or by deducting them directly from the asset in question.

Government grants obtainable in the form of a reimbursement of expenses and costs already incurred or to provide immediate support for the recipient without there being any future costs related to the grant, are recognised as income in the period in which they can be claimed.

3.d. Leased assets (IAS 17)

Lease contracts for assets where the lessee substantially assumes all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Where such finance leases exist, the asset is recognised at the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments stipulated in the contracts. Total lease payments are allocated between the financial element and the capital to be reimbursed in such a way as to obtain a constant rate of interest on the outstanding debt. The residual lease payments, net of financial charges, are classified as borrowings. The interest expense is charged to the income statement over the period of the lease. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated to an extent consistent with the nature of the asset. Lease contracts in which the lessor substantially retains the risks and rewards of ownership, on the other hand, are classified as operating leases and payments made under such leases are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

In the event of a sale and leaseback agreement, any difference between the selling price and the carrying value of the asset is not recognised to the income statement unless the asset itself suffers an impairment loss.

3.e. Investment property (IAS 40)

Investment property is property (land or a building, or part of a building, or both) held (by the owner or by the lessee under a finance lease) to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes, or for sale in the ordinary course of business.

The cost of an investment property is represented by its purchase price, as well as any improvements, replacements and extraordinary maintenance.

For self-constructed investment property, an estimate is made of all costs incurred up to the date on which the construction or development is finished. Until that date, IAS 16 applies.

In the case of an asset held under a finance lease, the initial cost is determined according to IAS 17 as the lower of the fair value of the property and the present value of the minimum lease payments due. The Group has opted for the cost method to be applied to all investment property held. Under the cost method, the value is measured net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

3.f. Impairment of intangible and tangible assets (IAS 36)

At least once a year the Group verifies whether the carrying value of intangible and tangible assets (including capitalised development costs) are recoverable, in order to determine whether the assets have suffered impairment. If such evidence exists, the carrying value of the assets is reduced to its recoverable value.

An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is tested for impairment at least once a year; more frequently if there is any sign that it may have suffered a loss in value.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable value of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable value of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable value of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

To determine the value in use of an asset, the Group calculates the present value of estimated future cash flows, applying a discount rate that is consistent with the cash flows and which reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the specific risks of the business sector.

An impairment loss is recognised if the recoverable value is lower than the carrying value. If at a later date the loss on an asset (other than goodwill) no longer exists or is less than it was, the carrying value of the asset or of the cash generating unit is written up to the new estimated recoverable value, though it cannot exceed the value that it would have had if no impairment loss had been recognised. The reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statement.

3.g. Other investments

Investments in companies where the Parent Company does not exercise a significant influence are accounted for in accordance with IAS 39, which means that they are classified as available for sale and measured at fair value, or at cost if the fair value or market price cannot be reliably estimated.

3.h. Receivables and payables (IAS 32, 39 and 21)

Receivables and payables are initially recognised at their fair value, which usually corresponds to the nominal value. Receivables are adjusted, where necessary, to their estimated realisable value. Subsequently, receivables and payables are measured at amortised cost.

Receivables and payables in foreign currencies are initially accounted for at the rates of exchange in force on the transaction date. They are then adjusted to the period-end exchange rates and any exchange gains and losses are recognised to the income statement (see paragraph 3.u. below).

3.i. Securities (IAS 32 and 39)

In accordance with IAS 32 and IAS 39, investments in companies other than subsidiaries and associates are classified as available-for-sale financial assets and measured at fair value.

Gains and losses resulting from fair value adjustments are recorded in a special equity reserve. In the event of impairment losses or when the assets are sold, the gains and losses previously recognised to equity are transferred to the income statement.

Note that purchases and sales are recognised on the trade date.

This category also includes financial assets bought or issued and then classified either as held for trading or at fair value through profit and loss according to the fair value option".

For further details of the accounting treatment of financial assets, we would refer readers to the specific note on "Financial Instruments".

3.l. Income taxes (IAS 12)

Current taxes are provided for on the basis of a realistic estimate of taxable income under current tax regulations of the country in which the company is based, taking into account any exemptions and tax credits that may be claimed.

Deferred taxes are calculated on the basis of any temporary differences (taxable or deductible) between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their tax bases and are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that taxable income will probably be available in the future to offset deductible temporary differences.

The carrying value of deferred tax assets is subject to periodic analysis and is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that there will be sufficient taxable income to take advantage of the deferred tax asset.

3.m. Inventories (IAS 2)

Inventories are shown at the lower of weighted average purchase or production cost and their estimated realisable value.

3.n. Cash and cash equivalents (IAS 32 and 39)

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into cash and which have an insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.o. Equity

Ordinary shares are recorded at their nominal value. Costs directly attributable to the issuance of new shares are deducted from equity reserves, net of any related tax benefit.

Treasury shares are shown separately as a deduction from reserves; any subsequent sale, reissuance or cancellation will not have any impact on the income statement, only on equity.

Unrealised gains and losses on financial assets classified as "available for sale" are recognised, net of tax, under equity in the fair value reserve.

The reserve is reversed to the income statement when the financial asset is realised or impairment to it is recognised.

The hedging reserve is formed when fair value changes are recognised on derivatives which have been designated as "cash flow hedges" or "hedges of net investments in foreign operations" for the purposes of IAS 39).

The portion of gains and losses considered "effective" is recognised to equity and is reversed to the income statement as and when the elements being hedged are in turn recognised to the income statement, or when the subsidiary is sold.

When a subsidiary prepares its financial statements in a currency different from the Group's functional currency, the subsidiary's financial statements are translated and any translation differences are recognised in a special reserve. When the subsidiary is sold the reserve is reversed to the income statement, accounting for any gains or losses on the disposal.

"Retained earnings (losses)" include accumulated earnings and balances transferred from other reserves when these are released from any previous limitations.

This item also shows the cumulative effect of any changes in accounting principles and/or the correction of errors, which are accounted for in accordance with IAS 8.

3.p. Borrowings (IAS 32 and 39)

Loans are initially recognised at cost, represented by their fair value net of any transaction costs incurred. Subsequently, borrowings are measured at amortised cost calculated by applying the effective interest rate method, taking into consideration any issuance costs incurred and any premium or discount applied at the time the instrument is settled.

3.q. Provisions for risks and losses (IAS 37)

Provisions for risks and losses refer to liabilities which are probable, but where the amount and/or maturity is uncertain. They are the result of past events which will cause a future cash outflow. Provisions are recognised exclusively in the presence of a current obligation to third parties, whether legal or implicit, which implies an outflow and when a reliable estimate of the amount involved can be made. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the disbursement required to settle the obligation as at the reporting date. The provisions recognised are reviewed at the close of each accounting period and adjusted to represent the best current estimate. Changes in the estimate are recognised to the income statement.

When the estimated outflow relating to the obligation is expected in a time horizon longer than normal payment terms and the discount factor is significant, the provision represents the present value, discounted at a nominal risk-free rate, of the expected future outflows to settle the obligation.

Contingent assets and liabilities (potential assets and liabilities, or those not recognised because no reliable estimate can be made) are not recognised. However, adequate disclosure on such items is provided.

3.r. Revenues and income (IAS 18)

Revenues from the sale of goods are recognised at the time ownership and the risks related to the goods are transferred, net of returns, discounts and rebates.

Service revenues are recognised at the time the service is provided, based on its stage of completion at the reporting date.

Income from dividends, interest and royalties is recognised as follows:

- dividends, when the right to receive payment is established (with a balancing entry under receivables when distribution is approved);
- interest, using the effective interest rate method (IAS 39);
- royalties, on an accrual basis, in accordance with the underlying contractual agreement.

3.s. Employee benefits (IAS 19)

Benefits to be paid to employees on termination of their employment and other long term benefits are subject to actuarial valuation.

Following this methodology, liabilities recognised represent the present value of the obligation adjusted for any actuarial gains or losses not accounted for.

Finance Law no. 296/2006 made important changes to employee leaving indemnity (TFR) regulations, introducing the option for workers to transfer their indemnity maturing after 1 January 2007 to selected pension schemes. Therefore, all employee leaving indemnity accrued as at 31 December 2006 for employees who exercised this option, while remaining within the sphere of defined benefit plans, was determined using actuarial methods that exclude the actuarial/financial components relating to future changes in salary.

EU Regulation 475/2012 endorsed the amendments to IAS 19 - Employee Benefits, as approved by the IASB on 16 June 2011, with the aim of promoting the understanding and comparability of financial statements, particularly with reference to defined benefit plans. The most important change is the elimination of the different accounting treatments that were permitted for recording defined benefit plans and the consequent introduction of a single method that envisages immediate recognition in the statement of comprehensive income of any actuarial gains or losses that arise from measuring the obligation. Compared with the previous accounting treatment adopted by the Group, the main impact is the elimination of the "corridor method", with immediate recognition in the statement of comprehensive income, and therefore in equity, of changes in the value of the obligations and the plan assets. The elimination of this method had an impact on Group equity at the date of first application of the new standard, as actuarial gains and losses not previously recognised under the corridor method have now been recognised.

IFRS 2 "Share-based Payment" issued in February 2005 with validity from 1 January 2005 (revised version effective 1 January 2010) requires that application should be retrospective in all cases where

stock options were assigned after 7 November 2002 and where the vesting conditions of the plans had not yet matured at the effective date.

In accordance with this standard, the COFIDE Group now measures and recognises the notional cost of stock options and stock grants to the income statement under personnel costs and apportions them throughout the vesting period of the benefit, with a balancing entry in the appropriate equity reserve.

The cost of the option is determined at the award date of the plan, applying special models and multiplying by the number of options exercisable over the reference period, assessed with the aid of appropriate actuarial variables.

Similarly, the cost resulting from the assignment of phantom stock options is determined in relation to the fair value of the options at the assignment date and is recognised to the income statement under personnel costs over the vesting period of the benefit; unlike for stock options and stock grants, the balancing entry is recorded under liabilities (other personnel provisions) and not in an equity reserve. Until this liability is extinguished its fair value is recalculated at each reporting date and on the date of actual disbursement and all fair value changes are recognised to the income statement.

Similarly, the cost resulting from the assignment of phantom stock options is determined in relation to the fair value of the options at the assignment date and is recognised to the income statement under personnel costs over the vesting period of the benefit; unlike for stock options and stock grants, the balancing entry is recorded under liabilities (other personnel provisions) and not in an equity reserve. Until this liability is extinguished its fair value is recalculated at each reporting date and on the date of actual disbursement and all fair value changes are recognised to the income statement.

3.t. Derivatives (IAS 32 and 39)

Derivatives are measured at fair value.

The Group uses derivatives mainly to hedge risks, in particular interest rate, foreign exchange and commodity price risks. Classification of a derivative as a hedge is formally documented, stating the effectiveness of the hedge.

For accounting purposes hedging transactions are classified as:

- fair value hedges – where the effects of the hedge are recognised to the income statement;
- cash flow hedges – where the fair value change of the effective portion of the hedge is recognised directly to equity, while the non-effective part is recognised to the income statement.
- hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation – where the fair value change of the effective portion of the hedge is recognised directly to equity, while the non-effective part is recognised to the income statement.

3.u. Foreign currency translation (IAS 21)

The Group's functional currency is the euro and this is the currency in which its financial statements are prepared. Group companies prepare their financial statements in the currencies used in their respective countries.

Transactions carried out in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the exchange rate on the date of the transaction.

At the reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on that date.

Non-monetary items measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rate at the date on which the carrying values were measured.

The assets and liabilities of Group companies whose functional currency is not the euro are measured as follows:

- assets and liabilities are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date;
- costs and revenues are translated using the average exchange rate for the period.

Exchange rate differences are recognised directly to a special equity reserve.

Should an investment in a foreign operation be sold, the accumulated exchange rate differences recognised in the equity reserve are reversed to the income statement.

3.v. Non-current assets held for sale (IFRS 5)

A non-current asset is held for sale if its carrying value will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through its use in the business. For this condition to be satisfied the asset must be immediately saleable in its present condition and a sale must be considered highly likely.

Assets or groups of discontinued assets that are classified as held for sale are valued at the lower of their carrying value and the expected realisable value, less costs to sell.

Individual assets or those that form part of a group classified as held for sale are not depreciated.

Presentation of these assets in the financial statements involves showing the after-tax income and losses resulting from the sale on a separate line in the income statement. Similarly, the assets and liabilities have to be shown on a separate line in the statement of financial position.

3.w. Earnings per share (IAS 33)

Basic earnings per share are determined by dividing net income attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the parent company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in circulation during the period.

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares in circulation to take into account all potential ordinary shares, for example deriving from the possible exercise of assigned stock options that could have a dilutive effect.

3.x. Business combinations and Goodwill

Business acquisitions are recognised using the purchase and acquisition method in compliance with IFRS 3, on the basis of which the acquisition cost is equal to the fair value on the date of exchange of the assets transferred and the liabilities incurred or assumed. Any transaction costs relating to business combinations are recognised to the income statement in the period they are incurred.

Contingent consideration is included as part of the transfer price of the net assets acquired and is measured at fair value at the acquisition date. Similarly, if the business combination agreement envisages the right to receive repayment of certain elements of the price if certain conditions are met, this right is classified as an asset by the purchaser.

Any subsequent changes in this fair value are recognised as an adjustment to the original accounting treatment only if they are the result of more or better fair value information and if this takes place within twelve months of the acquisition date; all other changes must be recognised to the income statement.

In the event of a step acquisition of a subsidiary, the minority interest previously held (recognised up to that point according to IAS 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition, IAS 28 – Investments in Associates or IFRS 11 – Joint Arrangements – Accounting for acquisitions of interests in joint operations) is treated as if it had been sold and repurchased at the date that control is acquired. The investment is therefore measured at its fair value on the date of "transfer" and any gains and losses resulting from this measurement are recognised to the income statement. Moreover, any amount previously recognised in equity as "Other comprehensive gains and losses", is reclassified to the income statement following the sale of the asset to which it refers. The goodwill (or income in the case of badwill) arising on conclusion of the deal with subsequent acquisition is calculated as the sum of the price paid for the acquisition of control, the value of minority interests (measured using one of the methods permitted by the accounting standard) and the fair value of the minority interest previously held, net of the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired.

The identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business which meet the conditions for recognition are accounted for at their fair value on the date of acquisition. Any positive difference between the acquisition cost and the fair value of the Group's share of net assets acquired is recognised as goodwill or, if negative, charged to the income statement. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment. Goodwill always refers to identified income-producing assets, whose ability to generate income and cash flow is monitored constantly for impairment.

The accounting treatment of the acquisition of any further investment in companies already controlled are considered transactions with shareholders and therefore any differences between acquisition costs and the carrying value of the minority interests acquired are recognised in Group equity. Likewise, sales of minority interests not involving loss of control do not generate gains/losses in the income statement, but rather changes in Group equity.

The initial allocation to assets and liabilities as mentioned above, using the option given in IFRS 3, can be performed on a provisional basis by the end of the year in which the transaction is completed; the values provisionally assigned on initial recognition can be adjusted within twelve months of the date on which control was acquired.

3.y. Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements and explanatory notes in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions which affect the values of the assets and liabilities shown in them, as well as the disclosures made regarding contingent assets and liabilities as of the reporting date.

The estimates and assumptions used are based on experience and other factors considered relevant. The actual results could differ from these estimates. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically and the effects of any changes are reflected in the income statement in the period in which the amendment is made if the review only affects that period, or in subsequent periods if the amendment affects both the current and future years.

The items mainly affected by this use of estimates are goodwill, deferred taxes, provisions for risks and losses, personnel provisions and the fair value of financial instruments, stock options, phantom stock options and stock grants.

See the notes on these specific items for further details.

4. Financial instruments

Financial instruments take on a particular significance in the COFIDE Group's economic and financial structure. For this reason, management felt that it would be useful to devote a special section to accounting standards IAS 32 and IAS 39, to help readers understand better the financial issues involved.

According to IAS 32 financial instruments are classified into four categories:

- a) financial instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) in application of the fair value option: either designated as such or held for trading;
- b) investments held to maturity (HTM);
- c) loans and receivables (L&R);
- d) available-for-sale financial assets (AFS).

Classification depends on the intended use of the financial instrument within the context of the Company's financial management and each involves a different type of measurement for accounting purposes. Financial transactions are recognised on the basis of their value date.

Financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss

Financial instruments are classified as such if they satisfy one of the following conditions:

- they are held for trading;
- they are designated as such under the fair value option, on the assumption that the fair value can be reliably determined.

Trading generally means frequent buying and selling with the aim of generating profit on short-term price fluctuations.

Derivatives are included in this category unless they are designated as hedge instruments.

The initial designation of financial instruments, other than derivatives and those held for trading, as instruments at fair value through profit and loss under the fair value option is limited to those that meet the following conditions:

- a) designation under the fair value option eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch;
- b) a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both are managed and their performance is measured on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented investment risk strategy, and;
- c) an instrument contains an embedded derivative which meets particular conditions.

The designation of an individual instrument to this category is final, it is made at the time of initial recognition and cannot be modified.

Investments held to maturity

This category includes non-derivative instruments with fixed or determinable payments and a fixed maturity, which the Company intends and is able to hold to maturity.

These instruments are measured at amortised cost and constitute an exception to the general principle of measurement at fair value.

Amortised cost is determined by applying the effective interest rate of the financial instrument, taking into account any discounts received or premiums paid at the time of purchase, and recognising them throughout the entire life of the instrument until its maturity.

Amortised cost represents the initial recognition value of a financial instrument, net of any capital repayments and any impairment, plus or minus cumulative differences between its initial value and its value at maturity calculated using the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest rate method is a way of calculating the financial charges to be assigned to a particular period.

