

S.C. CONTED S.A.
Individual interim financial statements
on June 30, 2019

concluded in accordance with the
International Standards of Financial Reference
adopted by the European Union
according to the Order of the Ministry of Public Finance no. 2844/ 2016

The individual interim financial statements concluded for the 1st semester of 2019 were not audited

SC CONTEO S.A.

Individual interim financial statements on June 30, 2019, according to IFRS
(all the amounts are in L.E.I, unless otherwise provided)

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Individual interim financial statements on June 30, 2019, according to IFRS
(all the amounts are in LEI, unless otherwise provided)

FINANCIAL POSITION STATEMENT

	Note	June 30, 2019	January 01, 2019
Assets			
Tangible assets	11	4,806,268	4,764,754
Intangible assets	12	11,440	18,676
Real estate investments	13	-	120,845
Tangible fixed assets under construction	11	45,426	-
Advances granted for tangible assets	11	67,227	-
Total Fixed Assets		4,930,361	4,904,275
Inventories	14	1,945,114	1,855,085
Trading receivables and other receivables	15	2,367,216	1,787,652
Expenses registered in advance	15	79,146	9,277
Cash and cash equivalent	16	141,190	678,963
Total Current Assets		4,532,666	4,330,977
Total of assets		9,463,027	9,235,252
Equity			
Share capital subscribed	17	2,284,360	2,284,360
Other elements of equity		(230,257)	(238,518)
Reevaluation reserve	17	2,110,535	2,162,168
Legal reserve	17	456,661	456,661
Other reserves	17	4,080,948	4,080,948
Carried forward result		(887,110)	874,365
Financial year result	17	(244,646)	(1,813,108)
Total Equity		7,570,491	7,806,876
Debts			
Long Term Debts			
Debts regarding the deferred profit tax	19	230,257	238,518
Total Long Term Debts		230,257	238,518
Current Debts			
Trading debts and other debts	19	1,580,404	1,016,296
Provisions for employee benefits	20	81,875	173,562
Total Current Debts		1,662,279	1,189,858
Total Debts		1,892,536	1,428,376
Total Equity and Debts		9,463,027	9,235,252

The individual interim financial statements were approved by the Management Board on 29.07.2019 and were signed on its account by:

Chairman of the Board of Directors,
Eng. HAMIDI

Chief Economic Office,
Ec. Mihai Elena



Mihai Elena

The notes from 1 to 23 are integral part of the financial statements

SC CONTED S.A.

Individual interim financial statements on June 30, 2019, according to IFRS

(all the amounts are in LEI, unless otherwise provided)

PROFIT OR LOSS STATEMENT AND OTHER ITEMS OF THE GLOBAL RESULT

Continuous activities	Note	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Incomes	5	6,202,524	4,505,220
Other incomes	6	58,703	15,654
Incomes corresponding to the product inventory costs	6	132,354	410,016
Total Operational incomes		6,393,581	4,930,890
Expenses for the raw materials and consumables	7	655,452	222,820
Expenses for the merchandise	7	59,505	78,134
Expenses for energy and water	7	462,424	397,336
Expenses for salaries, social contributions and other benefits	8	5,080,414	5,282,325
Expenses for the amortization		161,770	179,342
Adjustments for provisions		(91,687)	(351,121)
- Expenses		-	-
- Incomes		91,687	351,121
Other expenses	7	340,599	256,539
Total Operational expenses		6,668,477	6,065,375
Operational activities result		(274,896)	(1,134,485)
Financial incomes	9	48,615	12,478
Financial expenses	9	18,365	19,069
Financial result		30,250	(6,591)
Result before taxation		(244,646)	(1,141,076)
Result continuous activities		(244,646)	(1,141,076)
Other elements of the global result		8,261	9,956
- Deferred income tax recognized in equity account, for the surplus realized from the revaluation reserve to the extent amortized using the asset transferred to retained earnings		8,261	9,956
Total global result corresponding to the term		(236,385)	(1,131,120)
Attributable profit/loss	18	(244,646)	(1,141,076)
Result per basic action		(1.02)	(4.76)
Result per diluted action		(1.02)	(4.76)

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HAMIDI HAÏSSAM

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Individual interim financial statements on June 30, 2019, according to IFRS
(all the amounts are in LEI, unless otherwise provided)

STATEMENT OF THE CHANGE OF EQUITY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON JUNE 30, 2018

	Subscribed and paid share capital	Other elements of equity	Revaluation reserves	Legal reserves	Other reserves	Financial year result	Carried forward result	Total equity
Balance on January 01, 2018	2,284,360	(256,827)	2,276,601	456,661	4,080,948	(716,483)	1,476,415	9,601,675
Net result of the term	-	-	-	-	-	(1,141,076)	-	(1,141,076)
Transfer of the net result of term to the carried forward result year 2017	-	-	-	-	-	716,483	(716,483)	-
Other elements of global result								
Surplus from revaluation reserves of tangible assets, amortized measure of the use asset transferred to retained earnings	-	-	(62,230)	-	-	-	62,230	-
Deferred income tax recognized in equity account, for the surplus realized from the revaluation reserve to the extent amortized using the asset transferred to retained earnings	-	9,956	-	-	-	-	-	9,956
Total items of global result		9,956	(62,230)	-	-	-	62,230	9,956
Total global result corresponding to the term		9,956	(62,230)	-	-	(424,593)	(654,253)	(1,131,120)
Trades with the shareholders, directly admitted by equity								
Payment dividends of 2017 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total trades with the shareholders, directly admitted by equity								
Balance on June 30, 2018	2,284,360	(246,871)	2,214,371	456,661	4,080,948	(1,141,076)	822,162	8,470,555

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SC CONTED S.A.

Individual interim financial statements on June 30, 2019, according to IFRS
(all the amounts are in LEI, unless otherwise provided)

STATEMENT OF THE CHANGE OF EQUITY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON JUNE 30, 2019

	Subscribed and paid share capital	Other elements of equity	Reevaluation reserves	Legal reserves	Other reserves	Financial year result	Carried forward result	Total equity
Balance on January 01, 2019	2,284,369	(238,518)	2,162,168	456,661	4,080,948	(1,813,108)	874,365	7,806,876
Net result of the term	-	-	-	-	-	(244,646)	-	(244,646)
Transfer of the net result of term to the carried forward result year 2018	-	-	-	-	-	1,813,108	(1,813,108)	-
Other elements of global result								
Surplus from revaluation reserves of tangible assets, amortized measure of the use asset transferred to retained earnings	-	-	(51,633)	-	-	-	51,633	-
Deferred income tax recognized in equity account, for the surplus realized from the revaluation reserve to the extent amortized using the asset transferred to retained earnings	-	8,261	-	-	-	-	-	8,261
Total items of global result	-	8,261	(51,633)	-	-	-	51,633	8,261
Total global result corresponding to the term	-	8,261	(51,633)	-	-	1,568,462	(1,761,475)	(236,385)
Trades with the shareholders, directly admitted by equity								
Payment dividends of 2018 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total trades with the shareholders, directly admitted by equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance on June 30, 2019	2,284,369	(230,257)	2,110,535	456,661	4,080,948	(244,646)	(887,118)	7,570,491

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S.C. CONTED S.A.

Individual interim financial statements on June 30, 2019, according to IFRS
(all the amounts are in LEI, unless otherwise provided)

ANALYSIS OF TREASURY FLOWS

	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Treasury flows by exploitation activities		
Cash reception from the clients, by the sale of assets, services and merchandise	6,899,436	5,921,949
Cashed interests	485	3,535
Payments to the providers	(1,389,369)	(907,638)
Payments to the employees	(2,678,434)	(3,116,540)
Payments to the state budget and the social insurance budget	(2,115,671)	(2,886,097)
Other exploitation operations:	<u>(1,022,424)</u>	<u>126,531</u>
Cash	655,038	270,736
Payments	(1,677,462)	(144,205)
Cash generated by exploitation activities	(305,977)	(858,260)
Paid-up interests	-	-
Paid-up profit tax	-	35,481
Net cash by exploitation activities	(305,977)	(822,779)
Treasury flows by investment activities		
Payments for the procurement of shares	-	-
Payments for the procurement of tangible assets	(230,247)	(6,121)
Cashments by the sale of tangible assets	-	-
Received dividends	-	-
Net cash by investment activities	(230,247)	(6,121)
Treasury flows by financing activities		
Cashments by capital emission	-	-
Cashments in cash by credits	-	-
Repayments in cash of borrowed amounts	-	-
Paid-up dividends	(1,549)	(1,388)
Effect of foreign currency exchange rate variations on credits and debts	-	-
Net cash by financing activities	(1,549)	(1,388)
Net increase/decrease of cash and cash equivalents	(537,773)	(830,288)
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of term 01 January	678,963	1,622,539
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of term June 30	141,190	792,251

The individual interim financial statements were approved by the Management Board on 29.07.2019 and signed on its account by:

Chairman of the Board of Directors,
Eng. HAMDI HAÏSSAM

Chief Economic Office,
Ec. Mihai Elena



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Individual interim financial statements on June 30, 2019, according to IFRS
(all the amounts are in LEI, unless otherwise provided)

NOTES TO THE INDIVIDUAL INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ACCORDING TO IFRS

NOTE 1. Reporting entity

S.C. Conted S.A. is a public limited liability company, with Romanian legal personality, established on indefinite term, organized and operating according to the status and based on the Limited liability company law no. 31/1990, as well as by the Law regarding the capital market no. 297/2004 and of Law no. 24/2017 on issuers of financial instruments and market operations. The company changed by reorganization, subject to Law 15/1990, from a republican industrial business.

