

Individual statement of profit or loss and other elements of comprehensive result

For the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

in LEI	Note	2017	2016
Income			
Dividend income	6	41,082,068	60,581,257
Interest income	7	635,520	955,890
Other operational income		332,863	70,073
Investment profit			
Net profit from foreign exchange differences		(112,267)	(691,266)
Net profit from the sale of assets	8	11,469,719	37,107,874
Net profit from revaluation of financial assets at fair value by profit or loss	9	38,880,342	(8,438,880)
Expenses			
Loss from depreciation of assets	10	(10,850,357)	(11,421,464)
Administration expenses			
Administration fees	25	(18,707,525)	(17,858,250)
Expenses with the remuneration of the Shareholders Representatives Council	25	(1,524,611)	(1,423,017)
Other operational expenses	11	(4,206,904)	(3,599,713)
Profit before taxes		56,998,848	55,282,504
Profit tax	12	(5,993,521)	(4,896,320)
Net profit for the period		51,005,327	50,386,184
Other elements of comprehensive result			
Elements that are or may be transferred to profit or loss			
Revaluation at fair value of financial assets available for sale, net of deferred tax		123,370,348	34,743,561
Reserve related to financial assets available for sale transferred to profit or loss		(3,977,159)	(11,655,572)
Other elements of comprehensive result		119,393,189	23,087,989
Total comprehensive result for the period		170,398,516	73,474,173
Result per share			
Basic	22	0.063	0.062
Dilluted	22	0.063	0.062

Individual financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 15 March 2018 and were signed on its behalf by SAI Muntenia Invest S.A., Administrator of SIF Muntenia S.A., by:

ADMINISTRATOR,
SAI MUNTENIA INVEST S.A.
Nicușor Marian BUICĂ
General Manager

PREPARED BY,
3B EXPERT AUDIT S.R.L.
Certified legal entity, CECCAR member
No. of registration with the professional body
A000158/26.01.2000
Adriana – Anișoara BADIU, Administrator

Notes from pages 7 to 56 are part of these individual financial statements.

Individual statement of financial position

For the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

<i>In LEI</i>	<i>Note</i>	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Assets			
Cash and current accounts	13	6,574,391	4,861,588
Bank deposits	14	15,558,404	76,631,897
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	15a	98,683,282	79,279,822
Financial assets available for sale	15b	1,164,697,391	954,163,015
Loans and liabilities	15c	5,863,691	8,259,365
Tangible assets	16	165,731	223,605
Other assets	17	7,728,962	5,013,016
Total assets		1,299,271,852	1,128,432,308
Liabilities			
Dividends to be paid	18	54,323,451	82,193,835
Liabilities with deferred tax	19	29,550,239	13,387,776
Other liabilities	20	10,770,267	8,404,099
Total liabilities		94,643,957	103,985,710
Equity			
Share capital	21a	80,703,652	80,703,652
Hyperinflation effect- IAS 29	21a	803,294,017	803,294,017
Cummulated loss	21a	(50,931,247)	(111,719,355)
Reserves from revaluation of financial assets available for sale	21b	371,561,473	252,168,284
Total equity		1,204,627,895	1,024,446,598
Total liabilities and equity		1,299,271,852	1,128,432,308

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Individual statement of changes in equity

For the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

In LEI

	Share capital	Reserves from revaluation of financial assets available for sale	Cummulated loss revised	Total
Balance as of 1st January 2017	883,997,669	252,168,284	(111,719,355)	1,024,446,598
Comprehensive result				
<i>Profit of the period</i>	-	-	51,005,327	51,005,327
<i>Other elements of comprehensive result</i>				
Revaluation at fair value of financial assets available for sale, net of deffered tax	-	123,370,348	-	123,370,348
Reserve related to financial assets available for sale transferred to profit or loss	-	(3,977,159)	-	(3,977,159)
Total comprehensive result for the period	-	119,393,189	51,005,327	170,398,516
Transactions with shareholders, directly recognized in equity				
Prescribed dividends	-	-	42,064,242	42,064,242
Dividends to be paid	-	-	(32,281,461)	(32,281,461)
	-	-	9,782,781	9,782,781
Total transactions with shareholders, directly recognized in equity				
Balance as of 31 December 2017	883,997,669	371,561,473	(50,931,247)	1,204,627,895

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Individual statement of changes in equity (continued)

For the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2016

in LEI

	Share capital	Reserves from revaluation of financial assets available for sale	Cummulated loss revised	Total
Balance as of 1st January 2016	883,997,669	229,080,295	(189,196,714)	923,881,250
Comprehensive result				
<i>Profit of the period</i>	-	-	50,386,184	50,386,184
<i>Other elements of comprehensive result</i>				
Revaluation at fair value of financial assets available for sale, net of deffered tax	-	34,743,561	-	34,743,561
Reserve related to financial assets available for sale transferred to profit or loss	-	(11,655,572)	-	(11,655,572)
Total comprehensive result for the period	-	23,087,989	50,386,184	73,474,173
Transactions with shareholders, directly recognized in equity				
Prescribed dividends	-	-	63,407,818	63,407,818
Dividends to be paid	-	-	(36,316,643)	(36,316,643)
	-	-	27,091,175	27,091,175
Total transactions with shareholders, directly recognized in equity				
Balance as of 31 December 2016	883,997,669	252,168,284	(111,719,355)	1,024,446,598

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Individual statement of cash flow

For the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

<i>In LEI</i>	<i>Note</i>	2017	2016
Operating activities			
Profit before tax		56.998.848	55.282.504
<i>Adjustments:</i>			
Loss from depreciation of financial assets available for sale and other assets	10	12.276.199	11.650.297
(Net gain)/Net loss from revaluation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9	(38.880.342)	8.438.880
Dividend income	6	(41.082.068)	(60.581.257)
Interest income	7	(635.520)	(955.890)
Income with adjustments for depreciation of loans and liabilities	10	(1.425.842)	(228.833)
Net loss from foreign exchange differences		112.267	691.266
Other adjustments		71.579	68.030
Changes in assets and liabilities related to operating activities			
Changes in financial assets at the fair value through profit or loss		(27.397.586)	(16.375.259)
Changes in financial assets available for sale		(35.766.090)	41.200.823
Changes in loans and liabilities		(3.283.443)	-
Changes in other assets		(239.797)	(4.477.262)
Changes in other liabilities		1.018.246	(101.061)
Dividend received		39.848.593	58.882.826
Interest received		804.677	1.130.936
Profit tax paid		(3.390.515)	(10.336.829)
Net cash resulted from operating activities		(40.970.794)	84.289.170
Investment activities			
Payments for acquisition of tangible and intangible assets		(6.511)	(21.608)
Income from the sale of tangible assets		1.000	-
Net cash used for investment activities		(5.511)	(21.608)
Financing activities			
Dividends paid, including tax on paid dividends		(18.198.492)	(19.504.206)
Net investments in deposits with maturity more than 3 months and less than 1 year		62.756.000	(53.733.000)
Net cash used in financing activities		44.557.508	(73.237.206)
Net decrease of cash and cash equivalents		3.581.203	11.030.357
Foreign exchange variation effect over cash and cash equivalents		(83.400)	(24.863)
Cash and cash equivalents as of 1 January		15.576.588	4.571.094
Cash and cash equivalents as of 31 December		19.074.391	15.576.588

Notes at pages 7 to 56 are part of these individual financial statements.

Individual statement of cash flow (continued)

For the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

Cash and cash equivalent comprise:

<i>In LEI</i>	<i>Note</i>	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Cash in petty cash	13	4.776	1.111
Current accounts in banks	13	6.569.615	4.860.477
Bank deposits with initial maturity less than 3 months	14	12.500.000	10.715.000
Cash and cash equivalents		19.074.391	15.576.588

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Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

1. Reporting entity

SIF Muntenia S.A. (the "Company") is an undertaking for collective investments company established in 1996 which operates in Romania in accordance with Law 31/1990 and Law 297/2004 on the capital market.

The Company is headquartered in 16, Splaiul Unirii, Sector 4, Bucharest, România.

The main field of activity of the Company is:

- administration and management of its own securities portfolio;
- investments in securities according to regulations in force;
- undertakings of financial resources available from natural or legal persons and their investment in securities.

The company operates under an administration contract concluded with Societatea de Administrare a Investițiilor Muntenia Invest S.A. On 21 December 2017, the FSA certified the registration of SAI Muntenia Invest S.A. as an alternative investment fund manager with the number PJR07 1AFIAI / 400005. According to the provisions of art. 3 point 2 of the Law no. 74/2015, as amended and supplemented, AIFM means any legal person whose principal activity is the management of one or more alternative investment funds.

The Company's shares are listed on the Bucharest Stock Exchange, Premium Category, symbol SIF4, starting with 1 November 1999.

S.C. Depozitarul Central S.A. București keeps evidence of shares and shareholders, according to law.

BRD - Société Générale S.A. – Company authorised by the FSA offers custodian services for the Company's assets.

KPMG Audit SRL performed the statutory audit for the 2017 financial exercise. The auditor has exclusively provided financial audit services. The financial auditor's fee for the year ended 31 December 2017 is 164,211 lei.

2. Basis of preparation

(a) Declaration of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FSA Rule no. 39/28 December 2015 approving the Accounting Regulations compliant with International Financial Reporting Standards, applicable to entities authorized, regulated and supervised by the FSA, Sector of Investment and Financial Instruments (" FSA Rule no. 39/2015 "). Pursuant to the FSA Rule No. 39 / 2015, the International Financial Reporting Standards are those adopted according to the procedure laid down in Regulation (EC) No. 1606/2002 ("IFRS adopted by the European Union").

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will continue to operate in the foreseeable future.

In accordance with Regulation no. 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and the EU Council Regulation as of 19 July 2002 and FSA Rule no.39 /2015 the Company will prepare also annual consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union for the financial year ended 31 December 2017. The consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2016 can be found on the Company's website www.sifmuntenia.ro. Consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2017 will be prepared, approved and made public until 30 April 2018.

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

(b) Presentation of financial statements

Individual financial statements are presented in accordance with IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements". The Company has adopted a presentation based on liquidity in the statement of financial position and a presentation of income and expenditure according to their nature in the situation of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, considering that these methods of presentation provide information that is reliable and more relevant than those that would have been presented under other methods permitted by IAS 1.

(c) Basis of evaluation

Individual financial statements are prepared using the fair value of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets available for sale, except those for which fair value can not be determined reliably.

Other financial assets and liabilities and non-financial assets and liabilities are stated at amortized cost or historical cost.

The methods used for measuring the fair value are presented in Note 3 (e) (iv) and Note 5.

(d) Functional and presentation currency

The Company's management considers that the functional currency, as defined by the IAS 21 "Effects of exchange rate variation", is the Romanian leu (RON or lei). Individual financial statements are presented in RON, rounded to the nearest leu, which the Company's management has chosen as presentation currency.

