TTS (Transport Trade Services) S.A.

SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2016

PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH
THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS
("IFRS")
AS ADOPTED BY EU

	CONTENTS:	PAGE:
	CONTENTO.	
	INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	1-2
	SEPARATE STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS & OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	3 4 – 5
	SEPARATE CASH FLOW STATEMENT	6 7 – 8
	SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	9 – 36
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of TTS	(Transport Trade Services) S.A.
Bucharest, Romania	5

We have audited the accompanying separate financial statements of TTS (Transport
Trade Services) SA ("the Company"), which comprise the separate statement of financial
position as at December 31, 2016, and the separate statement of comprehensive
income, separate statement of changes in equity and separate statement of cash flow for
the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other
explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Separate Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these separate
financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as
adopted by EU, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to
enable the preparation of separate financial statements that are free from material
misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

- 3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these separate financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate financial statements are free from material misstatement.
- 4. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

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Opinion

6. In our opinion, the separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the separate financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2016, and of its separate financial performance and its unconsolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by EU.

Limitation on Use

7. This report is made solely to the Company's shareholders, as a body. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's shareholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinion we have formed.

Deloitte Audit S.R.L. Bucharest, Romania

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TTS (Transport Trade Services) S.A. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

(all amounts are expressed in "RON", unless specified otherwise)

	Note	Year end December 31, 2016	Year end December 31, 2015
Revenue Raw materials and consumables Merchandise sold Depreciation Subcontractors expenses Payroll expenses Other expenses Other gains and losses Finance income	4 6 5 7 8 9	275,797,694 (687,203) (516,534) (4,660,890) (240,974,479) (8,921,671) (7,025,337) 611,917 131,479 (523,151)	322,410,287 (1,692,420) (7,197,697) (4,974,399) (267,762,776) (8,133,291) (6,099,802) (7,546,119) 105,921 (594,039)
Finance costs Profit for the year from continuing operation		13,231,825	18,515,665
Income tax expenses	10	(2,156,498)	(4,320,069)
Total profit for the year		11,075,327	14,195,596

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized to be issued on May 16, 2017, by:

Stefanut Petru, /

CEO

Alexandrescu Florin,

CFO

TTS (Transport Trade Services) S.A. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2016

(all amounts are expressed in "RON", unless specified otherwise)

ASSETS	Note	Year end December 31, 2016	Year end December 31, 2015
Long term assets			
Property, plant and equipment Intangible assets Investments in associates Other long term assets	11 12 13 14	72,453,911 2,212,282 137,065,843 242,523	76,705,769 2,419,983 114,971,523 60,125
Total long term assets		211,974,559	194,157,400
Current assets			
Inventories Trade receivables and other receivables Loans to associates Other current assets Cash and cash equivalents	15 16 17 26	954,430 16,129,385 23,076,528 13,012,428 36,891,843	967,299 34,626,479 27,929,707 12,939,312 13,729,080
Total current assets		90,064,614	90,191,877
Available-for-sale assets		_	
Total assets		302,039,173	284,349,277
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity and reserves			
Capital issued Share premiums Reserves Retained earnings	18 18 19	35,072,442 46,417,946 9,673,820 144,973,924	35,072,442 46,417,946 9,648,430 138,389,529
Total equity		236,138,132	229,528,347
Long term liabilities			
Borrowings Deferred tax liabilities Other long term liabilities	29 10	7,265,760 416,008 913,973	5,383,409 585,998 957,331
Total long term ilabilities		8,595,741	6,926,738

TTS (Transport Trade Services) S.A. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2016

(all amounts are expressed in "RON", unless specified otherwise)

	Note	Year end December 31, 2016	Year end December 31, 2015
Current liabilities			
Trade payables and other liabilities Current part of long term liabilities Current provisions Other current liabilities	22 20 23	47,890,983 7,419,491 233,499 1,761,327	34,395,010 5,655,625 7,843,558
Total current liabilities		57,305,300	47,894,193
Total liabilities		65,901,041	54,820,931
Total equity and liabilities		302,039,173	284,349,277

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized to be issued on May 16, 2017, by:

Stefanut Petru/ CEO 4/1/2

Alexandrescu'Florin, CFO

TTS (Transport Trade Services) S.A. CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

(all amounts are expressed in "RON", unless specified otherwise)

	Cash flows from operations	Note	Year end December 31, 2016 RON	Year end December 31, 2015 RON
	Gross profit / (loss) for the year		13,231,825	18,515,665
	Adjustments for: Impairment and depreciation and amortization Net interest expenses (Profit) / Loss from sales of fixed assets Net increase / (decrease) in provision for clients Net increase / (decrease) in provision for investments in associates Net increase / (decrease) in provision for litigation		4,660,474 250,431 (614,661) 3,791,050 129,000 233,499	4,886,230 798,161 1,769,030 8,659,845 (301,159)
	Cash generated from / used in operations before changes to current capital		21,681,618	34,327,772
	(Increases) / Decreases in balances of trade receivables and other receivables (Increases) / Decreases in inventories of materials Increases / (Decreases) in balances of suppliers		16,098,954 12,869 15,453,443	(6,756,504) (449,105) 396,443
	Cash from operations		53,246,884	27,518,606
П	Interests paid Income tax paid		(381,910) (5,364,968)	(496,560) (1,665,177)
	Net cash from operations		47,500,006	25,356,869
	Cash flow from Investments Purchases of tangible and intangible assets Payments for investments Income from sales of fixed assets Loans granted Interest income		(2,587,169) (26,391,730) 3,000,915 4,853,179 131,479	(20,776,675) (2,014,727) 811,790 (6,167,485) 105,921
	Cash flow used in investments		(20,993,326)	(28,041,177)
	Net cash used in investments Proceeds from share capital increase Dividends paid Payments of loans Proceeds from share premiums issued		(6,946,777) 3,602,859	(3,955,338) (5,847,134)
П	Net cash from financing activities		(3,342,918)	(9,802,472)
Ц	Net increase / decrease in cash and cash equivalents	i	23,162,762	(12,486,780)
	Cash at the beginning of the year		13,729,080	26,215,861
	Cash at the end of the year		36,891,843	13,729,080
	The financial statements were approved by the Board of 16, 2017, by:	of Directors	and authorized to	be issued on May
	Stefanut Petru, CEO		lexandrescu Florin FO	9

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 (all amounts are expressed in "RON", unless otherwise specified) TTS (Transport Trade Services) S.A. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Share	Share premiums	Legal	Other	Revaluation	Retained	Total
Balance as at January 1, 2016	35,072,442	46,417,946	6,890,760	2,757,670	•	138,389,529	229,528,347
Profil / (Loss) for the year	4	•	•	•	1	11,075,327	11,075,327
Revaluation reserves	•	•	t	6	1	•	•
Revaluation reserves pertaining to the transition to							1
FRS 1	•	•			ć	, , ,	20
Setting up of reserves	1	ï	٠	25,391	c	(25,391)	•
Share capital issued	1	4		•	•	•	
Share premiums issued	•	4	ı	•	C	•	1
Dividends paid	•	٠	ť.	1	31	(4,465,542)	(4,465,542)
Result pertaining to the transition to IFRS1 for the							,
year, net of taxes	•	•	,	•	1	•	
Deferred taxes pertaining to the revaluation reserve	t	•	1		*	F	•
Balance as at December 31, 2016	35,072,442	46,417,946	6,890,760	2,783,061	3	144,973,923	236,138,132