The company has its registered office in the city of Dorohoi, str.1 Decembrie no. 8, Botosani County, Romania, zip code 715200, phone 0231610067, fax 0231610026, website www.conted.ro, Sole Registration Code RO 622445, Trade Register Office registration number J07/107/1991.

S.C. CONTED S.A. Dorohoi is a high quality outwear manufacturer, with an experience of over 50 years in the field of textile garments, as well as in the export manufacturing. The company had an ascending evolution, expanding its outlet, by agreements with foreign companies.

The share capital of the company is 2,284,360.06 lei, fully subscribed and paid up, divided in 239,702 nominal shares amounting 9.53 lei/share. The shares of the company are ordinary, nominal, un-substantiated, stressed by registration in the account, their record being maintained, according to law, by the Central Depository S.A. Bucharest. The shares are equal as value and grant equal rights to the shareholders for each share. The securities of the Company (shares) are registered and transacted on the standard category of shares of the Exchange Stock of Bucharest.

The main activity of S.C. CONTED S.A., according to the act of establishment, is the manufacture of other garments (excluding underwear) NACE code 1413.

The company doesn't own debentures, callable shares or other envelopes.

S.C. CONTED S.A. is managed by a Board of Directors, made of 3 members, elected and appointed by the General Assembly of Shareholders for 4 years, from 10.01.2019 to 10.01.2023. The current Board of Directors has been elected within the Ordinary General Assembly of Shareholders from 10.01.2019.

At the level of the Board of Directors a president was elected. The president of the Board of Directors is not a General Manager and nor the other members of the Board of Directors have executive positions within the company. The elected administrators are non-executive.

The Board of Directors has the following composition:

	Surname and first name	Position within Board of Directors
1.	Hamidi Haissam	Administrator – Chairman
2.	El Turk Ezzedine	Administrator - Member
3.	El Turk Ana Maria	Administrator – Member

The individual financial statements according to the International Standards of Financial Reporting were concluded for the financial year ended on June 30, 2019.

The financial statements were approved by the Management Board at the meeting of on 29.07.2019.

NOTE 2. Conclusion bases

a. Statement of conformity

The financial statements were concluded in accordance with:

- The International Standards of Financial Reporting (IFRS) adopted by the European Union;
- Law 82 of December 24, 1991 of accountancy;
- Order no. 881 of June 25, 2012 regarding the application by the trading companies, whereof securities are allowed to trading on a regulated market of the International Standards of Financial Reporting;
- Order no. 2844 of December 12, 2016 for the approval of Accounting Regulations according to the International Standards of financial reporting;
- Order Minister of Finance no. 2493 of 08 July 2019 approving the accounting reporting system of the economic operators on 30 June 2019.

The transition date to International Financial Reporting Standards has been January 1st 2012.

NOTES TO THE INDIVIDUAL INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ACCORDING TO IFRS

NOTE 2. Conclusion bases (continuation)

b. Evaluation bases

The financial statements were concluded relying on the historical cost, excepting the buildings, real estate investment and lands that are evaluated at the fair value.

These financial statements were concluded based upon the continuity principle of activity, which supposes that the company is normally continuing its activity, without entering into liquidation or significant decrease of activity.

c. Operational and presentation currency

These financial statements are expressed in lei, this being, too, the operational currency of the Company. All the financial information is expressed in lei, by rounding, without decimals.

d. Use of forecasts and professional reasoning

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS adopted by the European Union supposes from the management, the use of forecasts and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies, as well as the reported value of assets, debts, incomes and expenses.

The forecasts and their related assessments rely on historical data and other factors considered as eloquent under the given circumstances, and the result of these factors constitutes the base of assessments used for the establishment of accounting value of assets and liabilities wherefore there are no other available evaluation sources. The effective results may be different from the foreseen values.

The forecasts and assessments are periodically revised. The revisions of accounting forecasts are admitted during the period when the forecast is reviewed, if the revision only affects that period or within the current period and further periods, if the revision both affects the current period and the further periods. The effect of change, corresponding to the current period is admitted as income or expense during the current period. If applicable, the effect over the further periods is admitted as income or expense during those further periods.

The management of company considers that the possible differences to these forecasts would not significantly influence the financial statements in the near future.

The forecasts and assessments are especially used for depreciation adjustments of fixed assets, forecast of the useful life term of an amortizable asset, for the depreciation adjustment of receivables, for provisions, for the admission of assets regarding deferred interest. According to IAS 36, both the intangible assets and the tangible assets are analyzed in order to identify whether they present depreciation indexes or not.

If the net accounting value of an asset is higher than its recoverable value, a loss by depreciation is admitted to decrease the net accounting value of the relevant asset to the recoverable value level. If the admission reasons of the loss by depreciation disappear during the further periods, the net accounting value of the asset is adjusted up to the net accounting value level, which would have been established if no loss by depreciation was admitted.

The evaluation for the depreciation of receivables is individually issued and relies on the best forecast of the management, regarding the current value of cash flows that is foreseen to be received.

The company reviews its trading receivables and other receivables at each date of the financial position, in order to assess whether it must register in the statement of comprehensive income, value depreciation.

Especially the professional reasoning of the management is necessary for the estimation of value and for the coordination of further treasury flows when the depreciation loss is established. These forecasts rely on assumptions regarding multiple factors, and the real results may be different, leading to further changes of adjustments.

The assets regarding deferred tax are admitted for tax losses, as far as it is on the cards that a taxable profit whereby the losses should be able to be covered exists. The application of the professional reasoning is necessary for the establishment of the value of assets regarding the deferred tax that may be admitted, based upon the probability regarding the period and level of the further taxable profit, as well as the further tax planning further strategies.

NOTES TO THE INDIVIDUAL INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ACCORDING TO IFRS

NOTE 2. Conclusion bases (continuation)

e. The initial application of new and revised standards

The following amendments brought to the existing standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the European Union are enforceable for the current period:

- **IFRS 16 „Leases”** (adopted by the IASB on 13 January 2016 effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019);
- **Amendments to IAS 28 " Long-term Interests in Associates and Associates "**(adopted by the IASB on 12 October 2017 in force for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019);
- **Interpretations IFRIC 23 "Income Tax Treatment Uncertainty”** (adopted by the IASB on 7 June 2017, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019);
- **Amendments to the "Improvements IFRS (Cycle 2015 - 2017) Improvements"** (issued on December 12, 2017, for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019);
- **Amendments to IAS 19 "Employee Benefits"**, modification, reduction or completion of the plan (issued on February 7, 2018, effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019);

f. Standards and interpretations issued by the IASB but not adopted by the EU

Currently, the IFRS adopted by the EU do not show significant differences compared to the regulations adopted by the International Accountancy Standards Board (IASB) except the following standards, amendments brought to the existing standards and interpretations, that have not been approved by the EU on the date of the financial statements publishing (the entry into force dates mentioned below are entirely for the IFRS)

- **Complements to references to the Conceptual Framework of IFRS Standards** (issued on March 29, 2018, effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020);
- **IFRS 3 "Business Combinations"** (issued on October 22, 2018, effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020);
- **Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 Definition of Material** (issued on October 31, 2018, effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020);
- **IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"** (adopted by the IASB on 18 May 2017 in force for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021);

The company estimates that the adoption of these standards, the amendments to the existing standards and the interpretations won't have a significant impact on the financial statements in the initial period of the adoption.

g. Reporting by segments

A segment is a distinct part of the Company, which supplies certain products or services (business segment) or supplies products and services in a certain geographic environment (geographic segment) and which is subjected to different risks and benefits than of the other segments.

From the point of view of the activity segments, the Company does not identify distinct parts from the point of view of risks and related benefits.