The effective interest rate is the rate that gives a correct present value to expected future cash flows until maturity, so as to obtain the net present carrying value of the financial instrument.

If even only one instrument belonging to this category is sold before maturity, for a significant amount and where there is no special justification for its disposal, the so-called "tainting rule" gets applied: this requires that the whole portfolio of securities classified as Held To Maturity be reclassified and measured at fair value, after which this category cannot be used for the next two years.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and which are not held for trading.

The category includes trade receivables (and payables).

Measurement of these instruments, except for those classified as current assets or liabilities (within twelve months), is made by applying the amortised cost method, using the effective interest rate and taking into account any discounts received or premiums paid at the time of acquisition and recognising them throughout the entire life of the instrument until its maturity.

Available-for-sale financial assets

This is a "residual" category which includes non-derivative financial instruments that are designated as available for sale and not included in any of the previous categories.

Available-for-sale financial instruments are recognised at their fair value plus any transaction costs.

Gains and losses are recognised to a separate equity item until the financial instruments are sold or suffer impairment. In such cases, the gains and losses accrued to equity up to that point are released to the income statement.

This item also includes insurance policies subscribed by CIR Investimenti S.p.A. This deals with capitalisation policies and life insurance policies with returns linked to separate insurance portfolios and in certain cases, to unit linked funds. The return accrued each year, being financial in nature, like interest, is recognised in the income statement. The yields linked to unit linked funds as well as to changes in fair value are recorded in the comprehensive income statement and only in case of impairment or redemption recognised in the income statement. The valuation in the financial statements is based on the communications received from the insurance companies.

Investments in financial assets can only be derecognised (i.e. eliminated from the financial statements) when the contractual rights to receive their respective financial cash flows have expired or when the financial asset is transferred to third parties together with all associated risks and benefits.

Fair value

Fair value, as defined by IFRS 13, is the price that would be received for the sale of an asset or that would be paid to transfer a liability in an regular transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value of financial liabilities due and payable on demand (e.g. demand deposits) is not less than the amount payable on demand, discounted from the first date on which payment could be required.

For financial instruments quoted in active markets, the fair value is determined on the basis of official prices in the principal market to which the Group has access (mark to market).

A financial instrument is considered quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from a quotation system, dealers, brokers, etc., and these prices represent actual and regular market transactions. If there is no quoted market price in an active market for a financial instrument taken as a whole, but there is one for some of its components, the fair value is determined on the basis of the specific market prices of its components.

If there are no observable prices in an active market for an identical item owned by another operator as an asset, or if prices are not available, using other observable inputs such as quoted prices in an inactive market for the identical item owned by another operator as an asset, the Group will assess the fair value using another valuation technique, such as:

- an income approach (for example, a technique that takes into account the present value of future cash flows that a market participant would expect to receive from owning a financial liability, an equity instrument or an asset);
- a market approach (for example, using quoted prices for similar liabilities or equity instruments owned by third parties as assets);
- valuations performed using, in all or in part, inputs not taken from parameters that are observable on the market, for which use is made of estimates and assumptions developed by the evaluator (Mark to Model). The Group uses valuation models (mark to model) that are generally accepted and used by the market. The models include techniques based on the discounting of future cash flows and estimates of volatility (if there is an optional component); these are subject to revision from time to time in order to ensure consistency with the objectives of the valuation.

These methods use inputs based on prices set in recent transactions and/or prices/quotations for instruments that have similar characteristics in terms of risk profile.

As a further guarantee of the objectivity of valuations derived from valuation models, the Group uses fair value adjustments (FVAs) to take into account the risks associated primarily with the limited liquidity of the positions, the valuation models used and counterparty risk.

The choice between these techniques is not optional, as they have to be applied in hierarchical order: if, for example, is a price quoted in an active market is available, the other valuation techniques cannot be used.

As regards the determination of the fair value of derivative contracts, default risk, which is reflected through credit value adjustments (CVA) and debit value adjustments (DVA), has to be taken into consideration.

IFRS 13 provides for the classification of the instruments being measured at fair value according to the observability of the inputs used for pricing them.

The fair value hierarchy has three levels:

- Level 1: the fair value of instruments classified in this level is determined based on (unadjusted) quoted prices that can be observed in active markets;
- Level 2: the fair value of instruments classified in this level is determined based on valuation models that use inputs that can be observed in active markets (other than the quoted prices included in Level 1, observable either directly or indirectly).
- Level 3: the fair value of instruments classified in this level is determined based on valuation models that primarily use inputs that can not be observed in active markets. The valuations are based on various inputs, not all directly derived from observable market parameters, and involve estimates and assumptions on the part of the evaluator.

5. Accounting standards, changes in accounting estimates and errors

The criteria for making estimates and measurements are reviewed periodically, based on historical experience and other factors such as expectations of possible future events that are reasonably likely to take place.

If first-time application of a standard affects the current year or the previous one, the effect is shown by indicating the change caused by any transitional rules, the nature of the change, a description of the transitional rules, which may also affect future years, and the amount of any adjustments to years prior to those being presented.

If a voluntary change of a standard affects the current or previous year, the effect is shown by indicating the nature of the change, the reasons for adopting the new standard, and the amount of any adjustments to years prior to those being presented.

In the event of a new standard or interpretation issued but not yet in force, an indication is given of the fact, its potential impact, the name of the standard or interpretation, the date on which it will come into force and the date of its first-time application.

A change in accounting estimate involves giving an indication of the nature and impact of the change. Estimates are used mainly in the recognition of asset impairment, provisions for risks, employee benefits, taxes and other provisions and allowances. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed regularly and the effects of any such changes are reflected in the income statement.

Lastly, the treatment of accounting errors involves an indication of the nature of the error and the amount of the adjustments to be made at the beginning of the first reporting period after they were discovered.

6. Adoption of new accounting standards, interpretations and amendments

The following accounting standards, amendments and interpretations were applied for the first time by the Group with effect from 1 January 2016:

- Amendments to IAS 19 “Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions” (published on 21 November 2013): regarding the accounting for contributions made to defined benefit plans by employees and third parties. Adoption of these amendments did not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.
- Amendments to IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements – “Accounting for acquisitions of interests in joint operations” (published on 6 May 2014): regarding the accounting for the acquisition of interests in joint operations whose activities constitute a business. Adoption of these amendments did not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.
- Amendments to IAS 16 Property, plant and equipment and IAS 41 Agriculture – “Bearer Plants” (published on 30 June 2014): bearer plants, i.e. fruit trees that will give rise to annual harvests (such as grapevines or hazelnut trees) should be accounted for in accordance with IAS 16 (rather than IAS 41). Adoption of these amendments did not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.
- Amendments to IAS 16 – Property, plant and equipment and IAS 38 – Intangible Assets – “Clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortisation” (published on 12 May 2014): these clarify that depreciation and amortisation criteria based on revenues are generally considered inappropriate. This is because the revenues generated by an activity that includes use

of the depreciated asset usually reflect factors other than just consumption of the economic benefits deriving from that asset, which is the strict requirement for the recognition of depreciation. Adoption of these amendments did not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

- Amendment to IAS 1 – “Disclosure Initiative” (published on 18 December 2014): the objective of the amendment is to provide clarification about certain disclosures that could be perceived as impediments to clear and intelligible financial statements. Adoption of these amendments did not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Lastly, as part of its annual improvements to accounting standards, on 12 December 2013 the IASB published “**Annual Improvements to IFRSs: 2010-2012 Cycle**” (including: IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment – Definition of vesting conditions*, IFRS 3 *Business Combinations – Accounting for contingent consideration*, IFRS 8 *Operating Segments – Aggregation of operating segments and Reconciliation of total of the reportable segments’ assets to the entity’s assets*, IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement – Short-term receivables and payables*) and, on 25 September 2014, “**Annual Improvements to IFRSs: 2012-2014 Cycle**” (including: IFRS 5 – *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*, IFRS 7 – *Financial Instruments: Disclosure* and IAS 19 – *Employee Benefits*) which supplement the existing standards. Adoption of these amendments did not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

ACCOUNTING STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS OF IFRS NOT YET ENDORSED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

At the date of these consolidated half-yearly financial statements, the competent bodies of the European Union had not yet completed the endorsement process necessary for the adoption of the following amendments and standards.

- IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers (published on 28 May 2014 with further clarifications published on 12 April 2016) that will replace IAS 18 – Revenue and IAS 11 – Construction Contracts, as well as IFRIC 13 – Customer Loyalty Programmes, IFRIC 15 – Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate, IFRIC 18 – Transfers of Assets from Customers and SIC 31 – Revenues-Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services. The standard lays down a new model of revenue recognition that will apply to all contracts with customers, except for those that fall within the scope of other IAS/IFRS as leases, insurance contracts and financial instruments. The basic steps for the recognition of revenue under the new model are:
 - identification of the contract with the customer;
 - identification of the performance obligations laid down in the contract;
 - determination of the price;
 - allocation of the price to the performance obligations laid down in the contract;
 - the method of recognition of the revenues when the entity meets each performance obligation.

This standard will be applicable from 1 January 2018, but earlier application is permitted. The Directors are of the opinion that application of IFRS 15 could have a significant impact on the amounts booked as revenues and on the related disclosures to be made in the Group's consolidated financial statements. However, it is not possible to provide a reasonable estimate of the effects until the Group has completed a detailed analysis of its contracts with customers.

- Final version of IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments (published on 24 July 2014). The document includes the results of steps relating to classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting, of the IASB's project to replace IAS 39:
 - it introduces new criteria for the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities;
 - with reference to the impairment model, the new standard requires loan losses to be estimated on the basis of expected losses (and not incurred losses, as under IAS 39), using information that has adequate support, available without unreasonable effort or expense, and that includes historical, current and prospective figures;
 - it introduces a new model for hedge accounting (increases the types of transactions eligible for hedge accounting, changes the methodology for recognising forward contracts and options when included in an eligible hedging relationship, amends the effectiveness test);
 - This new standard, which replaces the previous versions of IFRS 9, has to be applied in financial statements beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

The Directors are of the opinion that application of IFRS 9 could have a significant impact on the amounts and disclosures to be reported in the Group's consolidated financial statements. However, it is not possible to provide a reasonable estimate of the effects until the Group has completed a detailed analysis.

- On 13 January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16 - Leases which is intended to replace IAS 17 - Leases and 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 new standard provides a new definition of lease and introduces a criterion based on control ("right of use") of an asset to distinguish leases from service contracts, identifying as discriminating factors: identification of the asset, the right to replace it, the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits arising from use of the asset and the right to direct use of the asset underlying the contract.

The standard establishes a single model of recognition and measurement of leases for the lessee, which entails booking the asset being leased - whether a finance lease or an operating lease - under assets, with a financial payable as the contra-entry. The standard also provides an option not to recognize as leasing contracts that involve "low-value assets" and leases that last for 12 months or less. On the other hand, the standard does not include any significant changes for lessors.

The standard is applicable from 1 January 2019, but earlier application is permitted only for companies that have applied for early adoption of IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The Directors are of the opinion that application of IFRS 16 could have a significant impact on the accounting treatment of lease contracts and the disclosures to be made in the Group's consolidated financial statements. However, it is not possible to provide a reasonable estimate of the effects until the Group has completed a detailed analysis of the related contracts.

- On 11 September 2014 the IASB issued an amendment to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sales or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture". This document was published in order to resolve the current conflict between IAS 28 and IFRS 10 on how to measure the gain or loss deriving from the transfer or contribution of a non-monetary asset to a joint venture or associate, in exchange for an equity interest in the latter. The IASB has currently suspended this amendment.
- On 18 December 2014, the IASB issued the document "Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28)" (published on 18 December 2014), containing amendments related to issues arisen after the application of the

consolidation exception granted to investment entities. The amendments introduced by this document have to be applied for years beginning on 1 January 2016 or after. The Directors do not expect these changes to have a significant impact in the Group's consolidated financial statements as the Company does not satisfy the definition of an investment entity.

- On 19 January 2016, the IASB published “Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses (Amendments to IAS 12)”, which amends IAS 12. This document clarifies the recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses under certain circumstances, as well as how to estimate future taxable income. These amendments will be applicable from 1 January 2017, but earlier application is permitted. The Directors do not expect any impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements from the application of these amendments.
- On 29 January 2016, the IASB published “Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 7)”, which contains amendments to IAS 7. This document provides clarifications intended to improve the disclosures made about financial liabilities. In particular, the amendments require disclosures that enable the users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities. These amendments will be applicable from 1 January 2017, but earlier application is permitted. There is no requirement to present prior-year comparative information on first-time application. The Directors are currently assessing the potential effects of these amendments on the Group's consolidated financial statements.
- On 20 June 2016, the IASB published “Classification and measurement of share-based payment transactions (Amendments to IFRS 2)”, which clarifies how to account for the effects of vesting conditions when cash-settled share-based payments are involved, how to classify share-based payments that represent net settlements, and how to recognise amendments to the terms and conditions of a share-based payment that change its classification from cash-settled to equity-settled. These amendments will be applicable from 1 January 2018, but earlier application is permitted. The Directors are currently assessing the potential effects of these amendments on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

7. Non-current assets

7.a. Intangible assets

(in thousands of euro)	Opening position			Changes for the period							Closing position		
	Original cost	Accumulated amortisation and write-downs	Net balance 31/12/2015	Acquisitions	Business combinations/disposals		Exchange rate differences	Other changes	Net disposals	Amortisation and write-downs	Original cost	Accumulated amortisation and write-downs	Balance 30/06/2016
					increases	decreases			cost				
Start-up and expansion costs	36	(36)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36	(36)	--
Capitalised development costs													
- purchased	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- produced internally	184,220	(104,857)	79,363	7,897	--	--	(543)	4,929	(43)	(12,972)	197,625	(118,994)	78,631
Industrial patents and intellectual property rights	48,875	(17,728)	31,147	514	--	--	1	--	--	(1,428)	49,222	(18,988)	30,234
Concessions, licences, trademarks and similar rights	82,297	(68,562)	13,735	1,356	--	--	(34)	563	--	(1,488)	84,542	(70,410)	14,132
Titles and trademarks	388,002	--	388,002	--	--	(2,900)	--	--	--	--	385,102	--	385,102
Frequencies	87,278	--	87,278	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	87,278	--	87,278
Goodwill	902,017	(541,836)	360,181	--	1,088	--	(872)	--	(378)	(345)	901,581	(541,907)	359,674
Assets in progress and advance payments													
- purchased	7,674	--	7,674	2,244	--	--	(34)	(2,523)	--	--	7,361	--	7,361
- produced internally	15,493	(1,211)	14,282	3,364	--	--	(40)	(3,215)	--	--	15,751	(1,360)	14,391
Other	26,968	(10,978)	15,990	465	--	--	(50)	194	--	(791)	27,471	(11,663)	15,808
Total	1,742,860	(745,208)	997,652	15,840	1,088	(2,900)	(1,572)	(52)	(421)	(17,024)	1,755,969	(763,358)	992,611

Intangible assets went from € 997,652 thousand at 31 December 2015 to € 992,611 thousand at 30 June 2016.

DEPRECIATION RATES

Description	%
Capitalised development costs	20-33%
Industrial patents and intellectual property rights	4-20%
Concessions, licences, trademarks and similar rights	16-30%
DTV frequencies	5%
Other intangible assets	16-30%

AMORTISATION RATES

<i>Description</i>	<i>%</i>
Capitalised development costs	20-33%
Industrial patents and intellectual property rights	4-50%
Concessions, licences, trademarks and similar rights	16-33.33%
DTV frequencies	5%
Other intangible assets	16-33.33%

GOODWILL, TRADEMARKS AND OTHER ASSETS WITH AN INDEFINITE USEFUL LIFE

A more detailed analysis of the main items making up intangible assets with an indefinite useful life is given in the following charts.

Titles and trademarks:

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	<i>30.06.2016</i>	<i>31.12.2015</i>
la Repubblica	229,952	229,952
Local newspapers	151,841	154,741
Other titles and trademarks	3,309	3,309
Total	385,102	388,002

Frequencies:

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	<i>30.06.2016</i>	<i>31.12.2015</i>
Radio frequencies	87,278	87,278
Total	87,278	87,278

Goodwill:

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	<i>30.06.2016</i>	<i>31.12.2015</i>
Media (Editoriale L'Espresso group)	2,733	2,733
Healthcare (KOS group)	228,303	228,810
Automotive (Sogefi group)	128,638	128,638
Total	359,674	360,181

Goodwill has been allocated to the CGUs that were identified in the same way that management of the Parent Company operates and manages its assets, based on the Group's operating sectors. The above chart shows the allocation of goodwill by Group operating sector.

In order to perform the impairment test of goodwill and other intangible assets with an indefinite useful life, the recoverable value of each cash generating unit, defined in accordance with IAS 36, was estimated with reference to its value in use or its fair value less selling costs and having regard - where applicable in the specific circumstances - for the guidelines contained in the document entitled "Impairment test of goodwill in the context of crises in the financial markets and the real economy: guidelines" issued by the O.I.V. (Italian Valuation Board).

Value in use was calculated by discounting to present value future cash flows generated by the unit in the production phase and at the time of its disposal, using an appropriate discount rate (discounted cash flow or DCF method). More specifically, in accordance with what is required by international accounting standards, to test the value, cash flows were considered without taking into

account inflows and outflows generated by financial management or any cash flows relating to tax management. The cash flows to be discounted are therefore distinctive, unlevered operating cash flows (as they refer to individual units).

The cash flows of the single operating units were extrapolated from the budgets and forecasts made by the management of the operating units concerned. These plans were then processed on the basis of economic trends recorded in previous years and using the forecasts made by leading analysts on the outlook for the respective markets and more in general on the evolution of each business sector. To give a fair estimate of a CGU's value in use, we had to assess its expected future cash flows, expected changes in the amount and timing of these flows, the discount rate to be used and any other risk factors affecting the unit.