According to shareholder decision dated 29,04,2016, the shareholders of the Company approved the distribution of RON 4,465,542 as dividends.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized to be issued on May 16,2017, by

Stefanut Petru, CEO

Alexandrescu Florin, CFO

Notes attached are an integral part of these financial statements. 7

TTS (Transport Trade Services) S.A. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 (all amounts are expressed in "RON", unless otherwise specified)

	Share	Share	Legal	Other	Revaluation	Retained earnings	Total	
Balance as at January 1, 2015	35,072,442	46,417,946	6,752,931	2,757,670	٠	130,768,336	221,769,324	
Profit / (Loss) for the year	1	•	t	1	1	14,195,596	14,195,596	
Revaluation reserves	1	1	i	C	1	•	1	
Revaluation reserves pertaining to the transition to						1	•	
FRS 1	•	•		1	1	י מ מ מ		
Setting up of legal reserves	1	ŧ	137,829	1	•	137,829	a i	
Share capital issued	1	t	1	(•			
Share premiums issued	1	•	1	•	•	(E 43E 573)	(E 436 573)	
Dividends paid	1	1	•	•	•	(0,10,00,10)	(0,000,00)	
Result pertaining to the transition to IFRS1 for the					•	1	,	
year, net of taxes	F	•	•	•	1	•	1	
Deferred taxes pertaining to the revaluation reserve	•	1		•				
Balance as at December 31, 2015	35,072,442	46,417,946	6,890,760	2,757,670		138,389,529	229,528,347	

According to shareholder decision dated April 14, 2015, the shareholders of the Company approved the distribution of RON 6,436,573 as dividends.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized to be issued on May 16, 2017, by:

Stefanut Petru, CEO

Alexandrescu Florin, CFO

Notes attached are an integral part of these financial statements. $\label{eq:statements} 8$

1.	GENERAL INFORMATION
	T.T.S. (Transport Trade Services) S.A. (hereinafter referred to as 'the Company'), is a company incorporated in Romania, in 1997 having its registered office at no 34, Vaselor Street, Bucharest. The core business of the Company is represented by activities related to transports. T.T.S (Transport Trade Services) S.A. operates as sender of goods in domestic and international transport, on interior river ways, offering
	integrated/modular transport services.
2.	APPLICATION OF THE NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AS ADOPTED BY EU
	Initial application of new amendments to the existing standards and interpretation effective for the current reporting period
	The following amendments to the existing standards and new interpretation issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the EU are effective for the current reporting period:
	 Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements", IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" - Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception - adopted by the EU on 22 September 2016 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016),
	and a percent and a second and a
	 Amendments to IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" — Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations - adopted by the EU on 24 November 2015 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016),
	 Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" - Disclosure Initiative - adopted by the EU on 18 December 2015 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016),
	 Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" and IAS 38 "Intangible Assets" - Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation - adopted by the EU on 2 December 2015 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016),
	 Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" and IAS 41 "Agriculture" - Bearer Plants - adopted by the EU on 23 November 2015 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016),
	 Amendments to IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" - Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions - adopted by the EU on 17 December 2014 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 February 2015),
	 Amendments to IAS 27 "Separate Financial Statements" - Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements - adopted by the EU on 18 December 2015 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016),
	 Amendments to various standards "Improvements to IFRSs (cycle 2010-2012)" resulting from the annual improvement project of IFRS (IFRS 2, IFRS 3, IFRS 8, IFRS 13, IAS 16, IAS 24 and IAS 38) primarily with a view to removing inconsistencies and clarifying wording - adopted by the EU on 17 December 2014 (amendments are to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 February 2015),
	 Amendments to various standards "Improvements to IFRSs (cycle 2012-2014)" resulting from the annual improvement project of IFRS (IFRS 5, IFRS 7, IAS 19 and IAS 34) primarily with a view to removing inconsistencies and clarifying wording - adopted by the EU on 15 December 2015 (amendments are to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).

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]	The adoption of these amendments to the existing standards and interpretation has not led to any material changes in the Group's financial statements.
	Amendments to the existing Standards issued by IASB and adopted by the EU but not yet effective
	At the date of authorisation of these financial statements the following amendments to the existing standards issued by IASB and adopted by the EU were in issue but not yet effective:
	 IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" - adopted by the EU on 22 November 2016 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).
	 IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" and amendments to IFRS 15 "Effective date of IFRS 15" - adopted by the EU on 22 September 2016 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).
	New Standards and amendments to the existing Standards issued by IASB but not yet adopted by the EU
	At present, IFRS as adopted by the EU do not significantly differ from regulations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) except from the following new standards and amendments to the existing standards, which were not endorsed for use in EU as at April 6, 2016 (the effective dates stated below is for IFRS in full):
	 IFRS 14 "Regulatory Deferral Accounts" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016) - the European Commission has decided not to launch the endorsement process of this interim standard and to wait for the final standard,
	 IFRS 16 "Leases" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019),
	 Amendments to IFRS 2 "Share-based Payment" - Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018),
	 Amendments to IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts" - Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 or when IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" is applied first time).
	 Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture and further amendments (effective date deferred indefinitely until the research project on the equity method has been concluded).
	 Amendments to IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" - Clarifications to IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018),
	 Amendments to IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" - Disclosure Initiative (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017),
	 Amendments to IAS 12 "Income Taxes" - Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017),
	 Amendments to IAS 40 "Investment Property" - Transfers of Investment Property (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018),
	 Amendments to various standards "Improvements to IFRSs (cycle 2014-2016)" resulting from the annual improvement project of IFRS (IFRS 1, IFRS 12 and IAS 28) primarily with a view to removing inconsistencies and clarifying wording (amendments to IFRS 12 are to be applied for annual periods

(all amounts are expressed in "RON", unless otherwise specified)

beginning on or after 1 January 2017 and amendments to IFRS 1 and IAS 28 are to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

• IFRIC 22 "Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

The Company anticipates that the adoption of these new standards and amendments to the existing standards will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the period of initial application.

Hedge accounting for a portfolio of financial assets and liabilities, whose principles have not been adopted by the EU remains unregulated.

According to the Company's estimates, the application of hedge accounting to a portfolio of financial assets or liabilities pursuant to IAS 39: "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" would not significantly impact the financial statements, if applied as at the balance sheet date.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by EU.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared at historic cost, except for certain financial instruments that are stated at restated value or fair value as described in the accounting policies. The historic cost is generally based on the fair value of the provision supplied in exchange of the assets.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, according to the historic cost convention adjusted for the effects of hyperinflation by December 31, 2003 for the share capital and reserves. The financial statements are prepared on the basis of the statutory accounting records in accordance with the Romanian accounting principles, adjusted for compliance with IFRS as adopted by EU.

The main accounting policies are presented below.

Revenues recognition

Income is measured at the fair value of the amounts received or to be received. Revenues is reduced by estimated customers returns, commercial rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Revenue from sales of goods is recognized when the goods are delivered and titles have passed, at which time all the following conditions are met:

- The entity has transferred to the buyer all the significant risks and rewards of ownership over the goods;
- The entity does not hold any managerial involvement associated to ownership or effective control over the goods sold;
- The amount of revenue can be measured in a reliable manner;
- It is probably that the economic benefits will flow directed to the Entity, and
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect to the transaction can be measured in a reliable manner.