In the 1st semester of 2019, from the total of sales, of 6,202,524 (2018: 4,505,220), the amount of 6,141,933 (2018: 4,413,578) represents the direct sales of products. From the total of direct sales of products on the internal market, amounting 2,285,727 (2018: 1,798,285), the amount of 852,621 represents the sale to the main client on the internal market at the rate of 38% (2018: 745,934 at the rate of 44%), and the following client on the internal market registered a rate of 26% sales amounting 587,488. With respect to the direct sales of products on the external market, amounting 3,856,206 (2018: 2,615,293), the amount represents the sales to the main external client, at the rate of 100% (2018: 100%).

The results by segments are the results reported to the Management Board and to the General Manager and include both the directly assigned items to a segment and those assigned by reasonable assignment bases. The non-assigned items include debts, assets and debts for the profit interest, cash and cash equivalents.

The assets shown for the activity segment especially include tangible assets and intangible assets, inventories and receivables, mainly excluding cash and current accounts at the banks.

NOTES TO THE INDIVIDUAL INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ACCORDING TO IFRS**NOTE 2. Conclusion bases (continuation)**

The shown debts include the operational debts, excluding the delayed profit interest.

All the assets of the Company are situated in Romania. The activity of the Company develops in Romania.

The Company has a reporting segment - Manufacture of other clothing items (excluding the undergarments)

	<u>30.06.2019</u>	<u>30.06.2018</u>
Sales	6,202,524	4,505,220
Other incomes	191,057	425,670
Total incomes	6,393,581	4,930,890
Amortization	161,770	179,342
Operational expense, other than the amortization	6,506,707	5,886,033
Operational result	(274,896)	(1,134,485)
Profit/loss financial	30,250	(6,591)
Net profit before taxation	(244,646)	(1,141,076)
Net result	(244,646)	(1,141,076)
Assets	9,463,027	9,554,061
Debts	1,810,661	1,083,506
The non-assigned assets include	250	-
Cash and cash equivalents	250	-
The non-assigned debts include	230,257	246,871
Deferred profit interest	230,257	246,871

h. Related parties

A person or a close relative of the relevant person is considered related to a Company, if that person:

- It holds the control or the joint control over the Company;
- It has a significant influence over the Company; or
- It is a member of the personnel – key management

The key management personnel represents those persons who have the authority and responsibility of directly or indirectly planning, managing and controlling the activities of the Company, including any manager (executive or not) of entity. The transactions with the key personnel include exclusively the wage benefits granted to them, as described.

An entity is related to the Company if it meets either of the following conditions:

- The entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent company, subsidiary and subsidiary of the same group is related to the others);
- An entity is related entity or joint venture of the other entity (or related entity or joint venture of a member of the group whereto the other entity takes part);
- Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;
- The entity is a plan of post-hiring benefits for the employees of reporting entity or of an entity related to the reporting entity. Provided that even the reporting entity represents itself such a plan, the sponsor employers are also related to the reporting entity;
- The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a related person;
- A related person who holds the control significantly influences the entity or is a member of the management key personnel of entity (or of the parent company of the entity).

The Company does not develop transactions with the above mentioned entities.

NOTES TO THE INDIVIDUAL INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ACCORDING TO IFRS

NOTE 3. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies below were consequently applied to all the periods shown by these individual financial statements by the Company.

a. Foreign currency**(i) Foreign currency transactions**

The Company transactions in a foreign currency are registered at the exchange rates communicated by the National Bank of Romania for the transaction date. The balances in foreign currency are converted in lei at the exchange rates communicated by NBR. The benefits and losses resulted by the discount of transactions in a foreign currency and by the conversion of monetary assets and debts, expressed in foreign currency are admitted by the profit and loss account, within the financial result.

The non-monetary assets and debts that are evaluated on the historical cost in a foreign currency are registered in lei at the exchange rate on the date of transaction. The non-monetary assets and debts expressed in a foreign currency that are evaluated at the fair value are registered in lei at the exchange rate of the date when the fair value was established. The conversion differences are shown by the profit or loss account.

The exchange rates of the main foreign currencies were as follows:

CURRENCY	Rate of exchange <u>June 30, 2019</u>	Rate of exchange <u>January 01, 2019</u>
EUR	4.7351	4.6639
USD	4.1587	4.0736

b. Tangible assets**(i) Admission and evaluation**

The tangible assets are initially recognized on the procurement cost and are described on the net amounts of accumulated amortization and the loss by the accumulated depreciation. An item of tangible assets that meets the recognition conditions as asset must be evaluated at its cost.

The cost of a tangible asset is made of:

- its purchase price, including the import customs fees and the non-recoverable purchase fees, after the deduction of trade discounts and rebates;
- any costs that may be directly assigned to the bringing of asset to the place and state necessary for its operation;
- the initial estimate of the dismantling and removal costs of the restoration item of the place where it is located, a liability borne by the entity on the acquirement of investment.

For the accountancy of these costs, the provisions of IAS 37 "Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets" are applied.

After recognition as an asset, a tangible assets item, plant and equipment is carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. After recognition as an asset, a tangible asset item whereof just value may be reliably evaluated must be accounted at a revaluated amount, this being it's just amount, on the revaluation date less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment loss for property, class „construction group" and „real estate investments" and carried at cost less depreciation and accumulated impairment adjustments for other groups of assets.

The revaluations must be made sufficiently regular to make sure that the accounting amount is not significantly different than the one that would have been established by the use of just amount at the end of reporting period. The rate of evaluations depends on the changes of just amount of revaluated tangible assets. Provided that the just amount of an asset is significantly different than the accounting amount, a new revaluation is required.

(ii) Further costs

The expense for repair or maintenance of fixed assets, issued for the recovery or maintenance of the value of these assets are admitted by the statement of global result, on the date of their performance, while the expense for the improvement of technical performances are capitalized and amortized during the rest of amortization term of the relevant fixed asset.

NOTES TO THE INDIVIDUAL INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ACCORDING TO IFRS**NOTE 3. Significant accounting policies (continuation)****(iii) Amortization of tangible assets**

The amortization is calculated for the cost depreciation, using the linear amortization method during the operation term of fixed assets.

The foreseen periods by the main groups of intangible assets are as follows:

Asset	Years
Buildings (constructions)	40 - 60
Technical installations and machines	8 - 12
Measurement, control and adjustment machines and installations	2 - 4
Transport facilities	4 - 6
Fitting, office automation, protective equipments, human and material assets	9 - 15

The amortization of an asset begins when it is available to use, i.e. when it is on the place and state necessary to be able to operate as the management wants.

The amortization of an assets ceases on the first date between the date when the asset is classified as held for sale (or included in a group intended to transfer, which is classified as held for the sale), in accordance with IFRS 5 and the date when the asset is to be recognized.

Consequently, the amortization does not cease when the asset is not used or is decommissioned, unless it is fully amortized. The lands and buildings are separable assets and are distinctly accounted, even when they are acquired together. The land is not amortized. The plot presented in the financial statements has been revised on 31.12.2013, according to International Valuation Standards, by Mr. Lațcu Nicolae expert appraiser, qualified professional ANEVAR member.

Provided that an accounting value of an asset is higher than the foreseen amount to be recovered, the asset is depreciated to the recoverable value. The cost of major investment and other further expenses are included in the accounting value of asset. The major investments are capitalized during the rest life time of the relevant asset.

c. Intangible assets**(i) Other intangible assets**

Other intangible assets procured by the Company are shown on cost, less the cumulated amortization.

Further expenses regarding intangible assets are only capitalized when the further economic benefits incurred by the asset they refer to, increase. The expenses that don't meet these criteria are admitted as expense on their accomplishment.

(ii) Amortization of intangible assets

The amortization is admitted by the statement of comprehensive income relying on the linear method during the foreseen life time of intangible asset. The most of intangible assets registered by the Company are represented by informatics programs. These are linearly amortized for 3 years.

d. Real estate investments

A real estate investment is owned for the procurement of incomes by rents or for the increase of the capital value or both. Consequently, a real estate investment generates treasury flows that are, on a high extent, independent to other assets owned by an entity. The accounting policy of the Company, regarding further evaluation of real estate investments is based on the evaluation model on the fair value. The changes of the fair value are admitted by the statement of global result.

e. Inventories

The inventories are declared on the minimum value between cost and net realizable value. The cost is established by using the first-in, first-out method ("FIFO"). The cost of finite products and half-finished products include materials, direct labor, other direct costs and production expenses, related to production (based upon the exploitation activity). The possible net value is the foreseen sale price in the common transactions.

