

s.c.U.C.M. Reșița s.a.
(Company in insolvency, en procedure collective)

Separate Interim Financial Statements
prepared in accordance with the
Order of the Minister of Finance no. 2844/2016
on
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

Separate Financial Statements on September 30, 2019
[All amounts are given in lei (RON) unless otherwise stated]

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**Yearly Report of the Special Trustees
for the Accounting Year ended on September 30, 2019**
[All amounts are given in lei (RON) unless otherwise stated]

REPORT OF SPECIAL TRUSTEES ON SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

The Reports on September 30,2019 are prepared in accordance with the Order of the Minister of Public Finance no. 2844/2016 on the approval of accounting regulations compliant with the European directives.

A. Statement of assets, liabilities and equity

The statement of assets, liabilities and equity on September 30,2019 compared to the beginning of the year is as follows :

Lei			
No.	Balance sheet items	01.01.2019	30.09.2019
1	Fixed assets	150,404,328	149,796,741
2	Current assets	68,442,707	55,488,590
3	Prepayments	43,567	625,304
	TOTAL ASSETS	218,890,602	205,910,635
4	Liabilities	706,881,763	700,117,788
5	Revenues in advance	11,660	14,704
6	Provisions	233,607,009	233,566,588
7	Equity	(721,609,830)	(727,788,445)
	TOTAL LIABILITIES	218,890,602	205,910,635

Compared to the beginning of 2019 on 30.09.2019 the total assets recorded a decrease of 5.93%, mainly due to the decrease of the current assets by 18.93%.

In terms of current liabilities, they have decreased by 0.96%.

The Company's assets recorded the following changes compared to the existing values in early 2019:

Lei				
No.	Designation of items	01.01.2019	30.09.2019	Differences
0	1	2	3	4=3-2
1	Fixed assets	150,404,328	149,796,741	(607,587)
2	Current assets	68,442,707	55,488,590	(12,954,117)
3	Prepayments	43,567	625,304	581,737

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The existing current assets registered the following evolution compared to early 2019:

Lei

No.	Designation of items	01.01.2019	30.09.2019	Differences
0	1	2	3	4=3-2
1	Stocks, of which:	32,328,939	22,366,071	(9,962,868)
1.a	- raw material and consumables	7,125,422	6,085,145	(1,040,277)
1.b	- fixed assets held for sale	11,875,402	-	(11,875,402)
1.c	- production in progress	10,661,679	14,045,619	3,383,940
1.d	- finished products and goods	1,802,040	1,991,231	189,191
1.e	- down payments	864,396	244,076	(620,320)
2	Other current assets, of which:	36,113,768	33,122,519	(2,991,249)
2.a	- receivables	30,148,858	24,776,065	(5,372,793)
2.b	- short-term financial investments	1,189	7,068,102	7,066,913
2.c	- cash on hand	5,963,721	1,278,352	(4,685,369)

There was a decrease of both stocks and receivables by 30.82% and 17.82% respectively.

Patrimonial changes in the liabilities of the *Company* compared to the existing values in early 2019 is as follows:

Lei

No.	Designation of items	01.01.2019	30.09.2019	Differences
0	1	2	3	4=3-2
1	Owner's equity	(721,609,830)	(727,788,445)	(6,178,615)
2	Debts	706,881,763	700,117,788	(6,763,975)
3	Revenues in advance	11,660	14,704	3,044
4	Provisions for risks and charges	233,607,009	233,566,588	(40,421)

B. Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account highlights the following indicators:

Lei

No.	Designation of items	30.09.2018	30.09.2019
1	Turnover (2+3-4)	37,510,634	29,932,963
2	Production sold	37,684,246	29,930,490
3	Revenues from sale of goods	1,742	2,473
4	Trade discounts granted	175,354	-
5	Changes in stocks: Credit babalance	196,138	3,566,997
	Debit balance	-	-
6	Revenues from sale of tangible assets	-	13,535,734
7	Production of accounting year (1+/-5+6)	37,706,772	47,035,694
8	Other operating revenues	68,095	11,563,769

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9	Operating revenues, total (7+8)	37,774,867	58,599,463
10	Financial revenues, total	754,408	723,080
11	Total revenues (9+10)	38,529,275	59,322,543

The structure of operating revenues is as follows:

No.	Designation of items	30.09.2018	30.09.2019
1	Turnover	99.30%	51.08%
2	Changes in stocks	0.52%	6.09%
3	Capitalized production	0.00%	23.10%
4	Other operating revenues	0.18%	19.73%
	TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%

The expenses of the company are shown below:

		Lei	
No.	Designation of items	30.09.2018	30.09.2019
1	Material expenses	11,411,016	13,250,280
2	Other external expenses (energy and water)	3,261,973	4,342,482
3	Expenses with the personnel	23,981,316	25,154,165
4	Adjustments	5,168,745	3,903,083
5	Other operating expenses of which:	6,061,902	18,627,870
5a	Expenses on disposal of fixed assets held for sale	-	11,875,402
6	Operating expenses, total	49,884,952	65,277,880
7	Financial expenses	(61,926)	223,278
8	Total expenses	49,823,026	65,501,158

Over the same period of 2018, on 30.09.2019 is noticed an increase of the operating expenses, due to the recording of the expenses related to the disposal of fixed assets held for sale.