In order to determine the discount rate to be used, we calculated the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) invested at sector level, regardless of the financial structure of the individual company or subgroup.

The values used to calculate WACC (taken from leading financial sources) were the following:

- financial structure of the sector;
- unlevered beta for the sector;
- risk-free rate: annual average yield on government bonds in countries where Group companies operate;
- risk premium: average market risk premium in countries where Group companies operate.

The fair value less costs to sell of an asset or group of assets (e.g. a CGU) is best expressed in the price established by a "binding sale agreement in an arm's length transaction", net of any direct disposal costs. If this information was not available, the fair value net of costs to sell was determined in relation to the following trading prices, in order of importance:

- the current price traded on an active market;
- prices for similar transactions executed previously;
- the estimated price based on information obtained by the company.

The recoverable value of each asset was estimated with reference to the higher of its fair value less costs to sell or its value in use, if both were available.

As required by IAS 36, goodwill is tested for impairment at least once a year, except in cases where there are indications that require an immediate assessment of possible impairment losses.

At 30 June 2016, in light of the trends in sales and margins of the CGUs during the first half of 2016, also in relation with their respective plans, there were no indications that suggested that the impairment test was no longer valid, nor that the amounts were no longer reasonable.

7.b. Tangible assets

Opening position				Changes for the period								Closing position		
(in thousands of euro)	Original cost	Accumulated depreciation and write-downs	Net balance 31/12/2015	Acquisitions	Business combinations/disposals		Capitalised financial charges	Exchange rate differences	Other changes	Net disposals	Depreciation and write-downs	Original cost	Accumulated depreciation and write-downs	Balance at 30/06/2016
					increases	decreases				cost				
Land	48,588	(522)	48,066	--	--	--	--	(170)	(1)	--	--	48,417	(522)	47,895
Buildings used for operating purposes	393,164	(161,482)	231,682	336	--	--	--	78	775	(43)	(5,958)	394,068	(167,198)	226,870
Plant and machinery	962,357	(733,338)	229,019	4,170	--	(1,486)	--	68	14,193	(23)	(25,139)	961,615	(740,813)	220,802
Industrial and commercial equipment	140,773	(101,750)	39,023	2,758	112	--	--	(562)	(283)	(88)	(3,934)	140,733	(103,707)	37,026
Other assets	255,834	(198,939)	56,895	3,060	--	(25)	--	(88)	4,309	(8)	(6,040)	260,604	(202,501)	58,103
Assets in progress and advance payments	55,152	(728)	54,424	21,714	--	--	--	(440)	(18,948)	(77)	(302)	57,369	(998)	56,371
Total	1,855,868	(1,196,759)	659,109	32,038	112	(1,511)	--	(1,114)	45	(239)	(41,373)	1,862,806	(1,215,739)	647,067

Tangible assets went from € 659,109 thousand at 31 December 2015 to € 647,067 thousand at 30 June 2016.

(*) "Other changes" relate to completion of the projects in progress at the end of the last financial year and to the consequent reclassification of the items concerned.

DEPRECIATION RATES

Description	%
Buildings used for operating purposes	3.00%
Plant and machinery	10.00-25.00%
Other assets:	
- Electronic office equipment	20.00%
- Furniture and fittings	12.00%
- Motor vehicles	25.00%

7.c. Investment property

Opening balance				Changes for the period								Closing balance		
(in thousands of euro)	Original cost	Accumulated depreciation and write-downs	Net balance 31/12/2015	Acquisitions	Business combinations/disposals		Capitalised financial charges	Exchange rate differences	Other changes	Net disposals	Depreciation and write-downs	Original cost	Accumulated depreciation and write-downs	Balance at 30/06/2016
					increases	decreases				cost				
Land and buildings	29,215	(8,299)	20,916	136	--	--	--	--	1	--	(379)	29,352	(8,678)	20,674
Total	29,215	(8,299)	20,916	136	--	--	--	--	1	--	(379)	29,352	(8,678)	20,674

Investment property has gone from € 20,916 thousand at 31 December 2015 to € 20,674 thousand at 30 June 2016, mainly due to depreciation for the period. The market value is considerably higher than the carrying value.

DEPRECIATION RATES

Description	%
Buildings	3.00%

The position of leased assets and of restrictions applied to all tangible assets on account of guarantees and commitments at 30 June 2016 and 31 December 2015 is as follows:

(in thousands of euro)	Gross leasing amount		Accumulated depreciation		Restrictions for guarantees and commitments	
	30.06.2016	31.12.2015	30.06.2016	30.12.2015	30.06.2016	31.12.2015
Land	7,385	7,385	--	--	--	--
Buildings	76,294	76,663	9,237	8,390	131,178	131,178
Plant and machinery	21,293	19,244	8,836	6,172	--	144,963
Other assets	84	2,862	84	2,150	--	183
Assets in progress and advance payments	7,713	6,013	--	--	--	--

With reference to the “Restrictions for guarantees and commitments”, the reduction in the “Plant and machinery” category relates to the guarantees given to banks by the Espresso Group, secured on printing presses, equipment and similar, on the arrangement of an assisted loan in 2005: these loans have been repaid in full and, therefore, the related privileges are merely formal and will be cancelled shortly.

7.c. Investments in companies consolidated at equity

(in thousands of euro)		Balance	Increases	Write-	Dividends	Pro-rata		Other	Discontinued	Balance
		31.12.2015	(Decreases)	downs		share of result	Loss	changes	operations	30.06.2016
Persidera S.p.A.	30.00	113,084	--	--	(2,802)	--	1,997	--	--	112,279
Editoriale Libertà S.p.A.	35.00	13,911	--	--	(350)	--	210	--	--	13,771
Editoriale Corriere di Romagna S.r.l.	49.00	3,156	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	3,181
Altrimedia S.p.A.	35.00	741	--	--	(52)	--	14	--	--	703
Le Scienze S.p.A.	50.00	88	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	96
Devil Peak S.r.l.	36.16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Apokos Rehab PVT Ltd	50.00	725	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	725
Huffingtonpost Italia S.r.l.	49.00	128	58	--	--	(68)	--	--	--	118
Total		131,833	58	--	(3,204)	(68)	2,254	--	--	130,873

7.d. Other investments

(in thousands of euro)	30.06.2016	31.12.2015
Ansa S. Coop. A.R.L.	2,209	2,209
Emittenti Titoli S.p.A.	132	132
Other	3,102	3,489
Total	5,443	5,830

The carrying values correspond to the cost, reduced where necessary for impairment, and are essentially considered to be equivalent to their fair value.

7.e. Other receivables

"Other receivables" at 30 June 2016 had a balance of € 84,201 thousand, compared with € 87,075 thousand at 31 December 2015.

At 30 June 2016, this item includes the following:

- € 41,072 thousand (€ 42,022 thousand at 31 December 2015) of unsecured and mortgage-backed receivables of the securitisation companies Zeus Finance S.r.l. and Jupiter Market Place S.r.l.;
- € 19,368 thousand relating to the receivable from the vendor of the shares in Systèmes Moteurs S.A.S. (booked as part of the Purchase Price Allocation of the Systèmes Moteurs Group) for the recovery of costs arising from disputes about product quality, based on the guarantees provided by the vendor. In May 2016, Sogefi S.p.A. received the outcome of the international arbitration promoted in relation to Dayco, the seller of Sogefi Air & Refroidissement France S.A.S., for the recovery of costs incurred by Sogefi Air & Refroidissement France S.A.S. subsequent to the acquisition. Based on the outcome of the arbitration, the company has reduced its expected recoveries from Dayco by € 4 million and, therefore, has written down its indemnification asset by that amount at 30 June 2016;
- € 11,510 thousand of amounts due from the Treasury to the Sogefi Group, relating to tax receivables for research and development of the French subsidiaries.

7.f. Securities

"Securities" at 30 June 2016 amounted to € 80,518 thousand, compared with € 87,383 thousand at 31 December 2015, and refer mainly to investments in private equity funds and minority shareholdings. These investments were measured at fair value, booking as the contra-entry an amount, net of tax, of € 8,639 thousand (€ 14,582 thousand at 31 December 2015) to the fair value reserve for Cofide's portion. During the period, gains for € 9,399 thousand (€ 6,065 thousand in 2015) were realised and booked to item 14.c. "Gains on securities trading".

Certain securities whose fair value is unknown have been recognised at purchase cost.

7.g. Deferred taxes

The amounts relate to taxes resulting from deductible temporary differences and from benefits deriving from tax losses carried forward, which are deemed to be recoverable.

The breakdown of "Deferred tax assets and liabilities" by type of temporary difference is as follows:

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	30.06.2016		31.12.2015	
	<i>Total temporary differences</i>	<i>Tax effect</i>	<i>Total temporary differences</i>	<i>Tax effect</i>
Deductible temporary differences from:				
- write-down of current assets	46,922	12,015	45,758	11,996
- write-down of fixed assets	51,385	14,299	51,349	14,368
- revaluation of current liabilities	20,768	5,741	22,645	6,005
- revaluation of personnel provisions	68,938	18,047	61,385	17,030
- revaluation of provisions for risks and losses	70,765	21,877	76,011	23,686
- revaluation of long-term borrowings	--	--	--	--
- write-down of financial instruments	722	173	907	228
- tax losses from previous years	107,551	32,076	105,578	31,434
Total deferred tax assets	367,051	104,228	363,633	104,747
Taxable temporary differences from:				
- revaluation of current assets	10,402	2,514	638	160
- revaluation of fixed assets	451,690	127,633	446,959	125,621
- write-down of current liabilities	50,157	8,033	49,159	7,943
- valuation of personnel provisions	4,872	1,221	5,109	1,335
- write-down of provisions for risks and losses	424	127	424	127
- revaluation of financial instruments	29	9	174	49
Total deferred tax liabilities	517,574	139,537	502,463	135,235
Net deferred taxes		(35,309)		(30,488)

Deferred tax assets have been recognised, at operational sub-group level, with reference to their recoverability based on the related business plans. Prior-year losses not used in the calculation of deferred taxes relate to CIR International for approximately € 432 million, which can be carried forward without any limit, and to other Group companies for € 86 million. No deferred tax assets were calculated for these losses because present conditions are such that there is no certainty that they can be recovered.

The changes in "Deferred tax assets and liabilities" during the period were as follows:

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Balance at 31.12.2015</i>	<i>Use of deferred taxes from prior periods</i>	<i>Deferred taxes generated in the period</i>	<i>Exchange rate differences and other changes</i>	<i>Balance at 30.06.2016</i>
Deferred tax assets:					
- to income statement	84,269	(3,732)	1,223	130	81,890
- to equity	20,478	--	2,587	(727)	22,338
Deferred tax liabilities:					
- to income statement	(112,856)	163	(2,221)	(23)	(114,937)
- to equity	(22,379)	292	(2,748)	235	(24,600)
Net deferred taxes	(30,488)				(35,309)

8. Current assets

8.a. Inventories

Inventories can be broken down as follows:

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	<i>30.06.2016</i>	<i>31.12.2015</i>
Raw materials, secondary materials and consumables	71,343	69,835
Work in progress and semi-finished goods	16,127	13,888
Finished goods and goods for resale	47,588	50,332
Advance payments	--	--
Total	135,058	134,055

The value of inventories is shown net of any write-downs made either in past years or this period and takes into account the degree of obsolescence of finished goods, goods for resale and secondary materials.

8.b. Trade receivables

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	<i>30.06.2016</i>	<i>31.12.2015</i>
Receivables - customers	447,997	413,678
Receivables - associates	1,395	2,259
Total	449,392	415,937

"Receivables - customers" are interest-free and have an average maturity in line with market conditions. Trade receivables are shown net of any write-downs that take credit risk into account. During the first half of 2016, accruals were made to the provision for the write-down of receivables for a total of € 2,064 thousand (€ 1,857 during the first half of 2015).

8.c. Other receivables

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	30.06.2016	31.12.2015
Receivables - subsidiaries and joint ventures	465	551
Receivables - associates	104	104
Tax receivables	58,918	51,970
Other receivables	53,898	44,940
Total	113,385	97,565

"Receivables - subsidiaries and joint ventures" refer to the loan granted to Southlands S.r.l. whose assets and liabilities have been reclassified in accordance with IFRS 5. A write-down of € 61 thousand has been made on this loan to adjust its value to the potential selling price of the company.

8.d. Financial receivables

"Financial receivables" rose from € 30,496 thousand at 31 December 2015 to € 28,289 thousand at 30 June 2016. This item includes € 12,469 thousand which relates to the fair value measurement of the Cross Currency Swap contracts designated as hedge accounting, taken out by the Sogefi Group for the purpose of hedging the interest rate and currency risk on the private bond placement of USD 115 million; it also includes € 12,986 thousand of receivables due to the Kos Group by factoring companies for non-recourse assignments.

8.e. Securities

This item consists of the following categories of securities:

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	30.06.2016	31.12.2015
Italian Government securities or similar securities	2,529	2,562
Investment funds and similar funds	40,053	62,327
Bonds	9,181	33,227
Other securities	23,377	32,896
Total	75,140	131,012

The fair value measurement of "Securities" led to a positive adjustment to the income statement of € 2,454 thousand.

8.f. Available-for-sale financial assets

This item totals € 235,398 thousand and refers for € 41,858 thousand to shares in hedge funds and redeemable shares in asset management companies held by CIR International S.A. The degree of liquidity of the investment is a function of the time required for the redemption of the funds, which normally varies from one to three months. The fair value measurement of these funds involved a total value adjustment of € 5,392 thousand (€ 7,305 thousand at 31 December 2015). The effect of this measurement on Cofide's equity for its share came to € 2,935 thousand. The losses realised during the period, € 13 thousand (profit of € 16,679 thousand in 2015), are classified in item 14.d. "Losses on securities trading".

This item also includes € 193,540 thousand for whole-life insurance and capitalisation policies arranged with leading insurance companies by CIR Investimenti S.p.A., with yields linked to separate managed insurance funds and, in some cases, to unit-linked funds.. The net yield during the period was € 1,821 thousand. The fair value measurement of policies with yields deriving from unit-linked funds has involved a total value adjustment of € 101 thousand, net of tax. The effect of this measurement on Cofide's equity for its share came to € 55 thousand.

8.g. Cash & cash equivalents

They fell from € 312,643 thousand at 31 December 2015 to € 270,653 thousand at 30 June 2016. A breakdown of the changes is given in the statement of cash flows.

8.h. Assets and liabilities held for sale

The amount of "assets held for sale" of € 11,582 thousand refers for € 4,649 thousand to assets of the Espresso group and for € 6,933 thousand to assets of Southlands S.r.l.

The amount of "liabilities held for sale" of € 9,382 thousand refers for € 2,449 thousand to liabilities of the Espresso group and for € 6,933 thousand to liabilities of Southlands S.r.l.

For further information please read section 6 "Notes to the consolidated financial statements".

9. Equity

9.a. Share capital

The share capital at 30 June 2016 amounts to € 359,604,959.00, the same as at 31 December 2015, and is made up of 719,209,918 shares with a nominal value of € 0.50 each.

The share capital is fully subscribed and paid up.

9.b. Reserves

The changes of "Reserves" are as follows:

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Share premium reserve</i>	<i>Legal reserve</i>	<i>Fair value reserve</i>	<i>Translation reserve</i>	<i>Other reserves</i>	<i>Total reserves</i>
Balance at 31 December 2014	5,044	22,644	14,051	(5,001)	53,145	89,883
Increases in capital	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fair value measurement of hedging instruments	--	--	6,038	--	--	6,038
Fair value measurement of securities	--	--	1,438	--	--	1,438
Securities fair value reserve released to income statement	--	--	(7,538)	--	--	(7,538)
Effects of equity changes in subsidiaries	--	--	723	(377)	15,200	15,546
Currency translation differences	--	--	922	1,202	--	2,124
Actuarial gains (losses)	--	--	--	--	3,080	3,080
Balance at 31 December 2015	5,044	22,644	15,634	(4,176)	71,425	110,571
Increases in capital	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fair value measurement of hedging instruments	--	--	560	--	--	560
Fair value measurement of securities	--	--	(6,862)	--	--	(6,862)
Securities fair value reserve released to income statement	--	--	(292)	--	--	(292)
Effects of equity changes in subsidiaries	--	--	241	(42)	(20,821)	(20,622)
Currency translation differences	--	--	--	(1,329)	--	(1,329)
Actuarial gains (losses)	--	--	--	--	(3,344)	(3,344)
Balance at 30 June 2016	5,044	22,644	9,281	(5,547)	47,260	78,682

The "Fair value reserve", net of tax, was positive for € 9,281 thousand and referred (in positive) to the measurement of "Securities" in item 7.g. for € 8,639 thousand and to the measurement of "Available-for-sale financial assets" in item 8.f. for € 2,990 thousand, and in negative to the measurement of hedges for € 2,348 thousand.

The "Translation reserve" had a negative balance of € 5,547 thousand at 30 June 2016 with the following breakdown:

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	<i>31.12.2015</i>	<i>Increases</i>	<i>Decreases</i>	<i>30.06.2016</i>
Sogefi Group	(9,651)	--	(1,006)	(10,657)
Kos Group	130	33	--	163
CIR International	5,418	--	(393)	5,025
Other	(73)	--	(5)	(78)
Total	(4,176)	33	(1,404)	(5,547)

"Other reserves" are made up as follows:

Merger surplus	43
Reserve for the difference between the carrying values of investee companies and the respective portions of consolidated equity	47,217
Total	47,260

9.c. Retained earnings (losses)

The changes in Retained earnings (losses) are shown in the "Statement of Changes in Equity".