NOTES TO THE INDIVIDUAL INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ACCORDING TO IFRS

NOTE 3. Significant accounting policies (continuation)

f. Receivables and other similar assets

Except for the derived financial instruments that are admitted on the fair value and of goods expressed by a foreign currency, which are translated on the closing exchange rate, receivables and other similar assets are shown on amortized cost. The trading receivables and debts reflect the relations between the business and other businesses, related to the supply and reception of assets and services.

The receivables relating to the state budget may be pointed in the accountancy.

The assessment sheet of receivables and debts in foreign currency and of those with discount in lei, depending on the rate of exchange of a foreign currency is made at the foreign currency rate of exchange communicated by National Bank of Romania, valid on the date of closing the financial year.

The trading receivables, which the company registers result by the services provided by it related to third parties, according to the object of activity. The trading receivables express the rights of company towards other natural or legal entities, established by the sales of assets, performance of works and service provision, wherefore it must receive a retail equivalent or a counter-provision.

g. Cash and cash equivalent

The banking accounts include: values to be cashed, like cheques and trading payments submitted to the banks, liquid assets in lei and foreign currency, cheques of the entity, short term banking credits, as well as the interests related to liquid assets and credits granted by the banks in the current accounts.

The operations concerning encashments and payments in foreign currency are registered in the accountancy at the rate of exchange, communicated by the National Bank of Romania, on the date of operation.

At the end of each reporting period, the liquid assets in foreign currency and other government bonds, like the government bonds in foreign currency, bills of credit and deposits in foreign currency are assessed at the rate of exchange of the exchange stock, communicated by the National Bank of Romania, on the last bank day of the relevant month.

For the payment of duties to the providers, the trading company may require the opening of bills of credits at banks, in lei or in foreign currency, for them. For the conclusion of treasury flows statement, it is considered that the numeral is the cash of the cash office and the current banking accounts.

h. Debts

A debt is a current liability of the company, incurred by past events and wherefore discount, it is expected to result an output of resources that include economic benefits.

A debt is admitted in the accountancy and shown by the financial statements when it is probable that an output of economic benefit carrier resources will result by the payment of a current liability (probability) and when the value where to this discount will be issued may be credibly assessed (credibility). The company does not admit a debt when the contractual liabilities are paid or cancelled or expire. If the provided assets and services related to the current activities were not invoiced, but if the delivery was made and their value is available, the relevant liability is registered as debt (not as provision).

i. Employees' benefits

(i) Established contribution plans

During the normal activity. The Company makes payments to the state health, pension and unemployment funds for its employees, on the statutory installments. All the Company employees are members of the Romanian state pension plan. These costs are admitted by the statement of comprehensive income with the admission of salaries.

The Company is not employed in any independent pension system and, as consequence, it does not have any other liabilities in this respect.

(ii) Short term benefits

The short term benefits of employees include the salaries, premiums and contributions to the social insurances. The short term benefits of employees are admitted as expense when the services are provided.

j. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, when to settle the obligation is likely to be required outflow affecting economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and can be achieved when a good reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation.

NOTES TO THE INDIVIDUAL INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ACCORDING TO IFRS

NOTE 3. Significant accounting policies (continuation)

Provisions for restructuring, litigation and other provisions for risks and charges are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation arising from past events, when to settle the obligation is likely to be required outflow of resources and may be made a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation needed. Restructuring provisions include direct costs arising from restructuring namely those that are necessarily entailed by the restructuring and are not related to the conduct of the company's business continues.

The company set up provisions for employee benefits in the short term holidays of outstanding. Determination of the amount of the allowance is based on estimates established payment obligation (given the manner of payment of leave).

k. Incomes

(i) Sale of assets

The income comprises the amount invoiced for the sale of the products exclusive of VAT, deductions or discounts. The incomes obtained by the Company are identified based on the sale of products.

The incomes obtained from the sale of assets must be acknowledged by the Company when all of the following conditions have been observed:

- The company transferred the significant risks and benefits related to the property right upon the assets to the buyer;
- The company does not manage the assets sold at the level at which it would have normally managed them in case it would have owned property upon them and does not hold actual control upon them;
- The value of the incomes can be assessed in a reliable manner;
- It is possible that the economic benefits associated to the transaction are generated for the entity; and
- The costs undertaken or which are to be undertaken in connection to the respective transaction can be assessed in a reliable manner.

The sale of the products is acknowledged at the moment at which significant risks and benefits are transferred to the client. This instance takes place when the company sold or delivered products to the client, and the client accepted the products, and the reimbursement of the respective amounts is reasonably provided.

(ii) Service rendering

Service rendering is acknowledged in the accounting year in which the services are rendered making reference to the conclusion of the transaction.

(iii) Incomes generated from lease

Income generated from lease is acknowledged within the accounting year in which they are rendered.

l. Incomes and financial expenses

The incomes and expenses related to the interests are acknowledged in the statement of comprehensive income through the effective interest rate method.

The incomes generated from dividends are acknowledged within the statement of comprehensive income as of the date at which the right to receive such incomes is established.

The differences related to the currency rate which occur when monetary elements are settled or when the monetary elements are converted at different currency rates as compared to the ones at which they were converted during the initial acknowledgement (during the period) or in the previous financial statements are acknowledged as losses or profits in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they occur.

m. Dividends and interests

The interests must be acknowledged using the effective interest rate method. The incomes related to interests are acknowledged function of the time spent. If the received interests are related to the periods prior to the investment which is the carrier of the interest, only the ulterior interest is acknowledged as income and the other part diminishes the costs of the securities.

The royalties must be acknowledged based on the accrual accounting, in compliance with the goodwill of the related contract. When an uncertainty related to the collectability of a value which was already included in the incomes, the amount which cannot be collected or the amount of which collection ceased to be possible is acknowledged more like an expense than an adjustment of the value of the incomes initially acknowledged. The incomes generated from dividends are acknowledged when the right of the shareholder to receive payment is established.

NOTES TO THE INDIVIDUAL INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ACCORDING TO IFRS

NOTE 3. Significant accounting policies (continuation)

The incomes generated from dividends are recorded at the gross value which includes the dividends' tax, which is acknowledged as a current expense in the period in which the distribution was approved. The incomes generated from interests are acknowledged based on the accruals accounting, with reference to the non-reimbursed principal and the effective interest rate, that rate which updates the forecast future flows of the amounts which are to be received.

n. Income tax

The income tax related to the financial year comprises the current tax and the deferred tax. The income tax is acknowledged in the statement of comprehensive income or in other elements of the comprehensive income if the tax is related to the capital elements.

The current tax is the tax paid for the profit obtained during the current period, determined based on the percentages applied as of the date of the reporting and of all adjustments related to the previous periods. The current rate of the income tax in Romania amounts 16%.

The deferred tax is computed based on the tax rates which are expected to be applicable to the temporary differences upon the reactivation, based on the provisions of the regulations which are in force as of the date of reporting.

The debts and the receivables with respect to the deferred tax are compensated only if there is a legal right to compensate the current debts and receivables with the tax.

o. Revaluation reserve

The revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity so that the accounting value would not substantially differ from the one which would be determined using the fair value.

In this respect, the company performed the revaluation of the tangible assets – group of constructions and real estate investments with independent assessors as of 31 December 2006, 31 December 2009, 31 December 2012, 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2016. On December 31, 2016 were revalued tangible, „Construction Group 212” and 215 „real estate investments”.

Revaluation effects were accounted for using the remaining unamortised value revaluation process which involves the cancellation of accumulated depreciation to bring the construction to the net book value and added value recording. Revalued amount is the fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated amortization. (Note 11.13)

The difference between the value resulted from the revaluation and the net accounting value of the tangible assets is presented at the reserve from revaluation, as a distinctive sub-element in „Ownership equity”.

If the result of the revaluation is an increase as compared to the net accounting value, then it is treated as follows: as an increase of the revaluation reserve presented within the ownership equity, if a prior decrease was not acknowledged as an expense related to that asset or as an income which would compensate the expense priority incurred for that asset.

If the revaluation result is a decrease of the net accounting value, this is treated as an expense with the entire value of the depreciation when in the revaluation reserve no amount related to that asset is recorded (revaluation surplus) or a decrease of the revaluation reserve with the minimum between the value of that reserve and the value of the decrease, and the potential difference which is not covered is recorded as an expense.

The revaluation surplus included in the revaluation reserve is transferred to the reported result when this surplus represents a gain. The gain is considered as performed when the asset for which the revaluation reserve was constituted is derecognized. After the date at which the transition to IFRS is performed any increase or decrease of the fair value after the revaluation will be acknowledged in the statement of comprehensive income.

p. Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share are computed through the division of the net result assigned to the ordinary shareholders at the average rate of the ordinary circulating shares during the period.