The structure of operating expenses is as follows:

No.	Designation of items	30.09.2018	30.09.2019
1	Material expenses	23.51%	20.77%
2	Other external expenses (energy and water)	6.54%	6.65%
3	Expenses with the personnel	48.07%	38.53%
4	Adjustments	10.36%	5.98%
5	Other operating expenses	11.52%	28.06%
	Operating expenses, total	100.00%	100.00%

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The evolution of the results is shown below:

			Lei	
No.	Indicator name	30.09.2018	30.09.2019	
1	Operating revenues	37,774,867	58,599,463	
2	Operating expenses	49,884,952	65,277,880	
3	Operating result	(12,110,085)	(6,678,417)	
4	Financial revenues	754,408	723,080	
5	Financial expenses	(61,926)	223,278	
6	Financial result	816,334	499,802	
7	Profit tax	-	-	
8	Net result of the accounting year	(11,293,751)	(6,178,615)	

The net result on 30.09.2019 materialized in a net loss of 6,178,615 lei compared to the same period of 2018 when the net result of the accounting year was materialized in a net loss of 11,293,751 lei.

Conclusions

In 2019, SC UCM Resita SA carries on its activity according to the status of company in insolvency proceedings with the intention of reorganization, but which has retained the right to manage, through the Special Trustees, under the supervision of the Official Receiver.

The management of the *Company* was and is concerned about the ongoing monitoring of the expenditure, the recovery of old claims having in view to ensure economic-financial balance, to keep its business partners and to attract new partners in order to increase the revenue, so that SC UCM Resita SA to overcome this difficult phase.

On September 30, 2019 S.C. UCM Resita S.A. recorded a turnover of 29,932,963 lei, decreasing compared to the same period of 2018.

At the end of the third quarter of 2019 S.C. UCM Reșița S.A. has recorded a net loss of 6,178,615 lei, lower than budgeted result for this period, as result of the non – realization of the budgeted turnover of 41.60%.

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The main reason for the non-realization of the forecasted turnover for the first semester is the transfer of the delivery terms of equipment or the execution of works in other periods than those provided for in the contract work schedules for various reasons.

UCM Reșița S.A. continues the steps initiated in previous to entering new markets and reduce the dependence on the Romanian hydro market.

Special Trustees:

Cosmin URSONIU

Nicoleta Liliana IONETE

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Statement of Special Trustees of
UCM RESITA SA Company

The Special Trustees of the Company hereby declare that they assume their responsibility for the Yearly Financial Statements on September 30, 2019.

The Special Trustees of the Company confirm, regarding the Yearly Financial Statements on September 30, 2019, the followings:

- a) The Yearly Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the European Union;
- b) The accounting policies used in preparing the Yearly Financial Statements are in accordance with the applicable accounting regulations;
- c) The Yearly Financial Statements present a fair image on the financial position, financial performance and other information related to the activity carried out;
- d) The Company carries out its activity under the condition of continuity.

This statement is in accordance with Art. 30 of the Accounting Law No. 82/1991, republished.

Special Trustees:

Cosmin URSONIU

Nicoleta Liliana IONETE

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Statement of financial position on September 30, 2019

Lei

Reference Statement of financial position IAS 1.10(a), 113	Note	Balance sheet items	Balance on 01.01.2019	Balance on 30.09.2019
IAS 1.54(a)	3	Tangible fixed assets	132,651,667	128,780,060
IAS 1.54(c)	3	Intangible fixed assets	13,348	9,097
	3	Financial assets	17,727,815	21,007,584
		Total of fixed assets	150,392,830	149,796,741
IAS 1.54(h)	4	Trade receivables and receivables from affiliated entities	12,460,956	7,320,854
IAS 1.54(g)	5	Stocks	19,589,141	22,121,995
IFRS 5,38	5	Deferred tax assets	11,875,402	-
IAS 1.54(o), 56	12	Fixed assets held for sale	14,639,182	14,639,182
IAS 1.54(h)	4	Deferred tax assets	3,924,614	3,060,105
IAS 1.54(i)	6	Other receivables	5,964,910	8,346,454
		Cash and cash equivalents	43,567	625,304
		Prepayments	68,497,772	56,113,894
		Total of current assets	68,497,772	56,113,894
		TOTAL ASSETS	218,890,602	205,910,635
IAS 1.54(m)	7	Loans bearing interest	-	-
IAS 1.54(k)	7	Supplies and other trade payables	43,406,708	41,698,638
IAS 1.54(k)	7	Taxes and other debts	639,738,101	634,682,196
IAS 1.54(o), 56	12	Deferred tax debts	23,736,954	23,736,954
IAS 1.54(l)	8	Provisions	233,607,009	233,566,588
IAS 1.55, 20.24		Revenues in advance	11,660	14,704
		Total debts	940,500,432	933,699,080
		Total assets minus Total debts	(721,609,830)	(727,788,445)
	9	Registered capital	601,685,084	601,685,084
	3	Revaluation reserves	135,089,259	131,565,695
	9	Legal reserves	1,972,406	1,972,406
		Other reserves	16,088,620	16,088,620
	9	Carried over result	(1,461,993,739)	(1,472,921,635)
	9	Current result	(14,451,460)	(6,178,615)
	9	Profit sharing, establishing of legal reserves	-	-
		Total equity	(721,609,830)	(727,788,445)
		TOTAL LIABILITIES	218,890,602	205,910,635

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Statement of comprehensive result on September 30, 2019