(e) Use of estimates and judgments

Preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union involves the management's use of estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Judgments and assumptions associated with these estimates are based on historical experience and on other factors deemed reasonable in light of these estimates. The results of these estimates form the basis for judgments related to accounting values of assets and liabilities that can not be obtained from other sources of information. The results obtained can differ from these estimates.

Judgments and the assumptions that are their basis are regularly reviewed. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision and future periods affect both the current period and future periods.

Judgments made by management in applying IFRS that have a significant effect on the individual financial statements and estimates that involve a significant risk of a material adjustment in the next year are disclosed in Note 4 and Note 5.

3. Significant accounting policies

Significant accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

(a) Subsidiaries and associates

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has the power to lead, directly or indirectly, financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. When assessing control are taken into account potential voting rights that are exercisable or convertible at that time.

Associated companies are those companies in which the Company can exercise significant influence, but not control over financial and operating policies.

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Subsidiaries and associates (continued)

List of subsidiaries and associated entities as of 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 are presented in Note 25. The Company has classified in these financial statements shareholdings in subsidiaries and associates as financial assets available for sale (in accordance with IAS 39 - see accounting policy 3e).

(b) Transactions in foreign currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded in lei at the official exchange rate at the settlement date of transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the financial position statement date are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate of the day.

Gains or losses from their settlement and conversion using the exchange rate at year-end of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in profit or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary items such as holdings at fair value through profit or loss are presented as gains or losses from fair value. Exchange differences relating to monetary financial assets denominated in foreign currency classified as available for sale, at fair value are reflected in a separate reserves account.

The exchange rates of major foreign currencies were:

Currency	31 December 2017	31 December 2016	Variation
Euro (EUR)	1: LEU 4.6597	1: LEU 4.5411	+ 2,61%
US Dollar (USD)	1: LEU 3.8915	1: LEU 4.3033	- 9,57%

(c) Registration of the hyperinflation effect

Under IAS 29, the financial statements of an entity whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy should be presented in the measuring unit current at the financial exercise date (non-monetary items are restated using a general price index from the date of purchase or contribution).

Under IAS 29, an economy is considered hyperinflationary if, among other factors, the cumulative inflation rate over a period of three years exceeds 100%. Continued decline in inflation and other factors related to the characteristics of the economic environment in Romania indicate that the economy whose functional currency was adopted by the Company ceased to be hyperinflationary with effect for financial periods starting January 1, 2004.

Therefore, provisions of IAS 29 have been adopted in the preparation of financial statements until 31 December 2003.

Thus, the values expressed in the measuring unit current as of 31 December 2003 are treated as the basis for the accounting amounts reported in these financial statements and do not represent appraised value, replacement cost, or any other measure of the current value of assets or the prices at which transactions would take place at this time.

In order to draw up individual financial statements as of 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, the Company adjusted the following non-cash items to be expressed in the measuring unit current at 31 December 2003: Share capital (see Note 21) and financial assets available for sale for which no active market exists. Tangible and intangible assets acquired until 31 December 2003 are insignificant, fully depreciated and that is why they were not inflated.

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise: cash, current accounts and deposits with banks (including blocked deposits and interest earned on cash deposits).

When preparing the cash flow statement, the following have been considered as cash and cash equivalents: cash, current accounts at banks, deposits with an original maturity of less than 90 days (excluding blocked deposits).

(e) Financial assets and liabilities

(i) Classification

The Company classifies financial instruments held in the following categories:
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

This category includes financial assets or financial liabilities held for trading and financial instruments classified at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition. An asset or financial liability is classified in this category if acquired principally for the speculative purpose or has been designated in this category by the management.

Investments held to maturity

Investments held to maturity are those non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity which the Company has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Investments held to maturity are measured at amortized cost through the effective interest method less impairment losses

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market other than those that the Company intends to sell immediately or in the near future.

Financial assets available for sale

Financial assets available for sale are those financial assets that are not classified as loans and receivables, held to maturity or financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

(ii) Recognition

Assets and liabilities are recognized on the date on which the Company becomes party to the contractual terms of the respective instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are measured at initial recognition at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and equity investments whose fair value can not be reliably determined and they are initially recognized at cost.

(iii) Compensations

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net result is presented in the statement of financial position only when there is a legal right to compensation if their intention is to settle on a net basis, or if it is intended simultaneously the achievement of the asset and settlement of the liabilities.

Revenues and expenses are presented net only when permitted by the accounting standards, or for the profit and loss resulted from a group of similar transactions such as the trading activity of the Company.

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(iv) *Evaluation*

Valuation at amortized cost

The amortized cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which that asset or financial liability is measured after initial recognition, less principal payments, plus or minus the accumulated depreciation to date using the effective interest method, less reductions related to impairment losses.

Valuation at fair value

Since 1 January 2013, following the application of IFRS 13 "Fair value measurement", the fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to settle a liability in a transaction carried out under normal conditions between participants on the main market at the valuation date or if no principal market, on the most advantageous market in which the company has access to that date.

The Company measures the fair value of a financial instrument using quoted prices in an active market for that instrument. A financial instrument has an active market if for that instrument there are available and regularly quoted prices.

As at 31 December 2017, in the category of financial instruments listed on an active market there are included all those instruments admitted to trading on a regulated market and which present frequent transactions within the 250 trading days preceding the valuation date. In order to be considered as frequent transactions, the number of transactions is analyzed as follows: for issuers exceeding 500 transactions in the chosen range, the quoted price is used, for issuers ranging from 250 to 500 transactions, the Company's management uses the professional judgment to use the quoted price or other evaluation models.

As at 31 December 2016, the category of financial instruments listed on an active market includes all those instruments admitted to trading on a regulated stock exchange and frequently presents at least 30 transactions during the 30 trading days prior to the evaluation.

The market price used to determine fair value is the closing market price on the last trading day before the valuation date.

In the absence of price quotations in an active market, the Company uses valuation techniques based on the analysis of discounted cash flows and other valuation methods commonly used by market participants, making full use of market information, relying as little as possible on company-specific information. The Company uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable data and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs.

The value resulting by using a valuation model is adjusted based on a number of factors, due to the fact that assessment techniques do not reliably reflect all the factors considered by market participants when a transaction is performed. Adjustments are recorded to reflect the risk models, differences between quotations for sale and purchase, liquidity risks, and other factors.

Financial assets available for sale for which no active market exists and where it is not possible to determine reliably a fair value, given that the company does not have access to information that would facilitate the application of an alternative valuation technique are evaluated at cost and periodically tested for impairment.

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(v) *Identification and evaluation of impairment*

Financial assets carried at amortized cost

On conclusion of each financial year, the Company examines whether there is any indication that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired if and only if there is objective evidence of impairment arising as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset ("loss event") and loss event or events have an impact on future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

If there is objective evidence that there has been an impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost, the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of future cash flows using the effective interest rate of the financial asset at initial moment.

If a financial asset measured at amortized cost has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any loss of impairment is the current variable interest rate specified in the contract. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through use of an adjustment account for impairment. The value of the depreciation expense is recognized in profit or loss.

If in a time following an event occurring after the impairment reduces recognition of the impairment loss, previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through the use of an allowance account for impairment. Reducing impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets available for sale

In the case of financial assets available for sale, when a decline in the fair value of a financial asset available for sale was recognized directly in equity and there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, the cumulative loss that has been recognized directly in equity will resume in equity accounts and recognized in the profit or loss and other comprehensive income even though the financial asset has not been derecognised.

The value of the cumulative loss that is resumed from equity items in profit or loss will be the difference between the acquisition cost (net of principal repayments and amortization) and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in profit or loss related to certain equity instrument classified as available for sale can not be reversed in profit or loss. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of an impaired equity increases, the recovery is recognized directly in other comprehensive income. If there is objective evidence of an impairment loss on an unlisted participation which is not presented at fair value as fair value can not be reliably measured, or on a derivative asset that is linked or is to be settled by such an unlisted equity instrument, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of future cash flows using current internal rate of return for a similar financial asset market. These impairment losses are not reversed in profit or loss.

To determine whether an asset is impaired, the Company takes into account the loss-relevant events, such as significant long-term decline in fair value below cost; market conditions and industry, to the extent that they influence the recoverable amount of the asset; financial conditions and near-term prospects of the issuer, including any specific adverse events that may influence the operations of the issuer, the issuer recent losses, qualified independent auditor's report on the most recent financial statements of the issuer, etc.

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(vi) *Identification and evaluation of impairment (continued)*

Given the inherent limitations of the methodologies applied and the significant uncertainty of assets of international and local markets, the Company's estimates may be revised significantly following the date of approval of the financial statements.

(vi) *Derecognition*

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the rights to receive cash flows of that financial asset expire or when the Company has transferred the rights to receive the contractual cash flows related to that financial asset in a transaction in which it substantially transferred all the risks and rewards related to ownership.

Any interest in transferred financial assets held by the Company or created for the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations have been completed or when contractual obligations are canceled or expires.

The Company derecognises a financial asset when transferring between categories of the financial assets available for sale at the end of the reporting period, when there is no active market or where it is not possible to reliably determine a fair value when the financial asset market it becomes active.

(vii) *Reclassification of financial assets*

The reclassification of a financial asset outside the category of the 'financial assets held for trading' is allowed only in rare circumstances.

Transfer from the category of "financial assets available for sale" under "assets held to maturity" (for debt instruments) is possible if there is a change of intent and/or capacity or it is a period of contamination. The fair value of the asset at the date of transfer becomes its new cost or amortized cost, as applicable. If, after the change in intention or ability, it is no longer appropriate the classification of an asset as "available to maturity", it should be reclassified as "available for sale" and will be remeasured at fair value.

The Company reclassified financial assets only if there was a change in the business model for managing those financial instruments. The Company estimates that such changes are rare. The changes are determined by management as a result of changes in foreign and domestic operations are significant for the Company.

The business model for managing financial assets determines whether their cash flows are recovered by collecting the contractual cash flows through sale of financial assets or both.

(f) Other financial assets or liabilities

Other financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Tangible assets

(i) Recognition and evaluation

Tangible assets are initially recognized as an asset at cost. The cost of a tangible assets item comprises the purchase price, including non-recoverable taxes, after deducting any commercial discounts, and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and conditions necessary for it to be used for the purpose intended by the management, such as staff costs arising directly from the construction or acquisition of assets, the costs of site preparation, initial delivery and handling costs, installation and assembly costs, professional fees.

Tangible assets are classified by the Company in the following asset classes of the same nature and similar use:

- Lands;
- Constructions;
- Equipment, technical equipment and machinery;
- Vehicles;
- Furniture and other tangible assets.

The Company does not owe land and buildings.

Tangible assets and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated amortization and the impairment loss (see accounting policy 3 h).

Expenditure on maintenance and repairs of tangible assets are recorded in profit or loss when incurred, while significant improvements to tangible assets, which increase the value or duration of their life, or which increase their capacity to generate economic benefits, are capitalized.

(ii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated using the straight line method over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

- Equipment, Plant and machinery	3-20 years
- Vehicles	3-6 years
- Furniture and other tangible assets	3-15 years

Depreciation methods, useful life durations and estimated residual values are reviewed by management at each reporting date.