Specifically, the revenue from sales of goods is recognized when the goods are delivered and the ownership right is transferred.

The revenue from a provide services contract is recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of the contract is determined as follows:

- The installation fees are recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the installation, determined as the proportion of the total time expected to install that has elapsed at the end of the reporting period;
- The servicing fees included in the price of the products sold are recognized by reference to the proportion of the cost of providing the servicing for the product sold; and
- The revenue from time and material contracts is recognized at the contractual rates as labour hours and direct expenses are incurred.

Interest income

The interest income is recorded on a time basis, by reference to the principal due and the applicable effective interest rate, which is the exact rate of discount of the future cash inflows estimated throughout the lifetime of the financial asset, up to the net book value of the respective asset.

3.	SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
	Leases
	Leases are classified as financial leases when the terms of the lease substantially transfer all the risks and benefits pertaining to ownership to the lessee. All the other leases are classified as operational leases.
	The assets held under financial lease are recognized initially as assets of the Entity at the fair value as of the inception phase of the lease, or, if lower, at the current value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding lease liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as financial lease liability.
	Lease payments are split between financial costs and the deduction of the lease obligation, so that to obtain a constant interest rate pertaining to the remaining balance of the liability. The financing costs are recorded directly in the income statement.
	The operational lease payments are recognized as expense on a straight line basis. The potential operational leases are recognized as expense as they occur.
_	FX transactions
	The Company operates in Romania and its functional currency is RON.
lagara.	Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective currency of entity at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date.
	The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortized cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortized cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the period. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.
	Costs related to long term borrowings
	The costs related to the long term loans directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time in order to be used or for sale are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the respective assets are ready to be used for their purpose or for sale. The income from the temporary investment of specific borrowings until such time as the
	borrowings are expensed on assets is deducted from the costs pertaining to the long term borrowings eligible for capitalization.
	All the other borrowing costs are recognized in the income statement in the period in which they are incurred.
Ļ	Contribution for employees
	The company in the normal course of business, makes payments to the Romanian State for social security unemployment benefit fund and health care fund according to the levels established under the law and in effect during the year, calculated on the gross salaries on behalf of its employees. The value of these contributions is recorded in the income statement as the related salary expenses.
U	The Company pays its employees retirement benefits, as defined in the collective employment contract.
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		FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 (all amounts are expressed in "RON", unless otherwise specified)
	3.	SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
П		Taxation
IJ		The income tax expense represents the sum of the current tax and deferred tax.
		Current tax
		The tax currently payable is based on the taxable profit of the year. Taxable profit differs from the 'profit before tax' as reported in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, as it excludes the elements of income and expenses that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.
		Deferred tax
		Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding taxation bases used in the calculation of the taxable profit. The deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all the temporary taxation differences, to the extent where it is probable that taxable profit should exist on which those temporary differences can be used. Such assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference comes from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than from a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affect neither the taxable profit, nor the accounting profit.
		Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for the temporary taxable differences associated with the investments in subsidiaries and associates and the interests in joint ventures. The deferred tax asset from the temporary deductible differences associated with such investments and interests is recognized only to the extent where it is likely to exist sufficient taxable income on which the benefits pertaining to the temporary differences can be used and it is estimated that they will be reversed in the near future.
		The book value of the deferred tax assets is revised as at each balance sheet date and is reduced to the extent where it is no longer likely that taxable income should exist to allow the full or partial recovery of the asset.
		Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the taxation rate estimated to be applied in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realized, based on the taxation rates (and tax laws) in effect or substantially in effect by the balance sheet date. The measurement of the assets and liabilities by the deferred tax reflects the fiscal consequences of the way in which the Company estimates, as at the reporting date, that it will recover or settle the book value of its assets and liabilities.
		Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a an applicable right to offset them in a similar way to the current assets and liabilities which are offset with the current tax and when they regard the income taxes levied by the same tax authority and the Company intends to offset its deferred tax assets with its deferred tax liabilities on a net basis.
		Current tax and deferred tax
		Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income, or directly in equity in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in orther comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.
		The income tax for the period ending December 31, 2016 was 16% (December 31, 2015: 16%).
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(all amounts are expressed in "RON", unless otherwise specified)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings held to be used in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes are recorded in the balance sheet at their historic values adjusted by the effect of the hyperinflation by December 31, 2003, in accordance with IAS 29 Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies reduced by the subsequently cumulated depreciation and other impairments.

The incomes or loss resulted from the sale or decommissioning of an asset is determined as a difference between the income made from the sale of the assets and their net book value. The incomes or losses are recognized in the Income statement.

Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease previously recognized in the profit and loss, in which case the increase is credited to profit or loss to the extent of the decrease previously expensed.

The depreciation of the buildings is recorded in the statement of comprehensive income

Properties in the course of construction for production, rental, and administrative purposes or for purposes not yet determined are recorded at historic cost. The depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other tangible assets, commences when the assets are ready to be used.

Depreciation of these assets is recorded such as to diminish cost, other than cost of land and properties under construction, throughout their estimated lifetime, on a straight line basis.

The estimated useful service lives, residual values and the depreciation method are revised at each year end, resulting in changes to the future accounting estimates.

The assets held under financial leases are depreciated throughout the useful service life, similarly with the assets held with full title.

The Company has applied one of the exemptions included in IFRS 1 which relieves first time adopters from the requirements to recreate cost information for the property, plant and equipment — "IFRS1 - D8 allows event - driven fair value to be taken as the deemed cost as the date of that measurement" in more detail the point refers allows a first time adopter to use and event driven fair value as deemed cost at the measurement date, for measurements events that occurred after the date of transition to IFRS and to specify accounting in such circumstances.

The measurement date was after the date of transition to IFRs, respective December 31, 2012, when a fair value exercise was considered for all fixed assets which has became the deemed cost.

The loss or earning from the sale or decommissioning of a tangible asset are calculated as difference between the income from sales and the net book value of the asset and are recognized in the income statement.

Buildings and special constructions 8 - 60 years
Technical installations and equipment 3 - 30 years
Vehicles 4 - 6 years

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П	3.	SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
		Intangible assets
П		Intangible assets purchased separately
0		Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is calculated on a straight line basis throughout the useful life. The estimated useful life and the amortization method are revised at the end of each reporting period, effecting changes in the future accounting estimates.
П		The following useful lives are used in the calculation of amortization:
Ц		Licenses 1 - 5 years
Π		Impairment of tangible and intangible assets
		At the end of each reporting period, the Entity reviewes the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment losses. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the size of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of an individual asset of the cash generating unit into which the asset belongs. Where there can be identified a consistent allocation basis, the Group's assets
		are also allocated to individual cash generating units or to the smallest group of cash generating units for which a consistent allocation basis can be identified.
		Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and the intangible assets that are not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.
		The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less the costs of sale and the value-in-use. In assessing the value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted at the current value using a discount rate before taxes, which reflects the current market estimates of the time-value of money and the risks specific to the asset, for which the future cash flows have not been adjusted.
		If the recoverable value of an asset is estimated as being lower than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable value. An impairment loss is immediately recognized in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.
		When an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable value, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had
		been recognized for the respective asset (cash generating unit) in the prior years. A reversal of the impairment loss is immediately recognized in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which casethe reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.
7		Inventories
		Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs, including a part corresponding to the fixed and variable expenses are allocated to the inventories held through the method that is most adequate to the respective class of inventories, respective weighted average basis for fuel and FIFO for the other classes of inventories. Net realizable value represents the sale price estimated for inventories less all the costs estimated for completion and the costs pertaining to the sale.