- Lei -

Reference Statement of overall result IAS 1.10(b), 81(a)	Explanations	30.09.2018	30.09.2019
<i>IAS 1. 82(a) IAS 1.99,103</i>	Operating revenues	37,578,729	55,032,466
<i>IAS 1.99, 103</i>	Cost of sales	38,796,023	49,751,894
	Gross operating profit (loss)	(1,217,294)	5,280,572
<i>IAS 1.99, 103</i>	Distribution costs	4,000	-
	Administrative expenses	10,888,791	11,958,989
<i>IAS 1. 82(a) IAS 1.99,103</i>	Financial revenues	754,408	723,080
<i>IAS 1.82(b)</i>	Financial expenses	(61,926)	223,278
<i>IAS 1.85</i>	Result before tax	(11,293,751)	(6,178,615)
<i>IAS 1.82(d), IAS 12.77</i>	Income tax expenses	-	-
	Net Profit (loss)	(11,293,751)	(6,178,615)
	<i>Establishing of legal reserves under Law31/1990</i>	-	-
<i>IFRS 5.33(a), 1.82(e)</i>	Profit attributable to:	-	-
<i>IAS 1.83(b)(ii)</i>	<i>Owners of the Company</i>	-	-
<i>IAS 1.83(b (i)</i>	<i>Non-controlling interests</i>	-	-

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Statement of changes in equity for the year ended on September 30, 2019

-Lei-

Explanation/Description	Registered capital	Revaluation reserves	Legal reserves	Carried over result representing surplus from revaluation reserves	Other reserves	Carried over result	Current result of the accounting year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Balance on 01.01.2019	601,685,084	135,089,259	1,972,406	255,183,376	16,088,620	(1,717,177,114)	(14,451,460)	(721,609,830)
<i>Changes in equity- September 30, 2019</i>								
Transfer of surplus from revaluation reserves		(3,523,564)		3,523,564				-
Transfer of the result of the accounting year 2018 to the carried over result						(14,451,460)	14,451,460	-
Account closing -profit share								-
Registration of accounting errors from previous years to the carried over result								-
Net result of the current accounting year							(6,178,615)	(6,178,615)
Balance on September, 30 2019 IFRS	601,685,084	131,565,695	1,972,406	258,706,940	16,088,620	(1,731,628,574)	(6,178,615)	(727,788,445)

The legal reserves of the Company, constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Commercial Companies Act, as at September 30, 2019 amount to 1,972,406 RON. The Company's legal reserve is partially constituted in accordance with the Companies Act, according to which 5% of the annual accounting profit is transferred within the legal reserves until their balance reaches 20% of the Company's share capital. If this reserve is used wholly or partly to cover losses or to distribute in any form (such as the issuance of new shares under the Companies Act), it becomes taxable in the calculation of corporation tax. We mention that on September 30, 2019, the Company has not yet reached the maximum level of legal litigation.

Special Trustees:

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Nicoleta Liliana IONETE

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Statement of cash flows on on September 30, 2019

-Lei-

Designation of item	Row No.	Accounting year ended on:	
		September 30, 2018	September 30, 2019
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net profit+Result carried over from correction of accounting errors	1	(11,293,751)	(6,178,615)
Adjustments for:			
Adjusting the value of tangible and intangible assets	2	4,806,684	3,979,247
Adjusting the value of financial assets	3	(709,610)	-
Expenses (revenues) with adjustments for depreciation of current assets	4	-	(153,585)
Adjustments to the provisions for risks and expenses	5	(3,823)	(40,421)
Expenses with the donating granted	6	3,400	-
Revenues from interests and other financial income	7	(218,077)	(14,749)
Expenses with interests and other financial income	8	267,411	-
Cash flow before changes in working capital (row. 1 to 8)	9	(7,147,766)	(2,408,123)
Decrease /(Increase) – customers and other assimilated accounts	10	894,845	2,875,528
Decrease /(Increase) in stocks	11	(1,658,543)	9,348,648
Decrease /(Increase)- supplies and other assimilated accounts	12	11,491,732	(7,345,712)
Cash flow from operating activities (row. 9 to 12)	13	3,580,268	2,470,341
Revenue from interests	14	166	14,592
(Net increase) / Net decrease in restraint	15	(62,081)	(82,888)
Cash flow from operating activities (row.13 to 15)	16	3,518,353	2,402,045
Investing activities			
Cash payment for long-term purchasing of land and other assets	17	(166,223)	(103,390)
Revenues from dividends	18	1,193	-
Net cash used in investing activities (row. 17 la 18)	19	(165,030)	(103,390)
Financing activities			
Subsidies granted	20	(3,400)	-
Net cash used in financing activities (row. 20)	21	(3,400)	-
Net increase/(Decrease) în cash and cash equivalents (row. 16+19+21)	22	3,349,923	2,298,655
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	23	300,998	5,515,303
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (row. 22+23)	24	3,650,921	7,813,958

Special Trustees:

Cosmin URSONIU

Nicoleta Liliana IONETE

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Economic - financial indicators on September 30, 2019

Indicator	Calculation method	Value
1. Current liquidity	$1=2/3$	0.08
2. Current assets (lei)	2	55,488,590
3. Current liabilities (lei)	3	700,117,788
4. Level of indebtedness	$4=5/6$	#N/A
5. Borrowed capital (lei)	5	0
6. Capital employed (lei)	6	(727,788,445)
7. Turnover ratio of customer debits (days)	$7 = 8/9 \times (365/4) \times 3$	82
8. Average balance of trade receivables (lei)	8	9,017,193
9. Turnover (lei)	9	29,932,963
10. Turnover ratio of fixed assets (days)	$10 = 11/12 \times (365/4) \times 3$	1,370
11. Fixed assets (lei)	11	149,796,741
12. Turnover (lei)	12	29,932,963

Special Trustees:

Cosmin URSONIU

Nicoleta Liliana IONETE

Separate Interim Financial Statements on September 30, 2019
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1. Reporting entity

General information

IAS 1.138 (a), (b), **UCM REȘIȚA S.A.** - (company in insolvency, en procedure collective) is a joint stock company with the headquarters in Romania.