10. Non-current liabilities

10.a. Bonds

The breakdown of "Bonds", net of intercompany eliminations, is as follows:

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	30.06.2016	31.12.2015
Gruppo Editoriale L'Espresso S.p.A. Convertible Bond 2.625% 2014/2019	81,507	79,497
Sogefi S.p.A. Bond 2013/2023 in USD	88,477	105,302
Sogefi S.p.A. Bond 2013/2020	24,946	24,940
Sogefi S.p.A. 2% 2014/2021 Convertible Bond	80,302	78,627
Total	275,232	288,366

In application of IAS 32 and 39, the original values of bond issues were written down to take into account expenses incurred and issue discounts.

10.b. Other borrowings

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	30.06.2016	31.12.2015
Collateralised bank loans	38,203	42,179
Other bank loans	204,914	275,464
Leases	86,532	89,767
Other payables	12,512	14,500
Total	342,161	421,910

This item consists of loans to the Sogefi group for € 100,698 thousand, from loans to the KOS group for € 202,326 thousand and a loan granted to the parent company Cofide for € 39,137 thousand.

"Other payables" include € 10,251 thousand relating to the fair value of derivative contracts hedging interest rate risk.

10.c. Personnel provisions

The details of this item are as follows:

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	30.06.2016	31.12.2015
Employee leaving indemnity (TFR)	71,443	75,118
Pension funds and similar obligations	60,178	49,504
Total	131,621	124,622

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	30.06.2016	31.12.2015
Opening balance	124,622	143,854
Provisions for service during the period	10,893	22,343
Increases for interest	1,377	2,732
Actuarial gains or losses	13,211	(10,529)
Benefits paid	(5,349)	(13,808)
Increases or decreases due to changes in the scope of consolidation	(1,912)	28
Other changes	(11,221)	(19,998)
Closing balance	131,621	124,622

The significant change in “Actuarial gains or losses” reflects the reduction in the discounting rate from 3.9% to 3%.

10.d. Provisions for risks and losses

The breakdown and changes in the non-current part of these provisions are as follows:

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Provision for pending disputes</i>	<i>Provision for restructuring charges</i>	<i>Provision for other risks</i>	<i>Total</i>
Balance at 31 December 2015	12,734	5,194	63,055	80,983
Provisions made during the period	770	161	2,960	3,891
Uses	(562)	(2,406)	(2,073)	(5,041)
Exchange rate differences	4	40	169	213
Other changes	(993)	25	(9)	(977)
Balance at 30 June 2016	11,953	3,014	64,102	79,069

The provision for other risks includes the provision for product warranties allocated by the Sogefi Group to cover claims from two customers relating to the supply from 2010 onwards of a defective part by Sogefi Air & Refroidissement France S.A.S., before, and partly after, its acquisition by the Sogefi Group. In the opinion of the company, the defect was caused by a thermostat at the base of the component that was made by a supplier of Sogefi Air & Refroidissement France S.A.S. In 2012, the company took that supplier to court in France, requesting reimbursement for all indemnities that might be payable to customers.

The lawsuit involved a technical inspection by an expert appointed by the Court. The court appointed an expert in June 2012. Proceedings on the merits have therefore been suspended, pending the expert's report. The expert has established that the origin of the defect relates to the thermostat, which was made by a supplier of Sogefi Air & Refroidissement France S.A.S.

In 2014, the two customers intervened in the proceedings by asking for the expert appraisal also to define the compensation due to them. This request was accepted and the expert's appointment was subsequently extended.

Previously, the two customers had submitted claims for damages out of court. To date, there are no other proceedings pending in which the two customers are involved.

The customers have requested damages, which they estimate at € 122.8 million, mainly related to past and future campaigns, and € 65.9 million for reputational damage and loss of profits.

Based on the proceedings that are currently pending, the Company and its legal counsel believe that the likelihood of a liability as a result of this claim is remote.

With regard to the first request, each claim has been divided with the aim identifying the costs for each production period. Of the € 122.8 million, the Company estimates that € 60.4 million relates to the period prior to the acquisition of Sogefi Air & Refroidissement France S.A.S from the Sogefi Group and € 26.6 million to the 7 months immediately afterwards.

The Company has already settled with the customers through debit notes for a total of € 3 million. In addition, in the first half of 2015, the Company paid € 18.0 million to the two customers. These amounts were paid to these customers by Sogefi Air & Refroidissement France S.A.S. on a provisional basis under standstill agreements, without admission of liability. These amounts will be adjusted and possibly partially reimbursed when the judgement on the issue will be issued.

During 2015, the Company had decided to set aside an additional € 11.8 million in the Provision for product warranties. This amount was reviewed at the end of the first half of 2016, having regard for the developments in the case in progress. The company still considers the provision to be adequate.

In May 2016, Sogefi S.p.A. received the outcome of the international arbitration promoted in relation to Dayco, the seller of Sogefi Air & Refroidissement France S.A.S., for the recovery of costs incurred by Sogefi Air & Refroidissement France S.A.S. subsequent to the acquisition.

Summarising heavily, the arbitration award recognised the general principle that Dayco should indemnify Sogefi for claims relating to production prior to the acquisition of Sogefi Air & Refroidissement France S.A.S. by Sogefi, requiring Dayco to pay € 9.4 million for the claims that have already been settled.

The award however makes Sogefi responsible for any claim payments relating to production subsequent to the acquisition. The company reserves the right to take all appropriate action before the competent authorities.

With reference to the compensation expected from the seller of the shares in Sogefi Air & Refroidissement France S.A.S., it should be noted that in 2011 the Sogefi Group recorded in its consolidated financial statements an indemnification asset of € 23.4 million, having received from the seller, Dayco Europe S.r.l., contractual guarantees relating to defective products outstanding at the date of acquisition, including the one described above.

Based on the outcome of the arbitration, the company has reduced its expected recoveries from Dayco by € 4 million and, therefore, has written down its indemnification asset by that amount at 30 June 2016. Dayco paid the company € 4.9 million in July 2016, being part of the indemnity of € 9.4 million referred to above.

These are complex procedures, which include an assessment of the technical, legal and market aspects; there is considerable uncertainty about what the final decisions by the French court and the arbitration panel will be. The estimate of the risk provision and the recovery of the assets that have been recognised is based on the best information available during preparation of the financial statements. They are subject to evolution over time on the basis of events as they materialise.

The breakdown and changes in the current part of "Provisions for risks and losses" are as follows:

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Provision for pending disputes</i>	<i>Provision for restructuring charges</i>	<i>Provision for other risks</i>	<i>Total</i>
Balance at 31 December 2015	4,683	11,627	55,457	71,767
Provisions made during the period	3	--	2,847	2,850
Uses	(1,355)	(3,715)	(3,865)	(8,935)
Exchange rate differences	--	--	(52)	(52)
Other changes	960	--	102	1,062
Balance at 30 June 2016	4,291	7,912	54,489	66,692

Apart from the libel disputes regarding the Espresso Group, which are typical of all publishing businesses, the provision for disputes pending also covers risks for litigation of a commercial nature and labour suits. The provision for restructuring charges includes amounts set aside for restructuring plans that have been publicly announced and communicated to the parties concerned and refers in particular to the production reorganisation projects involving companies of the Espresso Groups. The provision for other risks is mainly to cover tax disputes pending with local tax authorities.

11. Current liabilities

11.a. Bonds

This item, totalling € 19,990 thousand, includes € 14,802 thousand representing the current portion of the Sogefi S.p.A. Bond 2013/2020 denominated in USD and € 5,188 thousand representing the current portion of the Gruppo Editoriale L'Espresso S.p.A. Bond 2014/2019.

11.b. Other borrowings

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	<i>30.06.2016</i>	<i>31.12.2015</i>
Collateralised bank loans	6,925	5,758
Other bank loans	135,951	91,232
Leases	9,960	10,252
Other borrowings	41,651	43,074
Total	194,487	150,316

This item relate for € 109,549 thousand to loans within the Sogefi Group, for € 49,237 thousand to loans within the Kos Group and for € 35,119 thousand to loans within the Espresso Group.

11.c. Trade payables

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	<i>30.06.2016</i>	<i>31.12.2015</i>
Payables - subsidiaries and joint ventures	9	9
Payables - associates	2,058	2,242
Payables - suppliers	440,401	421,747
Advance payments	4,644	4,175
Total	447,112	428,173

11.d. Other payables

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	<i>30.06.2016</i>	<i>31.12.2015</i>
Due to employees	83,822	73,257
Tax payables	47,630	32,467
Social security payables	38,513	48,705
Other payables	50,283	46,556
Total	220,248	200,985

NOTES ON THE INCOME STATEMENT

12. Revenues

BREAKDOWN BY BUSINESS SECTOR

(in millions of euro)	1st half 2016		1st half 2015		Change %
	amount	%	amount	%	
Media	292.9	22.2	305.7	23.7	(4.2)
Automotive components	798.6	60.5	763.7	59.2	4.6
Healthcare	227.6	17.3	217.3	16.8	4.7
Other	--	--	4.0	0.3	n.s.
Total consolidated revenues	1,319.1	100.0	1,290.7	100.0	2.2

BREAKDOWN BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

(in millions of euro)							
1st half 2016	Total revenues	Italy	Other countries European	North America	South America	Asia	Other Countries
Media	292.9	292.9	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive components	798.6	54.1	453.6	150.6	73.8	63.5	3.0
Healthcare	227.6	221.8	3.5	--	--	2.3	--
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total consolidated revenues	1,319.1	568.8	457.1	150.6	73.8	65.8	3.0
Percentages	100.0%	43.1%	34.7%	11.4%	5.6%	5.0%	0.2%

(in millions of euro)							
1st half 2015	Total revenues	Italy	Other countries European	North America	South America	Asia	Other Countries
Media	305.7	305.7	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive components	763.7	57.1	441.6	120.9	90.4	50.6	3.1
Healthcare	217.3	212.5	3.5	--	--	1.3	--
Other	4.0	3.2	0.8	--	--	--	--
Total consolidated revenues	1,290.7	578.5	445.9	120.9	90.4	51.9	3.1
Percentages	100.0%	44.8%	34.6%	9.4%	7.0%	4.0%	0.2%

The types of products marketed by the Group and the nature of its business sectors mean that revenue flows are reasonably linear throughout the period and are not subject to any particular cyclical phenomena on a like-for-like basis.

13. Operating costs and income

13.a. Costs for the purchase of goods

Costs for the purchase of goods increased from € 483,948 thousand in the first half of 2015 to € 498,046 thousand in the same period of 2016. The increase is mainly attributable to the Sogefi Group.

13.b. Costs for services

This item went from € 312,441 thousand in the first half of 2015 to € 307,988 thousand in the first half of 2016, as can be seen from the following breakdown:

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	<i>1st half 2016</i>	<i>1st half 2015</i>
Technical and professional consulting	46,066	42,100
Distribution and transport costs	18,047	20,081
Outsourcing	18,542	23,886
Other expenses	225,333	226,374
Total	307,988	312,441

13.c. Personnel costs

Personnel costs amounted to € 363,987 thousand in the first half of 2016 (€ 362,020 thousand in the first half of 2015) and are as follows:

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	<i>1st half 2016</i>	<i>1st half 2015</i>
Salaries and wages	253,624	254,240
Social security contributions	81,167	81,369
Employee leaving indemnity	9,649	9,422
Pensions and similar benefits	1,244	1,224
Valuation of stock option plans	2,405	2,268
Other costs	15,898	13,497
Total	363,987	362,020

The average number of employees of the Group in the first half of 2016 was 14,417 (14,005 in the first half of 2015).

13.d. Other operating income

This item can be broken down as follows:

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	<i>1st half 2016</i>	<i>1st half 2015</i>
State grants	119	513
Capital gains on asset disposals	49	1,711
Miscellaneous gains and other income	11,812	32,489
Total	11,980	34,713

During the first half of 2015, "Miscellaneous gains and other income" included use by the Sogefi Group of provisions for restructuring and product warranties totalling € 18 million.

13.e. Other operating expense

This item can be broken down as follows:

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	<i>1st half 2016</i>	<i>1st half 2015</i>
Write-downs and losses on receivables	2,055	1,841
Allocations to provisions for risks and losses	4,052	14,359
Indirect taxes	16,250	15,604
Restructuring charges	3,233	1,880
Capital losses on asset disposals	177	285
Miscellaneous losses and other costs	12,423	26,165
Total	38,190	60,134

The decrease is mainly attributable to the Sogefi Group.

"Restructuring charges" relate to the costs involved in the restructuring plans already being implemented by the Sogefi Group.

14. Financial income and expense

14.a. Financial income

This item is made up of:

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	<i>1st half 2016</i>	<i>1st half 2015</i>
Interest income on bank accounts	440	974
Interest on securities	810	1,097
Other interest income	2,765	2,242
Interest rate derivatives	968	2,736
Exchange gains	951	1,631
Other financial income	1	--
Total	5,935	8,680

14.b. Financial expense

This item is made up of:

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	<i>1st half 2016</i>	<i>1st half 2015</i>
Interest expense on bank accounts	7,002	8,838
Interest expense on bonds	9,979	9,687
Other interest expense	5,413	4,107
Interest rate derivatives	3,050	3,281
Exchange losses	36	67
Other financial expenses	5,538	6,541
Total	31,018	32,521

14.c. Gains from trading securities

The breakdown of "Gains from trading securities" is as follows:

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	<i>1st half 2016</i>	<i>1st half 2015</i>
Other securities and other gains	10,053	23,594
Total	10,053	23,594

14.d. Losses from trading securities

The breakdown of "Losses from trading securities" is the following:

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	<i>1st half 2016</i>	<i>1st half 2015</i>
Shares and options - other companies	--	2,038
Other securities and other losses	538	109
Total	538	2,147

15. Income taxes

Income taxes can be broken down as follows:

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	<i>1st half 2016</i>	<i>1st half 2015</i>
Current taxes	13,460	18,975
Deferred taxes	3,955	(2,642)
Prior year taxes	(213)	393
Total	17,202	16,726

16. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income for the period attributable to the ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of shares in circulation. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income for the period attributable to the ordinary shareholders by

the weighted average number of ordinary shares in circulation during the period, adjusted for the dilutive effect of outstanding options. Treasury shares are not included in the calculation.

The company does not have any outstanding options or treasury shares, so diluted EPS per share is the same as basic EPS.

The following chart provides information on the shares used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share.

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	<i>1st half 2016</i>	<i>1st half 2015</i>
Net income attributable to the shareholders (in thousands of euro)	17,543	20,235
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in circulation	719,209,918	719,209,918
Basic earnings per share (euro)	0.0244	0.0283

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	<i>1st half 2016</i>	<i>1st half 2015</i>
Net income from the statement of comprehensive income attributable to the shareholders (in thousands of euro)	6,330	25,312
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in circulation	719,209,918	719,209,918
Total diluted earnings (loss) per share (euro)	0.0088	0.0352

17. Dividends paid

Dividend payments during the first half of 2016 amounted to € 10,069 thousand, being € 0.014 per share.

18. Financial risk management: additional disclosures

The COFIDE Group operates in various industry and service sectors, both nationally and internationally, so its business is exposed to various kinds of financial risk, including market risk (exchange rate risk and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk.

The Group uses hedging derivatives to minimise certain types of risks.

Risk management is carried out by the central finance and treasury function on the basis of policies approved by top management and communicated to the subsidiaries on 25 July 2003.

18.a. Market risk

Foreign currency risk

As the Group operates internationally, Sogefi in particular, it is exposed to the risk that fluctuations in exchange rates could affect the fair value of some of its assets and liabilities. The Sogefi Group produces and sells mainly in the Euro Area, but it is subject to foreign currency risk, especially versus the GB pound, Brazilian real, US dollar, Argentine peso, Chinese renminbi and Canadian dollar.

Regarding the exchange rate risk associated with translation of the financial statements of international subsidiaries, the operating companies generally have a high degree of convergence between the currencies of their sourcing costs and their sales revenues, are active both in their own domestic markets and abroad and, if necessary, can arrange funding locally.

18.b. Credit risk

Credit risk can be valued both in commercial terms by customer type, contractual terms and sales concentration, and in financial terms by type of counterparty used in financial transactions. There is no significant concentration of credit risk within the Group.

Some time ago adequate policies were put in place to ensure that sales are made to customers of good standing. The counterparties for derivative products and cash transactions are exclusively financial institutions with a high credit rating. The Group has policies that limit credit exposure to individual financial institutions.

Credit risk can vary depending on the business sector concerned. In the "Automotive Components" sector there is no excessive concentration of credit risk since the Original Equipment and After-market distribution channels with which it operates are car manufacturers or large purchasing groups without any particular concentration of risk.

The "Media" sector does not have any significant areas of credit risk and in any event the Group adopts operating procedures that prevent the sale of products or services to customers without an adequate credit profile or collateral.

The "Healthcare" sector has different concentrations of receivables depending on the nature of the activities carried on by the operating companies, as well as by their different target customers, mitigated, however, by the fact that the credit exposure is spread over a large number of counterparties and customers. For example, the concentration of receivables is lower than in the case of management of residential care homes, whose revenues derive more than 50% from the number of guests in the structure and whose receivables recorded in the financial statements from public entities (mainly local health authorities and municipalities) are due from a plurality of subjects. The concentration of receivables is greater than in the case of hospital management (or of diagnostic imaging departments in hospitals) due to the fact that almost all of the revenues derive from a single subject.

The monitoring of credit risk versus customers includes grouping receivables together by type, age, the whether the company is in financial difficulty or is involved in disputes and the existence of legal or insolvency proceedings.