	3.	SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
		Provisions
		Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation and when a reliable estimate can be made of the respective obligation.
		The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the estimated cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present/value of those cash flows.
		Warranties
		Provisions for the expected cost of warranty obligations under local sale of goods legislation are recognized at the date of sale of the relevant products, at the director's best estimate required to settle Company's obligation.
П		Financial assets and liabilities
		Company's financial assets include investments, cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables. Financial liabilities include financial lease obligations, interest bearing bank borrowings and other liabilities. For each element, the accounting policies regarding the recognition and measurement are disclosed in this note. Management considers that the estimated fair values of these instruments approximate their book values.
		Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, less the costs incurred with the respective operation. Subsequently, these are recorded at amortized costs. Any difference between the addition value and the repayment value is recognized in the profit and loss account during the term of the borrowing, using the effective interest rate.
		The classification of the investments depends on the nature and purpose of the same and is determined as at the date of the initial recognition.
		Impairment of financial assets
		Financial assets, other than those at fair value through profit and loss account are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period.
		Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that one or several events occurred after the initial recognition have had an impact on the future cash flow pertaining to the investment.
		Certain categories of financial assets, such as trade receivables, assets are assessed for impairment on a collective basis even if they are assessed not to be impaired individually. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the past experience of the Group in respect of the collection of payments, an increase of the payments delayed beyond the credit term, as well as visible changes in the national and local economic conditions that are correlated with the payment incidents regarding the receivables.
		The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss, directly for all the financial assets, except for the trade receivables, a case where the carrying amount is reduced by using a provision account. If a receivable is considered not recoverable, it is written off and deducted from the provision. Subsequent recoveries of the amounts previously written off are credited to the provision account. The changes in the carrying amount of the provision account are recognized in the profit or loss.

f*I	FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC (all amounts are expressed in "RON",)
3.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
	Financial assets and liabilities (continued)		
_	Derecognition of the assets and liabilities		
	The Company derecognizes the financial assets only when t transfer the financial asset and, substantially, all the risks entity.	he contractual rights on the c and rewards pertaining to the	cash flows expire, or he asset to another
	The Company derecognizes the financial liabilities if and on or have expired.	ly if all its obligations have b	peen paid, cancelled
	Use of estimates		
	The preparation of the financial statements requires making which affect the reported amounts of the contingent assets well as the reported amounts of the income and expenses differ from those estimates. The estimates and assumptions revised on an ongoing basis. The reviews of the accounting estimate is revised, if such review affects only the respecting affects both the current and the future periods.	and liabilities as at the bala during the reporting period, on which the financial staten estimates are recognized in	Actual results may nents are based are the period when the
	Comparatives		
	Certain amounts in the statement of the financial position, s statement and statement of changes in shareholders' equit	tatement of the comprehens y for the prior year have been	ive result, cash flow en reclassified to be
	put in line with the current year presentation.		
4.	INCOME		
	An analysis of the Company's income for the financial year is		
1-4	An analysis of the company's income for the infancial year is	given below:	
	An analysis of the company's income for the infancial year is	Year end December 31, 2016	Year end December 31, 2015
	An analysis of the company's income for the infancial year is	Year end December 31,	December 31,
	Income from sales of goods	Year end December 31, 2016 RON 1,011,445	December 31, 2015 RON 7,551,768
		Year end December 31, 2016 RON	December 31, 2015 RON
	Income from sales of goods Income from services provided	Year end December 31, 2016 RON 1,011,445 270,240,991	December 31, 2015 RON 7,551,768 309,672,618
	Income from sales of goods Income from services provided Income from other activities Total The income from services provided is represented mainly several third party customers on the Danube river together valso handling operations and cargo storage. This is the content of the cargo storage and cargo storage.	Year end December 31, 2016 RON 1,011,445 270,240,991 4,545,258 275,797,694 y by fluvial transportation swith CNFR Navrom Galati arcore business of the Compa	7,551,768 309,672,618 5,185,900 322,410,286 ervices provided to ad NFR Drobeta but any and represents
	Income from sales of goods Income from services provided Income from other activities Total The income from services provided is represented mainly several third party customers on the Danube river together.	Year end December 31, 2016 RON 1,011,445 270,240,991 4,545,258 275,797,694 y by fluvial transportation swith CNFR Navrom Galati are core business of the Comparat December 31, 2016 and December 31	7,551,768 309,672,618 5,185,900 322,410,286 ervices provided to and NFR Drobeta but any and represents December 31, 2015,
	Income from sales of goods Income from services provided Income from other activities Total The income from services provided is represented mainly several third party customers on the Danube river together valso handling operations and cargo storage. This is the caround 98% from the total income for the years ended. As a the segment information was not presented since the res	Year end December 31, 2016 RON 1,011,445 270,240,991 4,545,258 275,797,694 y by fluvial transportation swith CNFR Navrom Galati arcore business of the Compact December 31, 2016 and Eat of the business generation Year end	7,551,768 309,672,618 5,185,900 322,410,286 ervices provided to and NFR Drobeta but any and represents December 31, 2015, ag revenues for the
	Income from sales of goods Income from services provided Income from other activities Total The income from services provided is represented mainly several third party customers on the Danube river together valso handling operations and cargo storage. This is the caround 98% from the total income for the years ended. As a the segment information was not presented since the res	Year end December 31, 2016 RON 1,011,445 270,240,991 4,545,258 275,797,694 y by fluvial transportation swith CNFR Navrom Galati arcore business of the Compact December 31, 2016 and Eat of the business generating Year end December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015 RON 7,551,768 309,672,618 5,185,900 322,410,286 ervices provided to and NFR Drobeta but any and represents December 31, 2015, ag revenues for the Year end December 31, 2015
	Income from sales of goods Income from services provided Income from other activities Total The income from services provided is represented mainly several third party customers on the Danube river together valso handling operations and cargo storage. This is the caround 98% from the total income for the years ended. As a the segment information was not presented since the res	Year end December 31, 2016 RON 1,011,445 270,240,991 4,545,258 275,797,694 y by fluvial transportation swith CNFR Navrom Galati arcore business of the Compact December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2016 and December 31,	7,551,768 309,672,618 5,185,900 322,410,286 ervices provided to and NFR Drobeta but any and represents December 31, 2015, ag revenues for the Year end December 31,
	Income from sales of goods Income from services provided Income from other activities Total The income from services provided is represented mainly several third party customers on the Danube river together valso handling operations and cargo storage. This is the caround 98% from the total income for the years ended. As a the segment information was not presented since the res	Year end December 31, 2016 RON 1,011,445 270,240,991 4,545,258 275,797,694 y by fluvial transportation swith CNFR Navrom Galati arcore business of the Compact December 31, 2016 and Eat of the business generating Year end December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015 RON 7,551,768 309,672,618 5,185,900 322,410,286 ervices provided to and NFR Drobeta but any and represents December 31, 2015, ag revenues for the Year end December 31, 2015

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 (all amounts are expressed in "RON", unless otherwise specified)

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	Year end December 31, 2016	Year end December 31, 2015
Electricity expenses	448,501	314,446
Repairs	1,011,402	1,539,054
Rent expenses	1,989,890	303,039
Insurance expenses	681,739	618,838
Commissions expenses	688,653	521,154
Advertising and protocol expenses	953,761	950,749
Travel expenses	87,497	218,471
Telecommunication expenses	217,864	215,084
Tax expenses	629,888	384,438
Other administrative expenses	316,142	1,034,529
Total	7,025,337	6,099,802

6. SUBCONTRACTORS EXPENSES

Subcontractors expenses include expenses with third parties used to render the transportation services.