IAS 1.51(a)-(c) The separate financial statements, in accordance with IFRS, has been prepared for the accounting year ended on September 30, 2019.

The main activity of *the Company* is the manufacture of engines and turbines (except aircrafts, vehicles and motorcycles) – CAEN Code: 2811.

The Company was incorporated and registered at *ONRC* based on the Government Decision (GD) no. 1296/1990 completed and modified by GD no. 334/1991, operating under the laws of Romania.

On 30.09.2019, the registered office of *UCMR* was in Bucharest, Montreal Square 10, World Trade Center Building, Entrance F, 1st Floor, Office no. 1.50, Sector 1, as mentioned in Endorsement no. 26024/ 21.01.2013, registered at *ONRC* at no.**J40/13628/2011**, Fiscal Code RO 1056654, and the administrative headquarters in Resita, Golului Street No. 1.

The main activity of *the Company* consists in manufacturing and marketing of hydro power units (hydraulic turbines, valves, governors and hydro generators), hydro mechanical equipment, large hydraulic servomotors, bearings and half-bearing shells, spare parts for Diesel engines and the like.

The Company provides also services for the design of new constructive solutions or for the rehabilitation and enhancement of the existing ones, as well as specialized engineering services for technical assistance in areas related to its main field of activity.

The Company's products and services are delivered / delivered both on the domestic market and on the foreign market.

In the domestic market, the main customers are in the hydro power field: S.P.E.E.H. HIDROELECTRICA SA, S.S.H HIDROSERV S.A and ROMELECTRO SA, plus UTILNAVOREP SA and ALMET INTERNATIONAL LTD SRL. External clients are active both in the hydropower field and in other areas, and are from Austria, France, Denmark and Hungary.

Separate Interim Financial Statements on September 30, 2019

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The individual financial statements have been prepared starting from the assumption that *the Company* will continue its business without significant changes in the foreseeable future.

2. Basis for preparation of separate financial statements

IAS 1.112(a)

2.1 Declaration of conformity

IAS 1.16 The Separate Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Order no. 2844/2016 of the Minister of Public Finance, with respect to the approval of Accounting Regulations in compliance with the International Financial Reporting.

Standards (IFRS) applicable to companies whose marketable securities are admitted to trading on a regulated market (*OMPF 2844/2016*)

The undersigned, Cosmin URSONIU and Liliana Nicoleta IONETE, in position of Special Trustees of *the Company*, undertake the liability for drawing up the Yearly Separate Financial Statements on 30.09.2019 and confirm that they are in compliance with the applicable Accounting Regulations and *the Company* shall conduct its work under the condition of continuity.

2.2 Basis of evaluation

The Company drawn up the Yearly Separate Financial Statements for the year ended on September 30, 2019 in accordance with *OMPF 2844/2016*, as amended and supplemented.

These provisions meet the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adopted by the European Union (EU), except for IAS 21 - The Effects of change in foreign exchange rates on functional currency.

In order to prepare these Separate Financial Statements in accordance with legislative requirements in Romania, the functional currency of *the Company* is considered to be RON ("Romanian LEU").

The Separate Financial Statements presented have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

For all periods up to and including the year ended on December 31, 2011, *the Company* has prepared the Separate Financial Statements in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in Romania (*OMPF 3055/2009*, as amended).

The Separate Financial Statements for the year ended on 1 December 31, 2012 were the first of this kind that *the Company* has prepared in accordance with IFRS, year when it was applied also IFRS 1 - "First-time Adoption of IFRS". Even if *the Company* holds securities in three companies and is controlling these companies, *the Company* has decided

Separate Interim Financial Statements on September 30, 2019

[All amounts are given in lei (RON) unless otherwise stated]

not to prepare consolidated financial statements given that two of these companies are in bankruptcy proceedings.

These Separate Financial Statements have been not audited.

The Company does not apply IFRS issued and not adopted on 30.09.2019, and cannot estimate the impact of non-application of these provisions on the separate financial statements, and intends to apply these provisions only at their entry into force.

Consolidated Financial Statements

In accordance with IAS 27 "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements", *the Company* should present consolidated financial statements that strengthen the investments in subsidiaries. In preparing the consolidated financial statements should be combined the financial statements of the parent company and those of its subsidiaries, item by item, by adding together all similar items of assets, liabilities, equity, revenues and expenses.

At September 30, 2019, *the Company* holds 1 subsidiary, s.c. MULTI-FARM s.r.l. that has as its object the sale of medicines and pharmaceuticals. *The Company* has decided not to present consolidated financial statements, considering that the consolidated financial information, which should be presented in the statement of financial position and overall result as on 30.09.2019, would not significantly differ from *the Company's* individual financial statements on 30.09. 2019.

2.3 Functional currency used for presentation

The items included in the separate financial statements of *the Company* are measured using the currency of the economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"), that means Romanian Leu.

According to IAS 1.51 (d), (e), these separate financial statements are presented in Lei, and all financial information is in Lei, rounded to 0 decimal, unless otherwise stated.

2.4 The use of estimates and professional judgments

Preparation of separate financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management's use of professional judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. The actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and assumptions are reviewed regularly. These revisions of the accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate was reviewed and in future affected periods.