(iii) Sale / scrapping of tangible assets

Tangible assets that are scrapped or sold are removed from the financial position statement along with the corresponding accumulated depreciation. Any profit or loss resulting from such operations are included in current profit or loss.

(h) Impairment of assets other than financial

The carrying amount of the Company's assets that are not financial, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to identify the existence of indications of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated for the respective assets.

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Impairment of assets other than financial (continued)

An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of the asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount of the asset or cash-generating unit. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group that generates cash independently of other assets and other groups of assets. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the maximum of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell the asset or units. To determine value in use, future cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market conditions and risks specific to the asset.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether it decreased or no longer exists. The impairment loss shall be resumed if there was a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only if the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(i) Share capital

Ordinary shares are recognized in equity.

(j) Provisions for risks and expenses

Provisions are recognized in the statement of financial position when the Company acquires the obligation related to a past event and it is likely to be required in the future consumption of economic resources to extinguish this obligation and can make a reasonable estimate of the obligation. To determine the provision, future cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market conditions and risks specific to the liability.

(k) Dividend income and interest expenses

Interest income and expenses are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the expected cash receipts and payments in the future during the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the asset or financial liability

(l) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date on which it is established the right to receive the income.

If dividends received in the form of shares as an alternative to cash, the dividend income is recognized at the level of cash that would have been received in correspondence with increasing participation therein. The Company does not record dividend income from shares received free of charge when they are distributed proportionally to all shareholders.

Dividend income is recorded on a gross basis including dividend tax, which is recognized as a current income tax expense.

m) Employees benefits

(i) Short term benefits

Obligations with short-term benefits granted to employees are not updated and are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as the services are provided.

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(m) Employees benefits (continued)

(i) Short term benefits (continued)

Short-term employee benefits include salaries, bonuses and social security contributions. Short-term employee benefits are recognized as an expense when services are rendered. It recognizes a provision for the amounts expected to be paid as premiums in short-term cash while the company currently has a legal or constructive obligation to pay those amounts as a result of past service rendered by employees and whether that obligation can be estimated reliably.

(ii) Defined contribution plans

The Company makes payments on behalf of their employees to the Romanian State pension system, health insurance and unemployment fund, in the normal course of business.

All members and employees of the Company are also legally obliged to contribute (through social contributions) to the Romanian State pension (a State defined contribution plan). All relevant contributions are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. The Company has no further obligations.

The Company is not engaged in any independent pension scheme and consequently, has no other obligations in this regard. The Company is not engaged in any other post retirement benefit system. The Company has no obligation to provide further services to current or former employees.

(iii) Long term employees' benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of services related to long-term benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for services rendered by them in the current and prior periods.

The Company has no obligation to grant benefits to employees at retirement date.

(n) Gains and losses from foreign exchange rate differences

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency (leu), by converting the amount in foreign currency at the official exchange rate of the National Bank of Romania for the trade date. At the financial position statement date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the closing exchange rate.

Gains or losses resulting from the settlement thereof and the conversion using the exchange rate at year-end of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income except those that have been recognized in equity following their registration in accordance with hedge accounting.

Translation differences on elements such as participations at fair value through profit or loss are presented as gains or losses from fair value. Exchange differences relating to monetary financial assets denominated in foreign currency classified as available for sale, at fair value are reflected in a separate reserves account.

(o) Profit tax

Tax on profit for the period comprises current tax and deferred tax. Current income tax includes income tax from dividends recognized at gross value.

Profit tax is recognized in profit or loss and other comprehensive income if the tax is related to capital items.

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(o) Profit tax (continued)

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the profit realized in the current period, using tax rates applied at the financial position statement date and any adjustments related to prior periods.

Deferred tax is provided for temporary differences arising between the tax base for calculating the tax for assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the financial statements used for individual financial statements reporting.

Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of goodwill, the initial recognition of assets and liabilities arising from transactions that are not business combinations and that affects neither the accounting profit or the tax differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, provided that they are not resumed in the near future. Deferred tax is calculated using tax rates expected to apply to temporary differences in their replay, the laws in force at the reporting date or issued at the reporting date and which will come into force later. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right to offset debts and claims current tax and whether they are related to the tax collected by the same taxation authority on the same entity subject to taxation or tax authorities different but they want to achieve settlement of claims and current tax liabilities using the net or related assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

Deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future profits that can be used to cover the tax loss. The claim is reviewed at each financial year and is reduced to the extent that the related tax benefit is unlikely to be realized.

Additional taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized at the same time as the obligation to pay dividends.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, the income tax rate was 16%. The tax rate related to taxable dividend income for the year ended 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 was of 5%.

(p) Earnings per share

The Company presents basic earnings per share and diluted for ordinary shares. Basic earnings per share is determined by dividing profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity shareholders of the Company's weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding over the reporting period. Diluted earnings per share is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares with dilution effects arising from potential ordinary shares.

(q) Dividends to be distributed

Dividends are treated as an appropriation of profit in the period in which they were declared and approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders. Since the financial year ended 31 December 2015, the profit available for distribution is recorded in the profit of financial statements prepared in accordance with FSA Rule no. 39/2015. Dividends not collected for three years after expiry of prescription period are recorded directly in equity being treated as contributions from shareholders according to the decision of the General Shareholders Meeting.

(r) Subsequent events

Events occurred after the financial year are those events favorable and unfavorable, that occur between the end of the financial year and the date the financial statements are authorized for issue. Subsequent events that provide additional information about the Company's position to the date of ending the financial year (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements.

Events after the financial year that require no adjustments are shown in the notes, when considered significant.

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(s) Related parties

Different entities or persons are considered to be in special relationship with the Company in case one of the parties, either through ownership or through contractual rights, family relationship or other similar situations may directly or indirectly control the other party, or can influence significantly in the financial and operational decision making process.

Related party transactions represent a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties regardless of whether a price is charged.

(t) Standards and new interpretations that are not yet in force

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2017 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements:

a) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (date of enforcement: annual periods beginning on 1 January 2018d)

This Standard replaces the provisions of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement on Classification and Valuation of Financial Assets and supersedes the model for estimating adjustments for impairment of financial assets with an expected loss-based model.

Based on the Company's assessments so far, the adoption of IFRS 9 generates an estimated increase in equity of 116,419 RON on 1 January 2018, due to the classification and valuation requirements.

The above assessment is preliminary because not all transition operations have been completed. The actual impact of the adoption of IFRS 9 on 1 January 2018 may change because:

- IFRS 9 will require the Company to review its Company's overall investment strategy, accounting processes and internal controls, and these changes are not yet completed;
- The company did not complete the testing and evaluation of controls on new IT systems or changes to its governance framework;
- The Company refines and finalizes its models for calculating anticipated credit losses;
- The new accounting policies, assumptions, professional judgment, and estimation techniques used may change until the first individual financial statements of the Company are completed, including the date of the initial application of the new procedures.
- Romanian tax legislation contains tax rules for taxpayers applying IFRS accounting regulations, but does not provide for specific regulations regarding the adoption of new accounting standards (IFRS 9).

(i) Classification – Financial Assets

IFRS 9 contains a new approach to the classification and measurement of financial assets that reflects the business model in which assets and cash flow characteristics are managed.

IFRS 9 includes three main categories of financial asset classification: measured at amortized cost, measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The new standard eliminates the categories of IAS 39 assets held to maturity, loans and receivables and assets available for sale.

A financial asset is measured at *amortized cost* if it meets both of the conditions below and is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss:

- is owned within a business model whose purpose is to keep assets for the collection of contractual cash flows; and

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(t) Standards and new interpretations that are not yet in force (continued)

(i) Classification – Financial Assets (continued)

- its contractual conditions generate, at certain dates, cash flows that are only payments of the principal and interest on the principal amount due date

The Standard takes over the provisions of IAS 39 on the Recognition and Derecognition of Financial Instruments.

A financial asset is measured *at fair value through other comprehensive income* only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at fair value through profit or loss:

- is owned within a business model the objective of which is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and by selling financial assets; and

- its contractual conditions generate, at certain dates, cash flows that represent only payments of the principal and interest on the principal amount due date.

Upon the initial recognition of an investment in equity instruments that are not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably choose to make subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. These options apply to each instrument, as appropriate.

All financial assets that are not classified at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, as described above, will be measured at *fair value through profit or loss*. In addition, upon initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate that a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income to be measured at fair value through profit or loss, if this eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would arise if it were otherwise.

Impact assessment

The Standard will affect the classification and measurement of financial assets held on 1 January 2018 as follows:

Bonds that are classified as loans and receivables and measured at amortized cost in accordance with IAS 39 will be measured at amortized cost (Impact Developer & Contractor bonds) or at fair value through profit or loss (bonds issued by Banca Transilvania) in accordance with IFRS 9.

Shares that are classified as available for sale in accordance with IAS 39 will be measured in accordance with IFRS 9 at fair value through other comprehensive income according to specific circumstances. These securities are mainly held for long-term strategic purposes and will be designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income on 1 January 2018.

Fund units that are classified as available for sale in accordance with IAS 39 will be measured in accordance with IFRS 9 at fair value through profit or loss.

Structured products that are measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IAS 39 will continue to be measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9, too.

The Company has estimated that the impact of these changes in the adoption of IFRS 9 as of 1 January 2018 constitutes an increase in the Company's equity of 116,419 RON.

(ii) Impairment - Financial assets

IFRS 9 replaces the "loss event" model in IAS 39 with an "expected loss" pattern. This will require substantial judgment on how changes in economic factors affect the expected loss, which will be determined on a weighted probability. The new depreciation model applies to financial debt instruments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss. In accordance with IFRS 9, no impairment loss is recognized for equity instruments (shares).

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(t) Standards and new interpretations that are not yet in force (continued)

Impact assessment

The Company believes that when applying IFRS 9, it will not have a material impact on the financial statements because:

- the expected loss does not apply to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- for financial assets measured at amortized cost, the expected loss will not result in additional impairment adjustments to those recognized under IAS 39.

(iii) Classification - financial liabilities

IFRS 9 keeps to a large extent the requirements in IAS 39 for classifying financial liabilities and there will be no differences in the adoption of IFRS 9 from 1 January 2018.

(iv) Transition to IFRS 9

Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 will generally apply retrospectively, except as described below.

The company will benefit from the exemption that will allow it not to resume comparative information for prior periods with respect to classification and measurement changes (including depreciation). Differences in the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 will generally be recognized in retained earnings and reserves on 1 January 2018.

The following assessments should be made on the basis of facts and circumstances existing at the date of adoption of IFRS 9:

- determination of the business model in which a financial asset is held;
- the designation and revocation of earlier denomination of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at profit or loss;
- designating certain investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading at fair value through other comprehensive income.

b) Amendments to IFRS 15 (effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018)

The amendments clarify how the obligation to execute a contract is identified, how it is determined whether an entity acts in its own name or acts as an intermediary, and whether the proceeds earned as a result of the licensing of the entity's intellectual property have to be recognized at a certain time or over time.

