

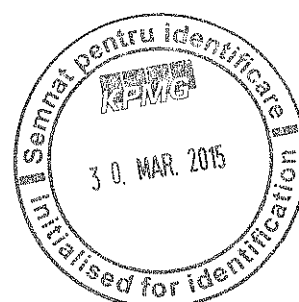
IMPACT DEVELOPER & CONTRACTOR SA

Individual Financial Statements
as of and for the year ended
31 December 2014

prepared in accordance with
**the requirements of Order of the Minister of Public Finance no. 1286/2012
for the approval of accounting regulations conforming to International Financial
Reporting Standards, applicable to companies whose securities are traded on a
regulated market and related amendments**

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IMPACT DEVELOPER & CONTRACTOR SA
Individual Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2014
(All amounts are expressed in LEI, unless stated otherwise)

	Note	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	6,596,081	7,148,126
Intangible assets	10	154,405	17,840
Investment property	11	230,979,061	230,662,919
Financial assets	12	14,377,276	14,377,226
Long term trade and other receivables	14	19,300,941	19,823,286
Total non-current assets		271,407,764	272,029,397
Current assets			
Inventories	13	158,125,501	86,415,696
Trade and other receivables	14	9,062,483	8,569,994
Prepayments		97,221	101,630
Cash and cash equivalents	15	3,464,726	4,543,781
Total current assets		170,749,931	99,631,101
Total assets		442,157,695	371,660,498
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	16	277,866,574	197,866,574
Hyperinflation adjustment (according to IAS 29)		7,463,584	7,463,584
Share premium		84,175,480	84,041,878
Revaluation reserve	9	1,095,170	1,541,643
Other reserves		5,730,377	5,359,419
Retained earnings / (Accumulated losses)		(10,751,444)	(14,842,587)
Total shareholders' equity		365,579,741	281,430,511
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	17	23,661,030	45,025,049
Trade and other payables	18	2,265,343	1,772,993
Deferred tax liability	26	13,010,763	12,865,095
Total non-current liabilities		38,937,136	59,663,137
Current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	17	13,088,513	14,607,758
Trade and other payables	18	21,454,666	13,317,995
Provisions for risks and charges	19	3,097,639	2,641,097
Total current liabilities		37,640,818	30,566,850
Total liabilities		76,577,954	90,229,987
Total shareholders' equity and liabilities		442,157,695	371,660,498

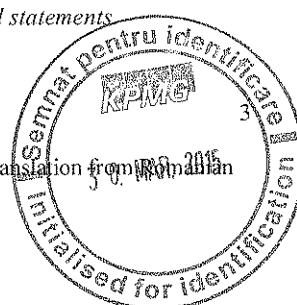
The individual financial statements from pages 1 to 49 have been authorized for issue by the management on 26 March 2015 and signed on its behalf by:

Lucian Mateescu
Chief Executive Officer

Bogdan Geanta
Chief Financial Officer

The accompanying notes on pages 9 - 49 are an integral part of these individual financial statements

TRANSLATOR'S explanatory note: The above translation of the financial statements is provided as a free translation from Romanian which is the official version.



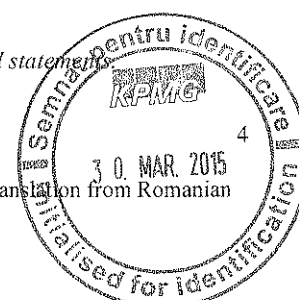
IMPACT DEVELOPER & CONTRACTOR SA

Individual Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2014
(All amounts are expressed in LEI, unless stated otherwise)