Separate Interim Financial Statements on September 30, 2019

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2.5 New International Standards that are not applied by the Company

The Company does not apply certain IFRSs/ IASs or new provisions / modifications / additions / interpretations of them issued by the IASB (International Accounting Standards Board) and not adopted at the date of drawing up the financial statements.

The Company cannot estimate the impact of non-application of these provisions on the financial statements and intends to apply these provisions with the date of their entry into force.

Presentation of separate financial statements

The Company applies IAS 1 - "Presentation of Financial Statements" (2007) revised, which entered into force on January 1, 2009.

As a result, in the "Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity" *the Company* presents to shareholders all amendments thereto.

The comparative information has been reconciled so that they conform to the revised standard. As the impact of change in accounting policy is reflected only on presentation aspects, there is no impact on earnings per share.

IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" is governing the basis for presentation of financial statements for general purpose, in order to ensure comparability both with financial statements of the entity for previous periods and with the financial statements of other entities.

a) Basis of accounting and reporting in hyperinflationary economies

The currency used by *the Company* for evaluation and reporting is the "Romanian Leu" ("RON").

IAS 29 - "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies", requires that the statements of companies that are reporting in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy should be made in terms of the current monetary unit at the date of the balance sheet and all amounts must be restated in the same conditions. IAS 29 states that reporting of operating results and financial position in

local currency without restatement related to inflation is useless, since the money lose their purchasing power so quickly that a comparison between the value of transactions or of other events that occur at different moments, even within the same reporting period, is wrong. IAS 29 suggests that an economy should be considered hyperinflationary if certain conditions are met; one of them being that the cumulative rate of inflation over a period of three years exceeds 100%.

By December 31, 2003 adjustments were made to reflect the application of IAS 29 "Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies".

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Implementation of IAS 29 to specific categories of transactions and balances in the financial statements is presented below:

Monetary assets and liabilities

Monetary assets and liabilities have not been reassessed for the implementation IAS 29 since they are already expressed in terms of the current monetary unit at the date of the balance sheet.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities and equity

Equity components have been restated by applying the inflation index for the month in which the assets, liabilities and equity components were initially recorded in the financial statements (the date of purchase or contribution) until December 31, 2003. The remaining non-monetary assets and liabilities are not restated using the inflation index, considering that their value is updated as a result of the application of alternative accounting treatments of evaluation during the previous periods.

b) Estimates and assumptions

Preparation of individual financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and of the reported amounts of revenues and expenses registered during the reporting period. The actual results may be different from these estimates. The estimates are periodically reviewed and, if adjustments are required these are reported in the profit and loss account for the period in which they become known.

The uncertainties related to these estimates and assumptions may cause, in the future, significant adjustments of the values presented in the financial statements, as a result of insolvency proceedings which *the Company* is involved.

These adjustments are likely to significantly affect *the Company's* assets that can no longer be achieved under normal operating conditions, in this case being required a massive depreciation in value (possibly more than 50%) due to the very probable recovery by enforcement and / or by the procedure of insolvency, a situation that causes a corresponding damage to the profit and loss account.

In the process of applying *the Company's* accounting policies, the management has made estimates for provisions, impairment of receivables and stocks, which have significant effect on the values stated in the individual financial statements.

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c) Registered capital

The shares held by the Company are classified (shown) at nominal values and, in accordance with the Law of Trading Companies (*L 31/1990*) and the articles of incorporation their total value is to be found in the registered capital.

The dividends on holdings of shares (capital), established under Decision of AGA, are recognized as a liability in the period in which their distribution is approved.

d) Equity papers in affiliated entities

The investments held in affiliated entities are presented in the separate financial statements of *the Company* at cost less any impairment.

The dividends receivable from affiliated entities are recognized when *the Company* established the right to receive payment.

e) Tangible fixed assets

Recognition and measurement of fixed assets

The fixed assets, except lands and buildings, are recognized according to the requirements of *OMFP 2844/2016* and are shown in the accounts at cost, less the accumulated depreciation and the impairment losses.

The buildings are stated at fair value based on periodic assessments carried out by independent external evaluators. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated from the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is recorded as revalued amount of the asset. The buildings are stated at revalued amounts on 31.12.2014 and the lands at revalued amount on 31.12.2011.

If a fixed asset includes significant components that have different useful lives, they are accounted (depreciated) individually.

Subsequent expenses on maintenance and repairs

The expenses with repairs or maintenance of fixed assets are made to restore or maintain the value of these assets and are recognized in the comprehensive income on the date they are made, while the expenses made in order to improve the technical performance are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining period of depreciation for that fixed asset.

Depreciation

The fixed assets are depreciated from the month following the date of purchase or the date of commissioning, as appropriate, using their lifetime periods.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the lifetime of the fixed assets and/or their components, which is accounted separately.

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The terms of depreciation used are as follows:

- Constructions 6 – 50 years
- Equipment and machinery 2 – 28 years
- Other installations, tools and furniture 2 – 15 years

The land and fixed assets in progress are not depreciated and the ongoing investments are depreciated from the date of commissioning.

The estimated useful lives and the depreciation method are reviewed periodically, to ensure they are consistent with the projected evolution of economic benefits generated by the tangible assets.

Tangible assets are derecognized from the balance sheet when the asset exits the equity or when no benefits are expected from the use of the asset. Losses or gains on disposal/sale of fixed assets are recognized in the statement of the comprehensive income.

f) Intangible assets

Recognition and Measurement of intangible assets

The intangible assets acquired by *the Company* are recognized and presented at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognized in the comprehensive income, on a straight line basis, over the estimated lifetime (service life) of the intangible asset.