The Company does not consider that these amendments will have a material effect on the individual financial statements.

4. Significant risks management

Investment activity exposes the Company to a variety of risks associated with financial instruments owned and financial markets in which it operates. The main risks to which the Company is exposed are:

- Market risk (interest rate risk, currency risk and price risk);
- Liquidity risk;
- Credit risk;
- Risk related to taxation;
- Operational risk.

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

4. Significant risks management (continued)

The overall risk management strategy seeks to maximize Company's profit reported to the level of risk to which it is exposed and minimize any potential adverse variations on the financial performance of the Company.

The company uses a variety of policies and procedures for the management and evaluation of the types of risk to which it is exposed. These policies and procedures are presented in the subchapter dedicated to each type of risk.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of a loss or the failure to achieve expected profit as a result of fluctuations in prices, interest rates and exchange rates of currencies.

The Company is exposed to the following market risk categories:

(i) Price risk

The Company is exposed to risks associated with variation in the price of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets available for sale.

Of the total shares held by the Company with an active market, on 31 December 2017 51% (31 December 2016: 49%) were investments in companies that were part of the BET index of the Bucharest Stock Exchange, index weighted by market capitalization and designed to reflect the trend of prices of the most liquid ten shares traded on the Bucharest Stock Exchange. The Board of Directors of SAI Muntenia Invest SA fulfills its role of monitoring the risk management framework and of approving trading limits on the Romanian capital market for speculative purposes.

A positive variation of 10% in the price of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss would lead to an increase in profit after tax at 31 December 2017 of 8,289,396 lei lei (31 December 2016: 6,659,505 lei), a negative variation of 10% having an equal net impact and of opposite sign.

A positive variation of 10% in prices of financial assets available for sale would lead to an increase in equity, net of tax, with 101,093,249 lei (31 December 2016: 81,967,956 lei), a negative variation 10 % having an equal net impact and of opposite sign.

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

4. Significant risks management (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(i) Price risk (continued)

The company holds shares in companies operating in various sectors, such as:

<i>in LEI</i>	31 December 2017	%	31 December 2016	%
Financial, banking and insurance	412,597,237	42%	345,082,895	40%
Real estate, renting and other services	98,034,792	10%	101,811,063	12%
Wholesale, retail, tourism and restaurants	78,353,257	8%	90,526,639	11%
Building materials industry	75,736,391	8%	75,758,617	9%
Agriculture, livestock, fishing	33,596,411	3%	27,930,633	3%
Metallic construction and metal products	48,642,801	5%	45,623,068	5%
Pharmaceutical and medical industry	166,051,412	17%	136,564,244	16%
Chemical and petrochemical industry	6,715,728	1%	3,454,090	0%
Energy industry	47,101,750	5%	16,597,254	2%
Others	18,136,251	2%	16,277,101	2%
TOTAL	984,966,030	100%	859,625,604	100%

As can be noticed from the above table, on 31 December 2017 the Company had mainly shares in companies active in banking and insurance, accounting for 42% of the total portfolio, increase from the weight of 40% recorded 31 December 2016. On the other hand, 17% of the equity portfolio at 31 December 2017 represents holding in companies in the pharmaceutical and medical industry, increasing from the weight of 16% as recorded on 31 December 2016.

Fund units held by the Company are exposed to price risk, they having different degrees of risk investments themselves (bank deposits, bonds, other fixed income instruments, equities, derivatives etc.) - see note 26.

Structured products held by the Company are also exposed to price risk, amounting to 98,683,282 lei (31 December 2016: 64,226,991 lei), in terms of support assets - see note 15.

(ii) Interest rate risk

The company faces interest rate risk exposure to adverse movements in interest rates. Changing market interest rates directly affects income and expenses related to financial assets and liabilities bearing floating interest rates and the market value of the interest bearing assets (for example, the bonds). As of 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, the majority of the Company's assets and liabilities are not interest bearing. As a result, the Company is not directly affected significantly by the risk of interest rate fluctuations. Cash and cash equivalents are generally invested in short-term interest rates. However, lowering the yield on the market can affect the evaluation value of assets held by the Company.

Of total financial assets of the Company, the only variable interest bearing assets are represented by bonds issued by Banca Transilvania SA, amounting to 1,161,660 RON, whose interest will be reset within 1-6 months to 31 December 2017. For more information on contractual maturity of interest-bearing financial assets of the Company, see note 4 (c) liquidity risk.

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

4. Significant risks management (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

The Company does not use derivative financial instruments to protect itself against interest rate fluctuations. The impact on net profit of the Company of a change of $\pm 1.00\%$ interest rate related to variable interest-bearing assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies in conjunction with a change of $\pm 5.00\%$ interest rate related to variable interest-bearing assets and liabilities denominated in lei is of $\pm 9,510$ (31 December 2016: $\pm 9,758$ lei).

(iii) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk of loss or failure to achieve estimated profit as a result of unfavorable exchange rate fluctuations. The Company is exposed to fluctuations in exchange rates, but has not formalized a policy of currency hedging. Most of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are denominated in local currency, other currencies in which operations are performed are EUR and USD.

Financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and LEI as of 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 are presented in the following tables.

31 December 2017

<i>In LEI</i>	Book value	LEI	USD	EUR
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalent	6,574,391	6,561,688	605	12,098
Deposits with banks	15,558,404	15,558,404	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	98,683,282	-	-	98,683,282
Financial assets available for sale	1,164,697,391	1,164,697,391	-	-
Loans and receivables	5,863,691	-	-	5,863,691
Other assets	7,682,571	587,691	-	7,094,880
TOTAL	1,299,059,730	1,187,405,174	605	111,653,951
Financial liabilities				
Dividends to be paid	54,323,451	54,323,451	-	-
Other liabilities	10,770,267	10,770,267	-	-
TOTAL	65,093,718	65,093,718	-	-

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

4. Significant risks administration (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

31 December 2016

<i>In LEI</i>	Book value	LEI	USD	EUR
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalent	4,861,588	4,852,211	819	8,558
Deposits with banks	76,631,897	76,631,897	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	79,279,822	35,774,231	-	43,505,591
Financial assets available for sale	954,163,015	954,163,015	-	-
Loans and receivables	8,259,365	-	-	8,259,365
Other assets	4,959,899	4,959,899	-	-
TOTAL	1,128,155,586	1,076,381,253	819	51,773,514
Financial liabilities				
Dividends to be paid	82,193,835	82,193,835	-	-
Other liabilities	8,404,099	8,404,099	-	-
TOTAL	90,597,934	90,597,934	-	-

The net impact on Company's profit of a change of $\pm 5\%$ of the RON/ EUR currency rate together with a modification of $\pm 5\%$ of the RON/ USD currency rate as of 31 December 2016, all other variables remaining constant, is of $\pm 4,689,491$ lei (31 December 2016: $\pm 2,174,522$ lei).

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss or failure to achieve estimated profits due to failure of a counterparty to comply with financial obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risk due to investments in bonds issued by companies, current accounts and bank deposits and loans and receivables.

As at 31 December 2017, the Company holds receivables from outstanding and unpaid bonds in the amount of 16,053,211 RON, to Muntenia Medical Competences SA, a company which entered into insolvency proceedings and for which a real estate collateral was constituted in the amount of 15,636,941 RON. For these receivables depreciation adjustments are made in the amount of 8,777,411 RON.

As of 31 December 2016 the Company holds bonds in the amount of 15,872,291 lei, issued by Medical Competences Muntenia SA, which entered into insolvency proceedings and a real estate collateral was established as a guarantee, worth of 15,090,618 lei. For these bonds, impairment adjustments are made in the amount of 8,777,411 lei.

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

4. Significant risks administration (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk amounts to 35,674,281 lei as of 31 December 2017 and of 94,711,638 lei as of 31 December 2016 and can be analyzed as follows:

<i>În LEI</i>	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
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Exposure from current accounts and bank deposits (Note 13 and Note 14)

Veneto Banca Sucursala București	-	13.225.801
Banca Transilvania S.A.	3.506.858	15.675.205
Libra Internet Bank S.A.	2.814.849	20.394.379
Banca Comercială Română S.A.	9.024.223	79
BRD - Groupe Societe Generale S.A.	646.652	35.963
Credit Europe Bank S.A.	19.481	6.515.265
Marfin Bank S.A.	3.033.519	20.056.596
Banca Comercială Feroviară S.A.	1.996.930	5.199.930
Other commercial banks	1.085.507	389.156
Total	22.128.019	81.492.374

Loans and receivables (Note 15 c))

Bonds Muntenia Medical Competences S.A.	-	7.094.880
Bonds Banca Transilvania S.A.	1.161.660	1.132.094
Bonds Impact Developer&Contractor S.A.	4.659.700	-
Other bonds and related interest	42.331	32.391
Total	5.863.691	8.259.365

Loans and receivables clasiffied according to maturity:

- current Banca Transilvania S.A., Impact Developer&Contractor S.A bonds and related interest)	5.863.691	1.164.485
- outstanding, adjusted gross values Muntenia Medical Competences S.A., Transchim S.A., Siderca S.A. bonds)	-	19.958.710
- adjustments for outstanding receivables Muntenia Medical Competences S.A., Transchim S.A., Siderca S.A. bonds)	-	(12.863.830)
Total	5.863.691	8.259.365

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

4. Significant risks administration (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

<i>In LEI</i>	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
<i>Various debtors and trade receivables (Note17)</i>		
Consol S.A.	2.057.414	2.057.414
Banca Română de Scont S.A.	1.283.228	1.283.228
Autoritatea Administrării Activelor Statului	1.153.625	1.154.742
Timpuri Noi S.A.	2.529.526	2.529.526
Galgros S.A.	1.951.258	1.951.258
Vulturul Comarnic S.A.	2.451.251	2.451.251
Muntenia Medical Competences S.A.	16.053.211	-
Transchim S.A	2.250.243	-
Siderca S.A	410.334	-
Dividends to be received	1.075.961	746.870
Other various debtors	664.422	711.663
Impairment of trade receivables and various debtors	(24.197.902)	(7.926.054)
Total	7.682.571	4.959.899

Various debtors and trade receivables classified according to maturity:

- current (various debtors)	406.771	6.684
- outstanding, adjustments of gross values (various debtors and dividends to be received)	31.473.702	12.868.263
- adjustments for various debtors (Consol S.A., Banca Română de Scont S.A., Autoritatea Administrării Activelor Statului, Timpuri Noi S.A., Galgros S.A., Vulturul Comarnic S.A., Muntenia Medical Competences S.A., Transchim S.A., Siderca S.A) and outstanding dividends to be received	(24.197.902)	(7.926.054)
- outstanding, not adjusted (dividends to be received)	-	11.006
Total	7.682.571	4.959.899
Total exposure	35.674.281	94.711.638

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

4. Significant risks administration (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of loss or failure to achieve estimated profits resulting from failure to meet payment obligations at any time in the short term, without this entailing excessive costs or losses that may be incurred by the Company.