NOTE 4. Settlement of the fair value

The just amount is the price on the main market or on the most advantageous market, which could be obtained for the sale of asset or the transfer of payable, after which the transaction and transport costs were taken into account. The factors that the entity must take into account for the evaluation of just amount are: asset or payable that is evaluated, market, market participants, price.

NOTES TO THE INDIVIDUAL INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ACCORDING TO IFRS**NOTE 4. Settlement of the fair value (continuation)**

There are specific mentions for the non-financial assets, payables, capital instruments and financial instruments. For an evaluation on just amount, it is necessary that the entity establishes the adequate evaluation techniques, taking into account the available data for the conclusion of input data that represent the hypotheses, which the market participants would have used for the establishment of the value of asset or payable and the classification level of input data in the hierarchy of just amount.

Certain accounting policies of the Company and requirements related to the presentation of the information need the settlement of the fair value both for the assets and financial debts, as well as for the non-financial ones. Upon the assessment of assets or debts at the fair value, the Company uses if possible, information which can be observed on the market.

The hierarchy of the fair value classifies the input data for the assessment techniques used for the assessment of the fair value on three levels as follows:

- Level 1 – rated price (non-adjusted) on active markets for identical assets or debts which the entity can access upon the date of the assessment;
- Level 2 – input data, other than the rated prices included in level 1 which are noticeable for an asset or debt, either directly or indirectly;
- Level 3 - non-observable input data for the asset or debt.

If the input data for the assessment of the fair value of an asset or a debt can be classified on several levels of the fair value hierarchy, the assessment at the fair value is fully classified on the same level of the fair value hierarchy as an input data with the lower level of uncertainty which is significant for the entire assessment. The Company acknowledges the transfers between the levels of the hierarchy of the fair value at the end of the reported period, in which the modification occurred.

If the case, the additional information with respect to the hypothesis used for the settlement of the fair value are presented in the notes which are specific to the respective asset or debt (intangible assets, real estate investments). The Company proceeds to the reassessment of the intangible assets which are within its patrimony with sufficient regularity so that they will be presented in the financial statements at a fair value.

NOTE 5. Incomes

	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>June 30, 2018</u>
Asset sales	6,142,184	4,434,286
Provision of services	60,340	65,771
Incomes by the rent of real estate investments	-	5,163
Total	6,202,524	4,505,220

The turnover of the Company, corresponding to the first semester of 2019 is 6,202,524 where of 3,915,738 for the export and 2,286,786 for the in-land, compared to the first semester of 2018, when we registered 4,505,220 whereof 2,694,992 for the export and 1,810,228 for the in-land.

The turnover was mainly issued in its structure by the sale of our own production, as 99%. The value of export sales during the first semester of 2019 represents 63.13%, (2018: 59.82%) and the in-land sales represent 36.87%, (2018: 40.18%) of the turnover.

NOTE 6. Operational incomes

	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>June 30, 2018</u>
Incomes	6,202,524	4,505,220
Incomes corresponding to the product inventory costs	132,354	410,016
Other incomes	58,703	15,654
Total	6,393,581	4,930,890

NOTES TO THE INDIVIDUAL INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ACCORDING TO IFRS**NOTE 7. Operational expenses**

	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>June 30, 2018</u>
Expenses for the raw materials and other materials	655,452	222,820
Expenses for energy and water	462,424	397,336
Expenses for the merchandise	59,505	78,134
Total cost of materials	1,177,381	698,290
Expenses for salaries, social contributions and other benefits	5,080,414	5,282,325
Other exploitation expenses, whereof:	340,599	256,539
Expenses for the external provisions:	158,124	143,740
- <i>Postal expenses</i>	16,980	21,917
- <i>Expenses for the maintenance and repairs</i>	28,674	14,402
- <i>Expenses for advertising and protocol</i>	4,220	14,098
- <i>Expenses for insurance</i>	9,984	9,307
- <i>Expenses for the transport and travel</i>	9,838	7,552
- <i>Expenses for the banking and similar</i>	5,243	3,525
- <i>Other expenses for the services provided by third parties</i>	83,185	72,939
Expenses for the interests, fees and associated payments	116,110	105,889
Expenses for the environment protection	210	413
Other expenses	66,155	6,497
Expenses for the amortization	161,770	179,342
Adjustments for provisions	(91,687)	(351,121)
- Expenses	-	-
- Incomes	91,687	351,121
Total	6,668,477	6,065,375

In the amount of 83,185 (2018: 72,939), "Other expenses for the services provided by third parties", internal audit and statutory audits are included in the amount of 15,200 (2018: 14,000).

NOTE 8. Expenses for salaries, social contributions and other benefits

- Expenses for salaries and social contributions

	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>June 30, 2018</u>
Expenses for the salaries	4,545,527	5,029,924
Mandatory expenses for the social insurance contributions	150,777	252,201
Expenses with table and gift vouchers	384,110	200
Total	5,080,414	5,282,325
Average number of staff	326	345

The issued gross salary fund (respectively, the salary fund without medical rest supported by the employer), during the first semester of 2019 was 4,545,527 compared to the first semester of 2018 when we registered 5,029,924. If these amounts are added, too, the contributions related to the salary fund, supported by the Company, medical rest supported by the employer and other expenses for the working force, considered as social expenses, totally amounting 150,777 (2018: 252,201), as well as the expenses for the food vouchers, amounting 384,110 (2018: 200), it results a total expense for the staff, amounting 5,080,414 (2018: 5,282,325).

NOTES TO THE INDIVIDUAL INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ACCORDING TO IFRS

NOTE 8. Expenses for salaries, social contributions and other benefits (continuation)

- expenses for other employee benefits

	<u>Short term</u>	
	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>June 30, 2018</u>
Employees' benefits	384,110	900
Food vouchers	367,660	-
Social aids, gift vouchers	16,450	900

NOTE 9. Financial incomes and expenses

	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>June 30, 2018</u>
Incomes by interests	485	3,536
Incomes by the exchange rate differences favorable	35,349	8,942
Other incomes	12,781	-
Total financial incomes	48,615	12,478
Other expenses (unfavorable rate differences)	18,365	19,069
Total financial expenses	18,365	19,069
Financial result	30,250	(6,591)

The financial incomes mostly include the incomes by the exchange rate differences favorable.

The financial expenses include the expenses for the rate of exchange differences unfavorable. All the expenses are admitted by the statement of comprehensive income.

NOTE 10. Expense for the profit tax

	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>June 30, 2018</u>
Reconciliation of the effective taxing rate		
Term profit/loss	(244,646)	(1,141,076)
Elements similar to incomes	51,907	62,506
Discounts	161,770	179,342
Non-taxable incomes	91,687	351,121
Non-deductible expenses	237,266	205,770
Taxable profit/tax loss	(208,930)	(1,403,263)

NOTES TO THE INDIVIDUAL INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ACCORDING TO IFRS

NOTE 11. Tangible assets

Tangible assets 212 „construction group” were revalued at 31 December 2006, 31 December 2009, 31 December 2012, by independent evaluators, according to regulations in force at the time.

Evaluations were based on fair value, being the nearest transaction and the inflation rate from that date, taking into account their physical condition and market value.

On 31.12.2013 the last revaluation of the tangible assets group 212 “Constructions” and the land (which exist within the patrimony at this date) occurred. The depreciation was re-addressed proportionally with the modification of the gross accounting value of the asset, so that the accounting value of the asset, after the re-valuation, will be equal with the revaluated value. The scope of the evaluation of the land was the estimation of the market value in order to be registered in the accounting evidence at the fair accounting value. The fair value of the lands was determined based on the comparable market method, which reflects the recent transaction prices for the same properties.

The evaluation method applied to the “building” group is the direct comparison method. The revaluation envisaged the adjustment of the net accounting value of the elements included in these categories on their fair value considering their physical status and their market value.

All buildings and lands are identified on their revaluated value, this value representing the fair value at the date of the revaluation minus any priory accumulated depreciation and any losses acquired by means of depreciation.

The review was conducted according to International Valuation Standards, by Ms. Lațcu Nicolae, expert qualified professional appraiser authorized member of ANEVAR. The fair value was settled on each asset in gross revaluated values, and as their related depreciation.

On December 31, 2016 were revalued tangible, „Construction Group 212” and 215 „real estate investments”. Revaluation effects were accounted for using the remaining unamortised value revaluation process which involves the cancellation of accumulated depreciation to bring the construction to the net book value and added value recording. Revalued amount is the fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated amortization. Valuation method applied under 'construction' is the replacement net cost method. The review was conducted according to International Valuation Standards 2016 by Mr. Dan Rusu Zaharia, expert qualified, professional appraiser authorized member ANEVAR.