Most of the intangible assets recorded by *the Company* are represented by the software programs, which are depreciated linearly over a period of 3 years.

g) Depreciation of the value for non-financial assets

According to IAS 36 Depreciation of Assets, the value of tangible and intangible assets is reviewed annually to identify circumstances that indicate their depreciation.

Whenever the net value of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, depreciation of its value is recognized in the statement of the comprehensive income for tangible and intangible assets.

The recoverable amount represents the highest value between the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The net selling price represents the amount obtainable from the sale of the asset in a normal transaction, and the value in use represents the present value of future cash flows estimated if continuing to use the asset and from its sale at the end of its service lifetime. The recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or, if this

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is not possible, for the cash-generating units. Reversal of impairment losses recognized in previous years may occur when there is an indication that the impairment losses recognized for that asset no longer exist or has decreased; the cancellation shall be recorded as revenue.

h) Financial assets

In accordance with IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Acknowledgment and assessment", *the Company's* financial assets are classified into the following categories: held-to-maturity and loans and receivables originated by *the Company*.

The investments with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity, other than loans and receivables originated by *the Company*, are classified as held-to-maturity.

These financial assets are recognized in the historical cost or at the value determined by their acquisition contract, the cost of acquisition including also the transaction costs, the gains and losses being recognized in the statement of the comprehensive income when the financial assets are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the depreciation process.

Derecognizing of financial assets occurs when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or *the Company* has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset (directly or through a "pass-through" commitment). All normal purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized at the transaction date, i.e. the date when *the Company* commits to purchase an asset.

Regular purchases and sales are those that require delivery of assets within the period generally accepted by the regulations or conventions valid on that market.

The Company has no financial assets at fair value registered in the profit and loss account or financial assets available for sale.

i) Financial debts

In accordance with IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement", *the Company's* financial debts are classified into the following categories: loans, trade debts and other debts.

The trade debts are stated at nominal amounts payable for goods or services received. Short and long term loans are initially recognized at the nominal value, representing the amount received under this head, not including the specific costs (fees, interest).

The gains and losses are recognized in the statement of the comprehensive income on derecognizing of debts, as well as through the depreciation process. Derecognizing of financial debts occurs if an obligation is fulfilled, canceled or expires. The financial assets and debts are compensated only if *the Company* has a legally enforceable right to make

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compensations and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

j) Debts related to leasing contracts

Financial leasing contracts

The leasing contracts in which *the Company* takes substantially the risks and benefits of ownership are classified as financial leasing. The amounts due are included in the short or long term debts, the elements of interest and other costs of financing being recorded in the profit and loss account during the contract period. Assets held under the financial leasing contracts are reflected in the accounting system using the accounts of tangible and intangible assets and are depreciated over their useful lifetime.

The rates paid to the lessor plus the interest is highlighted as a debt in the account 406 "Debts from operations of financial leasing".

Operating leasing contracts

The leasing contracts in which a significant portion of the risks and benefits of ownership are assumed by the lessor are classified as operating leasing contracts, the payments (expenses) made under such contracts being recognized in the comprehensive income on a straight-line basis during the contract period, the leased assets are recorded in the accounting system of the lessee, in the off-balance sheet accounts.

k) Transactions in foreign currency

Functional currency and presentation currency: the financial statements of *the Company* are prepared using the currency of the economic environment in which operates.

The functional currency and the currency used for presentation of financial statements is the Romanian Leu ("RON").

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into RON applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. The monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are revalued in RON at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

The gains and losses resulting from differences in foreign exchange rate, realized or unrealized, are recorded in the statement of the comprehensive income.

The exchange rates on September 30, 2018 and 2019 are as follows:

Currency	<u>September 30, 2018</u>	<u>September 30, 2019</u>
RON/EUR	4.6637	4.7511
RON/USD	4.0210	4.3488
RON/GBP	5.2481	5.3546
RON/CHF	4.1248	4.3759

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l) Stocks

The stocks are recorded in the accounting system at the minimum value between the cost and the net realizable value.

The net realizable value represents the estimated selling price to be received under ordinary course of activity, less the costs related to sell.

The value of stocks is based on the weighted average cost, including expenses incurred in acquiring them and bringing to the current location, and in the case of stocks produced by *the Company* (semi-finished and finished goods, work in progress); the cost includes an appropriate percentage from the indirect costs, depending on the organization of production and the current activity. The inventory method used is that of "perpetual inventory".

At the annual inventory of stocks, the Company identifies the stocks that are not intended for sale contracts in progress or have not been identified as useful in current manufacturing costs or future projects.

The Company's management analyzes and proposes/decides the adjustments (depreciation) of stocks according to the accounting policy approved in this respect and the results of the inventory.

The inventory of stocks shall be made according to the internal procedure and the inventory manual, related both to the needs of *the Company* and the law in force.

m) Receivables

Trade receivables are stated at their nominal value less the adjustments for their depreciation, the adjustments that are carried out where there is objective data and information about the fact that *the Company* will not be able to collect all amounts in due time.

The Company records depreciations of 100% for trade receivables older than 360 days and for those in dispute.

n) Cash and cash equivalents

The cash includes the cash in hand and in bank accounts. Cash equivalents are short-term investments, highly liquid, which can be quickly converted into a sum of money, with the original maturity of maximum three months and have an insignificant risk of change in value.