The structure of assets and liabilities was analyzed based on the period remaining as of the financial position statement date to contractual maturity date, both for the financial year ended 31 December 2017 and for the one ended 31 December 2016 as follows:

31 December 2017

<i>In LEI</i>	Book value	Below 3 months	Between 3 and 12 months	More than 1 year	No pre-established maturity
Finnacial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	6,574,391	6,569,615	-	-	4,776
Bank deposits	15,558,404	15,547,743	-	-	10,661
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	98,683,282	-	98,683,282	-	-
Financial assets available for sale	1,164,697,391	-	-	-	1,164,697,391
Loans and receivables	5,863,691	32,788	9,543	5,821,360	-
Other assets	7,682,571	7,682,571	-	-	-
Total financial assets	1,299,059,730	29,832,717	98,692,825	5,821,360	1,164,712,828
Financial liabilities					
Dividends to be paid	54,323,451	54,323,451	-	-	-
Other liabilities	10,770,267	10,770,267	-	-	-
Total finncial liabilities	65,093,718	65,093,718	-	-	-
Liquidity surplus	1,233,966,012	(35,261,001)	98,692,825	5,821,360	1,164,712,828

Taking into account the statistical data of the previous years regarding the shareholders' demand for dividends in the year following the distribution, the Management of the Company considers that their share is insignificant from the outstanding dividends as at 31 December 2017.

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

4. Significant risks administration (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

31 December 2016

<i>In LEI</i>	Book value	Below 3 months	Between 3 and 12 months	More than 1 year	No pre-established maturity
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	4,861,588	4,860,477	-	-	1,111
Bank deposits	76,631,897	76,621,236	-	-	10,661
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	79,279,822	-	20,721,400	43,505,591	15,052,831
Financial assets available for sale	954,163,015	-	-	-	954,163,015
Loans and receivables	8,259,365	7,127,271	-	1,132,094	-
Other assets	4,959,899	4,959,899	-	-	-
Total financial assets	1,128,155,586	93,568,883	20,721,400	44,637,685	969,227,618
Financial liabilities					
Dividends to be paid	82,193,835	82,193,835	-	-	-
Other liabilities	8,404,099	8,404,099	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	90,597,934	90,597,934	-	-	-
Liquidity surplus	1,037,557,652	2,970,949	20,721,400	44,637,685	969,227,618

(d) Taxation risk

Romanian tax legislation provides detailed and complex rules that undergone several changes in recent years. Interpretation of the text and the practical implementation of tax laws may vary with the risk that certain transactions is interpreted differently by the tax authorities as compared to the Company's treatment.

In terms of profit tax there is a risk of different interpretation by the tax authorities of the fiscal rules applied according to IFRS accounting regulations.

Romanian Government has a number of agencies authorized to conduct audits (controls) of companies operating in Romania. These controls are similar to tax audits in other countries, and may extend not only to tax matters but also to other legal and regulatory issues of interest to these agencies. There is possible that the Company may be subject to tax audits on the extent of issuing new tax regulations.

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

4. Significant risks administration (continued)

(e) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of incurring losses or not reaching the estimated profits due to internal factors such as inappropriate conduct of internal activities, the existence of personnel or systems failure or due to external factors such as economic conditions, changes in capital market, technological progress. Operational risk is inherent in all activities of the Company. Defined policies for operational risk management took into consideration each type of event that can generate significant risks and ways of their manifestations, to eliminate or reduce financial or reputational losses.

(f) Capital adequacy

The Management's policy regarding capital adequacy focuses on maintaining a sound capital base in order to support the ongoing development of the Company and investment objectives.

5. Significant Accounting Estimates and judgments

The Management discussed the development, selection, presentation and application of significant accounting policies and estimates. All these are approved at the meetings of the Board of Directors of SAI Muntenia Invest S.A.

These presentations complement the information on financial risk management (see Note 4). Significant accounting judgments on applying the Company's accounting policies include:

Key sources of uncertainty of estimation

Impairment of loans and receivables

Assets carried at amortized cost are evaluated for impairment in accordance with accounting policy described in Note 3 (e) (v).

Assessment for impairment of receivables is made on an individual level and are based on management's best estimate of the present value of cash flows expected to be received. To estimate these flows, the management makes certain estimates related to the financial position of the counterparty. Each impaired asset is individually analyzed. Accuracy of the adjustments depends on estimates of future cash flows for specific counterparties.

Determining the fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques in accounting policy described in Note 3 (e) (v). For financial instruments rarely traded and for which there is no price transparency, fair value is less objective and is determined using various levels of estimates of the degree of liquidity, the concentration, uncertainty of market factors, assumptions of price and other risks affecting the respective financial instrument.

Fair value hierarchy

The Company uses the following hierarchy for fair value measurement methods:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (ie as prices) or indirectly (ie derived from prices)

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes items that are not based on observable and unobservable input parameters which can have a significant effect on

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

5. Significant Accounting Estimates and judgments (continued)

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

the assessment of the instrument. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments but which are subject to adjustments based largely on unobservable data or estimates to reflect the difference between the two instruments.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or the prices quoted by brokers. For all other financial instruments, the Company determines fair value by using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist and other valuation techniques. Assumptions and variables used in valuation techniques include interest rates without risk and reference rates, margins for credit risk and other premiums used in estimating discount rates, yields on bonds and equity, exchange rates, indices price of capital, volatilities and correlations predicted. The purpose of valuation techniques is to determine the fair value of financial instruments which reflect the price at the reporting date, the price would be determined by objective conditions market participants.

The Company uses valuation recognized models to determine the fair value of financial instruments using only simple observable market data and asks very little from management estimates and analysis. Prices and observable input parameters in the model are usually available in the market for capital instruments. Their availability reduce the need for analysis from management estimates and uncertainty associated with determining fair value. The availability of observable market prices and inputs varies depending on products and markets and is subject to changes arising from specific events and general conditions in the financial markets.

For the shares that do not have a quoted market price in an active market, the Company uses valuation models which are usually derived from known models of evaluation. Some or all significant data input into these models may not be observable in the market and are derived from market prices or estimated based on assumptions. Valuation models requiring unobservable inputs require a greater analysis and estimation by management to determine fair value. Analyze and estimate from management affect, in particular, the selection of a suitable evaluation to determine future cash flows of a financial instrument, to determine the probability of default by the counterparty and payments in advance and selecting discount rates appropriate.

The table below uses financial instruments recorded at fair value according to the based method of assessment.

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

31 December 2017

<i>In LEI</i>	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	98,683,282	98,683,282
Financial assets available for sale at fair value	680,298,340	-	404,672,354	1,084,970,694
	680,298,340	-	503,355,636	1,183,653,976

31 December 2016

<i>In LEI</i>	Nivel 1	Nivel 2	Nivel 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	15,052,831	-	64,226,991	79,279,822
Financial assets available for sale at fair value	561,953,202	-	311,266,272	873,219,474
	577,006,033	-	375,493,263	952,499,296

5. Significant Accounting Estimates and judgments (continued)

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

For the year ending 31 December 2017, the Company presented financial assets at fair value through profit or loss on fair value hierarchy level 3, instruments held in structured products worth 98,683,282 lei (31 December 2016: 64,226,991 lei).

For the year ending 31 December 2017 the Company has classified financial assets available for sale at fair value in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, shares held in ten companies whose fair value of 252,442,873 lei (as at 31 December 2016: 239,511,605 lei) was determined by an independent valuer using valuation models according to the ANEVAR evaluation standards of valuation of assets and closed fund units worth 152,229,481 lei (31 December 2016: 71,754,667 lei).

The principal assumptions used at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 in the valuation model for financial assets available for sale - shares, together with the amounts are presented in the following table:

Assumptions used in the valuation model	Value of the indicator used in the evaluation on 31 December 2017	Value of the indicator used in the evaluation on 31 December 2016
The annual change in EBITDA	0% - 2%	0% - 8%
Variation in perpetuity of revenue and expenditure	1.50%	1.40%
Weighted average cost of capital (WACC)	7,2% - 10,5%	6,6% - 10,2%

Although the Company considers its fair value estimates as appropriate, using other methods or assumptions could result in different values of fair value. For fair values recognized following the use of a significant number of unobservable inputs (Level 3) modifying one or more hypotheses other reasonable alternative assumptions would have an influence on the situation of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, as follows:

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

5. Significant Accounting Estimates and judgments (continued)

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Variable changing at the valuation as of 31 December 2017	Impact on the profit and loss account	Impact on other elements of comprehensive result
Increase of EBITDA with 3%	-	10,027,373
Decrease of EBITDA with 3%	-	(10,136,376)
Increase of WACC with 0,5%	-	(11,711,000)
Decrease of WACC with 0,5%	-	13,431,316
Increase of perpetuity of revenues and expenses with 0,5%	-	10,033,598
Decrease of perpetuity of revenues and expenses with 0,5%	-	(8,664,072)

Variable changing at the valuation as of 31 December 2016	Impact on the profit and loss account	Impact on other elements of comprehensive result
Increase of EBITDA with 3%	-	8,725,120
Decrease of EBITDA with 3%	-	(8,503,927)
Increase of WACC with 0,5%	-	(11,361,658)
Decrease of WACC with 0,5%	-	13,373,129
Increase of perpetuity of revenues and expenses with 0,5%	-	7,977,675
Decrease of perpetuity of revenues and expenses with 0,5%	-	(6,832,794)

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

5. Significant Accounting Estimates and judgments (continued)

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

In the valuation model for financial assets available for sale – fund units, a positive change in fair value of 10% leads to an increase in equity, net of tax, with 12,787,276 lei on 31 December 2017 (31 December 2016: 6,027,392 lei), a 10% adverse change having an equal net impact and of opposite sign.

In the valuation model for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss – structured products, a positive change in fair value of 10% leads to an increase in profit after tax of 8,289,396 lei as of 31 December 2017 (31 December 2016: 5,395,067 lei), a 10% adverse change having an equal net impact and of opposite sign.

Reconciliation of fair value evaluations classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

<i>In LEI</i>	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets available for sale at fair value
1 January 2016	113,293,968	239,504,649
Transfers to level 3	-	62,322,767
Transfers from level 3	(55,645,599)	(3,800,026)
	5,996,222	(1,956,913)
Gains or losses for the period included in profit or loss	-	16,711,663
Gains or losses for the period included in comprehensive result		
Acquisitions, participations to share capital	66,203,757	-
Sales	(65,621,357)	(1,515,868)
31 December 2016	64,226,991	311,266,272
Transfers to level 3	-	-
Transfers from level 3	-	-
	34,200,471	(4,626,448)
Gains or losses for the period included in profit or loss	-	72,069,062
Gains or losses for the period included in comprehensive result		
Acquisitions, participations to share capital	29,205,276	36,999,896
Sales	(28,949,456)	(11,036,428)
31 December 2017	98,683,282	404,672,354

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

5. Significant Accounting Estimates and judgments (continued)

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

The participation held in Unisem S.A. was transferred from Level 1 to Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as of 31 December 2016 at the fair value of 15,533,457 lei. Fund units of FII BET-FI Index Invest were transferred from Level 3 to Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy as of 31 December 2016, at the fair value of 3,891,239 lei.