	Note	2014	2013
Income from sale of real estate inventories		21,171,873	21,985,516
Book value of sold real estate inventories	13	(22,687,973)	(20,434,728)
Profit / (loss) from sale of real estate inventories		(1,516,100)	1,550,788
Rental income	28	1,345,214	1,613,923
Operating costs charged to tenants	28	3,031,950	3,448,306
Operating expenses directly related to properties rented	28	(2,778,621)	(3,262,874)
Net result from re-charges		253,329	185,432
Income from sale of investment properties		6,088,013	8,698,124
Book value of sold investment properties	11	(6,829,995)	(9,576,654)
Result from sale of investment properties		(741,982)	(878,530)
Revenues from services rendered		127,774	113,997
Expenses related to consumables	20	(3,465,610)	(1,692,434)
Third party services	21	(1,705,169)	(8,932,056)
Work performed by the entity and capitalized		-	-
Employee benefits expense	22	(4,374,609)	(2,663,987)
Other operating income	23	834,751	1,055,721
Other operating expense	24	(5,744,348)	(17,165,861)
Other operating income / (loss), net		(14,327,211)	(29,284,620)
Profit/ (loss) before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)		(14,986,750)	(26,813,007)
Expenses related to depreciation and amortization		(522,975)	(655,338)
Impairment of assets	25	4,543,299	(23,149,027)
Impairment recognized/reversed, other than those related to investment properties		4,020,324	(23,804,365)
Gains / (losses) in fair value of investment properties, net	11	16,967,592	9,731,037
Profit/ (loss) before interest and tax (EBIT)		6,001,166	(40,886,335)

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IMPACT DEVELOPER & CONTRACTOR SA
Statement of Financial Position as at and for the year ended 31 December 2014
(All amounts are expressed in LEI, unless stated otherwise)

	Note	2014	2013
Interest expense		(2,616,747)	(3,618,319)
Interest income		742,881	631,229
Foreign exchange differences, net		129,549	(817,577)
Other financial elements, net		(30,454)	39,124
Financial result		(1,774,771)	(3,765,543)
Gross profit / (gross loss) (EBT)		4,226,395	(44,651,878)
Deferred tax income	26	(135,252)	2,194,258
Tax on profit		(135,252)	2,194,258
Loss for the period		4,091,143	(42,457,620)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Revaluation reserves recognized during the period	9	(65,099)	19,063
Cancellation of revaluation reserve for impaired assets	9	-	(2,428,092)
Deferred tax liability related to revaluation reserve	9, 26	(10,416)	175,773
		(75,515)	(2,233,256)
Other comprehensive income, after tax		(75,515)	(2,233,256)
Total comprehensive income for the period		4,015,628	(44,690,876)
Result per share			
Basic result per share (Lei/share)	32	0.01	(0.21)

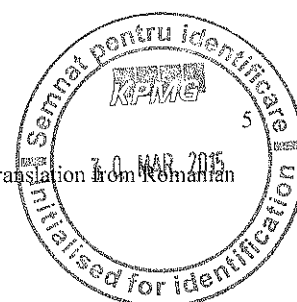
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Chief Executive Officer

Bogdan Geanta
Chief Financial Officer

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IMPACT DEVELOPER & CONTRACTOR SA
Individual Statement of Changes in Equity as at and for the year ended 31 December 2014
(All amounts are expressed in LEI, unless stated otherwise)

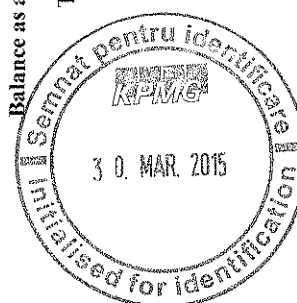
	Adjusted Share Capital	Share premium	Revaluation reserve	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2013	205,330,158	84,041,878	6,006,073	3,128,245	27,615,033	326,121,387
Total comprehensive income for the period						
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(42,457,620)	(42,457,620)
Other comprehensive income						
Revaluation reserves recognized during the period	-	-	19,063	-	-	19,063
Realized revaluation reserves	-	-	(2,231,174)	2,231,174	-	-
Cancellation of revaluation reserve related to impaired assets	-	-	(2,428,092)	-	-	(2,428,092)
Deferred tax related to revaluation reserve	-	-	175,773	-	-	175,773
Total other comprehensive income			(4,464,430)	2,231,174		(2,233,256)
Total comprehensive income for the period			(4,464,430)	2,231,174	(42,457,620)	(44,690,876)
Balance as at 31 December 2013	205,330,158	84,041,878	1,541,643	5,359,419	(14,842,587)	281,430,511
Balance as at 1 January 2014	205,330,158	84,041,878	1,541,643	5,359,419	(14,842,587)	281,430,511
Total comprehensive income for the period						
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	4,091,143	4,091,143
Other comprehensive income						
Realized revaluation reserves	-	-	(370,958)	370,958	-	-
Cancellation of revaluation reserve related to impaired assets	-	-	(65,099)	-	-	(65,099)
Deferred tax related to revaluation reserve	-	-	(10,416)	-	-	(10,416)
Legal reserves created	-	-	-	204,557	(204,557)	-
Total other comprehensive income			(446,473)	575,515	3,866,586	(75,515)
Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity						
Increase in share capital	80,000,000	133,602	-	-	-	80,133,602
Total transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity	80,000,000	133,602				80,133,602
Total comprehensive income for the period			(446,473)	370,958	4,091,143	84,149,230
Balance as at 31 December 2014	285,330,158	84,175,480	1,095,170	5,730,377	(10,751,444)	365,579,741