7. OTHER EARNINGS AND LOSSES

	Year end	Year end
	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	RON	RON
Income from financial investments	6,643,933	•
Expenses from financial investments transferred	(5,406,915)	-
Income from financial assets	1,436,625	146,446
Other financial income	1,327,768	532,317
Other financial expenses	_	
Income / (Expense) from financial investments	4,001,411	678,763
Other income	367,313	963,876
Revenue / (Expense) net from sales of fixed assets	144,658	(1,230,718)
Net income/ (Expenses) from FX differences	298,038	1,177,011
Net income / (Expense) from adjustments for current assets Revenue / (Expense) net from adjustments of investment	(3,791,050)	(8,574,903)
values	(129,000)	301,159
Charging doubtful receivables against income	(45,954)	(861,307)
Revenue / (Expense) net from provisions	(233,499)	
Total	611,917	(7,546,119)

П		(all amounts are expressed in "RON", t		d)
IJ	8.	FINANCE INCOME		
		An analysis of the Company's income for the financial year is	presented below:	
			Year end December 31, 2016	Year end December 31, 2015
П			RON	RON
		Interest income	131,479	105,920
		Total	131,479	105,920
П	9.	FINANCE COSTS		
			Year end December 31, 2016	Year end December 31, 2015
		Dayle form and assertion	RON	RON
		Bank fees and commissions Interests on borrowings	141,241 381,910	97,479 496,560
		Total	523,151	594,039
	10,	INCOME TAX		
			Year end December 31, 2016	Year end December 31, 2015
П		Current tax	RON	RON
		Current tax expense	2,326,488	4,417,718
		Deferred tax		
		Expenses / (Income) with deferred tax recognized in the current year	(169,990)	(97,649)
		Total	2,156,498	4,320,069
]				
٦				

(all amounts are expressed in "RON", unless otherwise specified)

10. INCOME TAX (continued)

The taxation rate applied for the reconciliation above for the years 2016 and 2015 is 16%.

	Year end December 31, 2016 RON	Year end December 31, 2015 RON
Profit before tax	13,231,825	18,515,665
Income tax calculated at 16% Non-taxable expenses Income elements that are exempt from taxation Other elements of income that are exempt from taxation Fiscal credit	2,117,092 2,431,065 (2,380,521) 158,852	2,962,506 2,253,196 (994,161) 196,176
Current tax in respect with the current year before fiscal losses	2,326,488	4,417,717
Fiscal losses carried forward		
Current tax in respect with the current year	2,326,488	4,417,717
Reevaluation reserve impact Present value of the loan received from IFC and concession granted;	(158,852)	(196,176)
	(11,138)	98,527
income tax expenses recognised in the profit and loss accounts and the other comprehensive income	2,156,498	4,320,069

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT 11.

	Land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and furniture	Tangible assets in progress	Total
COST	RON	RON	RON	RON	RON	RON
Balance as at January 1, 2016	10,087,484	41,470,813	23,635,037	2,612,717	10,478,999	88,285,050
Increases Transfers Disposals Transfers Fair value – adjustments	33,594 29,494 (2,332,844)	1,619,354 253,007	1,051,660 648,432 (120,169)	327,593 233,074 (107,721)	2,058,354 (2,548,657) (1,164,007)	5,090,556 1,164,007 (5,109,391) (1,164,007)
Balance as at December 31, 2016	7,788,234	43,090,167	24,566,527	2,832,590	969'886'6	88,266,214
ACUMULATED DEPRECIATIONS						
Balance as at January 1, 2016		1,536,357	9,603,042	439,882		11,579,281
Depreciation expense Disposals		1,274,106	2,751,125	382,272 (101,593)	1 0	4,407,503 (174,480 <u>)</u>
Balance as at December 31, 2016		2,810,463	12,281,279	720,561		15,812,304
NET BOOK VALUE						
As at December 31, 2015	10,087,484	39,934,456	14,031,994	2,172,835	10,479,000	76,705,769
As at December 31, 2016	7,788,234	40,279,704	12,285,248	2,112,029	969'886'6	72,453,911

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued) 7

	Land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and furniture	Tangible assets in progress	Total
COST	RON	RON	RON	RON	RON	RON
Balance as at January 1, 2015	10,087,484	10,789,622	34,726,149	771,243	26,067,782	82,442,279
Increases Transfers Disposals Transfers Fair value – adjustments	1 1 0 0	30,681,191 24,519,211	2,797,109 1,524,199 (13,888,222)	1,841,475	13,194,494 309,119 (28,783,276) (28,143,698)	48,514,269 28,143,698 (42,671,498) (28,143,698)
Balance as at December 31, 2015	10,087,484	41,470,813	23,635,037	2,612,717	10,478,999	88,285,050
ACUMULATED DEPRECIATION						
Balance as at January 1, 2015	\ \ 	753,608	11,388,138	276,809		12,418,554
Depreciation expense Disposals		782,749	3,786,884 (5,571,980)	163,073	0 1	4,732,706 (5,571,980)
Balance as at December 31, 2015	3	1,536,357	9,603,042	439,882		11,579,281
NET BOOK VALUE						
As at December 31, 2014	10,087,484	10,036,014	23,338,011	494,434	26,067,782	70,023,724
As at December 31, 2015	10,087,484	39,934,456	14,031,994	2,172,835	10,479,000	76,705,769

(all amounts are expressed in "RON", unless otherwise specified)

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

a) Tangible assets pledged

As at December 31, 2016, the net book value of the tangible assets pledged in favor of banks in respect of the bank borrowings contracted by the Company amounts to RON 13,575,624.

b) Tangible assets purchased under financial leases

As at December 31, 2016, the Company did not have any financial leases.

12. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Concessions and patents	Other intangible assets	Intangible assets in progress	Total
COST				
As at December 31, 2014	1,566,116	998,970	_	2,565,086
Additions Disposals	1,496	492,777	•	494,273
As at December 31, 2015	1,567,612	1,491,747		3,059,359
Additions Disposals	-	45,270		45,270
As at December 31, 2016	1,567,612	1,537,018		3,104,630
ACUMULATED AMORTIZATION				
As at December 31, 2014	119,458	278,227	•	397,685
Amortization for the year Amortization pertaining to disposals	32,310	209,382	-	241,692
As at December 31, 2015	151,768	487,608	•	639,377
Amortization for the year Amortization pertaining to disposals	32,394	220,578		252,972
As at December 31, 2016	184,162	708,186	•	892,348
NET BOOK VALUE				
December 31, 2015	1,415,844	1,004,139		2,419,983
December 31, 2016	1,383,450	828,831	4	2,212,282

Management has analyzed the impairment of the net book value of the tangible and intangible assets and decided that it is not necessary to calculate and record supplementary adjustments for their impairment, as the net value at which they are reflected in the financial position as at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 is their fair value.

13. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES

For individual financial statements the Company considers that the cost method would be relevant for the user of its separate financial statements, as presented in

the table below:							
				Holding	Holding	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Name of investment	Set -up year	Core Business	Place of operations	Percentage 12/31/2016	Percentage 12/31/2015	of the investment 12/31/2016	of the investment 12/31/2015
				%	%	Lei	Lei
A S. monye N	1991	Freight transport by inland waterways	Galati Romania	91 79%	91 790%	39 221 244	39 221 244
		Handling related to freight				! !	
Canopus Star S.R.L.	2001	transport by inland waterways	Constanta, Romania	51.00%	51.000%	45,079,480	45,079,480
Trans Europa Port S.A.	1996	ranging related to freight fransport by inland waterways	Galati, Romania	100 00%	0 91257%	17,353,157	13,553,417
TTS Operator S.R.L.	1994	rranging related to freignt transport by infand waterways	Constanta, Romania	%00'06	%000'06	1,763,811	1,763,811
Cargorom Trans BVBA	1997	Uner transportation support activities	Antwerpen, Belgia	51.00%	51.000%	291,331	291,331
Sim Tur S.R.L.	2005	facilities similar	Buzau, Romania Composta	91.79%	91.79%	2,565,286	2,565,286
Cernavoda Shipyard Agrimol	2013	Actual and mannerance of simple and boals Trading various products		%6.66 88.66	100.000%	3,552,500	4,455,000 706,000
Bunker Trading	2013	Complementary transportation products	Constanta, Romania	0.00%	51.000%	,	50,666
Cargo Trans Vagon S.A.	2004	Freight transport by railway	Bucuresti, Romania	40.74%	25.810%	17,891,218	6,030,752
Plimsoll KFT Transterminal-S S.R.L. Management NFR S.A.	2016 2006 2003	Freight transport by intend waterways Freight transport by railway Consulting for business	Budapest, Hungary Chisinau, Rep.Moldova Bucuresli, Romania	51.00% 25.50% 20.00%	0.00% 25.500% 20.000%	9,066,000 147,339 18,000	- 147,339 18,000
Danu Transport GMBH GIF Leasing IFN	2006 2004	Freight transport by inland waterways Financial leases	Viena, Austria Bucuresti, Romania	0% 7_701%	15.000% 7.701%	• •	843,720 129,000
IIS (Iransport Irade Services) Gmbh	2014	Comingeneriary activities related to fransport	Viena, Austria	75 00%	75.000%	116,477	116,477
Total					•	137,065,843	114,971,523

	14.	OTHER LONG TERM ASSETS		
			Year end December 31, 2016	Year end December 31, 2015
П			RON	RON
		Long term securities Loans to related parties	183,930	60,125
		Commercial guarantees	58,593	-
П		Tota!	242,523	60,125
1	15.	INVENTORIES		
			Year end	Year end
			December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
			RON	RON
(firm)		Consumables	752,079	749,323
		Small tools Goods	104,715 97,636	115,443 102,532
П		Total	954,430	967,298
П				
1	16.	TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
L			Year end December 31,	Year end December 31,
П			2016	2015
U			RON	RON
П		Trade receivables	25,793,504	40,474,321
		Value adjustments for doubtful receivables Advances paid to suppliers of services	(10,043,568)	(6,252,519) 25,229
m		Other receivables	379,449	379,449
J		Total	16,129,385	34,626,480
П				

(all amounts are expressed in "RON", unless otherwise specified)

16.	TRADE A	AND OTHER	RECEIVABLES	(continued)
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Changes to the provision for doubtful receivables	Year end December 31, 2016	Year end December 31, 2015
	RON	RON
Balance at the beginning of the year (Decrease) / Increase in provision recognized in the income	6,252,519	1,579,605
statement	3,791,049	4,842,798
Balance at the end of the year	10,043,568	6,252,519

During 2016, the main provisions were recorded for Comcereal (2,449,223 RON), Transauto (2,659,946 RON) and Perfect Tour (16,157 RON). The following reversals of provisions for River Trans (332,397 RON) and Cargo Trans Vagon (1,008,207 RON).

17. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	Year end December 31, 2016	Year end December 31, 2015
	RON	RON
Amounts paid in advance Sundry debtors Taxes to recover	1,249,760 8,669,542 3,093,126	504,857 9,212,443 3,222,012
Total	13,012,428	12,939,312

18. ISSUED CAPITAL

Issued capital comprises:

	No. of shares	Share capital	Share premium
Balance at December 31, 2014	666,657	35,072,442	46,417,946
Issue of shares	-		_
Balance at December 31, 2015	666,657	35,072,442	46,417,946
Issue of shares			*
Balance at December 31, 2016	666,657	35,072,442	46,417,946

No movements in share capital during 2016 and 2015.

(all amounts are expressed in "RON", unless otherwise specified)

ISSUED CAPITAL (continuare) 18

As at 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015, the Company's shareholding structure is as follows:

	Shareholding structure	No. of shares	Ratio
	Mihailescu Mircea Stefanut Petru Peter Hungerbuhler Stefan Viorel Hartan Constantin Alexandrescu Florin Moldoveanu Aurel Petrea Catalin Stefan Daniel Stoean Antonio Simion Camella Alexandrescu Florin Cismeck Mihaela Mihalcea Mihaela International Finance Corporation	296.940 84.848 60.606 60.606 30.303 18.182 6.061 9.061 9.061 9.061 6.061 3.070 3.070 3.070 66.657	45% 13% 9% 9% 5% 3% 1% 1% 1% 0% 0% 0% 10%
19,	RESERVES	Year end December 31, 2016 RON	Year end December 31, 2015 RON
	Legal reserves Reevaluation reserve Other reserves Total	6,890,760 2,783,061 9,673,820	6,890,760 2,757,670 9,648,430
20.	BORROWINGS	Year end December 31, 2016 RON	Year end December 31, 2015 RON
	Secured borrowings Short term borrowings Current part of long term borrowings	- 7,419,491	5.655.625
	Long term borrowings Long term borrowings	7,265,760	5.383.409
	Total short and long term borrowings	14,685,251	11.039.034

Amounts due to credit institutions

In 2008 and 2009, the Company obtained a credit facility in amount of EUR 10,000,000 from International Finance Corporation to finance the current activity (contract 26203/2008). The loan has to be repaid in 16 consecutive equal, semi-annual installments (15-Jan-2010 till 15-Jul-2017). The balance of the liability as at 31,12,2016 is of EUR 1,250,000.

(all amounts are expressed in "RON", unless otherwise specified)

20. BORROWINGS (continued)

Amounts due to credit institutions (continued)

The credit facility comprises the following sublimits of credit

	Amount Initially borrowed EUR
Installment 1 (received in 2008) Installment 2 (received in 2008) Installment 3 (received in 2009)	6,500,000 3,000,000 500,000
TOTAL	10,000,000

The following covenants were mentioned in the contract:

- On a consolidated basis
 - a. Current ratio over 1.1
 - b. Financial Debt to Tangible Net Worth Ratio below 1.0
 - Peak Debt Service Coverage Ratio over 1.3

The Company may not enter into any agreement or arrangement to lease any property or equipment (except Financial Leases) with lease payments over 500,000 USD in any financial year.