Classification of financial assets and liabilities

The Company's accounting policies provide the basis so that the assets and liabilities to be classified, initially, in various accounting categories. For the classification of assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, the Company has determined to have been met one or more criteria as presented in note 3 (e) (i).

Details of the classification of financial assets and liabilities of the Company are presented in Note 23.

6. Dividend income

Dividend income is recorded on a gross basis. Tax rates related to dividends for the financial year ended 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 were 5% and zero. Detailing the main counterparts of dividend income is presented in the table below:

<i>In LEI</i>	2017	2016
SIF Oltenia S.A.	1,609,799	2,262,000
BRD GSG S.A.	2,489,512	926,025
Banca Transilvania S.A.	5,162,053	32,684,748
Sticloval S.A. Valeni de Munte	423,375	1,913,926
SNGN Romgaz S.A.	5,277,730	1,016,474
Ci-Co S.A.	9,547,027	4,026,113
Biofarm S.A.	8,540,444	8,038,065
Firos S.A.	844,673	712,751
Conpet S.A.	970,286	-
SNTGN Transgaz S.A.	927,471	138,050
Gecsat S.A.	514,993	156,015
Others	4,774,705	8,707,090
Total	41,082,068	60,581,257

7. Interest income

<i>In LEI</i>	2017	2016
Interest income on deposits and current accounts	556,482	885,577
Interest income on loans and receivables	79,038	70,313
Total	635,520	955,890

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

8. Net gain from the sale of assets

<i>In LEI</i>	2017	2016
Net gain from sale of financial assets available for sale (i)	10,179,740	25,420,384
Net gain from sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (ii)	1,289,979	11,687,490
Total	11,469,719	37,107,874

(i) The book value of financial assets available for sale valued at cost at the time of sale was 26,095,338 lei (2016: 48,073,794 lei) and the selling gain was RON 2,553,912 lei (2016: 17,796,846 lei)

The book value of financial assets available for sale evaluated at fair value at the time of sale was 27,781,480 lei (2016: 51,135,184 lei) and the selling profit was 7,625,828 lei (2016: 7,623,538 lei).

(ii) The book value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss at the moment of sale was of 56,749,867 lei (2016: 56,749,867 lei), and the gain after sale was of 1,289,979 lei (2016: 11,687,490 lei).

9. Net profit/ (Net loss) from revaluation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

<i>In LEI</i>	2017	2016
Net gain from revaluation of financial assets held for trading - shares	4,679,871	91,351
Net gain/(Net loss) from revaluation of financial assets held for trading - structured products	34,200,471	(2,816,766)
Net loss from revaluation of financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss - fund units	-	(5,713,465)
Total	38,880,342	(8,438,880)

10. Impairment losses

<i>In LEI</i>	2017	2016
Impairment losses on financial assets available for sale (Note 15b)	(7,442,339)	(9,551,202)
Resumption losses / (Loss) from impairment of loans and receivables (Note 15c)	1,425,842	228,833
Resumption losses from impairment of other assets (Note 17)	(4,833,860)	(2,099,095)
Total	(10,850,357)	(11,421,464)

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

11. Other operating expenses

<i>In LEI</i>	2017	2016
Expenses with third party services	1,909,834	1,395,983
Expenses for commissions	1,356,185	1,190,445
Custody fees	252,399	218,650
Trading costs	209,462	525,486
Protocol, advertising and publicity	210,345	155,327
Other operating expenses	268,679	113,822
Total	4,206,904	3,599,713

Other operational expenses include transport and telecommunication expenses, other taxes and fees, etc.

12. Income tax

<i>In LEI</i>	2017	2016
Current income tax		
Current income tax (16%)	4.850.424	-
Dividend tax (5%)	923.602	2.010.724
	5.774.026	2.010.724
Deferred income tax		
Financial assets available for sale	764.778	(1.263.699)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	4.448.537
Depreciation adjustments for other assets, loans and receivables	(545.283)	(299.242)
	219.495	2.885.596
Total	5.993.521	4.896.320

Reconciliation of profit before tax with the Income tax expense:

<i>In LEI</i>	2017	2016
Income before tax	56.998.848	55.282.504
Tax according to statutory rate of taxation of 16% (2016: 16%)	9.119.816	8.845.201
Effect on income tax of:		
Dividends tax rates	923.602	2.010.724
Non-deductible expenses	3.490.671	4.406.588
Non-taxable income	(7.102.990)	(14.164.858)
Amounts of sponsorship within legal limits	(63.482)	-
Recording and reversal of temporary differences	219.495	2.885.596
Current fiscal loss	-	913.069
Carried forward fiscal losses	(593.591)	-
Income tax	5.993.521	4.896.320

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

12. Income tax (continued)

Starting with the financial year 2015, in determining taxable profit, income and expenses are the ones registered in the accounting books according to IFRS accounting regulations net of non-taxable income while deductible expenses are added according to the Fiscal Code.

13. Cash and current accounts

<i>In LEI</i>	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Cash in the petty cash	4,776	1,111
Current accounts wat banks	6,569,615	4,860,477
Total	6,574,391	4,861,588

Current accounts held in banks are permanently available to the Company and are not restricted or encumbered.

14. Bank deposits

<i>In LEI</i>	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Bank deposits with an initial maturity less than 3 months (i)	12,500,000	10,715,000
Bank deposits with an initial maturity more than 3 months and less than 1 year (i)	3,010,000	65,766,000
Related Receivables	37,743	140,236
Blocked deposits	10,661	10,661
Total deposits with banks	15,558,404	76,631,897

(i) Bank deposits are permanently available to the Company and are not restricted or encumbered.

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

15. Financial assets

a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

<i>In LEI</i>	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Financial assets held for trading - shares (i)	-	15,052,831
Financial assets held for trading - structured products (ii)	98,683,282	64,226,991
Total	98,683,282	79,279,822

(i) On 1 December 2017, the Company reclassified from financial assets held for trading - shares in financial assets available for sale at fair value, shares issued by four companies (SNTGN Transgaz SA, SCDFEE Electrica SA, SNGN Romgaz SA, Conpet SA) at a fair value of 46,874,468 lei. In the case of these companies, the dividend policy and the existing potential for appreciation of medium and long-term quotations lead to a change in the original strategy, in the context of banks offering low interest rates on bank deposits. At 31 December 2017 their value is 45,917,526 lei. On 31 December 2016, the financial assets held for trading - shares are represented by shares issued by companies listed on the Bucharest Stock Exchange.

(ii) During 2017, the Company invested in bonds issued by OPUS Chartered Issuance SA with a one-year maturity and an acquisition cost of 29,205,275 lei, equivalent to 6,389,253 euro for a number of 501 units. The acquisition of this type of securities is part of the investment policy of SIF Muntenia S.A. that of diversification of the investment portfolio. Titles follow the evolution of the price of a basket of shares of SIF Banat Crișana S.A. (52%) and SIF Moldova S.A. (48%), the holder of which entitles it to the dividend, but without their holding giving also the investor the right to vote for the SIF1 and SIF2 shares. OPUS Chartered Issuance S.A. is a public limited liability company registered in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as an unregulated securitization company, the transaction leader being represented by Morgan Stanley International Plc.

At 31 December 2017, the Company has evaluated these securities using a valuation model which considers the closing quotation published by Bloomberg (163.810 EUR/unit).

During 2016, the Company invested in bonds issued by OPUS Chartered Issuance SA with a maturity of two years and an acquisition cost of 44,621,357 lei, equivalent of 10,000,080 euros for a total of 1,140 units. The purchase of such securities in the investment policy is part of SIF Muntenia S.A.'s diversification of the investment portfolio. The titles follow the evolution price of a basket of SIF Moldova S.A. shares (a quota of 9.17%) and SIF Oltenia S.A. (a quota of 90.83%), giving the holder the right to dividend, but without conferring for the investor in SIF 2 and SIF5 shares the voting right. OPUS Chartered Issuance SA is a public limited liability company registered in Luxembourg as unregulated securitization company, the transaction dealer being represented by Morgan Stanley International Plc.

As of 31 December 2017, the Company has evaluated these securities using a valuation model which considers the closing quotation published by Bloomberg of 117.170 EUR/certificate (31 December 2016: 87.758 Euro/certificate) and an adjustment factor which mainly addressed the liquidity risk on the market of the respective asset and its effect over the quotation of the securities by their issuer. Previously mentioned adjustment factor determined a decrease in fair value of these units with 2,270,568 lei registered on account of profit or loss during 2016 and not resumed in 2017.

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

15. Financial assets

b) Financial assets available for sale

Financial assets available for sale	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
<i>In LEI</i>		
	905,239,333	763,629,232
Shares valued at fair value (i)	79,726,697	80,943,541
Shares valued at cost (ii)	179,731,361	109,590,242
Fund units valued at fair value (iii)		
Total	1,164,697,391	954,163,015

(i) The fair value valuation of the shares was done by multiplying the number of shares to the closing price on the last trading day of the reporting period or by obtaining the evaluation reports carried out by independent evaluators. At 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 the shares category at fair value mainly includes the value of shares in BRD - Groupe Societe Generale, Banca Transilvania, Biofarm SA, SIF Banat-Crisana SA, SIF Oltenia SA.

(ii) The value of the shares on 31 December 2017 evaluated at a cost of 79,726,697 lei (31 December 2016: 80,943,541 lei) is determined by their cost or transfer value from shares category evaluated at fair value amounting to 242,329,749 lei (31 December 2016: 271,329,672 lei) decreased by adjustments for impairment amounting to 162,603,053 lei (31 December 2016: 190,386,131 lei). Adjustments for impairment were performed in 2017 financial year amounting to 954,946 lei (2016: 4,867,159 lei).

(iii) At 31 December 2017 the Company holds fund units at fair value, of which: to open end investment trusts (Certinvest Prudent, Certinvest Dynamic, Star Next, Star Focus, Prosper Invest, Active Dinamic) amounting to 22.258.176 lei and closed end investment funds (Certinvest Properties RO, BET-FI Index Invest, Multicapital Invest, Active Plus, Omnitrend, Star Value and Optim Invest) amounting to 157.900.739 lei.

Based on the regulations issued by the FSA, the fund units are valued based on net asset value, calculated by the fund manager using closing prices of the financial instruments. If the company notices that there is not an active market for the holdings of a fund, the assessment calls for public information on fund holdings (financial statements, audit reports, public portfolio structure, etc.) and the net asset value. Based on net asset a corrected NAV per SHARE is obtained, adjustments deemed necessary at the net asset value after analyzing public information mentioned above.

On 31 December 2017 provisions for impairment amounting to 427,554 lei (31 December 2016: 1,028,920 lei) are recognized mainly for FII Certinvest Properties RO (31 December 2016: FDI STK Europe, FII Omnihedge and FII Certinvest Properties RO).