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Bogdan Geanta
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The accompanying notes on pages 9 - 49 are an integral part of these individual financial statements,



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IMPACT DEVELOPER & CONTRACTOR SA

Notes to the Individual Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2014

(All amounts are expressed in LEI, unless stated otherwise)

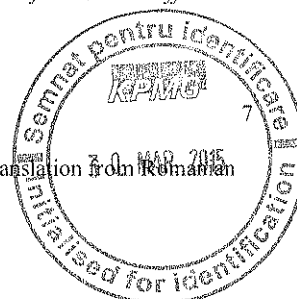
	Note	2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities			
Loss for the period		4,091,143	(42,457,620)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of tangible non-current assets	9	495,302	608,390
Amortization of intangible non-current assets	10	27,673	46,948
Impairment of tangible non-current assets, net	9, 25	143,046	5,986,115
Impairment of financial assets, net	25	-	5,086,125
Result from disposal of assets, net	24	85,478	366,403
Provisions for risks and charges, net		(456,542)	-
Impairment of inventories, net	25	(4,462,735)	13,194,041
Impairment of trade and other receivables, net	25	(667,542)	(1,117,254)
Changes in fair value of investment property	11	(16,967,592)	(9,731,037)
Deferred tax income	26	(135,252)	(2,194,258)
Interest expenses		2,616,747	3,618,319
Interest income		(742,881)	(631,229)
Foreign exchange differences, net		(129,549)	817,577
		(16,102,704)	(26,407,480)
Changes in:			
Inventories		(20,853,230)	14,557,396
Trade and other receivables		699,506	13,471,278
Trade and other payables		(26,768,350)	(956,567)
Cash generated from operations		(63,024,778)	664,627
Interest paid		(2,714,891)	(3,703,428)
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities		(65,739,669)	(3,038,801)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	9	(295,280)	(317,415)
Purchases of intangible assets	10	(164,238)	(15,625)
Purchases of financial assets		(50)	(828,750)
Proceeds from sale of investment properties		6,829,995	9,576,654
Interest received		745,182	629,620
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		58,400	4,583,526
Net cash from investing activities		7,174,009	13,628,010
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from increase in share capital and share premiums		75,136,014	-
Repayments of borrowings		(25,658,627)	(11,593,997)
Proceeds from borrowings		8,265,783	4,036,230
Net cash used in financing activities		57,743,170	(7,557,767)
Net Increase / (Decrease) of cash and equivalents		(822,490)	3,031,442
Cash and equivalents at 1 January	15	4,543,781	1,581,101
Effect of movements in exchange rates on cash held		(256,565)	(68,762)
Cash and equivalents as at 31 December	15	3,464,726	4,543,781

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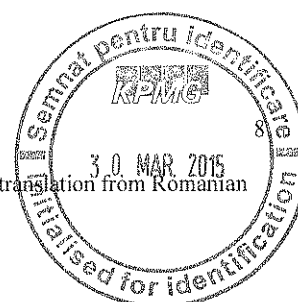
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IMPACT DEVELOPER & CONTRACTOR SA
Notes to the Individual Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2014
(All amounts are expressed in LEI, unless stated otherwise)

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Note 1. Reporting entity

The stock company Impact Developer & Contractor S.A. (the “Company”) is a company registered in Romania whose basic activity is the development of real estate projects,

The Company’s seat address is “Construdava” Business Centre, 4C Pipera-Tunari Street, Voluntari, Ilfov County, Romania.

The shareholding structure as at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013 is disclosed in Note 16.

The Company controls several other entities and prepares consolidated financial statements. According to the provisions of Law no. 297/2004, such entities have to prepare individual financial statements also.