Records of them are kept on banks, currencies, respectively on pay desks and cash advances holders being evaluated, in case of foreign currency by using their exchange rate

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(reference rate) with the national currency (RON) released by the National Bank of Romania (BNR).

o) Debts

The debts are initially recognized at the fair value of the consideration to be paid and include the payable amounts, invoiced or not, for goods, works and services.

q) Loans

The costs related to loans are recorded as an expense in the period in which they occur, except the case when the loans are for the construction of assets that are qualified for capitalization. *The Company* classifies its loans on short-term and long-term, depending on the maturity specified in the credit agreement.

The loans are initially recognized at the net value of withdrawals. They are subsequently carried at the depreciated cost, using the method of effective interest rate, the difference between the value of withdrawals and the redemption value being recognized in the net profit of the period, during the entire loan period.

p) Government grants

Government grants are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all conditions attached will be satisfied. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income over the period necessary to correlate, on a systematic basis, the grant with the costs to be offset. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as deferred income and taken to income in equal amounts over the expected life of the related asset.

When *the Company* receives non-monetary grants, the asset and the grant are recorded at gross and nominal values and they are reflected in the overall result over the expected life and the consumption rate of the benefit afferent to the support asset, in equal annual installments. When loans or similar forms of assistance are provided by the government or similar institutions at an interest rate below the rate applicable on the market, the effect of this favorable interest is regarded as additional government grant.

r) Benefits of employees

Short-term benefits:

The Company contributes for its employees by paying contributions to Social Security (retirement, health) giving them some benefits upon retirement, according to the period of work in *the company* (a reward up to 4 gross salaries per company for a seniority over 25 years in UCM Resita, respectively up to 2 average gross salaries per company for a seniority between 10-25 years in UCM Resita, respectively 1 average gross salaries per company for a seniority between 5-10 years in UCM Resita). These contributions are recognized as an expense when the services are rendered.

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In addition to the grants and allowances provided expressly by law, *the Company* grants to its employees the following benefits:

- Granting of bereavement benefits representing four average gross wages per company upon the death of an employee of *the Company* and one average gross salary per company in case of death of the husband (wife) or of a first degree relative (parents, children);
- Granting of two average gross wages per company for the birth of each child;
- Granting of one average gross salary per company to the dismissal of an employee for whom it was issued a decision by the relevant medical expertise finding physical and/or mental inability thereof, which does not allow him to fulfill his duties appropriate to the position held.

Post employment benefits –plan for retired pay:

The Company does not contribute to any other plan for retired pay or retirement benefits and has no other future obligations such as those mentioned, for its employees.

s) Profit tax

The tax on profit or losses of the year comprises current tax and deferred tax. The assets and liabilities for current profit tax, for current and prior periods, are recognized at the value expected to be reimbursed by or paid to the taxation authorities.

The current profit tax is calculated in accordance with tax legislation in force in Romania and is based on the results reported in the statement of the comprehensive income of *the Company*, prepared in accordance with local accounting standards, after adjustments performed for tax purposes. The current profit tax is applied to the accounting profit, as adjusted in accordance with tax legislation at a rate of 16%.

The tax losses may be carried forward for a period of seven years.

The deferred profit tax reflects the tax effect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities used for financial reporting purposes and the tax values used in order to calculate current profit tax. The deferred profit tax, recoverable or payable, is determined using tax rates that are expected to be applicable in the year in which the temporary differences will be recovered or settled. Assessment of the deferred profit tax, payable or recoverable, reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which *the Company* expects to realize or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities at the date of the balance sheet.

The assets and liabilities from the deferred tax are recognized regardless of when the temporary differences are likely to be realized.

The assets and liabilities from the deferred tax are not updated. The assets from the deferred tax are recognized when it is probable that there will be sufficient future taxable profits against which the deferred tax can be used. The liabilities from the deferred tax are recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

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s) Recognition of revenues and expenses

The revenues from sale of goods are recognized in the comprehensive income at the date when the risks and benefits of ownership on the goods are transferred to the buyer which, in most cases, coincides with the date of invoice (delivery) thereof.

The revenues from the goods sold (delivered) and services rendered are recognized on an accrual basis, respectively at the date of delivery / provision (transfer of ownership) to the customer.

The revenues from interest are recognized in installments (proportionally) as they are invoiced / are generated according to contracts/agreements under which the loans were granted on an accrual basis.

The revenues are recognized when there is no significant uncertainty regarding recovery of the counter benefits due and associated costs or possible returns on the assets.

The expenses are classified and recognized based on the principle of their connection to revenues, respectively their allocation on products, services which make these revenues.

The production cost of stocks is followed on projects and, within these projects, on each individual product and includes direct costs related to production (direct materials, direct labor, and other direct costs attributable to products, including design costs) and the share of indirect costs of production allocated rationally as related to their manufacture.

The general administrative expenses, selling expenses and unallocated share of fixed overhead products (indirect production costs that are relatively constant, regardless of the volume of production) are not included in the cost of stocks but are recognized as expenses in the period in which they occurred.

The Company applies the principle of separation of accounting years for the recognition of revenues and expenses that are classified in three categories (operational, financial and exceptional).

t) Fair value of financial instruments

The management believes that the fair values of *the Company's* financial instruments are not significantly different from their carrying values, due to the short terms of settlement, reduced transaction costs and/or the variable interest rate that reflects current market conditions.

†) Provisions

A provision is recognized when, and only when *the Company* has a current obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and if it is probable (more likely to succeed than not be realized) as an output of resources embodying economic benefits, will

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be required to settle the obligation, and it can make a reasonable estimate of the amount of the obligation.