Since 2006 the COFIDE Group has been acquiring and managing non-performing loans and has put in place procedures for measuring and establishing the fair value of its portfolios.

18.c. Liquidity risk

Prudent management of liquidity risk implies maintaining sufficient liquidity and negotiable securities and ensuring an adequate supply of credit facilities to ensure adequate funding.

The Group systematically meets its maturities and commitments, and such conduct enables it to operate on the market with the necessary flexibility and reliability to maintain a correct balance between funding and deployment of its financial resources.

The companies heading up the three main business sectors manage their own liquidity risk directly and independently. Tight control is exercised over the net financial position and its movements in the short, medium and long term. In general, the COFIDE Group follows an extremely prudent financial policy using mainly medium/long-term funding structures. Treasury management is centralised for each of the operating groups.

18.d. Interest rate risk (fair value and cash flow)

Interest rate risk depends on fluctuations in market rates, which can cause changes in the fair value of cash flows of financial assets or liabilities.

Interest rate risk mainly concerns long-term bonds issued at a fixed rate, which exposes the Group to the risk of fluctuations in their fair value as interest rates change.

In line with the Group's risk management policies, the Parent Company and the subsidiaries have entered into various IRS contracts and other types of derivatives over the years in order to hedge interest rate risk on their bond issues and bank borrowings.

18.e. Derivatives

Derivatives are measured at fair value.

For accounting purposes hedging transactions can be classified as:

- fair value hedges, if they are subject to price changes in the market value of the underlying asset or liability;
- cash flow hedges, if they are entered into against the risk of changes in cash flows from an existing asset and liability, or from a future transaction;
- hedges of net investments in foreign operations, if they are entered into to protect against foreign currency risk from the translation of subsidiaries' equity denominated in a currency other than the Group's functional currency.

For derivatives classified as fair value hedges, gains and losses resulting from both the determination of their market value and the adjustment to fair value of the element underlying the hedge are recognised to the income statement.

For instruments classified as cash flow hedges (interest rate swaps), gains and losses from marking them to market are recognised directly to equity for the part which "effectively" hedges the underlying risk, while any "non-effective" part is recognised to the income statement.

For instruments classified as hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, gains and losses from marking them to market are recognised directly to equity for the part which "effectively" hedges the underlying risk, while any "non-effective" part is recognised to the income statement.

On initial recognition under hedge accounting, derivatives are accompanied by an effective hedging relationship which designates the individual derivative as a hedge and specifies its effectiveness parameters in relation to the financial instrument being hedged.

Hedge effectiveness is tested at regular intervals, with the effective part of the relationship being recognised to equity and the ineffective part, if any, to the income statement. More specifically, the hedge is considered effective when the change in fair value or in the cash flows of the instrument being hedged is "almost entirely" offset by the change in fair value or cash flows of the hedging instrument, and when the results achieved are in a range of 80%-125%.

18.f. Capital ratios

Management modulates the use of leverage to guarantee solidity and flexibility in the capital structure of CIR and its financial holding companies, measuring the ratio of funding sources to investment activity.

18.g. Borrowing conditions

Some of the Group's borrowing agreements contain special clauses which, in the event of failure to comply with certain economic and financial covenants, give the lending banks an option to claim immediate repayment if the company involved does not immediately remedy the infringement of such covenants as required under the terms and conditions of the agreements.

At 30 June 2016 all the contractual clauses relating to medium and long term financial liabilities were fully complied with by the Group.

Below is a summary of the main covenant relating to the borrowings of the operating sub-holding companies outstanding at period end.

▪ Espresso Group

The Convertible Bond 2014/2019 and related interest payments are not backed by specific guarantees nor are there any covenants or clauses that could trigger early repayment.

▪ Sogefi Group

The covenants relating to debt outstanding at the end of the first half of 2016 are described below:

- loan of € 60,000 thousand - Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A.: ratio of consolidated net financial position to consolidated normalised EBITDA of less than or equal to 3.5;
- loan of € 15,000 thousand - Banco do Brasil S.A.: ratio of consolidated net financial position to consolidated normalised EBITDA of less than or equal to 3.5; ratio of consolidated normalised EBITDA to consolidated net financial expenses of not less than 4;
- loan of € 20,000 thousand - Mediobanca S.p.A.: ratio of consolidated net financial position to consolidated normalised EBITDA of less than or equal to 3.5; ratio of consolidated normalised EBITDA to consolidated net financial expenses of not less than 4;
- loan of € 50,000 thousand - Unicredit S.p.A.: ratio of consolidated net financial position to consolidated normalised EBITDA of less than or equal to 3.5; ratio of consolidated normalised EBITDA to consolidated net financial expenses of not less than 4;
- loan of € 55,000 thousand - BNP Paribas S.A.: ratio of consolidated net financial position to consolidated normalised EBITDA of less than or equal to 3.5; ratio of consolidated normalised EBITDA to consolidated net financial expenses of not less than 4;
- loan of € 20,000 thousand - Mediobanca S.p.A.: ratio of consolidated net financial position to consolidated normalised EBITDA of less than or equal to 3.5; ratio of consolidated normalised EBITDA to consolidated net financial expenses of not less than 4;
- loan of € 30,000 thousand - Société Générale S.A.: ratio of consolidated net financial position to consolidated normalised EBITDA of less than or equal to 3.5; ratio of consolidated normalised EBITDA to consolidated net financial expenses of not less than 4;
- loan of € 30,000 thousand - Ing Bank N.V.: ratio of consolidated net financial position to consolidated normalised EBITDA of less than or equal to 3.5; ratio of consolidated normalised EBITDA to consolidated net financial expenses of not less than 4;
- bond of USD 115,000 thousand: ratio of consolidated net financial position to consolidated normalised EBITDA of less than or equal to 3.5; ratio of consolidated normalised EBITDA to consolidated net financial expenses of not less than 4;
- bond of € 25,000 thousand: ratio of consolidated net financial position to consolidated normalised EBITDA of less than or equal to 3.5; ratio of consolidated normalised EBITDA to consolidated net financial expenses of not less than 4.

At 30 June 2016, these covenants were all respected.

▪ KOS Group

The KOS Group has undertaken to comply with the following covenant relating to some of its loans:

- a line of credit obtained by the parent company KOS: ratio of consolidated net financial position to consolidated EBITDA of less than 4 and ratio of EBITDA and financial expense of more than 3.5;
- loan obtained by Istituto di Riabilitazione Santo Stefano S.r.l.: ratio of net financial position to EBITDA of less than 4.25;
- loan obtained by Istituto di Riabilitazione Santo Stefano S.r.l.: ratio of net financial position to EBITDA of less than 4;
- loan obtained by Residenze Anni Azzurri S.r.l.: ratio of net financial position to EBITDA of less than 4;
- loan obtained by Medipass S.p.A.: ratio of net financial position to EBITDA of less than 2.6 and ratio of consolidated net financial position to consolidated shareholders' equity of less than 2.2 and a Debt Service Coverage Ratio of more than 1;
- loan obtained by Clearmedi Ltd: *Tangible Net Worth* greater than INR 200 million, *Turnover* greater than INR 275 million and *Gearing* of less than 7.5.

At 30 June 2016, these covenants were all respected.

Certain loan agreements also contain negative pledge, pari passu and change of control clauses, as well as limitations on the distribution of dividends. At the date of preparation of this report there have not been any breaches of these clauses and covenants.

18.h. Measurement of financial assets and liabilities and fair value hierarchy

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities is calculated as follows:

- the fair value of financial assets and liabilities with standard terms and conditions listed on an active market is measured on the basis of prices published on the active market;
- the fair value of other financial assets and liabilities (except for derivatives) is measured using commonly accepted valuation techniques based on analytical models using discounted cash flows, which as variables use prices observable in recent market transactions and broker listed prices for similar instruments.
- the fair value of derivatives that are listed on an active market is measured on the basis of market prices; if no prices are published, different approaches are used according to the type of instrument.

In particular, for the measurement of certain investments in bond instruments with no regular market, i.e. where there is an insufficient number of frequent transactions with a bid-ask spread and a sufficiently limited volatility, the fair value of these instruments is measured principally on the basis of prices supplied by leading international brokers at the company's request. These prices are then validated by comparing them with market prices, even if limited in number, or with prices that are observable for other instruments with similar characteristics.

In measuring investments in private equity funds, fair value is determined on the basis of the NAV communicated by the fund administrators at the reporting date. Where such information is not available at the reporting date, the last official communication is used, though it must not be more than three months old at the reporting date and, if necessary, validated against more recent information made available to investors by the fund administrators.

No transfers were made between the different levels of the fair value hierarchy during the first half of 2016. As far as the financial assets classified as Level 3 are concerned, these are venture capital investments which are measured using some inputs that are not observable on the market. These investments are held by the Group through CIR International for investments in companies operating in the information technology and communication (ITC) sector (for a total of € 707 thousand).

The following table shows changes in financial assets measured at fair value (Level 3) during the period:

	FINANCIAL ASSETS (Level 3)			
	<i>Held for trading</i>	<i>Measured at fair value</i>	<i>Available for sale</i>	<i>Hedges</i>
Opening position	--	--	858	--
Increases				
- Purchases	--	--	--	--
- Gains recognised to:				
Income statement (1)	--	--	591	--
- of which gains	--	--	591	--
Equity (2)	--	--	--	--
Transferred from other levels	--	--	--	--
Other increases	--	--		--
Decreases				
- Sales	--	--	(589)	--
- Repayments			--	
- Losses recognised to:				
Income statement (3)	--	--	--	--
- of which losses	--	--	--	--
Equity (4)	--	--	(150)	--
Transferred from other levels	--	--	--	--
Other decreases	--	--	(3)	--
Closing position	--	--	707	--

(1-3) Increases/decreases in financial assets are recognised to the income statement under the following headings:

- Item 14.c.: Gains from trading securities
- Item 14.d.: Losses from trading securities
- Item 14.e.: Adjustments to the value of financial assets

(2-4) The gains and losses related to changes in fair value are recognised under item 9.b. "Reserves - Fair value reserves" - with the exception of impairment losses which are recognised under item 14.e. "Adjustments to the value of financial assets" until the asset is transferred, at which time the cumulative increases and decreases recorded in the valuation reserves are recognised as gains or losses in items 14.c. "Gains from trading securities" and 14.d. "Losses from trading securities"

19. Guarantees and commitments

At 30 June 2016 the position of guarantees and commitments was the following:

▪ COFIDE

CIR shares for a total carrying amount of € 335,278 thousand have been pledged to the bank as collateral for the loan.

▪ CIR and financial holding companies

Commitments for private equity fund investments by CIR International for € 4.9 million;

▪ Espresso Group

At 30 June 2016 the group had outstanding commitments of € 43,226 thousand in relation to:

- contracts for the purchase of plants and other printing equipment for € 591 thousand;
- guarantees given by the Parent Company to the companies involved in the Group VAT return for € 15,382 thousand;
- sureties given for up to € 20 million by the Parent Company in favour of A. Manzoni & C. S.p.A. pursuant to a factoring contract signed with a leading bank;
- other guarantees for € 7,253 thousand, which mainly relate to guarantees in favour of the Parent Company and the subsidiaries Elemedia and Finegil Editoriale, Nord-Est and Nuova Sardegna divisions.

▪ Sogefi Group

Operating leases

For accounting purposes, leases and rental contracts are classified as operating leases when the following conditions apply:

- a significant part of the risks and benefits of ownership are retained by the lessor;
- there are no bargain purchase options for the asset at the end of the lease;
- the duration of the contract does not cover most of the useful life of the asset being leased or rented;
- at the start of the lease, the present value of the minimum lease payments does not equal the fair value of the leased asset.

Instalment payments for operating leases are booked to the income statement in line with the underlying contracts.

The main operating leases outstanding at 30 June 2016 refer to the following subsidiaries:

- Sogefi (Suzhou) Auto Parts Co. Ltd for the lease of three production sites located in Wujiang, for which the contract terminates in September 2033. At 30 June 2016 the residual instalments

amount to € 15,130 thousand, of which € 370 thousand due within one year. The Group has not given any form of guarantee on this contract;

- Sogefi Filtration France S.A. for the lease of the Guyancourt offices. The two contracts terminate in March 2020 and May 2021 respectively; at 30 June 2016 the residual instalments amount to € 2,871 thousand, of which € 778 thousand due within one year. The Group has not given any form of guarantee on this contract;
- Allevard Federn GmbH for the lease of the Volklingen production site. The contract expires in September 2020. The residual instalments at 30 June 2016 amount to € 1,633 thousand, of which € 384 thousand due within one year. The Group has not given any form of guarantee on this contract;
- Sogefi Air & Cooling Canada Corp. for the lease of the Montreal production site. The contract terminates in December 2021 and at 30 June 2016 the residual instalments amount to € 4,513 thousand, of which € 963 thousand due within one year. Against this contract, Sogefi S.p.A. has issued a guarantee for approximately 100% of the residual lease instalments;
- Sogefi Engine Systems Mexico S. de R.L. de C.V. for the lease of the Monterrey production site. The contract terminates in June 2031 and at 30 June 2016 the residual instalments amount to € 20,202 thousand, of which € 805 thousand due within one year. Against this contract, Sogefi S.p.A. has issued a guarantee for approximately 100% of the residual lease instalments;
- Allevard Sogefi U.S.A. Inc. for the lease of the production site in Prichard (West Virginia). The contract terminates in May 2019 and the residual instalments at 30 June 2016 amount to € 1,051 thousand, of which € 366 thousand due within one year. Against this contract, Sogefi S.p.A. has issued a guarantee for approximately 84% of the residual lease instalments. The guarantee is renewed at the end of each year based on the residual amount outstanding. There are no restrictions of any kind connected with this kind of leasing and, at the end of the contract, the US company will have the right to buy the property at its market value.

Investment commitments

At 30 June 2016 there are binding commitments for investments relating to the purchase of tangible assets of € 3,974 thousand.

Guarantees given

Details of these guarantees are as follows:

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	<i>30.06.2016</i>	<i>31.12.2015</i>
Sureties given to third parties	4,944	4,984
Other unsecured guarantees given to third parties	2,463	2,463
Secured guarantees given for borrowings shown in the financial statements	10,780	8,422

The sureties given in favour of third parties relate to guarantees given to certain customers and for operating lease contracts; sureties are shown at the value of the outstanding commitment as of the reporting date.

"Other unsecured guarantees given to third parties" refer to the commitment of LPDN GmbH to the staff pension fund of the two business divisions at the time of the acquisition in 1996. This commitment is covered by contractual obligations on the part of the vendor, which is a leading German company.

The secured guarantees relate exclusively to the subsidiaries Sogefi Air & Cooling Canada Corp., Allevard IAI Suspensions Private Ltd, United Springs B.V., Sogefi-MNR Engine Systems India Pvt Ltd and Sogefi Filtration do Brasil Ltda which, for the loans obtained, have granted to the lenders secured guarantees over their tangible assets and trade receivables.

Other risks

At 30 June 2016 the Sogefi Group held assets belonging to third parties on its premises for € 11,779 thousand.

▪ KOS Group

The following is a breakdown of the bank guarantees and other sureties given by KOS S.p.A. for a total of € 5,925 thousand:

- a guarantee in favour of the Municipality of Sanremo as a security deposit for urbanisation works, for € 225 thousand;
- a guarantee on behalf of Residenze Anni Azzurri S.r.l. for the lease of Santegidio S.r.l. (Scarnafigi), for € 100 thousand;
- a guarantee on behalf of Residenze Anni Azzurri S.r.l. for the Rivarolo property lease, for € 75 thousand;
- a guarantee on behalf of Residenze Anni Azzurri S.r.l. for the Rivarolo business unit lease, for € 35 thousand;
- a guarantee on behalf of Residenze Anni Azzurri S.r.l. for the Dormelletto property lease, for € 200 thousand;
- a guarantee on behalf of Residenze Anni Azzurri S.r.l. for the Dorzano property lease, for € 121 thousand;
- an omnibus guarantee on behalf of Medipass S.p.A. in its relations with the Venice Health Authority, for € 700 thousand;
- a guarantee on behalf of Immobiliare Durini for the rental of offices in Via Durini, for € 46 thousand;
- a guarantee on behalf of Istituto di Riabilitazione S. Stefano for the lease of Villa Rosa for € 314 thousand;
- a guarantee on behalf of Istituto di Riabilitazione S. Stefano for the lease of the building in Ancona for € 309 thousand;
- a guarantee on behalf of Istituto di Riabilitazione S. Stefano for the rent of Ville di Nozzano for € 65 thousand;
- a guarantee on behalf of Residenze Anni Azzurri for the lease of the building in San Faustino for € 1,641 thousand;
- a guarantee on behalf of Residenze Anni Azzurri for the lease of the building in San Faustino 27 for € 2,094 thousand.

- Bank guarantees given by other Group companies for € 10,628 thousand, with the following breakdown:
- a guarantee given by Residenze Anni Azzurri S.r.l. to guarantee care home lease payments, for € 9,742 thousand;
- a guarantee given by companies of the Istituto di Riabilitazione S. Stefano Group for € 886 thousand;

At 30 June 2016, other commitments and risks amounted to € 8,194 thousand, mainly related to:

- assets on free loan for € 2,030 thousand;
- guarantees issued by Suzzara Hospital in favour of F.lli Montecchi, for € 953 thousand;
- contractual commitments for technology upgrades to equipment, where necessary, for approximately € 1,474 thousand. Given the current status of the contracts, there is no reason to consider this commitment probable;
- counter-guarantee commitments for the successful completion of structural works for € 2,891 thousand.
- third-party commitments to sell for € 229 thousand;
- contractual commitments of around € 617 thousand.