The Company is one of the first companies active in real estate development sector in Romania, being constituted in 1991 through public subscription. Initially, its first activities were renting and maintenance of deluxe villas in Bucharest area. In 1995, the Company introduced the residential concept on the Romanian market and, consequently, it changed into a pure real estate developer. Starting 1996, the Company’s securities are publicly traded in Bucharest Stock Exchange (BVB). In 2006, Company’s shares were promoted to 1st category of the Stock Exchange, becoming the first real estate company to do this. Starting January 2015, the Company is ranked as Premium according to the new local stock exchange segmentation.

During the last 20 years, Impact Developer & Contractor finalized 16 small and medium projects, which comprised over 2,500 residences and over 25,000 square meters of office and commercial spaces. As at 31 December 2014, the Company is involved in four residential projects, each of them having different dimensions and having different stages of completion. The Company’s activity is dominated by one major Project: the Greenfield residential Project in Bucharest. During 2014, following financing received through increase in Company’s share capital, the works for the residential project Greenfield II in Bucharest started.

Note 2. Basis of preparation

These individual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Order of the Minister of Public Finance no. 1286/2012 for the approval of accounting regulations conforming to International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter “IFRS”), applicable to companies whose securities are traded on a regulated market and related amendments.

The Company’s accounting policies, including changes from current year, are presented in Notes 6 and 7.

Basic Assumptions

These individual financial statements have been prepared based on going concern assumption and accrual basis of accounting.

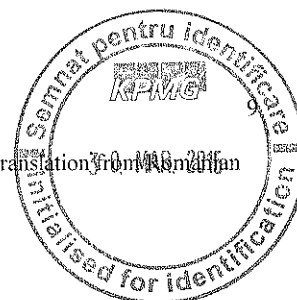
a) Going concern

These individual financial statements have been prepared under going concern assumption, stating that the Company shall continue its activity in the foreseeable future. For the year ended 31 December 2014, the Company obtained a net profit of 4,091,143 Lei (2013: loss 42,457,620 Lei), while the Company’s assets exceed its current liabilities by 133,109,113 Lei (2013: by 69,064,251 Lei).

In order to evaluate the applicability of the going concern assumption, the Company’s management analyses the estimated future cash flows. Based on these analysis, the management considers that the Company is able to continue its activity in the foreseeable future, thus the application of the going concern assumption in the preparation of these individual financial statements is justified.

The Company’s plans for the future are based on the strategy prepared for the period 2014 – 2018. Thus, the Company shall base its activity on the following directions:

- Sale of houses and apartments already finalized;
- Sale of land held for capital appreciation, if appropriate sale opportunities are identified;
- Development of the second phase of the Greenfield project in Bucharest and identification of new clients for the apartments and houses developed;
- Development of new residential project in Bucharest and surrounding areas,



IMPACT DEVELOPER & CONTRACTOR SA

Notes to the Individual Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2014

(All amounts are expressed in LEI, unless stated otherwise)

Following the implementation of the strategy initiated in 2014, the management of the Company estimates the first significant results in 2015, an increase of appreciatively 3 times of operational revenues when compared to 2014 is estimated, following, by the end of 2018, the Company shall obtain operating revenues of EUR 80 million.

Regarding EBITDA, the Company's management estimates an encouraging evolution, which shall allow the recovery of the losses from prior years. This way, the Company's management estimates a continuous and annually sustainable increase, following, by the end of 2018, the Company shall obtain EBITDA of EUR 27.5 million.

The Company's management considers it will be able to overcome the losses from prior financial years and create the prerequisites necessary for distribution of significant dividends.

b) Accrual basis of accounting

The Company prepares its financial statements using the principles of the accrual basis of accounting, except for the information related to the cash flows. When the accrual basis of accounting is used, the elements are recognized as assets, liabilities, equity, revenues and expenses when these meet the definitions and recognition criteria.

Fundamental qualitative properties of financial information

The information presented in these Individual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 have the following qualitative properties:

a) Relevance

The relevant financial information are those capable to generate different decisions taken by the users.

b) Materiality

Any item that has a significant value are presented distinctly in the financial statements. The information is significant if its omission or wrongful presentation might influence the users' decisions taken based on the financial information related to a certain reporting entity.

c) Accurate representation

Accurate representation assumes that the financial information disclosed are complete, neutral and do not contain errors.