It was determined the fair value of each asset. The revaluation surplus was recognized as revaluation reserve in equity. At 31 December 2016, based on internal analyzes, the Company's management estimates that the net carrying amount approximates fair value of the land. In 2017 and 2018, no tangible assets were evaluated.

As of 30.06.2019 the company registers:, Tangible assets in execution "in the amount of 45,426 representing modernization works, respectively" Advances granted for tangible fixed assets "in the amount of 67,227 representing advance for rehabilitation and modernization works.

S.C. CONTED S.A.

Individual interim financial statements on June 30, 2019, according to IFRS
(all the amounts are in LEL, unless otherwise provided)

NOTES TO THE INDIVIDUAL INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ACCORDING TO IFRS

NOTE 11. Tangible assets (continuation)

	<u>Land and landscaping</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Technical installations and transport facilities</u>	<u>Other tangible assets</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost					
Balance on January 01, 2018	876,508	3,487,404	8.876,810	203,975	13,444,697
Procurements	-	-	-	-	-
Fixed asset outputs	-	-	291,765	-	291,765
Balance on June 30, 2018	876,508	3,487,404	8.585,045	203,975	13,152,932
Amortization					
Balance on January 01, 2018	23,960	268,938	7.882,227	177,309	8,352,434
Amortization during the semester	3,886	106,806	56,171	2,980	169,843
Amortization related to outflows	-	-	291,765	-	291,765
Balance on June 30, 2018	27,846	375,744	7.646,633	180,289	8,230,512
Balance on January 01, 2018	852,548	3,218,466	994,583	26,666	5,092,263
Balance on June 30, 2018	848,662	3,111,660	938,412	23,686	4,922,420

NOTES TO THE INDIVIDUAL INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ACCORDING TO IFRS

NOTE 11. Tangible assets (continuation)

	<u>Land and landscaping</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Technical installatio ns and transport facilities</u>	<u>Other tangible assets</u>	<u>Tangible fixed assets under construction</u>	<u>Advances for tangible assets</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost							
Balance on January 01, 2019	876,508	3,487,404	8,393,235	196,056	-	-	12,953,203
Procurements	-	69,493	3,276	4,874	45,426	67,227	190,296
Reclassification of real estate investment	-	127,060	-	-	-	-	127,060
Fixed asset outputs	-	-	33,456	-	-	-	33,456
Balance on June 30, 2019	876,508	3,683,957	8,363,055	200,930	45,426	67,227	13,237,103
Amortization							
Balance on January 01, 2019	31,543	472,151	7,509,406	175,349	-	-	8,188,449
Amortization during the quarter	2,712	97,970	52,187	3,301	-	-	156,170
Amortization related to the reclassified real estate investment	-	7,019	-	-	-	-	7,019
Amortization related to outflows	-	-	33,456	-	-	-	33,456
Balance on June 30, 2019	34,255	577,140	7,528,137	178,650	-	-	8,318,182
Balance on January 01, 2019	844,965	3,015,253	883,829	20,707	-	-	4,764,754
Balance on June 30, 2019	843,253	3,106,817	834,918	22,280	45,426	67,227	4,918,921

S.C. CONTED S.A.

Individual interim financial statements on June 30, 2019, according to IFRS
(all the amounts are in LEL, unless otherwise provided)

NOTES TO THE INDIVIDUAL INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ACCORDING TO IFRS

NOTE 12. Intangible assets

	Concessions, patents, licenses and trade marks	Other assets	Total
Cost			
Balance on January 01, 2018	30,597	164,926	195,523
Procurements	-	5,415	5,415
Intangible asset outputs	-	-	-
Balance on June 30, 2018	30,597	170,341	200,938
Amortization			
Balance on January 01, 2018	30,037	144,188	174,225
Amortization during the semester	366	7,585	7,951
Accumulated amortization related to outflows	-	-	-
Balance on June 30, 2018	30,403	151,773	182,176
Balance on January 01, 2018	560	20,738	21,298
Balance on June 30, 2018	194	18,568	18,762

S.C. CONTED S.A.

Individual interim financial statements on June 30, 2019, according to IFRS
(all the amounts are in LEL, unless otherwise provided)

NOTES TO THE INDIVIDUAL INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ACCORDING TO IFRS

NOTE 12. Intangible assets (continuation)

	<u>Concessions, patents, licenses and trade marks</u>	<u>Other assets</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost			
Balance on January 01, 2019	34,910	170,341	205,251
Procurements	1,948	4,490	6,438
Intangible asset outputs	-	-	-
Prepayment of intangible assets	-	(8,878)	(8,878)
Balance on June 30, 2019	36,858	165,953	202,811
Amortization			
Balance on January 01, 2019	31,316	155,259	186,575
Amortization during the semester	2,563	2,233	4,796
Accumulated amortization related to outflows	-	-	-
Balance on June 30, 2019	33,879	157,492	191,371
Balance on January 01, 2019	3,594	15,082	18,676
Balance on June 30, 2019	2,979	8,461	11,440

NOTES TO THE INDIVIDUAL INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ACCORDING TO IFRS**NOTE 12. Intangible assets (continuation)**

Intangible assets on June 30, 2019, at the net value of 11,440 (January 01, 2019: 18,676), represent the un-amortized part of used licenses and informatics programs. The amortization period of intangible assets is 3 years.

NOTE 13. Real estate investments

<u>Cost</u>	
Balance on January 01, 2018	122,610
Procurements, value adjustments	-
Balance on June 30, 2018	122,610
<u>Amortization</u>	
Balance on January 01, 2018	3,098
Amortization during the period	1,548
Balance on June 30, 2018	4,646
Balance on January 01, 2018	119,512
Balance on June 30, 2018	117,964
<u>Cost</u>	
Balance on January 01, 2019	127,060
Procurements, value adjustments	-
Reclassification of property, plant and equipment	(127,060)
Balance on June 30, 2019	-
<u>Amortization</u>	
Balance on January 01, 2019	6,215
Amortization during the period	804
Amortization of property, plant and equipment	(7,019)
Balance on June 30, 2019	-
Balance on January 01, 2019	120,845
Balance on June 30, 2019	-

The real estate investments include an apartment with 3 rooms, which is rented based on an agreement, with the validity of 12 months, having the possibility of extension. The real estate investments are real estates held by the company for rental or for the increase of their value. The real estate investments are initially evaluated at cost and further on their fair value, and any amendment of it is recognized by the statement of global result.

On 31.12.2013 was conducted evaluating real estate investments at fair value determined based on an evaluation conducted in accordance with International Valuation Standards by Ms. Lațcu Nicolae, expert qualified professional appraiser authorized ANEVAR member. The revaluation aimed the adjustment of the accounting net value to the fair value, taking into account the physical state and the market value.

On December 31, 2016 were revalued tangible, Group 215 „real estate investments”. Revaluation effects were accounted for using the remaining unamortised value revaluation process which involves the cancellation of accumulated depreciation to bring the construction to the net book value and added value recording. Revalued amount is the fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated amortization.

NOTES TO THE INDIVIDUAL INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ACCORDING TO IFRS**NOTE 13. Real estate investments (continuation)**

Valuation method applied under 'construction' is the replacement net cost method. The review was conducted according to International Valuation Standards 2016 by Mr. Dan Rusu Zaharia, expert qualified, professional appraiser authorized member ANEVAR. The revaluation surplus was recognized as revaluation reserve in equity.

The Company has not made significant repairs and had no other real estate investment costs in the first semester of 2019. Considering that we no longer obtain income from the rents from the real estate investment (apartment), it was reclassified to tangible assets group 212 "Constructions", respectively the related depreciation.

NOTE 14. Inventories

	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>January 01, 2019</u>
Raw materials and materials	528,257	446,730
Manufacture in progress	110,567	210,545
Finite products	1,306,290	1,197,810
Total inventories	1,945,114	1,855,085

For the establishment of cost on the outflow of the administration of materials, the company uses the first in, first out method (FIFO). The cost of stocks recognized as expense the 1 st semester of 2019 year with respect to the permanent operations was 714,957 (2018: 300,954).

The company did not register discounts of the accounting value of stocks recognized as expense during the semester.

NOTE 15. Trading and associated receivables, other receivables and advance expenses

	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>January 01, 2019</u>
Trading receivables	2,343,126	1,773,448
Providers - debtors	7,917	-
Different debtors	638	638
Non-exigible VAT	16,143	13,236
Other receivables	(608)	330
Total	2,367,216	1,787,652
Expenses registered in advance	79,146	9,277

The trading receivables of the Company are expressed by the following foreign currencies:

	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>January 01, 2019</u>
Foreign currency		
Euro equivalent in lei	1,781,016	1,236,219
LEI	562,110	539,229
Total	2,343,126	1,773,448

The trade receivables are registered on the rated value and are described in the analytical accountancy per each natural or legal entity. The receivables in foreign currency were evaluated based on the enforceable rate of exchange at the end of the financial year, and the differences of the exchange rate were recognized as incomes or expenses of the period.