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

15. Financial assets (continued)

b) Financial assets available for sale (continued)

The movement of financial assets available for sale during the financial years ended 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 is presented in the table below:

<i>In LEI</i>	Shares evaluated at fair value	Shares evaluated at cost	Fund units	Total
1 January 2016	740,122,720	114,571,658	48,924,359	903,618,737
Net change during the period (i)	(21,995,689)	(4,073,586)	(15,131,548)	(41,200,823)
Transfer between categories (ii)	24,687,372	(24,687,372)	-	-
Restatement (iii)	-	-	72,817,171	72,817,171
Impairment losses (Note 10)	(4,684,043)	(4,867,159)	-	(9,551,202)
Changes in fair value	25,498,872	-	2,980,260	28,479,132
31 December 2016	763,629,232	80,943,541	109,590,242	954,163,015
Net change during the period (i)	21,794,402	(2,102,959)	16,074,647	35,766,090
Transfer between categories (ii)	(1,841,061)	1,841,061	-	-
Restatement (iii)	46,874,468	-	-	46,874,468
Impairment losses (Note 10)	(6,487,393)	(954,946)	-	(7,442,339)
Changes in fair value	81,269,685	-	54,066,472	135,336,157
31 December 2017	905,239,333	79,726,697	179,731,361	1,164,697,391

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

15. Financial assets (continued)

b) Financial assets available for sale (continued)

(i) Acquisitions of shares in 2017 are: purchases of shares from a regulated market such as OMV Petrom S.A., BRD Groupe Societe General S.A., Vrancart S.A., SIF Oltenia S.A., Banca Transilvania S.A.

Sales of shares in 2017 are: sales of portfolio securities such as: Cemacon S.A., SIF Oltenia S.A., Felix S.A., Savoy Complex SA, Rombeton S.A., Emat S.A., Comcereal S.A., Depozitarul Sibex S.A., Tipografia Cicero S.A., company de-registrations such as: Navol S.A., SIN S.A..

Acquisitions of fund units during 2017 are subscriptions, such as FII Optim Invest.

Sales of fund units during the year 2017 represent redemptions such as FII Certinvest Properties RO, FDI Certinvest Dinamic, FDI Napoca, FTT Tehnoglobinvest, FDI Transilvania, FII STK Emergent, FDI STK Europe, FII BT Invest 1, FII Omnihedge.

Entries of shares during 2016 represent: participation to the share capital increase of existing portfolio companies, such as Vrancart S.A., purchases of shares on a regulated market such as OMV Petrom S.A. și BRD Groupe Societe General S.A.

Exits of shares during the year 2016 represent: sales of securities in the portfolio such as: Banca Transilvania S.A. Teraplast S.A., Globalworth Real Estate Investments Limited, SIF Banat Crișana S.A., Petrotel Lukoil S.A., deregistrations of companies such as Restaurante Elements S.A., Muntenia Global Finance S.A., Tubal S.A., Matizol S.A., Cercon Arieșul S.A., Energopetrol Construct S.A., withdrawals from companies such as: Energopetrol Com S.A., Timpuri Noi S.A., Galgros Galați S.A., Vulturul S.A. Comarnic.

During 2016 there were no entries of fund units.

Exits of fund units during 2016 represent redemptions such as: FII STK Emergent, FDI BRD Obligațiuni, FDI Raiffeisen Confort, FDI Raiffeisen Confort EURO, FDI Certinvest Obligațiuni, FII BET-FI Index Invest.

(ii) During the financial years ended December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 the market of some shares owned by the Company became active, so it was possible to determine their fair value. Also, the market of some shares held by the Company became inactive, the fair value can no longer be reliably determined.

(iii) On 1 December 2017, the Company reclassified four financial companies (SNTGN Transgaz SA, SCDFEE Electrica SA, SNGN Romgaz SA, Conpet SA) from financial assets held for trading - shares in financial assets available for sale at fair value, at a fair value of 46,874,468 lei (see Note 15 a)

On 1 April 2016 the Company has reclassified from financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss - units in financial assets available for sale, at fair value, fund units held in eight funds (FDI Active Dinamic, FII Active Plus, FII Multicapital Invest, FII Omnitrend, FII Star Value, FII STK Emergent, FDI Star Next and FDI Star Focus) at a fair value of 72,817,171 lei.

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

15. Financial assets (continued)

c) Loans and receivables

<i>In LEI</i>	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Corporate bonds - other currencies	5,863,691	17,036,776
Corporate bonds - RON	-	4,086,419
Minus adjustments for impairment of loans and receivables	-	(12,863,830)
TOTAL	5,863,691	8,259,365
of which with maturity in more than a year:		
Corporate bonds - other currencies	5,821,360	1,132,094

During the year 2017 the bonds matured and not settled in Other assets - Various Debtors (Note 17), bonds issued by Muntenia Medical Competences S.A., Siderca S.A., Transchim SA, were transferred.

On 31 December 2016, the depreciation adjustments registered are related to Muntenia Medical Competences S.A., Siderca S.A., Transchim S.A

<i>In LEI</i>	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
At 1st January	(12,863,830)	(13,092,663)
Restatement adjustment for impairment	1,425,842	228,833
Transfer to Varius Debtors (Note 17)	11,437,988	-
At 31 December	-	(12,863,830)

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

16. Tangible assets

<i>In LEI</i>	Plant and machinery	Other fixtures, tools and furniture	Total
<i>Cost</i>			
as of 1st January 2017	397.847	3.597	401.444
Acquisitions	-	6.399	6.399
Sales	8.097		(8.097)
As of 31st December 2017	405.944	9.996	399.746
<i>Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses</i>			
as of 1st January 2017	176.460	1.379	177.839
Depreciation expenses	63.253	1.020	64.273
Sales	8.097	-	(8.097)
As of 31st December 2017	247.810	2.399	234.015
<i>Net accounting value</i>			
as of 1st January 2017	221.387	2.218	223.605
As of 31st December 2017	158.134	7.597	165.731
<i>In LEI</i>	Plant and machinery	Other fixtures, tools and furniture	Total
<i>Cost</i>			
as of 1st January 2016	399.903	3.597	403.500
Acquisitions	-	-	-
Sales	(2.056)		(2.056)
As of 31st December 2016	397.847	3.597	401.444
<i>Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses</i>			
as of 1st January 2016	115.263	359	115.622
Depreciation expenses	63.253	1.020	64.273
Sales	(2.056)		(2.056)
As of 31st December 2016	176.460	1.379	177.839
<i>Net accounting value</i>			
as of 1st January 2016	284.640	3.238	287.878
As of 31 December 2016	221.387	2.218	223.605

At 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, the Company had no tangible assets pledged or in custody to third parties.

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

17. Other assets

<i>In LEI</i>	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Various debtors	30.804.512	12.139.082
Dividends to be received	1.075.961	746.870
Other assets	46.391	53.117
Minus adjustments for depreciation various debtors	(23.442.820)	(7.190.189)
Minus adjustments for depreciation dividends receivables	(755.082)	(735.864)
Total	7.728.962	5.013.016
<i>Of which, with credit risk (Note 4 b)):</i>	7.682.571	4.959.899

Evolution of impairment of various debtors and dividends receivables is the following:

<i>In LEI</i>	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
as of 1st January	(7.926.053)	(5.826.958)
Establishment of adjustment for impairment (Note 10)	(4.833.861)	(2.099.095)
Transfer to Loans and Receivables (Note 15 c)	(11.437.988)	-
as of 31st December	(24.197.902)	(7.926.053)

18. Dividends to be paid

<i>In LEI</i>	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Dividends payable in respect of 2012 profit	-	42,064,246
Dividends payable in respect of 2014 profit	22,651,175	23,066,128
Dividends payable in respect of 2015 profit	16,467,894	17,063,461
Dividends payable in respect of 2016 profit	15,204,382	-
Total dividend payables	54,323,451	82,193,835

For dividends not claimed within a 3-year period since their declaration, the Shareholders General meeting of the Company approved their transfer to equity (brought forward result).

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

19. Deferred income tax liabilities

Liabilities with deferred tax as of 31 December 2017 are generated by items detailed within the table below:

<i>In LEI</i>	Assets	Liabilities	Net
Financial assets available for sale	208.886.890	-	208.886.890
Impairment adjustments and other provisions	-	24.197.902	(24.197.902)
Total	208.886.890	24.197.902	184.688.988
Net temporary differences - 16% quota			184.688.988
Deferred income tax liabilities			29.550.239

Liabilities with deferred tax as of 31 December 2016 are generated by items detailed in the table below:

<i>In LEI</i>	Assets	Liabilities	Net
	104,463,489	-	104,463,489
Financial assets available for sale			
Impairment adjustments and other provisions	-	20,789,884	(20,789,884)
Total	104,463,489	20,789,884	83,673,605
Net temporary differences - 16% quota			83,673,605
Deferred income tax liabilities			13,387,776

The balance of the deferred tax directly recognized through decrease of equity amounts to 37,040,415 lei as of 31 December 2017 (31 December 2016: 21,097,447 lei), being entirely generated by financial assets available for sale.

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

20. Other liabilities

<i>In LEI</i>	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Suppliers - invoices to be received	3,473,319	2,849,896
Current income tax liabilities	1,459,909	-
Taxes and fees	882,979	1,010,045
Domestic suppliers	490,231	80,365
Other liabilities (i)	4,463,829	4,463,793
Total	10,770,267	8,404,099

(i) In Other liabilities item as of 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 the value of 4,190,550 lei is registered, representing payments to be done related to share capital increases of the affiliate CI-CO S.A. The term established for payment according to CI-CO S.A. BoD Decision is of 3 years since the publication of the SGM resolution related to the increase, 16 February 2018 respectively, payment made at the date of preparation these financial statements.

21. Equity and reserves

(a) Share capital

The shareholding structure of the Company is the following:

31 December 2017	Shareholders number	Number of shares	Amount (RON)	(%)
Individuals	5,954,783	484,362,855	48,436,286	60.02
Legal entities	191	322,673,660	32,267,366	39.98
Total	5,954,974	807,036,515	80,703,652	100

31 December 2016	Shareholders number	Number of shares	Amount (RON)	(%)
Individuals	5,960,982	499,220,852	49,922,085	61.86
Legal entities	208	307,815,663	30,781,566	38.14
Total	5,961,190	807,036,515	80,703,652	100

All shares are ordinary shares, they were subscribed and paid in full by 31 December 2017. All shares have equal voting rights and a nominal value of 0.1 lei/share. The number of shares authorized to be issued is equal to the shares issued.

During the years 2017 and 2016 there were no changes in the number of issued shares.

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

21. Equity and reserves (continued)

Reconciliation of capital in accordance with IFRS with the Articles of Incorporation is presented in the following table:

<i>In LEI</i>	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Share capital according to the Establishment Deed	80,703,652	80,703,652
Hyperinflation effect- IAS 29	803,294,017	803,294,017
Restated share capital	883,997,669	883,997,669

(b) Reserves from revaluation of financial assets available for sale

This reserve includes cumulative net changes in the fair values of financial assets available for sale from the date of their classification in this category and to the date they have been derecognized or impaired.