The provisions are reviewed at the end of each accounting year and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

When the effect of money value in time value is significant, the value of the provision is the present value of the expenses required to settle the obligation.

u) Contingent debts or assets

The contingent debts are not recognized in the financial statements. They are disclosed in notes, unless the case when the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is very small.

A contingent asset is not recognized in the financial statements but is disclosed in notes when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

v) Subsequent events

The events subsequent to the date of the balance sheet are those events, favorable and unfavorable, that occur between the date of the balance sheet and the date when the financial statements are authorized for issue.

The events subsequent to the date of the balance sheet that provide additional information about *the Company's* position at the date of the balance sheet are subsequent events that led to adjustment of the financial statements.

The events subsequent to the date of the balance sheet that provide information about the conditions that arose after the balance sheet date don't require adjustment of the financial statements and are disclosed in the notes, if they are significant.

w) Affiliated parties

A party is considered to be affiliated if by ownership, contractual rights, and family relationship, or otherwise, has the power to control directly or indirectly or to influence significantly the other party.

Affiliated parties include also individuals such as main owners, management and members of the Board of Directors and their families.

According to the International Financial Reporting Standards, **an entity is affiliated to a reporting entity if it meets any of the following conditions:**

- The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group;
- An entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity;

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- Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;
- An entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other is an associate of the third entity;
- The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of the reporting entity's employees or an entity affiliated to the reporting unit. If the reporting entity itself represents such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also affiliated with the reporting entity;
- A person who has control or joint control over the reporting entity, has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key personnel of the entity's management;
- The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person or an affiliate member of its family, if that person:
 - Has control or joint control over the reporting unit;
 - Has significant influence over the reporting entity, or
 - Is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting unit or of a parent company of the reporting entity

x) Correction of accounting errors

Accounting errors found in the financial statements at the date of their drawing up may refer either to the current accounting year or in previous accounting years, correction will be performed at the date when becoming aware of them.

When recording the operations required to correct the accounting errors, are applied the provisions of IAS 8 – "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors", stating that the entity must correct retrospectively significant errors of the period in the first set of financial statements which publication was approved after their discovery, by means of: restating the comparative amounts for the prior period presented in which the error occurred or if the error occurred before the first prior period.

According to *OMFP 2844/2016*, correction of errors related to previous accounting years does not require publication of the revised yearly financial statements for that accounting year, and their correction is performed based on the retained earnings account, without affecting the result of the current accounting year.

In order to correct the errors for the current accounting year, the accounting entries made wrong are, the appropriate registration of the operation in question.

y) Reserves

The Company creates legal reserves according to Art. 183 of Law 31/1990.

Given the provisions of *OMFP 2844/2016*, *the Company* creates legal reserves from the profit of the entity, within the quotas and limits set by the law, but also from other sources provided by the law.

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The Company considered necessary a change in the accounting policy for recognizing the surplus from revaluation of tangible fixed assets in order to incorporate it into a separate reserve account, as the assets are used by the Company (in proportion as they are depreciated), respectively when the assets are out of the accounting records.

Thus, starting with 2010, it was decided to recognize as realized the differences from revaluation of fixed assets in proportion as they are depreciated.

3. Transactions or significant events

Events and conditions with significant impact on business continuity

At the meeting of the Board of Directors on 30.11.2011 was decided opening of insolvency proceedings with the intention to reorganize the activity, the necessary documentation in this respect being submitted to the Law Court of Bucharest.

By decision of the court dated 06.12.2011, the syndic judge ordered opening of insolvency proceedings with the intention to reorganize the activity. The Company has retained the right to conduct the activity, to administrate and to dispose of the equity assets rights held under the supervision of the Official Receiver. In order to reorganize the activity, the Company must submit a Restructuring Plan in accordance with the provisions of Law 85/2006 on insolvency proceedings.

Strategy and forecasts of the Company's management (Special Trustees, Directors) regarding continuation of activity and future cash flows

The Company is considering the high need of repair and modernization projects from **S.C. Hidroelectrica S.A.**, knowing that most of the hydro power plants in Romania are at the end of their life, in addition, the design costs can be reduced significantly thereof, since such works/services have been made before.

The management of *the Company* supports his statement on the principle of continuity in preparing these *financial statements* interim by contracts concluded and in progress as well as those that are expected to be concluded.

Also, important steps have been made for entering markets, other than those in hydropower field, since the *Company* has the required capacity to perform a wide variety of products (water pumps, irrigation pumps, electric motors, etc.) and welded assemblies (bridges, cranes).

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The Company shall seek further:

- to reduce the costs;
- to recover old receivables and to collect current receivables at maturity;
- reducing and eliminating, as much as possible, the stock of both raw materials, materials, production, and finished products with slow movement;
- to optimize the organizational structure.

On 28 January 2019, based on the Creditors' Committee and the Creditors' Assembly approval, the auction of the Mociur platform was auctioned in favor of the bidder CEETRUS Romania SRL, which was the only bidder at the price of 2,844,000 euros (excluding VAT)

According to the agreement, after the sale, the creditor Serraghis Loan Management has the amount of 1,282,518.25 euros. By address 5425 / 15.03.2019, it announced *the Company* that it agrees that with the receipt of this amount from the value of the warranty represented by the Mociur platform will be reduced accordingly with its market value and the receivable registered at the creditor's table.

The contracting authority Hidroelectrica SA resumed the auction for AHE Vidraru renewal in 2019, where UCM Resita could have a contribution of approximately 12 million EUR, a project that would run for the next 4-5 years.

Special Trustee
Cosmin URSONIU

Special Trustee
Nicoleta Liliana IONETE