NOTES TO THE INDIVIDUAL INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ACCORDING TO IFRS**NOTE 15. Trading and associated receivables, other receivables and advance expenses (continuation)**

The structure by aging of trade receivables on the date of 30 June 2019 was:

- non past due, amounting 1,120,625
- outstanding debts between 0 and 60 days, amounting 950,109
- outstanding debts between 61 and 120 days, amounting 250,490
- over 121 days, amounting 41
- over 360 days, amounting 21,861

The Company considers that the recognition of an adjustment for depreciation for the outstanding trading receivables is not necessary, because the sold of trading receivables corresponds to the customers with a good payment history. The advance expenses amounting 79,146 on 30 June 2019, (9,277 la 1 January 2019) mainly represent insurance premiums for civil liability insurances for administrators, insurance for the transport facilities, local taxes related to semester II 2019 and different subscriptions.

NOTE 16. Cash and cash equivalent

	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>January 01, 2019</u>
Cash of the cash office	3,044	2,445
The banking current accounts and short term deposits	137,896	676,328
Cash equivalents	250	190
Total	141,190	678,963

The current accounts opened at the banks, as well as the bank deposits are permanently available to the Company and are not restricted.

NOTE 17. Capital and reserves**a. Share capital**

Subscribed and paid share capital on June 30, 2019	2,284,360.06
Subscribed and paid number of shares on June 30, 2019	239.702 shares
Rated value of a share	9,53
Characteristics of issued, subscribed and paid-up shares:	Ordinary, nominative and dematerialized

The ordinary shares are classified as a part of equity.

The securities of Company (shares) are registered and traded on the second category Standard of the Stock Exchange of Bucharest. All the shares have the same voting.

During the first semester of 2019, the share capital of the company was not changed concerning its adjustment or decrease. The share capital registered on June 30, 2019 is 2,284,360.06 and it is owned by 466 shareholders (2018: 642 shareholders).

The shareholding structure of the company is:

June 30, 2018	Number of shareholders	Number of shares	Amount (lei)	%
Popa Manole	1	61,184	583,084	25.5250
Pujinã Nelu	1	48,830	465,350	20.3711
Negreanu Valeria	1	23,976	228,491	10.0024
Other shareholders, whereof:	639	105,712	1,007,435	44.1014
- legal entities		7,236	68,959	3.0187
- natural entities		98,476	938,476	41.0827
TOTAL	642	239,702	2,284,360	100.00

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Individual financial interim statements on June 30, 2019, according to IFRS
(all the amounts are in LEL, unless otherwise provided)

NOTES TO THE INDIVIDUAL INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ACCORDING TO IFRS

NOTE 17. Capital and reserves (continuation)

June 30, 2019	Number of shareholders	Number of shares	Amount (lei)	%
Hamidi Haissam	1	194,443	1,853,042	81,1186
Other shareholders, whereof:	465	45,259	431,318	18,8814
- legal entities		11,194	106,679	14,2114
- natural entities		34,065	324,639	4,6700
TOTAL	466	239,702	2,284,360	100.00

b. Revaluation reserves of tangible assets

The revaluation reserves of tangible assets on June 30, 2019 decreased compared to January 01, 2019 by 51,633 representing the revaluation surplus that transferred to the account 1175 "Carried forward result, representing the surplus by revaluation reserves".

c. Legal reserves

The legal reserves of the company, on June 30, 2019 respectively January 01, 2019 amount 456.661 consequently to the establishment of legal reserve (5% of the accounting profit, established according the Tax Code and Law 31/1990 as further amended and completed).

The legal reserves cannot be distributed to the shareholders.

d. Other reserves

The company registers on 1st of January, 2019, respectively on June 30, 2019 "**other reserves**" account 1068 amounting 4.080.948, including reserves representing tax incentives established in the years 2000-2003.

	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>January 01, 2019</u>
Revaluation reserve of tangible assets	2,110,535	2,162,168
Legal reserves	456,661	456,661
Other reserves	4,080,948	4,080,948
Total	6,648,144	6,699,777

	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>June 30, 2018</u>
e. Financial year result		
Exploitation profit/loss	(274,896)	(1,134,485)
Financial profit/loss	30,250	(6,591)
Gross result	(244,646)	(1,141,076)
Net result	(244,646)	(1,141,076)

NOTE 18. Result per share

The calculation of profit per share was made relying on the profit assignable to the ordinary shareholders and number of ordinary shares. The diluted result per share is equal to the result per basic share, because the company did not register potential ordinary shares.

	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>June 30, 2018</u>
Profit assignable to the shareholders		
Term profit/loss	(244,646)	(1,141,076)
Number of ordinary shares	239.702	239.702
Basic share profit/loss	(1.02)	(4.76)
Diluted profit/loss per share	(1.02)	(4.76)

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NOTES TO THE INDIVIDUAL INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ACCORDING TO IFRS

NOTE 19. Trading debts and other debts

	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>January 01, 2019</u>
Customer creditors	1,259	1,259
Trading debts - providers	574,521	352,727
Debts for the staff and assimilated accounts	275,622	278,821
Debts to social security and the state budget, other taxes and fees	709,644	306,599
Amounts due to shareholders	19,358	76,890
Provisions for employee benefits	81,875	173,562
Total current debts	1,662,279	1,189,858
Debts for the deferred tax	230,257	238,518
Total long term debts	230,257	238,518
Total debts	1,892,536	1,428,376

The payables are registered on the rated value and noted in the analytical accountancy per natural or legal entity. The payables in foreign currency were evaluated based on the currency rate of exchange enforceable at the end of the year, and the differences of the exchange rate were recognized as incomes or expenses of that period.

The Company owes the suppliers, on the date of 30.06.2019 the amount of 574,521, representing the equivalent value of the different issued provisions or assets received from the suppliers. On the date of 30.06.2019 their composition was mainly as follows :

- Procurement suppliers, service provisions, amounting 173,977
- Suppliers representing procurements outside EU amounting 222,525
- Suppliers representing intra - Community acquisitions of 96,927
- Suppliers of un-arrived invoices 81,092

The commercial debts - suppliers as of June 30, 2019, unpaid at the term set in the amount of 35,519 are outstanding as follows: - over 30 days the amount of 15,099
- over 90 days the amount of 20,420.

The debts with the personnel, with the social insurance budget and the state budget are current obligations.

NOTE 20. Provisions

From the provision for short-term employee benefits as of December 31, 2016 in the amount of 257,085 for 2,941 days of unpaid leave for 2016, on 30.06.2019 remained 36 days with the amount of 2,500.

From the provision for short-term employee benefits constituted on 31.12.2017 in the amount of 373,164 for 4,087 days of unpaid leave for 2017, on 30.06.2019 remained 53 days with the amount of 3,967.

From the provision for short-term employee benefits constituted on 31.12.2018 in the amount of 159,898 for 1,451 days of unpaid leave for 2018, on 30.06.2019 remained 640 days with the amount of 75,408.

In the first half of 2019 there were incomes from the provision of 91,687 as a result of the holiday leave for 2016, 2017 and 2018. Thus the provision was diminished and on 30.06.2019 the remaining provision was in the amount of 81,875.

NOTE 21. Risk management

The main purpose of risk management is to help understanding and identifying the risks which the Company is exposed to, so that they can be anticipated and managed as not to affect the efficient fulfillment of the Company's objectives.

Since the elements of trade receivables and payables are part of the financial instruments, the Company's management reveals that understand and know the information requirements of IFRS 7 regarding the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments and their importance.

NOTES TO THE INDIVIDUAL INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ACCORDING TO IFRS**NOTE 21. Risk management (continuation)**

The Company's strategy regarding the management of significant risks provides a framework for identifying, assessing, monitoring and control of these risks, in order to maintain them at acceptable levels depending on the company's risk appetite and its ability to cover (absorb) these risks.

The objectives of the strategy related to the significant risk management are as follows:

- determination of significant risks that may arise during the normal course of business of the company and the formalization of a robust framework for their management and control, in line with the objectives of the overall business strategies of S.C. CONTED S.A.. This can be achieved by adopting the best practices, adapted to the size, risk profile and strategy of the company;
- developing the risk mapping to facilitate their identification, to structure them and to rank them depending on the possible impact on the current activity;
- promoting a culture of awareness and risk management in all company structures.