Prudence

During the preparation of these Individual Financial Statements, the following were taken into account:

- all impairment charges;
- all contingencies arising from transactions that occurred during the reporting period.

Substance over form

Information presented in these Individual Financial Statements reflects the economic reality of events and transactions, not merely their legal aspects.

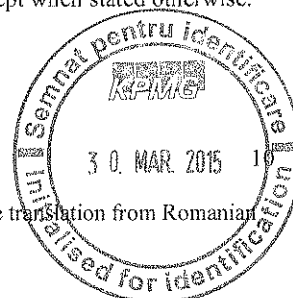
Offsetting

Assets were not be offset against liabilities, and income were not be offset against expenses, except for the offsetting of elements provided in and accepted by IFRS.

Note 3. Functional and presentation currency

The Individual Financial Statements are presented in Romanian Lei ("Lei" or "RON"), this also being the functional currency of the Company. All financial information presented in Lei have been rounded to the nearest Leu, except when stated otherwise.

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Note 4. Use of estimates and judgments

In preparing these Individual Financial Statements in accordance with IFRS, the management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively, during the period of the revision and in the future periods affected.

Information about significant judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the Individual Financial Statements is included in the following notes:

Note 7(k) – the moment of the recognition of revenue arising from contracts for sale in installments

Note 11 – classification of residential properties between investment properties and inventories

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in material adjustments in the future financial periods are included in the following notes:

Note 26 – recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which carry forward tax losses can be used

Note 9 – property, plant and equipment impairment testing: key assumptions underlying recoverable amounts

Note 7 (g), (i) *Available for sale financial assets* – impairment testing of available for sale financial assets - key assumptions underlying recoverable amounts of financial assets available for sale

Notes 19 and 30 – recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions related to the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources

Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The Chief Financial Officer is responsible for overseeing the measurement of significant fair values, including Level 3 fair values. The Chief Financial Officer regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information (for example: broker quotations or pricing services), the Chief Financial Officer assesses the evidence obtained if they meet the IFRS requirements, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of assets and liabilities, the Company uses market observable as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques, as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, which are easily accessible at valuation date;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly;
- Level 3: unobservable inputs for the assets and liabilities,

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability might be categorized in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

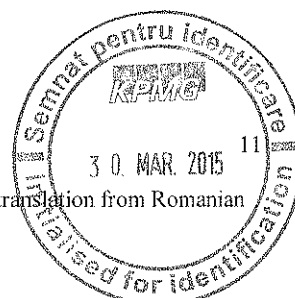
The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following notes:

Note 9 – Property, plant and equipment

Note 11 – Investment property

Note 27(a) – Financial instruments



IMPACT DEVELOPER & CONTRACTOR SA

Notes to the Individual Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2014

(All amounts are expressed in LEI, unless stated otherwise)

Note 5. Basis of measurement

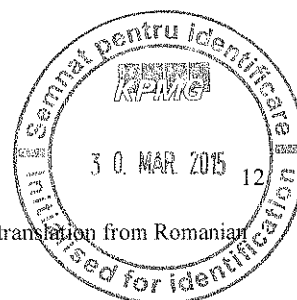
The Individual Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following significant items, presented in the Statement of Financial Position:

- land and buildings are valued through revaluation;
- investment property is measured at fair value.

Note 6. Changes in accounting policies

The Company has consistently applied the accounting policies set out in Note 7 to all periods presented in these Individual Financial Statements.

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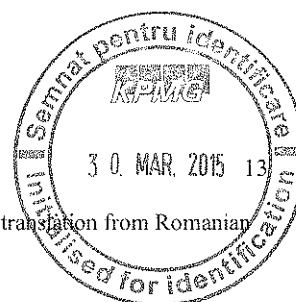
Note 7. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies described below have been constantly applied by the Company for all periods presented in these Individual Financial Statements.

Below is presented the summary of the significant accounting policies, whose details are available in the following pages.

(a)	Foreign currency	14
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TRANSLATOR'S explanatory note: The above translation of the financial statements is provided as a free translation from Romanian which is the official version.