The Group carries on its business activities in premises, some of which are owned, others rented. Lease contracts vary in duration from 3 to 9 years and are generally renewable. Of the 46 care homes for the elderly in operation at the reporting date, 11 are owned, while 8 of the 30 functional and psychiatric rehabilitation facilities are owned (including two residential care homes for the elderly). The other facilities (day hospitals, psychiatric treatment communities, diagnostics departments) are generally leased.

20. Information on the business sector

The business sectors coincide with the Groups of companies that Cofide S.p.A. controls through CIR. In detail:

- the Espresso Group: media;
- the Sogefi Group: automotive components;
- the Kos Group: healthcare.

From a geographical point of view, with the exception of the Sogefi Group, business is conducted almost exclusively in Italy.

Income statement and balance sheet information by business segment is provided in the Report on Operations, whereas details of revenues by geographical area (secondary sector) can be found in Note 12.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION BY BUSINESS SECTOR

(in millions of euro)

(in millions of euro)		30.06.2016								31.12.2015	
	CONSOLIDATED	Fixed assets	Other net non-current assets and liabilities	Net working capital	Net financial position (continuing operations)	Total equity of which:	Minority interests	Group equity	Group equity		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)						
AGGREGATE											
Espresso Group		699.3	(161.7)	46.8	18.2	602.6		417.8	184.8	176.2	
Sogefi Group		530.6	(37.7)	18.4	(326.2)	185.1		132.6	52.5	52.2	
KOS Group		545.7	(22.9)	(32.4)	(226.3)	264.1		176.5	87.6	72.2	
Other subsidiaries		--	2.8	(3.9)	2.8	1.7		0.8	0.9	0.9	
Total subsidiaries		1,775.6	(219.5)	28.9	(531.5)	1,053.5		727.7	325.8	301.5	
CIR and financial holding companies		19.8	113.9	(23.9)	313.3	423.1		192.7	230.4	283.5	
COFIDE											
Fixed assets		1.3				1.3			1.3	1.2	
Other net non-current assets and liabilities			14.5			14.5			14.5	21.3	
Net working capital				(2.0)		(2.0)			(2.0)	(2.0)	
Net financial position					(26.6)	(26.6)			(26.6)	(37.7)	
Consolidated total for the Group		1,796.7	(91.1)	3.0	(244.8)	1,463.8		920.4	543.4	567.8	

- 1) This item is the sum of "intangible assets", "tangible assets", "investment property", "investments in companies consolidated at equity" and "other equity investments" of the consolidated statement of financial position.
- 2) This item is the sum of "other receivables", "securities" and "deferred taxes" under non-current assets and of "other payables", "deferred taxes", "personnel provisions" and "provisions for risks and losses" under non-current liabilities of the consolidated statement of financial position. This item also includes the "assets held for sale" and "liabilities held for sale" in the consolidated statement of financial position.
- 3) This item is the sum of "inventories", "contract work in progress", "trade receivables" and "other receivables" under current assets, and of "trade payables", "other payables" and "provisions for risks and losses" under current liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.
- 4) This item is the sum of "financial receivables", "securities", "available-for-sale financial assets" and "cash and cash equivalents" under current assets, "bonds" and "other borrowings" under non-current liabilities, and "bank overdrafts", "bonds" and "other borrowings" under current liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

21. Joint ventures

The Group does not hold equity investments in joint ventures at 30 June 2016.

22. Net financial position

The net financial position is analysed as follows:

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>		30.06.2016	31.12.2015
A. Cash and bank deposits		270,653	312,643
B. Other cash equivalents		235,398	251,510
C. Securities held for trading		75,140	131,012
D. Cash and cash equivalents (A) + (B) + (C)		581,191	695,165
E. Current financial receivables		28,289	30,496
F. Current bank payables	(*)	(165,260)	(116,507)
G. Bonds		(19,990)	(5,011)
H. Current portion of non-current debt		(51,611)	(53,326)
I. Other current borrowings		--	--
J. Current financial debt (F) + (G) + (H) + (I)		(236,861)	(174,844)
K. Current net financial position (J) + (E) + (D)		372,619	550,817
L. Non-current bank borrowings	(**)	(243,117)	(317,643)
M. Bonds issued		(275,232)	(288,366)
N. Other non-current payables	(**)	(99,044)	(104,267)
O. Non-current financial debt (L) + (M) + (N)		(617,393)	(710,276)
P. Net financial position (K) + (O)		(244,774)	(159,459)

(*) € 142,876 thousand (€ 165,260 - € 22,384) is classified in the Statement of Financial Position under "Other borrowings".

(**) Classified under "Other borrowings" – Non-current liabilities.

23. Disputes

Certain Group companies have legal disputes pending, against which their Boards have set aside risk provisions for amounts that are considered appropriate, taking into account the opinion of their consultants regarding the likelihood that significant liabilities will actually occur.

In particular, the Rome Regional Tax Commission filed its judgement no. 64/9/12 on 18 May 2012, on its resumption, with regard to the investigations into 1991 IRPEG and ILOR; these investigations gave rise to the following main findings;

- the Tax Authorities challenged the tax benefits resulting from the reorganisation of the Editoriale L'Espresso Group that followed the break-up of the Mondadori Group (in particular, the benefits arising from the merger of Editoriale La Repubblica S.p.A. with Cartiera di Ascoli S.p.A., which then adopted its name);
- they also challenged the benefits relating to transactions involving beneficial interests in shares with foreign entities, especially those relating to the tax credit on dividends and related withholding taxes, as well as the accrued interest.

As regards the beneficial interest in shares, the Group has been making provisions since 2008, considering that, according to the evolution of the related jurisprudence, the additional taxes assessed and related interest charged were to be considered a "probable risk" (the provisions did not only involve 1991, but also the next three tax years, for which the Tax Authorities challenged the same types of benefits), unlike the penalties for which the risk was considered "possible".

On the first matter, which only concerns 1991, the risk has always been considered "remote", in light of the technical evaluation of items in dispute and the outcome of the various levels of justice. Bear in mind that:

- the facts were first being evaluated by the criminal court for alleged tax fraud and the proceedings were concluded with a judgement of nonsuit by the GUP (the magistrate who presides over the preliminary hearing). This was definitively confirmed by the Court of Appeal on 9 December 1999, fully acquitting all of the directors and statutory auditors;
- the tax assessments of first and second instance were both favourable to the Group, in 1998 and 2000 respectively; subsequently, in 2007 the Supreme Court cancelled the judgement of second instance, referring it to the Regional Tax Commission, though it only decided on procedural matters without affecting the merits of the case in any way.

With this judgement, the Regional Tax Commission upheld the position of the Tax Authorities in relation to the most important item in dispute from an economic point of view, which concerned the corporate restructuring, whereas it dismissed the question concerning beneficial interests. Re-evaluating the situation as of 30 June 2016, this judgement indicates a maximum amount at risk of € 374.3 million (of which additional taxes assessed of € 121.4 million, interest of € 131.4 million and penalties of € 121.4 million): this value comes from the fact that the Tax Authorities did not just deny the tax benefits (deemed not due) based on the higher values recorded on allocation of the "cancellation deficit" as part of the merger process, but - unexpectedly - demanded the immediate and full liability to taxation of this deficit as being devoid of any income value, treating it as though it were a capital gain that had been "realized".

On 27 June 2012 the Company filed an appeal against the judgement of second degree with the Supreme Court and on 28 June 2012 it applied to the Rome Regional Tax Commission for a suspension of the effects of the judgement pursuant to article 373 of the Code of Civil Procedure; the application has been accepted by the Rome Regional Tax Commission by order filed on 19 July 2012.

Being well aware of the fiscal and statutory legitimacy of the transactions being challenged by the Tax Authorities, also on the basis of technical evaluations obtained from independent professionals, the Group has confirmed its assessment as "probable" of the degree of risk involved in the treatment of beneficial interests in shares (even though successful on this point before the Regional Tax Commission). As a result of the recent and established positions of the Supreme Court, the same level of risk was extended to the penalties, while the risk in relation to corporate restructuring operations, where the Group has been unsuccessful, is considered to be merely "possible".

In this regard, it should be noted that, during 2015, Legislative Decree 128 was issued, which, in addition to having repealed the previous anti-avoidance rule, made changes to the taxpayer's statute (Law 212/2000) providing greater clarity to the tax system by introducing a single definition of abuse of rights and tax avoidance.

For matters relating to the beneficial interests in shares, up to 31 December 2012 the Group had set aside an amount of € 34.2 million (to cover the risks related to the amortisation of the cost incurred for the purchase of the beneficial interest, the tax credit on the dividends, the withholding taxes incurred, the related accrued interest and penalties), with reference to all tax periods assessed. At 30 June 2016, in part following the recognition of € 173 thousand to take account of accrued interest, the related provision totals € 35,286 thousand.

The Sogefi Group is monitoring environmental matters at certain production locations for which no significant costs are expected.

Sogefi Filtration Ltd acquired the assets and liabilities of Filtrauto UK Ltd in 2004, therefore becoming the employer for the purposes of the Filtrauto UK Limited Staff Pension Scheme and Filtrauto UK Limited Works Pension Scheme. These schemes are defined-benefit plans.

Between 1990 and 2006 the employer and the trustees of the above pension schemes obtain professional advice from leading firms regarding the equalisation of the conditions of the schemes, as required by regulatory changes.

It has emerged that such equalisation might not have been applied correctly.

Sogefi Filtration Ltd has therefore presented a protective claim to the Birmingham High Court.

The Court might conclude that the equalisation has been applied properly, or that it is possible to make an adjustment, perhaps resulting in a contingent liability. In this last case, the evidence is considered to support the probability that any liability will be almost entirely recoverable from the advisors.

An initial approximate assessment of the maximum potential liability, before the probable recovery from the advisors, is about € 2 million.

In January 2014 Sogefi S.p.A. received two notices of assessment from the tax authorities that disallowed the tax deductibility for IRES purposes and the related deductibility for VAT purposes of the cost of services provided by CIR S.p.A. in 2009, amounting to € 1.8 million.

Taking account of the opinion expressed by a tax advisor, the directors consider these assessments to be unfounded and inconsistent with the applicable tax regulations. Accordingly, they consider the risk of losing the case to be possible but not probable.

For this reason, Sogefi S.p.A. has not recorded any related tax provisions in the interim financial statements at 30 June 2016.

Note that those assessments have already been discussed by the Provincial Tax Commission with a favourable outcome for the Company.

The Tax Authorities have appealed against this result to the Regional Tax Commission.

During the first half of 2016, Sogefi S.p.A. was subjected to a tax inspection covering the 2011 and 2012 tax years. The report issued following this inspection identified a number of matters (concerning the VAT and direct tax deductibility of services provided by CIR S.p.A.), in relation to which the company has not yet received any assessments.

In 2005, Sogefi S.p.A. requested the Paris Tax Court to rule on the reimbursement of the tax credit (avoir fiscal), net of the 5% withholding tax, due on the dividends paid by the French subsidiaries in 2004, having regard for the changes made to the French tax regulations, which abrogated the right to receive the tax credit from the 2005 tax year. This Court, firstly, and the Paris administrative appeal court, secondly, rejected the claims advanced by Sogefi S.p.A.; the Council of State (following an appeal by the company), by contrast, overturned the above rulings and returned the case to the Administrative Court.

On 2 June 2016, the Paris administrative appeal court notified Sogefi S.p.A. of its ruling that accepts the requests made by the company, recognising the reimbursement of € 3,975 thousand plus interest.

As the counterparties are entitled to appeal against the ruling within two months of the day following the date of its notification, the recognition of the reimbursement as income has been deferred until the outcome of any further appeal that may be filed by the French tax authorities.

24. Disclosures regarding share-based incentive plans

24.a. Incentive plans for employees at 30 June 2016 (CIR)

The following table shows the incentive plans of the subsidiary CIR:

CIR - STOCK OPTION PLANS OUTSTANDING AT 30 JUNE 2016

	Options in circulation at start of period		Options granted during the period		Options exercised during the period		Options expired during the period		Options in circulation at end of period			Options exercisable at end of period	
	No. of options	Weighted average strike price	No. of options	Weighted average strike price	No. of options	Weighted average strike price	No. of options	Weighted average strike price	No. of options	Average strike price	Average duration (years)	No. of options	Weighted average strike price
Stock Option Plan 6 September 2005	2,125,000	2.49	-	-	-	-	2,125,000	2.49	-	-	-	-	-
Stock Option Plan 2006 - 1st tranche	2,175,000	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,175,000	2.50	0.50	2,175,000	2.50
Stock Option Plan 2006 - 2nd tranche	2,175,000	2.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,175,000	2.47	1.00	2,175,000	2.47
Extraordinary Stock Option Plan 1st tranche	3,050,000	3.0877	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,050,000	3.0877	1.25	3,050,000	3.0877
Extraordinary Stock Option Plan 2nd tranche	3,050,000	2.7344	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,050,000	2.7344	1.75	3,050,000	2.7344
Extraordinary Stock Option Plan 3rd tranche	3,110,000	1.6806	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,110,000	1.6806	2.25	3,110,000	1.6806
Extraordinary Stock Option Plan 4th tranche	2,203,500	1.0718	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,203,500	1.0718	2.75	2,203,500	1.0718
1st tranche 2009	1,947,800	0.9907	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,947,800	0.9907	3.25	1,947,800	0.9907
2nd tranche 2009	3,136,000	1.5449	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,136,000	1.5449	3.67	3,136,000	1.5449
1st tranche 2010	3,206,000	1.6208	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,206,000	1.6208	4.25	3,206,000	1.6208
2nd tranche 2010	3,128,000	1.4982	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,128,000	1.4982	4.67	3,128,000	1.4982
Total	29,306,300	1.9826	-	-	-	-	2,125,000	2.49	27,181,300	1.9430	2.63	27,181,300	1.9430

CIR - STOCK GRANT PLANS AT 30 JUNE 2016

	Financial instruments in circulation at start of period		Financial instruments granted during the period		Financial instruments exercised during the period		Financial instruments expired in the period		Financial instruments in circulation at end of period			Financial instruments exercisable at end of period	
	No. of Units	Initial value	No. of Units	Initial value	No. of Units	Weighted average strike price	No. of Units	Weighted average strike price	No. of Units	Initial value	Average duration (years)	No. of Units	Initial value
Stock Grant Plan 2011	166,625	1.6391	6,371	1.0560	11,125	1.6391	-	-	161,871	1.6391	4.83	161,871	1.6391
Stock Grant Plan 2012	3,373,145	1.0263	33,290	1.0560	133,723	1.0263	2,426,837	1.0263	845,875	1.0263	5.83	845,875	1.0263
Stock Grant Plan 2013	3,022,453	0.8003	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,022,453	0.8003	6.83	-	-
Stock Grant Plan 2014	1,761,574	1.1300	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,761,574	1.1300	8.01	-	-
Stock Grant Plan 2015	1,680,000	1.0916	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,680,000	1.0916	8.83	-	-
Stock Grant Plans 2015 reserved to the General Manager	1,000,000	1.0940	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	1.0940	8.83	-	-
Stock Grant Plan 2016	-	-	1,750,000	1.0587	-	-	-	-	1,750,000	1.0587	9.84	-	-
Total	11,003,797	1.0062	1,789,661	1.0586	144,848	1.0734	2,426,837	1.0263	10,221,773	1.0099	7.96	1,007,746	1.1247

24.b. Incentive plans for employees at 30 June 2016 (Espresso Group)

The chart below shows the stock option plans of the Espresso Group:

EDITORIALE L'ESPRESSO GROUP - STOCK OPTION PLANS FOR EMPLOYEES AT 30 JUNE 2016

	Options in circulation at start of period		Options granted during the period		Options cancelled/expired during the period		Options exercised during the period		Options in circulation at end of period			Options exercisable at end of period	
	No. of options	Weighted average strike price	No. of options	Weighted average strike price	No. of options	Weighted average strike price	No. of options	Weighted average strike price	No. of options	Weighted average strike price	Average duration (years)	No. of options	Weighted average strike price
Stock option plan 2006 - 1st tranche	850,000	4.33	--	--	45,000	4.33	--	--	805,000	4.33	0.50	805,000	4.33
Stock option plan 2006 - 2nd tranche	850,000	3.96	--	--	45,000	3.96	--	--	805,000	3.96	1.00	805,000	3.96
Extraordinary stock option plan 2009 - 1st tranche	1,267,500	3.84	--	--	52,500	3.84	--	--	1,215,000	3.84	1.25	1,215,000	3.84
Extraordinary stock option plan 2009 - 2nd tranche	1,267,500	3.60	--	--	52,500	3.60	--	--	1,215,000	3.60	1.75	1,215,000	3.60
Extraordinary stock option plan 2009 - 3rd tranche	1,515,000	2.22	--	--	87,500	2.22	--	--	1,427,500	2.22	2.25	1,427,500	2.22
Extraordinary stock option plan 2009 - 4th tranche	820,950	1.37	--	--	62,750	1.37	--	--	758,200	1.37	2.75	758,200	1.37
Ordinary stock option plan 2009 - 1st tranche	485,150	1.00	--	--	9,600	1.00	--	--	475,550	1.00	3.25	475,550	1.00
Ordinary stock option plan 2009 - 2nd tranche	2,152,200	1.86	--	--	96,200	1.86	--	--	2,056,000	1.86	3.75	2,056,000	1.86
Ordinary stock option plan 2010 - 1st tranche	2,417,500	2.25	--	--	150,000	2.25	--	--	2,267,500	2.25	4.25	2,267,500	2.25
Ordinary stock option plan 2010 - 2nd tranche	2,085,400	1.58	--	--	124,500	1.58	--	--	1,960,900	1.58	4.75	1,960,900	1.58
Total	13,711,200	2.49	--	--	725,550	2.43	--	--	12,985,650	2.50	2.95	12,985,650	2.50