The Company may not share profits, enter into any management contract whereby its business should be managed by another person.

The Company may not make loans / advances to / deposits exceeding 2 million EUR.

The Company may not use the proceeds of any Disbursement in a country that is not a member of the World Bank.

The contract mentioned above was secured with 51% of the shares held by the Company in C.N.F.R. Navrom S.A. The last installment of the borrowing will be paid on July 15, 2017.

As at December 31, 2016 the Company was in compliance with these covenants.

Also, the Company has the following loans contracted from Unicredit Tiriac Bank:

- Credit line for general needs with a total value of 2,000,000 EUR used entirely as at 31.12.2016. The
 maturity date is on 30.12.2020. The loan is guaranteed with immovable property located in
 Bucharest, Vaselor Street, no 34 and also with a movable pledge against receivables and current
 accounts.
- Overdraft and letter of guarantess with a total value of 3,000,000 EUR with a maturity date on 30.12.2020. This loan is not used as at 31.12.2016
- Treasury line with a total value of 1,000,000 EUR, with a maturity date on 30.12.2020.

21. PROVISIONS

The Company recorded a provision for risks and litigation in amount of 233,499 RON for untaken holidays.

		NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIA FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMB	ER 31, 2016	
П		(all amounts are expressed in "RON", unles	a officialize specified)	
U	22.	TRADE PAYABLES AND OTHER PAYABLES		
			Year end December 31, 2016	Year end December 31, 2015
			RON	RON
		Trade payables Payables regarding invoices to receive Sundry creditors	42,203,265 1,997,906 3,689,812	28,408,050 596,928 5,390,032
L,		Total	47,890,983	34,395,010
П	23.	OTHER CURRENT PAYABLES	Manuand	Year end
			Year end December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
			RON	RON
П		Employees related payables Social security Income tax	302,403 715,064	319,826 690,436 1,390,056
Ш		Tax on salaries payable	183,706 33,448	246,388 55,702
		Interest payable Other liabilities	526,706	5,141,150
		Total	1,761,327	7,843,558
	24.	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS		
		a) Capital risk management		
Π		The Company manages its capital in order to make sure that ensuring a maximization of the shareholders" wealth by optimizing	t it can continue as a g g the balance of liabilities	going concern also s and equity.
Ц		The Company has liabilities, which include the borrowings preser	nted in note 20.	
		Equity includes share capital, reserves and retained earnings, as		
		The Company monitors the equity based on gearing. Gearings is to net worth. Net worth is calculated as "Equity and reserves position.	calculated as long term " as reported in the sta	borrowings divided Itement of financial
ń		Gearing as at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 was t	he following:	
U			Year end December 31, 2016	Year end December 31, 2015
			RON	RON
		Total borrowings	14,685,251	11,039,034
П				
		Total equity and reserves	236,138,132	229,528,347

(all amounts are expressed in "RON", unless otherwise specified)

24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

b) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to fluctuations in the FX rates in the commercial and financing transactions. Foreign currency risk results from the recognized assets and liabilities, including borrowings, expressed in foreign currencies. Due to the high costs associated, the Company's policy is not to use derivatives to hedge this risk.

c) Interest rate risk management

The interest rate risk at fair value is the risk that the value of a financial instrument should fluctuate due to the variations in the market interest rates. Financial instruments are interest bearing at market rates and, as a result, it is considered that their fair values do not differ significantly from their book values.

d) Credit risk management

The Company is exposed to a credit risk due to its trade receivables and other receivables. The Company has policies in place meant to ensure that the sales are made to the clients with proper payment history. The due date of the liabilities is carefully monitored and the amounts outstanding after the expiration of the due date are promptly pursued. Trade receivables (clients) are presented net of the adjustments for the impairment of doubtful receivables. The Company develops policies that limit the value of the credit exposure to any financial institution.

e) Liquidity risk management

A prudent liquidity risk management involves maintaining sufficient cash and credit lines available, a continuous monitoring of the estimated and actual cash flow and correlation of the due dates of the financial assets and liabilities. Due to the nature of its business, the Company intends to be flexible in respect of the financing options with the support of the majority shareholder.

f) Fair value of the financial instruments

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are determined as follows:

- the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities under standard terms and conditions and traded active and liquid and active market is determined by reference to the listed market rates;
- the fair value of other financial assets and liabilities (excluding derivatives) is determined in accordance with the generally accepted price models, based on the analysis of the discounted cash flows, using prices from observable current market transactions; and
- the fair value of the derivatives is calculated using the listed prices. Where such prices are not
 available, the analysis of the discounted cash flows is applied using the yield curve applicable to
 derivatives that do not include options and option evaluation models for the derivatives based on
 options.

The financial instruments in the balance sheet include trade receivables and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, short and long term borrowings and other liabilities. The estimated fair values of these instruments approximate their book values. The book values represent the maximum exposure of the Company to the credit risk related to the existent receivables.

24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The book values of the Company's currencies expressed in monetary assets and liabilities as at the reporting date are the following:

31-Dec-15 Total	13,729,080 47,565,791 27,929,707 60,125	42,238,568 11,996,365	44,808,211	31-Dec-16 Total RON	36,891,843 29,141,813 23,076,528 242,523	47,427,893 14,758,575	27,166,240
RON 1	6,085,802 30,254,841 19,862,256 60,125	25,223,481	46,797,984	RON RON	34,070,613 16,629,171 23,076,528 242,523	30,057,738	43,961,097
GBP 1 GBP = RON 6.1466	133		133	GBP 1 GBP = RON 5.2961	4	, ,	114
CHF 1 CHF = RON 4.1797	866		966	CHF 1 CHF = RON 4.2245 RON	1,009		1,009
USD 1 USD = RON 4.1477	2,966,590 1,894,673 1,451,695	2,018,829	4,294,130	USD 1 USD == RON 4.3033	131,801	2,018,829	638,709
EUR 1 EUR = RON 4.5245	4,675,555 15,416,277 6,615,755	14,996,256 11,996,365	(285,034)	EUR 1 EUR = RON 4.5411	2,688,306	15,351,325	(16,157,271)
2015	ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents Receivables and other current assets Loans to associates Other fong term receivables	LIABILITIES Trade payables and other payables Short and long term borrowings	Net balance sheet exposure	2016	ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents Receivables and other current assets Loans to associates Other long term receivables	LIABILITIES Trade payables and other payables Short and long term borrowings	Net balance sheet exposure

(all amounts are expressed in "RON", unless otherwise specified)

24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

The Company is mainly exposed to the variations in the FX rates of EUR and USD against RON. The table below details the Company's sensitivity to a 10% increase or decrease of EUR / USD against RON. 10% is the sensitivity rate used when the internal reporting of the FX risk is made to the top management and represents the management's estimate regarding the reasonably possible changes in the FX rates. Sensitivity analysis includes only the remaining currency expressed in the monetary elements and adjust the translation at the end of the period for a 10% change in the FX rates. In the following table, a negative value indicates a decrease in profit when RON is impaired by 10% as against EUR / USD. A 10% increase of RON against EUR / USD would have an equal and contrary impact on profit and other equity and the balances below would be positive. The changes will be attributable to the exposures pertaining to the borrowings in EUR and USD at year end.