(a) Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Company's functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currency at the date of reporting are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at that date. The gains and losses from exchange rate differences related to monetary items are computed as the difference between the amortized cost in functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted by the effective interest, payments and collections during the year, on one side and the amortized cost in foreign currency translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the end of the year.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated to the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the determination of fair value. The non-monetary elements denominated in a foreign currency that are carried at historical cost are converted using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction.

The exchange rate differences resulted from translation are recognized in the Individual Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

(b) Financial instruments

(i) Non-derivative financial instruments

The Company initially recognises trade and other receivables on the date when they are originated. All other financial assets (including assets measured at fair value through Individual Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income) are initially recognised on the trade date, when the Company becomes a part of the contractual conditions of the instrument.

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in such derecognised financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the Individual Statement of Financial Position when, and only when, the Company has the legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Any such offset is made according to legal requirements and the acceptance of the third parties involved.

The Company owns the following non-derivative financial assets: loans granted, trade and other receivables, interests in affiliates, cash and cash equivalents and available for sale financial assets respectively.

Loans granted, trade and other receivables

Loans granted and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments which do not have quoted price on active markets. Such assets are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the loans granted and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less any impairment losses (see Note 7(g)(i)).

Cash and cash equivalents

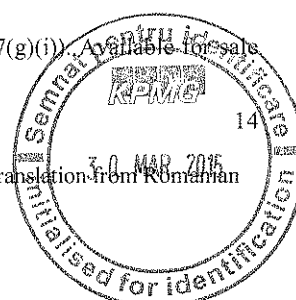
Cash and cash equivalents comprise petty cash and reimbursable deposits with maturities up to three months from creation date, which are subject to non-significant risk for changes in fair value, that are used by the Company in its short term commitments' management.

For the purpose of presentation in the Individual Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents includes bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

Available for sale financial assets

Available for sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets which are available for sale or that are not classified in any of the above categories. Available for sale financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these are measured at cost.

Available for sale financial assets are tested for impairment at the end of each financial period (see 7(g)(i)). Available for sale financial assets comprise capital instruments.



(ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Company initially recognises instruments of issued liabilities and subordinated debts at the date they are initiated. All other liabilities are initially recognised at transaction date, when the Company becomes part of the contractual conditions of that instrument.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when the contractual obligations are paid, cancelled or expired.

The Company classifies the non-derivative financial liabilities as financial debt. These liabilities are recognised initially at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortised cost using effective interest rate method.

Other financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings and trade and other payables.

Repayable on demand overdrafts that are an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for Individual Statement of Cash Flows purposes, and its accounting policy is presented in Note 7 (b)(i).

(iii) Share capital

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as part of equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity at its value net of any fiscal effects.

Repurchase and reissue of ordinary shares (treasury shares)

When shares recognised as equity are repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs, net of any tax effects, is recognised as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and are presented in the treasury share reserves. When treasury shares are sold or subsequently reissued, the amount received is recognised as an increase in equity and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is presented within share premium.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised in the period when their allocation is approved.

(c) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

After recognition as an asset, the elements of property, plant and equipment (except land and buildings) are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land and buildings are measured at a revalued amount, this being its fair value at revaluation date, less any subsequently accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

The cost includes directly attributable acquisition costs. The cost of the assets built by the Company includes the following:

- the cost of materials and direct personnel costs;
- other directly attributable costs related to bringing the asset in the necessary state for the agreed utilisation;
- when the Company has the obligation to move the asset and restore the location, an estimation of the demolition costs and moving the elements and restoration of the related space; and
- capitalised borrowing costs.

The cost also includes any transfers from other comprehensive income of gains or losses resulted from cash flow hedges related to the acquisition of property, plant and equipment in foreign currency which classifies for application of hedge accounting.

When certain components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, these are accounted for as distinct elements (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss from disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment (computed as a difference between the net collections from sale and the net carrying value) is recognised in the Individual Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.



(ii) Reclassification as investment property

When the use of a property is changed from owner-occupied to investment property, the property is remeasured at fair value and reclassified accordingly. Any gain arising on this remeasurement is recognised in the Individual Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income to the extent that this reverses a previous impairment loss on the specific property, with any remaining gain recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in the revaluation reserve. Any loss is recognised in the Individual Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

(iii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the entity. Repairs and maintenance are recognised in the Individual Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income when they occur.