Within S.C. CONTED S.A., the risk management activity is aimed to fulfill these objectives. Within the process of risk management, the company aims to develop policies, standards and procedures by which it can identify, assess, monitor and control or mitigate the significant risks. This framework will be reviewed periodically, according to the risk profile and risk tolerance, as well as due to the changes in legislation, variations of the internal or external regulations. To this end, the identification and assessment of risks that may arise in the conduct of significant activities is an ongoing activity.

The whole personnel must understand the risks that may arise during the performance of the activity, as well as the responsibilities incumbent related to the management of these risks. Thus, the company must provide, maintain and continually develop a robust and consistent risk culture, in all structures.

a) Risk related to capital

The management of the risk related to the capital is aimed to ensure the ability to work under good conditions by optimizing the capital structure (equity and payable). Within the analysis of the capital structure the cost of the capital and the risk associated to each class is taken into account. In order to maintain an optimal capital structure and an appropriate level of payable, the company proposes to its shareholders an appropriate dividend policy.

The Company's objectives in managing capital are to ensure the protection and the ability to reward shareholders, to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce capital costs. The Company monitors the volume of capital raised on indebtedness. This rate is the ratio between net debt and total equity. Net debt is calculated as total debt net of cash. Total capital is calculated as equity plus net debt.

	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>January 01, 2019</u>
Total liabilities	1,892,536	1,428,376
Cash and cash equivalents	141,190	678,963
Total equity	7,570,491	7,806,876
Net debt indicator	0.23	0.10

b) Currency risk

Within the business of the company, one of the risks that are frequently met is the currency risk, which is the possibility of incurring financial losses arising from variations of the rates of exchange and/or correlations between them.

On the other hand, the depreciation of the national currency against major currencies is determined by the intensity of domestic policy which has negative consequences on the financial markets, on the exchange rate and on the stock exchange. The receivables and payables of the company are recorded into the accounting books of the company at their nominal value. The receivables and liabilities in foreign currencies are registered into the accounting books in lei, at the rate of exchange in force at the time of operation performance.

The differences in the rate of exchange between the date of registration of receivables and of the payables in foreign currency, the date of collection, respectively the date of payment thereof shall be recorded as financial income or expenses, as appropriate.

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NOTES TO THE INDIVIDUAL INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ACCORDING TO IFRS

NOTE 21. Risk management (continuation)

The receivables, payables and availabilities in foreign currency were revalued at the end of each month. Which expose the Company to currency risk is EUR. The resulting differences are included in the Statement of comprehensive income and does not affect cash flow until the liquidation of the debt. The company has at June 30, 2019 cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and trade payables in foreign currencies.

The exchange rates of the national currency against the EUR and USD, calculated as the average rate recorded during the reporting period and the previous year and the exchange rates communicated by the National Bank of Romania on the last day of the financial were:

Currency	Medium course		Spot rate at the reporting date	
	30.06.2019	01.01.2019	30.06.2019	01.01.2019
EUR	4.7414	4.6535	4.7351	4.6639
USD	4.1955	3.9416	4.1587	4.0736

Sensitivity analysis

30 June 2019

	EUR 1 EUR = 4.7351	RON 1 RON	TOTAL
Cash and cash equivalents	11	141,179	141,190
Trade receivables and other receivables	1,788,933	578,283	2,367,216
Total	1,788,944	719,462	2,508,406
Trade payables and other payables	(319,453)	(1,260,951)	(1,580,404)
Total	(319,453)	(1,260,951)	(1,580,404)

01 January 2019

	EUR 1 EUR = 4.6639	RON 1 RON	TOTAL
Cash and cash equivalents	23,594	655,369	678,963
Trade receivables and other receivables	1,236,219	551,433	1,787,652
Total	1,259,813	1,206,802	2,466,615
Trade payables and other payables	(173,085)	(843,211)	(1,016,296)
Total	(173,085)	(843,211)	(1,016,296)

Sensitivity analysis of currency risk

The Company is exposed mainly to EUR. The table below details the Company's sensitivity to an increase/decrease of 5% in RON against those currencies. 5% is the sensitivity rate used by management reports on currency risk. The sensitivity analysis only includes outstanding monetary items denominated in foreign currency conversion into RON shows the change at the end of the reporting period due to a change in the exchange rate by 5% compared to the exchange rate prevailing at the time. A positive number indicates an increase in earnings and equity occurs where the functional currency to currency.

30 June 2019

	EUR 1 EUR = 4.7351	RON 1 RON	TOTAL
Position Net Asset / (Debt)	1,469,491	- 541,489	928,002
Profit / (Loss)	73,475	-	73,475

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NOTES TO THE INDIVIDUAL INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ACCORDING TO IFRS

NOTE 21. Risk management (continuation)

01 January 2019

	EUR 1 EUR = 4.6639	RON 1 RON	TOTAL
Position Net Asset / (Debt)	1,086,728	363,591	1,450,319
Profit / (Loss)	54,336	-	54,336

c) Liquidity risk and cash flow

This risk results from the incapacity of the company to meet its payment liabilities at any time on short term. On the other hand, the liquidity risk is caused by increased taxation. When we talk about inland revenue, we are talking first about predictability, and the business environment is exposed to sudden changes related to the tax matters (modification, apparition of new taxes, and contributions).

Within S.C. CONTED S.A., the liquidity risk is reduced, and during the semester there were no long-term credits contracted or loans with state guarantees

d) Price reducing risk

S.C. CONTED S.A. is exposed to a risk of reducing the prices due to cheaper labor in other countries, changes in the economic, social and political.

e) Risks of lohn system

Mainly S.C. CONTED S.A. produces textiles using the lohn system (CM – cut and make) but it can produce textiles with its own fabrics (imported from France, Italy, Spain, Turkey etc.) and auxiliary, at the customer's request (CMT – cut-make-trim).

Over the time, S.C. CONTED S.A. may be more or less affected by the changes of what we call environment or external factors, certain factors of this environment may adversely affect the activity of this company. These political, legal, economic, social and cultural factors can have a negative impact, therefore creating a failure transposed in high response time into the market and delays in delivery.

Political and legal factors can influence the company's business that operates according to the lohn system by imposing regulations that may be related to import-export of goods, economic factors that influence the economy of a country which can also influence the purchasing power.

f) Political and legislative risk

Legislative changes related to the textiles market lead to a legal risk that must be managed at all times. The company's effort to adapt constantly to varying legislative requirements can generate significant additional costs and potential future amendments to the legislative framework could have negative effects on the activity and profitability of the company.

g) Risks to losing certain markets (contracts)

The decline in the market price of the competing products lead to a non-competitive position, the loss of the partner's interest for the Conted products, as a result of the introduction of new products on the market, lead to the loss of some markets (contracts).

h) Operating risks

One of the serious problems that S.C. CONTED S.A. is currently facing is that related to the recruitment and employment of staff specialized in textiles. Failure to attract a sufficient number of suitably qualified personnel, migration, incapacity to adapt to the labor market, and increased personnel costs are risks that might affect the work done by the issuer.

Among the uncertainty factors that could affect the Company's business we can mention:

- producing clothing that can stand on the circuit and on stock for more than one month, due to delay of supply with raw materials and auxiliary materials from customers;
- temporary suspension of activity due to unexpected circumstances;
- increasing the minimum gross salary guaranteed for payment, which will decrease the attractiveness of light industry;

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NOTES TO THE INDIVIDUAL INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ACCORDING TO IFRS

NOTE 21. Risk management (continuation)

The increase the minimum gross salary guaranteed for payment at the level of the country of the workers in the textile industry, may lead to loss of contracts by clothing factories in Romania and they are transferred to countries with cheaper labor force. The related industry is losing its competitiveness year after year, and the Lohn system "migrates" into cheaper countries with much lower wage levels.

S.C. CONTED S.A. implements a constant supervision of operational risks in order to take measures to keep them at an acceptable level, which does not threaten its financial stability, the interests of the creditors, shareholders, employees, and partners.

NOTE 22. Associated parties

The Company has no share capital in other companies.

Trades with the management key staff

Loans granted to managers

The company did not grant advance, credits or loans to the management board, management and supervisory members, during the first semester of 2019 year.

Benefits of the management key staff

The salary rights of the General Manager are established by the Management Board according to the legal provisions and the commission agreement. The remuneration of the Management Board members are approved by the General Assembly of the Shareholders.

Granted salary rights

	No.of persons	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>June 30, 2018</u>
General Manager	1	61,340	117,648
Members of the Management Board	3	48,362	299,586

NOTE 23. Further events

There are no further events that may influence the current financial statements.

The separate interim financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors at the meeting of 29.07.2019 and signed on behalf of it by:

Chairman of the Board of Directors,
Eng. HAMIDI HAISSAM



Chief Economic Office,
Ec. Mihai Elena