EDITORIALE L'ESPRESSO GROUP - STOCK GRANT PLANS FOR EMPLOYEES AT 30 JUNE 2016

	Units in circulation at start of period		Units granted during the period		Units cancelled/expired during the period		Units exercised during the period		Units in circulation at end of period		Units exercisable at end of period	
	No. of Units	Weighted average strike price	No. of Units	Weighted average strike price	No. of Units	Weighted average strike price	No. of Units	Weighted average strike price	No. of Units	Weighted average strike price	No. of options	Weighted average strike price
2011												
Time-based units	156,721	1.81	--	--	--	--	6,248	1.81	150,473	1.81	150,473	1.81
Performance-based units	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2012												
Time-based units	452,335	0.98	--	--	--	--	74,679	0.98	377,656	0.98	377,656	0.98
Performance-based units	494,367	0.98	--	--	325,750	0.98	16,565	0.98	152,052	0.98	152,052	0.98
2013												
Time-based units	625,620	0.83	--	--	66,248	0.83	96,565	0.83	462,807	0.83	250,972	0.83
Performance-based units	625,620	0.83	--	--	66,248	0.83	96,565	0.83	462,807	0.83	250,972	0.83
2014												
Time-based units	725,000	1.70	--	--	94,062	1.70	17,500	1.70	613,438	1.70	73,131	1.70
Performance-based units	725,000	1.70	--	--	94,062	1.70	--	--	630,938	1.70	--	--
2015												
Time-based units	710,000	1.24	--	--	57,500	1.24	--	--	652,500	1.24	--	--
Performance-based units	710,000	1.24	--	--	57,500	1.24	--	--	652,500	1.24	--	--
2016												
Time-based units	--	--	657,500	0.95	0	0.00	--	--	657,500	0.95	--	--
Performance-based units	--	--	657,500	0.95	0	0.00	--	--	657,500	0.95	--	--

24.c. Incentive plans for employees at 30 June 2016 (Sogefi Group)

The following table shows the total number of options outstanding with respect to the stock grant plans for the period 2011-2016:

	30.06.2016	31.12.2015
Not exercised/not exercisable at the start of the year	1,877,872	2,024,255
Granted in the year	500,095	441,004
Cancelled in the year	(670,380)	(409,398)
Exercised during the year	(334,871)	(177,989)
Not exercised/not exercisable at the end of the year	1,372,716	1,877,871
Exercisable at the end of the year	144,261	391,558

the following table shows the total number of options outstanding and refers to the plans of the period 2006-2010 with their average strike price :

	30 June 2016	
	No. of options	Average strike price
Not exercised/not exercisable at the start of the year	4,190,737	3.16
Granted in the period	--	--
Cancelled in the period	(110,000)	2.30
Exercised in the period	(100,000)	1.04
Not exercised/not exercisable at the end of the period	3,980,737	3.24
Exercisable at the end of the period	3,980,737	3.24

The line "Not exercised/not exercisable at the end of the period" refers to the total amount of the options net of those exercised or cancelled during the current or prior years.

The line "Exercisable at the end of the period" refers to the total amount of the options vested at the end of the year but not yet exercised.

The following table gives a breakdown of the number of phantom stock options at 30 June 2016:

	30 June 2016
Not exercised/not exercisable at the start of the year	840,000
Granted in the period	--
Cancelled in the period	--
Exercised in the period	--
Not exercised/not exercisable at the end of the period	840,000
Exercisable at the end of the period	840,000

24.d. Incentive plans for employees at 30 June 2016 (KOS Group)

The following table shows the stock option plans of the KOS Group:

KOS - STOCK OPTION PLANS AT 30 JUNE 2016

	Options in circulation at start of period		Options granted during the period		Options exercised during the period		Options expired during the period		Options in circulation at end of period			Options exercisable at end of period		Expiry date	
	No. of options	Weighted average strike price	No. of options	Weighted average strike price	No. of options	Weighted average strike price	No. of options	Weighted average strike price	Number	No. of options	Average duration (years)	No. of options	Weighted average strike price	Vesting date (100%)	Expiry date
Stock Option Plan 2007	420,000	3.40	--	--	420,000	3.40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Stock Option Plan 2010	4,070,000	3.75	--	--	2,408,917	3.75	1,661,083	3.75	--	--	--	--	--		
Stock Warrants Plan 2010	635,000	3.75	--	--	--	--	635,000	3.75	--	--	--	--	--		
Stock Option Plan 16	--	--	1,500,000	7.28	--	--	--	--	1,500,000	7.08	16.9	--	--	17/05/2023	17/05/2033
Stock Plan '10 rev	--	--	1,661,063	3.75	--	--	--	--	1,661,063	3.52	16.9	1,661,063	3.52	31/12/2014	17/05/2033
Total	5,125,000	3.72	3,161,063	5.42	2,828,917	3.70	2,296,083	3.75	3,161,063	5.21	16.9	1,661,063	3.52		

25. Subsequent events

Regarding subsequent events, please refer to the appropriate paragraph of the interim report on operations. Note that the interim report, of which the interim financial statements at 30 June 2016 is an integral part, was approved by the Board of Directors on 29 July 2016.

26. Significant non-recurring events and atypical and/or unusual transactions

No non-recurring items have been included in the operating result for the period.
Nor have any atypical and/or unusual transactions taken place.

27. Related party transactions

Information regarding the impact that related party transactions have on the financial and equity situation and on the result for the period are provided in the comment on the individual items of the financial statements.

The section "Other information" in the interim report on operations shows the various types of transactions with related parties, whereas the amounts involved are shown in the notes.

The following chart gives a summary of transactions with related parties:

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT - related-party transactions

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Sales revenues</i>	<i>Costs for the purchase of</i>	<i>Costs for services</i>	<i>Other operating expense</i>	<i>Other operating income</i>	<i>Financial income</i>	<i>Financial expense</i>	<i>Dividends</i>
Parent companies	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Subsidiaries	--	--	--	--	--	18	--	--
Associates	--	--	(2,703)	--	784	1	--	--
Joint ventures	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other related parties	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--
Total	--	--	(2,703)	--	834	19	--	--

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION - Related-party transactions

<i>(in thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Non-current assets</i>	<i>Current assets</i>		<i>Non-current liabilities</i>	<i>Current liabilities</i>		
	<i>Other receivables</i>	<i>Trade receivables</i>	<i>Other receivables</i>	<i>Other borrowings</i>	<i>Other borrowings</i>	<i>Trade payables</i>	<i>Other payables</i>
Parent companies	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Subsidiaries	--	--	465	--	--	9	--
Associates	2,693	1,395	104	--	--	2,058	--
Joint ventures	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other related parties	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	2,693	1,395	569	--	--	2,067	--

**SUMMARY OF KEY FIGURES FROM THE LATEST FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE
COMPANY THAT EXERCISES MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION**

The key figures from the financial statements of F.Ili De Benedetti S.p.A. at 31 December 2015 are as follows:

(in euro)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

ASSETS		
B)	Fixed assets	245,309,618
C)	Current assets	122,222
Total assets		245,431,840
LIABILITIES		
A)	EQUITY	
	Share capital	170,820,000
	Reserves	12,840,460
	Net income (loss) for the year	(2,187,310)
D)	PAYABLES	63,958,690
Total liabilities		245,431,840

INCOME STATEMENT

B)	Costs of production	(310,614)
C)	Financial income and (expense)	(1,876,720)
D)	Extraordinary income and (expense)	24
	Income taxes for the year	--
Net income (loss) for the year		(2,187,310)

CERTIFICATION OF THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT AS OF 30 JUNE 2016
IN ACCORDANCE WITH ART. 154 BIS OF D. LGS 58/98

1. The undersigned, Rodolfo De Benedetti, as Chairman and Giuseppe Gianoglio as executive responsible for the preparation of the financial statements of Cofide S.p.A., hereby certify, also taking into account the provision of Art. 154-bis, paragraphs 3 and 4, of Legislative Decree no. 58 of 24 February 1998:
 - the appropriateness, in relation to the characteristics of the business, and
 - effective application of the administrative and accounting procedures for the preparation of the Semi-annual Interim Financial Report as of 30 June 2016, during the course of period 1 January 2016 – 30 June 2016.
2. On this subject no aspects emerged that needed to be notified.
3. We also certify that the consolidated financial statements as of 30 June 2016:
 - are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as endorsed by the European Community pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 July 2002;
 - agree with the balances on the books of account and accounting entries;
 - are able to give a true and fair view of the financial position, results and cash flows of the issuer.

The Semi-annual report on operation as of 30 June 2016 includes a reliable analysis of the Company's performance and results of operations, as well as the general situation of the issuer, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties to which it is exposed.

Milan, 29 July 2016

Signed by:

Rodolfo De Benedetti
Chairman

Giuseppe Gianoglio
Executive responsible for the preparation
of the company's financial statements

COFIDE GROUP

SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2016

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

INCOME STATEMENT

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

1. Statement of financial position

(in thousands of euro)

ASSETS	30.06.2016	31.12.2015
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	589,636	596,842
TANGIBLE ASSETS	352	372
INVESTMENT PROPERTY	852	852
INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES	573,822	573,822
OTHER EQUITY INVESTMENTS	--	--
OTHER RECEIVABLES	118	118
SECURITIES	14,492	21,678
CURRENT ASSETS	13,078	12,301
OTHER RECEIVABLES	477	202
<i>of which to related parties</i>	295	95
SECURITIES	10,594	10,006
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2,007	2,093
TOTAL ASSETS	602,714	609,143
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	30.06.2016	31.12.2015
EQUITY	560,973	556,605
SHARE CAPITAL	359,605	359,605
RESERVES	162,106	167,126
RETAINED EARNINGS (LOSSES)	19,805	33,470
NET INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	19,457	(3,596)
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	39,234	50,367
OTHER BORROWINGS	39,137	49,834
OTHER PAYABLES	35	35
DEFERRED TAXES	62	354
PERSONNEL PROVISIONS	--	144
CURRENT LIABILITIES	2,507	2,171
BANK OVERDRAFTS	--	--
OTHER BORROWINGS	896	755
TRADE PAYABLES	134	--
OTHER PAYABLES	1,611	1,416
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	602,714	609,143

(*) As per Consob Resolution no. 6064293 of 28 July 2006

2. Income statement

(in thousands of euro)

	1st half 2016	1st half 2015
SUNDRY REVENUES AND INCOME	246	158
<i>of which: sundry revenues and income with related parties</i>	183	132
COSTS FOR THE PURCHASE OF GOODS	(7)	(13)
COSTS FOR SERVICES	(649)	(637)
<i>of which: from related parties</i>	(134)	(35)
PERSONNEL COSTS	(46)	(90)
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE	(296)	(240)
AMORTISATION, DEPRECIATION & WRITE-DOWNS	(20)	(22)
EBIT	(772)	(844)
FINANCIAL INCOME	1	40
FINANCIAL EXPENSE	(620)	(998)
DIVIDENDS	16,006	--
<i>of which: dividends from related parties</i>	16,006	--
GAINS FROM TRADING SECURITIES	4,544	179
LOSSES FROM TRADING SECURITIES	--	--
ADJUSTMENTS TO THE VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS	588	3,530
INCOME / (LOSS) BEFORE TAXES	19,747	1,907
INCOME TAXES	(290)	(165)
NET INCOME (LOSS) OF THE PERIOD	19,457	1,742

3. Statement of comprehensive income

(in thousands of euro)

	<i>1 st half 2016</i>	<i>1 st half 2015</i>
Net income of the period	19,457	1,742
Other components of comprehensive income:		
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	(5,312)	(30)
Taxes on other comprehensive income	292	2
Items of other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax	(5,020)	(28)
TOTAL STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME OF THE PERIOD	14,437	1,714

4. Statement of cash flows

(in thousands of euro)

	1st half 2016	1st half 2015
OPERATING ACTIVITY		
NET INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	19,457	1,742
ADJUSTMENTS:		
AMORTISATION/DEPRECIATION	20	22
ALLOCATION TO PERSONNEL PROVISIONS, NET OF USE	(144)	5
LOSSES/(GAINS) ON SALE OF CURRENT SECURITIES	--	(53)
ADJUSTMENTS TO THE VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS	(588)	(3,530)
(INCREASE) DECREASE IN NET WORKING CAPITAL	61	370
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITY	18,806	(1,444)
INVESTING ACTIVITY		
CHANGE IN TANGIBLE ASSETS	--	8
NET CHANGE IN NON-CURRENT SECURITIES	1,874	5,466
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITY	1,874	5,474
FINANCING ACTIVITY		
CHANGE IN OTHER BORROWINGS	(10,697)	(852)
NET CHANGE IN CURRENT SECURITIES	--	435
DIVIDENDS PAID	(10,069)	--
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY	(20,766)	(417)
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS	(86)	3,613
NET CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - OPENING BALANCE	2,093	1,701
NET CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - CLOSING BALANCE	2,007	5,314

5. Statement of changes in equity

	Attributable to shareholders of the parent company				
	Share capital	Reserves	Retained earnings (losses)	Net income (losses) for the period	Total
<i>(in thousand of euro)</i>					
BALANCE AT 1st JANUARY 2015	359,605	166,005	36,431	(2,961)	559,080
Allocation of 2014 result to reserves	--	--	(2,961)	2,961	--
Adjustment of securities to fair value:					
- Change in reserve	--	1,198	--		1,198
- deferred taxes on reserve changes	--	(77)	--	--	(77)
<i>Total comprehensive result for 2015</i>	--	--	--	(3,596)	(3,596)
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2015	359,605	167,126	33,470	(3,596)	556,605
Allocation of 2015 result to reserves	--	--	(3,596)	3,569	--
Distribution to Shareholders	--	--	(10,069)	--	(10,069)
Adjustment of securities to fair value:					
- change in reserve	--	(5,312)	--	--	(5,312)
- deferred taxes on reserve changes	--	292	--	--	292
<i>Total comprehensive result of the first half of 2016</i>	--	--	--	19,457	19,457
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2016	359,605	162,106	19,805	19,457	560,973

LIST OF EQUITY INVESTMENTS

AS OF 30 JUNE 2016

Persuant to Art. 38.2 Italian Legislative Decree 127/91

SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED USING THE FULL LINE-BY-LINE METHOD

(in euro or foreign currency)

Name of Company	Registered office	Share capital	Currency	Parent Company	% of ownership
COFIDE GROUP					
CIR S.p.A. (*)	Italy	397,146,183.50	€	COFIDE S.p.A.	45.80
CIR GROUP					
CIR INTERNATIONAL S.A.	Luxembourg	15,000,000.00	€	CIR S.p.A.	100.00
CIRINVEST S.r.l.	Italy	119,764.00	€	CIR S.p.A.	100.00
CIGA LUXEMBOURG S.à.r.l.	Luxembourg	1,000,000.00	€	CIR S.p.A.	100.00
NEXENTI ADVISORY S.r.l.	Italy	100,000.00	€	CIR S.p.A.	100.00
NEXENTI S.r.l.	Italy	50,000.00	€	CIR S.p.A.	100.00
JUPITER MARKETPLACE S.r.l.	Italy	100,000.00	€	NEXENTI S.r.l.	100.00
CIR INVESTIMENTI S.p.A.	Italy	12,426,162.00	€	CIR S.p.A.	100.00
INSTITUT D'ÉCOLE PRIMAIRE LÉMAN S.A. (In liquidazione)	Switzerland	3,695,000.00	Chf	CIR S.p.A.	94.59
SOUTHLANDS S.r.l.	Italy	50,000.00	€	CIR S.p.A.	71.43
				INSTITUT D'ÉCOLE PRIMAIRE LÉMAN S.A.	28.57
					100.00
ESPRESSO GROUP					
GRUPPO EDITORIALE L'ESPRESSO S.p.A. (**)	Italy	61,805,893.20	€	CIR S.p.A.	53.58
FINEGIL EDITORIALE S.p.A.	Italy	128,798,515.00	€	GRUPPO EDITORIALE L'ESPRESSO S.p.A.	99.78
S.E.T.A. S.p.A.	Italy	774,750.00	€	FINEGIL EDITORIALE S.p.A.	71.00
A. MANZONI & C. S.p.A.	Italy	15,000,000.00	€	GRUPPO EDITORIALE L'ESPRESSO S.p.A.	100.00
ROTOCOLOR S.p.A.	Italy	23,000,000.00	€	FINEGIL EDITORIALE S.p.A.	100.00
SOMEDIA S.p.A.	Italy	677,608.00	€	GRUPPO EDITORIALE L'ESPRESSO S.p.A.	100.00
ELEMEDIA S.p.A.	Italy	25,000,000.00	€	GRUPPO EDITORIALE L'ESPRESSO S.p.A.	100.00
MO-NET S.r.l.	Italy	35,800.00	€	ELEMEDIA S.p.A.	83.00
SOGEFI GROUP					
SOGEFI S.p.A. (***)	Italy	61,630,948.60	€	CIR S.p.A.	55.98
SOGEFI REJINA S.p.A.	Italy	21,978,316.00	€	SOGEFI S.p.A.	99.88
SOGEFI FILTRATION FRANCE S.A. (già FILTRAUTO S.A.)	France	5,750,000.00	€	SOGEFI S.p.A.	100.00
SOGEFI FILTRATION Ltd	UK	5,126,737.00	£GBP	SOGEFI S.p.A.	100.00
SOGEFI FILTRATION S.A.	Spain	14,249,084.96	€	SOGEFI S.p.A.	86.08
				SOGEFI FILTRATION FRANCE S.A.	13.92
					100.00
SOGEFI FILTRATION d.o.o.	Slovenia	10,291,798.00	€	SOGEFI S.p.A.	100.00
SOGEFI SUSPENSIONS FRANCE S.A. (già ALLEVARDO REJNA AUTOSUSPENSIONS S.A.)	France	34,000,000.00	€	SOGEFI S.p.A.	99.99
SOGEFI GESTION S.A.S. (già SOGEFI PURCHASING S.A.S.)	France	100,000.00	€	SOGEFI S.p.A.	100.00
ALLEVARDO SOGEFI U.S.A. Inc.	United States	20,055,000.00	\$USA	SOGEFI S.p.A.	100.00
SOGEFI AIR & REFROIDISSEMENT FRANCE S.A.S. (già SYSTÈMES MOTEURS S.A.S.)	France	54,938,125.00	€	SOGEFI S.p.A.	100.00
SOGEFI FILTRATION DO BRASIL Ltda	Brazil	51,507,374.00	Real	SOGEFI FILTRATION S.A.	99.99
				ALLEVARDO MOLAS DO BRAZIL Ltda	0.01
					100.00
SOGEFI FILTRATION ARGENTINA S.A.	Argentina	57,235,407.00	Pesos	SOGEFI FILTRATION DO BRASIL Ltda	94.25
				SOGEFI FILTRATION FRANCE S.A.	5.17
				SOGEFI REJINA S.p.A.	0.57
					99.99
SHANGHAI SOGEFI AUTO PARTS Co., Ltd	China	13,000,000.00	\$USA	SOGEFI S.p.A.	100.00
SOGEFI (SUZHOU) AUTO PARTS CO., Ltd	China	37,400,000.00	\$USA	SOGEFI S.p.A.	100.00