(iv) Depreciation

The elements of property, plant and equipment are depreciated starting the date they are available for use or are functional, while the assets built by the Company are depreciated from the date the asset is finalised and ready to use.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight line method over their estimated useful lives. The depreciation is generally recognized in the Individual Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, except when the amount is included in the carrying value of a different asset. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonable certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

- buildings 40 years
- plant, equipment and vehicles 3–5 years
- fixtures and fittings 3–12 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate. Residual values of property, plant and equipment are estimated at nil.

(i) Revaluation

Land and buildings are revalued periodically to ensure that the net carrying value is not significantly different from what would have been determined if the fair value method would be used, at the end of the reporting period.

At revaluation, any accumulated depreciation as of the date of the revaluation is offset against the gross book value of the asset and the net carrying value is restated to the revalued one.

If the net carrying value of an asset is increased as a result of the revaluation, then the increase is recognised in other comprehensive income and cumulated in equity as revaluation reserve. Notwithstanding, the increase is recognised in the result for the period to the extent it compensates a decrease from the revaluation of the same asset, previously recognised in the Individual Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

If the net carrying value of an asset is decreased as a result of the revaluation, this decrease is recognised in the Individual Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income. Notwithstanding, the decrease is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent the revaluation surplus shows a credit balance for that asset. The decrease recognised in other comprehensive income decreases the amount accumulated in equity as revaluation reserve.

The revaluation reserve included in equity, related to an item of property, plant and equipment, is transferred directly into retained earnings when the asset is derecognised. This may involve transferring the whole of the surplus when the asset is removed from service or disposed of. Transfers from revaluation surplus to retained earnings is not made through the the Individual Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.



(d) Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

(i) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognised in the Individual Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income as incurred.

(ii) Amortisation

Except goodwill, the intangible assets are amortised in the Individual Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives.

The estimated useful lives for the current and prior periods are between 3 and 6 years. Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(e) Investment property

Investment properties are properties held for lease, for capital appreciation, or for both, but not for the sale in the ordinary course of business, use in production or supply of goods and services or for administrative purposes. Investment property is initially measured at cost and subsequently at fair value with any change therein recognised in the Individual Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income. The fair value is determined based on a valuation report from an independent valuer.

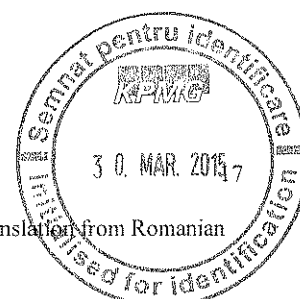
The cost includes directly attributable acquisition costs. The cost of the investment property built by the Company includes the cost of materials and direct personnel costs, plus other directly attributable costs related to bringing the asset in the necessary state for the agreed utilisation and capitalised borrowing costs.

Residential property is transferred to investment property from inventories if, and only if, there is a change in use, namely start of any improvement works for future sale. When the Company decides to sell an investment property without additional improvements, the asset continues to be carried as investment property up to its sale. Similarly, if the Company starts the improvement works for an existing investment property with the purpose of future use as an investment property, then the property remains classified as investment property and is not reclassified as property under improvement used by the owner.

When the use of a property is changed, such that it is reclassified to property, plant and equipment or inventories, its fair value as of the date of reclassification becomes the cost of the property for the purpose of subsequent accounting.

(f) Inventories

Cost of inventories includes the expenses made for acquisition of inventories, production or processing costs and other costs incurred to bring the inventories in their current composition and location. In case of inventories produced by the Company and the inventories in progress, the cost also includes a share of administrative expenses related to the production based on the normal operational capacity. The cost may also include the transfers from other comprehensive income of gains or losses from acquisition of inventories in foreign currencies when hedge accounting is applied.



For the valuation of the different categories of inventories, the following techniques are used:

Residential properties	specific identification
Land	weighted average cost
Other inventories	first in, first out (FIFO)

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The net realisable value of inventories is the estimated sale price during the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs to finalise and costs to sell.

When inventories are sold, their carrying value is recognised as an expense during the period when the corresponding revenue is recognised, including in the case of contracts for sale in installments. The value of any reduction in the net carrying value of inventories up to their net realisable value and all inventories losses are recognised as an expense during the period the decrease in value or loss is incurred. The value of any cancellation of impairment as a follow up of an increase in the net realisable value is recognised as an increase of the value of inventories as income during the period the cancellation occurs.