The exchange rates as at December 31, 2016 and as at December 31, 2015 are:

		December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	
EUR USD	4.5411 4.3033		4.5245 4.1477	
		Year end December 31, 2016 RON	Year end December 31, 2015 RON	
Profit or loss		(1,679,497)	401,010	

The impact on the result according to each currency is the following:

Currency	Year end December 31, 2016	Year end December 31, 2015	
	RON	RON	
EUR USD CHF RON	(1,615,727) (63,871) 101	(28,503) 429,413 100	
Total	(1,679,497)	401,010	

Tables regarding the liquidity risk and interest rate risk

The following tables detail the periods to the due dates of the financial liabilities of the Company.

The tables have been prepared based on the cash flows not updated of the financial liabilities as at the nearest date when the Company can be required to pay. The table includes both the interest and the cash flows pertaining to equity.

	1
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STS	specified
3 S.A. STATEME! R 31, 2016	herwise :
(Transport Trade Services) S.A. E SEPARATE FINANCIAL. STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016	pressed in "RON", unless otherwise specified
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ransport SEPARA EAR ENI	ssed in
TTS (T) TES TO THE FOR THE Y	ounts are expre
NOTES	amounts
	(all a

24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

2015	Less than 1 month	> 1 month – 1 year	1-2 year(s)	2-5 years	Total
Not bearing interest Trade payables and other current payables	42,238,568				42,238,568
Interest bearing instruments Long and short term borrowings Long and short term leases	Y T	5,655,625	6,340,740	•	11,996,365
Cash and cash equivalents Loans to associates Receivables and other current assets Other long term receivables	13,729,080 - 24,090,954	27,929,707 23,474,837	60,125		13,729,080 27,929,707 47,454,506 60,125
2016	Less than 1 month	> 1 month 1 year	1-2 year(s)	2-5 years	Total
Not bearing interest Trade payables and other current payables	49,652,310	*	ï	£	49,652,310
Interest bearing instruments Long and short term borrowings Long and short term leases	*	7,419,491	5,068,534	2,197,226	14,685,251
Cash and cash equivalents Loans to associates Receivables and other current assets Other tong term receivables	36,891,843 23,076,528 29,141,813	242,523	3 (3.1	3 7 7 7	36,891,843 23,076,528 29,141,813 242,523

(all amounts are expressed in "RON", unless otherwise specified)

25. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Balances and transactions with the related parties are the following:

	Amounts r		Amounts to related	
	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-15
	RON	RON	RON	RON
Navrom S.A.	26,891	1,255,224	27,433,554	18,463,472
TTS Operator S.R.L.	-	461,180	5,381,611	3,871,909
Canopus Star S.R.L.	-	382	6,338,694	2,133,011
Trans Europa Port S.A.	6,000,000	988,650	137,527	205,821
Navrom Bac S.R.L.	•	#	-	•
Navrom - Centru de Afaceri S.R.L.	•	-	*	-
Navrom Shipyard S.R.L.	454.040	454.040	-	•
Sim Tur S.R.L.	151,012	151,012		•
Cargorom Trans BVBA Agrimol Trade S.R.L.	12,565,549	14,811,701	-	*
Cernavoda Shipyard S.R.L.	9,649,201	7,952,004	63,490	4,476
TTS Vienna	2,178,496	1,725,421	112,787	18,098
Cargo Trans Vagon	2,170,400	11,937,351	-	-
Bunker Trade Logistic S.R.L.	3	13	-	-
Total	30,571,152	39,282,938	39,467,663	24,696,787
	Vanzari de bu 31-Dec-16 RON	31-Dec-2015 RON	Achizitii de 31-Dec-16	31-Dec-2015 RON
Navrom S.A.	1,033,019	3,191,722	168,343,974	197,070,663
TTS Operator S.R.L.	4,392,000	4,392,000	21,204,167	18,700,813
Canopus Star S.R.L.	•	.,,	15,836,286	10,691,550
Trans Europa Port S.A.	522,797	115,466	1,116,096	1,198,570
Navrom Bac S.R.L.	-	-	-	-
Navrom - Centru de Afaceri S.R.L.	••		20,798	25,084
Navrom Shipyard S.R.L.	-		2,165	3,673
Sim Tur S.R.L.	40-		-	204.045
Cargorom Trans BVBA	40.000	40 500	-	264,245
Agrimol Trade S.R.L. Cargo Trans Vagon	12,986	16,539 8,859,435	•	-
Cernavoda Shipyard S.R.L.	2,358,897	7,952	30,822	135,570
Hotel Mercur	2,330,037	7,832	32,116	63,195
Fluvius KFT	441,128		250,527	-
Plimsoll KFT	23,941		1,029,196	
TTS Vienna	6,110,091	4,752,805	273,647	1,114,975
Bunker Trade Logistic S.R.L.	14	0	-	
Transterminal S	38,231	2,052	-	-
Management NFR S.A.	•	3,600	-	-
Total	14,932,904	21,341,571	208,139,794	229,268,338
	1-110021004	m i led i Led i i	20011001104	

		NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 (all amounts are expressed in "RON", unless otherwise specified)			
П					
	26.	CASH AND BANK ACCOUNTS			
		For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and accounts. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the statement can be reconciled with balance sheet elements as	financial year, as presen	petty cash and bank ited in the cash flow	
			Year end December 31, 2016	Year end December 31, 2015	
			RON	RON	
		Cash in banks Petty cash Cash equivalents	32,050,384 49,111 4,792,348	10,223,145 41,355 3,464,580	
П		Total	36,891,843	13,729,080	
П	27.	COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES			
U		Contingent liabilities:			
П		Taxation			
		Taxation system in Romania is still developing and is schanges, which may sometimes be retroactive. Although the penalties can be significant, as they can be calculated a Romania, the statute of limitation for audits by the tax auth the tax obligations included in these financial statements are	ne tax actually due for a tr at the value of the transs orities is of 5 years. Mana	ansaction can be low, action plus a ratio. In	
		In accordance with the provisions issued by the Ministry of of the elements of equity that have not been subject to the entered in the accounts, due to their nature, if the Compreserves (to cover losses or to distribute to the sharehold liabilities.	calculation of the income to pany changes the destination	ax at the date of being tion of the revaluation	
Π		Environment			
		The regulations regarding the environment are still develop any obligations as at December 31, 2016 or December 31	ing in Romania and the C	ompany did not record	
		and consulting fees, surveys of the location, design and environment.	implementation of remedi	al plans regarding the	
	28.	SUBSEQUENT EVENTS			
П		Through shareholders decision 1/23.03.2017, it was decided that the Company will aquire 39,994 shares from International Finance Corporation representing 6% of the share capital of TTS.			
П		Also through Shareholders decision 2/23.03.2017, it was decided to contract a loan from Unicredit bank in amount of 7,000,000 EUR pledging some fixed assets of the Company.			
		The financial statements were approved by the Board of D 2017, by:	irectors and authorized to	be issued on May 16,	
		J-NE	17		
П		Stefanut Petrd, CEO	Alexandrescu Florii CFO	η,	

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