Revaluation reserves of financial assets available for sale are recorded net of related deferred tax. The value of deferred tax recognized directly by decrease in equity is presented in Note 19.

(c) Legal reserves

According to legal requirements, the Company creates legal reserves in the amount of 5% of gross profit recorded by the statutory level of 20% of the shares according to the Articles of Association. Legal reserve value at 31 December 2017 is of 16,140,730 lei (31 December 2016: 16,140,730 lei).

Legal reserves can not be distributed to shareholders. The value of legal reserves was included in Accumulated loss balance sheet position.

(d) Dividends

During the year 2017 the Company declared dividends amounting to 32,281,461 lei related to the year 2016, respectively 0.04 lei/share. During the year 2016 the Company declared dividends amounting to 36,316,643 lei for the year 2015, respectively 0.045 lei/share.

During 2017 the Company has prescribed dividends amounting to 42,064,242 lei for 2012 (during 2016: 63,407,818 for the year 2011 and the amounts due to shareholders according to SGOA as of 7 July 2012), as decided by the Shareholders General Meeting.

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

22. Earnings per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share was made on the basis of net income and the weighted average number of ordinary shares:

<i>În LEI</i>	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Net income	51,005,327	50,386,184
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	807,036,515	807,036,515
Basic earnings per share	0.063	0.062

Diluted earnings per share equals basic earnings per share, as the Company did not record potential ordinary shares.

Gross profit available for distribution is the profit reflected in these financial statements, prepared in accordance with FSA Rule no. 39/2015.

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

23. Financial assets and liabilities

Accounting classifications and fair values

The table below summarizes the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and liabilities of the Company on 31 December 2017:

<i>In LEI</i>	Tradeable	Available for sale	Amortized cost	Total accounting value	Fair value
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	6,574,391	6,574,391	6,574,391
Deposits with banks	-	-	15,558,404	15,558,404	15,558,404
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	98,683,282	-	-	98,683,282	98,683,282
Financial assets available for sale	-	1,164,697,391	-	1,164,697,391	1,164,697,391
Loans and receivables	-	-	5,863,691	5,863,691	6,625,744
Other financial assets	-	-	7,682,571	7,682,571	7,682,571
Total financial assets	98,683,282	1,164,697,391	35,679,057	1,299,059,730	1,299,821,783
Dividends to be paid	-	-	(54,323,451)	(54,323,451)	(54,323,451)
Other financial liabilities	-	-	(10,770,267)	(10,770,267)	(10,770,267)
Total financial liabilities	-	-	(65,093,718)	(65,093,718)	(65,093,718)

In order to estimate the fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost, the Company used the following estimates and made the following judgments for significant elements such as cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets and liabilities that are issued or held on a very short term and generally do not bear interest or bear fixed interest, the Company approximated fair value with their costs; as for loans and receivables, the Company used valuation techniques such as discounted cash flows, using observable market inputs (as such, the evaluation was performed using Level 3 techniques).

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

23. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

The table below summarizes the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and liabilities of the Company on 31 December 2016:

<i>In LEI</i>	Tradeable	Available for sale	Amortized cost	Total accounting value	Fair value
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	4,861,588	4,861,588	4,861,588
Deposits with banks	-	-	76,631,897	76,631,897	76,631,897
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	79,279,822	-	-	79,279,822	79,279,822
Financial assets available for sale	-	954,163,015	-	954,163,015	954,163,015
Loans and receivables	-	-	8,259,365	8,259,365	8,420,175
Other financial assets	-	-	4,959,899	4,959,899	4,959,899
Total financial assets	79,279,822	954,163,015	94,712,749	1,128,155,586	1,128,316,396
Dividends to be paid	-	-	(82,193,835)	(82,193,835)	(82,193,835)
Other financial liabilities	-	-	(8,404,099)	(8,404,099)	(8,404,099)
Total financial liabilities	-	-	(90,597,934)	(90,597,934)	(90,597,934)

In order to estimate the fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost, the Company used the following estimates and made the following judgments for significant elements such as cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets and liabilities that are issued or held on a very short term and generally do not bear interest or bear fixed interest, the Company approximated fair value with their costs; as for loans and receivables, the Company used valuation techniques such as discounted cash flows, using observable market inputs (as such, the evaluation was performed using Level 3 techniques).

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

24. Commitments and contingent liabilities

(a) *Litigations*

The Company is subject to a number of lawsuits arising in the normal course of business. The management believes, based on consultations with his lawyers, that these actions will not have significant adverse effects on economic performance and financial position of the Company.

(b) *Contingencies related to the environment*

Environmental regulations are under development in Romania and the Company did not record any obligations at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 for any anticipated costs, including legal fees and consulting studies of site, design, implementation of remedial plans concerning environmental elements. The Company's management does not consider the costs associated with any environmental problems as significant.

(c) *Transfer price*

Romanian tax legislation contains rules on transfer pricing between related parties since 2000. The current legislative framework defines the "market value" for transactions between affiliates and the methods of transfer pricing. As a result, it is expected that the tax authorities shall initiate thorough checks of transfer pricing, to ensure that the result of fiscal and/or customs value of imported goods are not distorted by the effect of prices in relations with affiliates. The Company can not assess the outcome of such verification.

25. Transactions and balances with parties under special relations

(i) *Company's management*

The Company operates under an administration contract signed with cu Societatea de Administrare a Investițiilor Muntenia Invest S.A.. The majority shareholder of the Administration Company Societatea de Administrare a Investițiilor Muntenia Invest S.A is SIF Banat-Crisana S.A., holding 99.98% of the share capital on 31 December 2017 (31 December 2016: 99.96%). The Board of Directors of SIF Banat Crisana S.A. may change the Board of Directors of SAI Muntenia Invest S.A., the Administrator of the Company.

Transactions performed between the Company and the Manager are the following:

In LEI

<i>Loans and receivables</i>	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Commercial receivables	584	-
Liabilities related to administration fee	(2.757.525)	(1.908.250)
 <i>Revenues and expenses</i>	 31 December 2017	 31 December 2016
Administration fee	(18.707.525)	(17.858.250)
Leasing revenues	66.000	66.000

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

25. Transactions and balances with parties under special relations (continued)

(ii) Key management personnel

31 December 2017

- Members of the Board of Directors of S.A.I. Muntenia Invest S.A.: Florica Trandafir, Adrian Simionescu and Mihăilescu Dorina Teodora.
- Members of the executive management of S.A.I. Muntenia Invest S.A: Nicușor Marian Buică - General Manager, Florica Trandafir – Corporate Administration Director and Mircea Constantin - Strategy Director.
- Members of the Shareholders Representatives Council.

Transactions with the Company's personnel

<i>Other transactions</i>	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Expense with the remuneration of Shareholders Representatives Council members, of which:	1,445,817	1,308,160
- Gross remuneration paid to members	1,180,457	1,080,695
- Social security charges and social protection	265,360	227,465
- Number of members	10	10
Expenses with personnel salaries, of which:	78,794	114,857
- Gross wages paid or payable	64,185	93,866
- Social security charges and social protection	14,609	20,991
- Number of employees	2	2

The Company is registered with an actual number of 2 employees and 10 members of the Shareholders Representatives Committee as at 31 December 2017.

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

25. Transactions and balances with parties under special relations (continued)

(iii) Subsidiaries (companies where SIF Muntenia holds control)

On 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, all subsidiaries of the Company are based in Romania. For them, the percentage of ownership of the Company is no different from the percentage of number of votes held.

Denomination of the company	Percentage held as of 31 December 2017	Percentage held as of 31 December 2016	Status as of 31 December 2017	Status as of 31 December 2016
Avicola București S.A.	99.40%	99.40%	Subsidiary	Subsidiary
Bucur S.A.	67.98%	67.98%	Subsidiary	Subsidiary
Casa de Bucovina - Club de Munte S.A.	66.87%	66.87%	Subsidiary	Subsidiary
CI-CO S.A.	97.34%	97.34%	Subsidiary	Subsidiary
Firos S.A.	99.69%	99.69%	Subsidiary	Subsidiary
FRGC IFN S.A.	53.60%	53.60%	Subsidiary	Subsidiary
Gecsatherm	50.00%	50.00%	Subsidiary	Subsidiary
Mindo S.A.	98.02%	98.02%	Subsidiary	Subsidiary
Muntenia Medical Competences	98.94%	98.94%	Subsidiary	Subsidiary
Semrom Muntenia S.A.	90.68%	90.68%	Subsidiary	Subsidiary
Semrom Oltenia S.A.	88.49%	88.49%	Subsidiary	Subsidiary
Unisem S.A.	76.91%	76.91%	Subsidiary	Subsidiary
Voluthema Property Developer S.A.	69.11%	69.11%	Subsidiary	Subsidiary
Biofarm S.A.	50.98%	50.98%	Subsidiary	Subsidiary

(iv) Associates of the Company

At 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, the Company did not hold participations in associated entities.

(v) Transactions and balances with subsidiaries and associates of the Company

Transactions concluded by the Company with parties having special relations were conducted in the normal course of business. The Company did not receive and did not give guarantees in favor of any party under special relations.

Transactions with subsidiaries

<i>Loans and receivables</i>	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Commercial receivables	9,661	9,661
Commercial liabilities	(41)	(41)
<i>Revenues and expenses</i>	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Acquisition of goods and services	(115,470)	(114,622)

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

26. Fund units

Fund units as of 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 are:

Financial assets available for sale	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
FÎI Certinvest Properties RO	427,554	722,007
FÎI STK Emergent	-	1,416,142
FÎI BT Invest 1	-	7,562,519
FDI Transilvania	-	4,167,347
FDI Napoca	-	5,647,736
FÎI Multicapital Invest	11,715,581	9,072,484
FÎI Fondul de acțiuni privat Transilvania	-	852,107
FÎI Omnihedge	-	262,183
FÎI BET-FI Index Invest	5,243,704	3,891,293
FÎI Omnitrend	24,603,382	10,456,086
FDI STK Europe	-	1,064,585
FDI Certinvest Prudent	342,538	339,439
FDI Certinvest Dinamic	472,556	946,955
FDI Star Next	1,228,865	1,047,205
FDI Star Focus	953,305	879,416
FDI Prosper Invest	1,280,959	1,092,039
FÎI Active Plus	50,253,467	32,407,650
FÎI Star Value	15,083,452	11,254,550
FDI Active Dinamic	17,979,952	17,537,418
FÎI Optim Invest	50,573,598	-
Total	180,158,915	110,619,162
Impairment losses (Note 15.b)	(427,554)	(1,028,920)
Financial assets available for sale (Note 15.b)	179,731,361	109,590,242

Notes to individual financial statements

for the financial exercise ended as of 31 December 2017

27. Subsequent events

Until the preparation date of these financial statements, no significant subsequent events occurred.

ADMINISTRATOR,
SAI MUNTENIA INVEST S.A.
Nicușor Marian BUICĂ
General Manager

PREPARED BY,
3B EXPERT AUDIT S.R.L.
Certified legal entity, CECCAR member
No. of registration with the professional body
A000158/26.01.2000
Adriana – Anișoara BADIU, Administrator