(*) 54.44 % net of own shares held as treasury stock

(in euro or foreign currency)

<i>Name of Company</i>	<i>Registered office</i>	<i>Share capital</i>	<i>Currency</i>	<i>Parent Company</i>	<i>% of ownership</i>
ALLEVARD SPRINGS Ltd	UK	4,000,002.00	£GBP	SOGEFI SUSPENSIONS FRANCE S.A.	100.00
ALLEVARD FEDERN GmbH	Germany	50,000.00	€	SOGEFI SUSPENSIONS FRANCE S.A.	100.00
ALLEVARD REJNA ARGENTINA S.A.	Argentina	48,858,410.00	Pesos	SOGEFI SUSPENSIONS FRANCE S.A.	90.19
				ALLEVARD MOLAS DO BRAZIL Ltda	9.80
					99.99
IBERICA DE SUSPENSIONES S.L. (ISSA)	Spain	10,529,668.00	€	SOGEFI SUSPENSIONS FRANCE S.A.	50.00
ALLEVARD MOLAS DO BRAZIL Ltda	Brazil	37,161,683.00	Real	SOGEFI SUSPENSIONS FRANCE S.A.	99.99
				ALLEVARD SPRINGS Co. Ltd	0.01
					100.00
UNITED SPRINGS Ltd	UK	4,500,000.00	£GBP	SOGEFI SUSPENSIONS FRANCE S.A.	100.00
UNITED SPRINGS B.V.	Netherlands	254,979.00	€	SOGEFI SUSPENSIONS FRANCE S.A.	100.00
SHANGHAI ALLEVARD SPRING Co. Ltd	China	5,335,308.00	€	SOGEFI SUSPENSIONS FRANCE S.A.	60.58
UNITED SPRINGS S.A.S.	France	5,109,000.00	€	SOGEFI SUSPENSIONS FRANCE S.A.	100.00
LUHN & PULVERMACHER – DITTMANN & NEUHAUS GmbH	Germany	50,000.00	€	ALLEVARD FEDERN GmbH	100.00
S.ARA COMPOSITE S.A.S.	France	11,500,000.00	€	SOGEFI SUSPENSIONS FRANCE S.A.	95.65
SOGEFI M.N.R. ENGINE SYSTEMS INDIA Pvt Ltd	India	21,254,640.00	Inr	SOGEFI SUSPENSIONS FRANCE S.A.	45.00
				SOGEFI AIR & REFRROIDISSEMENT FRANCE S.A.S.	24.98
				SYSTEMES MOTEURS CHINA S.à.r.l.	0.02
					70.00
ALLEVARD IAI SUSPENSIONS Pvt. Ltd	India	340,000,000.00	Inr	SOGEFI SUSPENSIONS FRANCE S.A.	74.23
SOGEFI AIR & COOLING CANADA CORP. (già SOGEFI ENGINE SYSTEMS CANADA CORP.)	Canada	39,393,000.00	Cad	SOGEFI AIR & REFRROIDISSEMENT FRANCE S.A.S.	100.00
SOGEFI AIR & COOLING USA Inc. (già SOGEFI ENGINE SYSTEMS USA Inc.)	United States	100.00	\$USA	SOGEFI AIR & REFRROIDISSEMENT FRANCE S.A.S.	100.00
SYSTÈMES MOTEURS CHINA S.à.r.l.	Luxembourg	12,500.00	€	SOGEFI AIR & REFRROIDISSEMENT FRANCE S.A.S.	100.00
SOGEFI ENGINE SYSTEMS MEXICO S.DE R.L.DE C.V.	Mexico	3,000.00	Mxn	SOGEFI AIR & COOLING CANADA CORP.	99.97
				SOGEFI AIR & REFRROIDISSEMENT FRANCE S.A.S.	0.03
					100.00
S.C. SOGEFI AIR & COOLING (già S.C. SYSTÈMES MOTEURS S.r.l.)	Romania	7,087,610.00	Ron	SOGEFI AIR & REFRROIDISSEMENT FRANCE S.A.S.	99.99
				SOGEFI FILTRATION S.A.	0.01
					100.00
SOGEFI ENGINE SYSTEMS HONG KONG Ltd	Hong Kong	1,000.00	Hkd	SYSTÈMES MOTEURS CHINA S.à.r.l.	100.00

(**) 56.51 % net of own shares held as treasury stock

(***) 57.39 % net of own shares held as treasury stock

(in euro or foreign currency)

<i>Name of Company</i>	<i>Registered office</i>	<i>Share capital</i>	<i>Currency</i>	<i>Parent Company</i>	<i>% of ownership</i>
KOS GROUP					
KOS S.p.A.	Italy	8,848,103.70	€	CIR S.p.A.	62.73
OSPEDALE DI SUZZARA S.p.A.	Italy	120,000.00	€	KOS S.p.A.	99.90
MEDIPASS S.r.l.	Italy	700,000.00	€	KOS S.p.A.	100.00
ELSIDA S.r.l.	Italy	100,000.00	€	MEDIPASS S.r.l.	100.00
MEDIPASS HEALTHCARE LTD	UK	3,477.00	£GBP	MEDIPASS S.r.l.	89.99
CLEARMEDI HEALTHCARE LTD	India	9,904,111.18	₹	MEDIPASS S.r.l.	70.88
				CLEARVIEW HEALTHCARE LTD	29.12
					100.00
MEDIPASS HEALTHCARE LEEDS & BELFAST LTD	UK	1,000.00	£GBP	MEDIPASS HEALTHCARE LTD	55.00
MEDIPASS LEEDS LTD (già HTI LEEDS)	UK	2.00	£GBP	MEDIPASS HEALTHCARE LEEDS & BELFAST LTD	100.00
MEDIPASS BELFAST LTD (già HTI IRELAND)	UK	2.00	£GBP	MEDIPASS HEALTHCARE LEEDS & BELFAST LTD	100.00
RESIDENZE ANNI AZZURRI S.r.l.	Italy	27,079,034.00	€	KOS S.p.A.	100.00
POLO GERIATRICO RIABILITATIVO S.p.A.	Italy	320,000.00	€	RESIDENZE ANNI AZZURRI S.r.l.	96.00
CLEARVIEW HEALTHCARE LTD	Italy	4,661,880.00	₹	MEDIPASS S.r.l.	85.19
HSS REAL ESTATE S.r.l.	Italy	2,064,000.00	€	KOS S.p.A.	100.00
ISTITUTO DI RIABILITAZIONE S. STEFANO S.r.l.	Italy	2,550,000.00	€	KOS S.p.A.	100.00
ABITARE IL TEMPO S.r.l.	Italy	100,826.00	€	ISTITUTO DI RIABILITAZIONE S. STEFANO S.r.l.	54.00
SANATRIX S.r.l.	Italy	843,700.00	€	ISTITUTO DI RIABILITAZIONE S. STEFANO S.r.l.	76.97
SANATRIX GESTIONI S.r.l.	Italy	300,000.00	€	SANATRIX S.r.l.	99.61
JESILAB S.r.l.	Italy	80,000.00	€	ISTITUTO DI RIABILITAZIONE S. STEFANO S.r.l.	100.00
FIDIA S.r.l.	Italy	10,200.00	€	ISTITUTO DI RIABILITAZIONE S. STEFANO S.r.l.	60.00
KOS SERVIZI SOCIETÀ CONSORTILE a r.l.	Italy	115,000.00	€	KOS S.p.A.	3.68
				RESIDENZE ANNI AZZURRI S.r.l.	46.12
				ISTITUTO DI RIABILITAZIONE S. STEFANO S.r.l.	36.93
				MEDIPASS S.r.l.	2.07
				OSPEDALE DI SUZZARA S.p.A.	2.15
				SANATRIX GESTIONI S.r.l.	3.02
				ABITARE IL TEMPO S.r.l.	4.94
				FIDIA S.r.l.	0.43
				JESILAB S.r.l.	0.43
				ELSIDA S.r.l.	0.23
					100.00

INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES
CONSOLIDATED USING THE EQUITY METHOD

(in euro or foreign currency)

<i>Name of Company</i>	<i>Registered office</i>	<i>Share capital</i>	<i>Currency</i>	<i>Parent Company</i>	<i>% of ownership</i>
<i>CIR GROUP</i>					
DEVIL PEAK S.r.l.	Italy	69,659.00	€	NEXENTI S.r.l.	36.16
	Italy				
<i>ESPRESSO GROUP</i>					
	Italy				
LE SCIENZE S.p.A.	Italy	103,400.00	€	GRUPPO EDITORIALE L'ESPRESSO S.p.A.	50.00
HUFFINGTONPOST ITALIA S.r.l.	Italy	250,000.00	€	GRUPPO EDITORIALE L'ESPRESSO S.p.A.	49.00
EDITORIALE CORRIERE ROMAGNA S.r.l.	Italy	1,756,766.00	€	FINEGIL EDITORIALE S.p.A.	49.00
EDITORIALE LIBERTÀ S.p.A.	Italy	1,000,000.00	€	FINEGIL EDITORIALE S.p.A.	35.00
ALTRIMEDIA S.p.A.	Italy	517,000.00	€	FINEGIL EDITORIALE S.p.A.	35.00
PERSIDERA S.p.A.	Italy	21,428,572.00	€	GRUPPO EDITORIALE L'ESPRESSO S.p.A.	30.00
<i>SOGEFI GROUP</i>					
MARK IV ASSET (Shanghai) AUTO PARTS Co. Ltd	China	10,000,000.00	Rmb	SOGEFI ENGINE SYSTEMS HONG KONG Ltd	50.00
<i>CIR INTERNATIONAL GROUP</i>					
KTP GLOBAL FINANCE S.C.A.	Luxembourg	566,573.75	€	CIR INTERNATIONAL S.A.	47.55
<i>KOS GROUP</i>					
APOKOS REHAB PVT Ltd	India	115,000,000.00	Inr	KOS S.p.A.	50.00

INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES

CONSOLIDATED AT COST(*)

(in euro or foreign currency)

<i>Name of Company</i>	<i>Registered office</i>	<i>Share capital</i>	<i>Currency</i>	<i>Parent Company</i>	<i>% of ownership</i>
GRUPPO ESPRESSO					
ENOTRYA S.r.l. <i>(in liquidazione)</i>	Italy	75,000.00	€	ELEMEDIA S.p.A.	70.00
CELLULARMANIA.COM S.r.l. <i>(in liquidazione)</i>	Italy	10,400.00	€	ELEMEDIA S.p.A.	100.00
KSOLUTIONS S.r.l. <i>(in liquidazione)</i>	Italy	100,000.00	€	ELEMEDIA S.p.A.	100.00
CLUB D.A.B. ITALIA – CONSORTILE S.p.A.	Italy	240,000.00	€	ELEMEDIA S.p.A.	37.50
GOLD 5 S.r.l.	Italy	250,000.00	€	A. MANZONI & C. S.p.A.	20.00
GRUPPO KOS					
OSIMO SALUTE S.p.A.	Italy	750,000.00	€	ABITARE IL TEMPO S.r.l.	25.50
GRUPPO CIR INTERNATIONAL					
PHA – Participations Hotelieres Astor <i>(In liquidazione)</i>	France	12,150.00	€	CIR INTERNATIONAL S.A.	100.00
KTP GLOBAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT S.A.	Luxembourg	31,000.00	€	CIR INTERNATIONAL S.A.	46.00

(*) investments which are not significant, non-operational, or that have been recently acquired, unless stated otherwise.

INVESTMENTS IN OTHER COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED AT COST

(in euro or foreign currency)

Name of Company	Registered office	Share capital	Currency	Parent Company	% of ownership
ESPRESSO GROUP					
AGENZIA A.N.S.A. S. COOP. a.r.l.	Italy	10,783,361.63	€	GRUPPO EDITORIALE L'ESPRESSO S.p.A.	3.68
				FINEGIL EDITORIALE S.p.A.	13.24
				S.E.T.A. S.p.A.	2.94
					19.85
CONSULEDIT S. CONSORTILE a.r.l. (in liquidazione)	Italy	20,000.00	€	GRUPPO EDITORIALE L'ESPRESSO S.p.A.	6.64
				FINEGIL EDITORIALE S.p.A.	5.48
				S.E.T.A. S.p.A.	0.49
					12.61
IMMOBILIARE EDITORI GIORNALI S.r.l.	Italy	830,462.00	€	S.E.T.A. S.p.A.	0.17
				FINEGIL EDITORIALE S.p.A.	0.12
					0.29
TRENTO PRESS SERVICE S.r.l.	Italy	260,000.00	€	S.E.T.A. S.p.A.	14.40
AGENZIA INFORMATIVA ADRIATICA d.o.o.	Slovenia	12,768.00	€	FINEGIL EDITORIALE S.p.A.	19.00
AUDIRADIO S.r.l. (in liquidazione)	Italy	258,000.00	€	A. MANZONI & C. S.p.A.	7.50
PRESTO TECHNOLOGIES Inc. (non operativa)	United States	7,663,998.40	\$USA	ELEMEDIA S.p.A.	7.83
D-SHARE S.r.l.	Italy	104,235.25	€	ELEMEDIA S.p.A.	9.43
TELELIBERTÀ S.p.A.	Italy	2,200,000.00	€	FINEGIL EDITORIALE S.p.A.	4.32
PREMIUM PUBLISHER NETWORK CONSORZIO	Italy	19,426.00	€	GRUPPO EDITORIALE L'ESPRESSO S.p.A.	16.96
CONSORZIO EDICOLA ITALIANA	Italy	51,497.00	€	GRUPPO EDITORIALE L'ESPRESSO S.p.A.	16.67
TAVOLO EDITORI RADIO S.r.l.	Italy	110,000.00	€	ELEMEDIA S.p.A.	12.50
SOGEFI GROUP					
UMC & MAKKAWI SPRING MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd	Sudan	900,000.00	SDP	SOGEFI REJNA S.p.A.	25.00
AFICO FILTERS S.A.E.	Egypt	14,000,000.00	EGP	SOGEFI REJNA S.p.A.	17.77
KOS GROUP					
FONDO SPAZIO SANITÀ	Italy	45,600,000.00	€	IST. DI RIABILITAZIONE S. STEFANO S.r.l.	0.88
			€	RESIDENZE ANNI AZZURRI S.r.l.	1.10
					1.98

INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES AND IN OTHER COMPANIES

NON INCLUDING IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS

(in euro or foreign currency)

<i>Name of Company</i>	<i>Registered office</i>	<i>Share capital</i>	<i>Currency</i>	<i>Parent Company</i>	<i>% of ownership</i>
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CIR GROUP

FINAL S.A. <i>(in liquidazione)</i>	Francia	2,324,847.00	€	CIGA LUXEMBOURG S.à.r.l.	47.73
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CIR INTERNATIONAL GROUP

FOOD CONCEPTS HOLDING SA <i>(in liquidazione)</i>	Lussemburgo	5,540,513.00	€	CIR INTERNATIONAL S.A.	19.00
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REPORT OF THE INDIPENDENT AUDITORS

REPORT ON REVIEW OF THE HALF-YEARLY CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**To the Shareholders of
COFIDE Gruppo De Benedetti S.p.A.**

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying half-yearly condensed consolidated financial statements of COFIDE Gruppo De Benedetti S.p.A. and its subsidiaries (the "COFIDE Group"), which comprise the statement of financial position as of June 30, 2016 and the income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the six month period then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. The Directors are responsible for the preparation of this interim financial information in accordance with the International Accounting Standard applicable to the interim financial reporting (IAS 34) as adopted by the European Union. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this interim financial information based on our review.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with the criteria recommended by the Italian Regulatory Commission for Companies and the Stock Exchange ("Consob") for the review of the half-yearly interim financial statements under Resolution n° 10867 of July 31, 1997. A review of half-yearly condensed consolidated financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia) and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying half-yearly condensed consolidated financial statements of the COFIDE Group as at June 30, 2016 are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the International Accounting Standard applicable to the interim financial reporting (IAS 34) as adopted by the European Union.

DELOITTE & TOUCHE S.p.A.

Signed by
Marco Miccoli
Partner

Milan, Italy
August 4, 2016

This report has been translated into the English language solely for the convenience of international readers.