(g) Impairment

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

A financial asset not classified as at fair value through the Individual Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is evidence of impairment.

A financial asset is considered impaired if there is objective evidence of impairment following one or more events occurring after initial recognition of the asset, and that event negatively affected the future cash flows estimated to flow and the impairment may be reliably observed.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes:

- default or delinquency by a debtor;
- indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy;
- adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers (delays of more than 360 days).

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

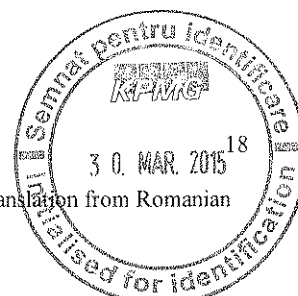
The Company considers evidence of impairment for financial assets measured at amortised cost (loans granted and trade and other receivables) at an individual asset level.

An impairment loss related to a financial asset measured at amortised cost is the difference between its net carrying value and the present value of future estimated cash flows discounted using the effective interest rate of the asset. The impairment losses are recognised in the Individual Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income and are reflected into an allowance account for receivables and loans granted.

If the fair value of an asset subsequently increases and the increase can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets, including the interests in affiliates, are analysed for impairment losses at the end of each reporting period. The cost of investments is decreased to their recoverable value, which is considered by the management of the Company to be the value of the net assets of the affiliate, weighted by the holding percentage. If the affiliate in which the investment was made has negative net assets, its recoverable value is deemed nil. The impairment losses are recognised in the Individual Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income. The value of any cancellation of any impairment of the interests, following an increase in the net assets, is recognised as a reduction of impairment in the period when the cancellation occurs, up to the initial acquisition value.



(ii) Non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets, other than investment property, inventories, property and deferred tax assets, to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. Impairment indicators are considered at a minimum from:

External sources

- there are observable indications that the market value of the asset significantly decreased over the period more than expected through elapse of time or use.
- during the period there were significant changes, negatively affecting the Company, or such changes shall take effect in the near future over the technological, commercial, economical or judicial environment in which the Company carries out its activity or in the market for which the asset is designed for.
- the market interest rates or other market returns on investments have increased during the period, becoming possible for these increases to affect the discounting rate used in the computation of the value in use of an asset and to lead to the significant decrease in the recoverable value of the asset.
- the value of the net assets of the Company is higher than its market capitalisation.

Internal sources

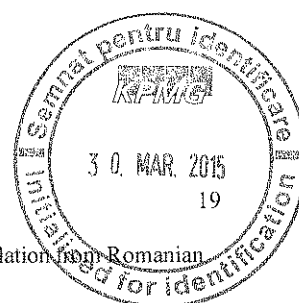
- there is evidence of physical or moral use of an asset.
- during the period, significant changes have occurred, negatively affecting the Company, or it is estimated that such changes will occur in the near future, depending on the degree or mode in which the asset is used or estimated to be used. Such changes include the instances when an asset becomes unproductive, restructuring plans, plans for discontinuing operations of the activity in which the asset is used, plans for sale of the assets prior to the previously estimated date, as well as revaluation of the useful life of an asset as determined, and not undetermined.
- internal reports provide information regarding the decrease of the economic performance of an asset, below the estimated one.

If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill and intangible assets with undetermined useful lives are tested annually for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or cash generating unit. For impairment testing, the assets that cannot be individually tested, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets ("cash generating units"). For impairment testing of goodwill, the cash generating units to which the goodwill has been allocated are aggregated in such a way that the level for impairment testing to reflect the lowest level of the internally monitored goodwill. Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

Impairment losses are recognised in the Individual Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income. The impairment losses are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash generating unit, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the cash generating unit on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.



(h) Employee benefits

(i) Short term benefits

Short term employee benefits are not discounted and are expensed as the related services are provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid within short term plans for granting bonuses in cash or share based payments in the Company has the legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employees and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(ii) Contributions

In the normal course of business, the Company makes payments to the State's funds for health, pensions and unemployment funds in the name of its employees, using the statutory rates. All Company's employees are members of the Romanian State pension plans. These costs are recognised in the profit or loss together with the salaries. The employees paid based on contract are responsible for the payment of their contributions, as in their case the withholding at source is not required.

The Company does not account for any other defined benefit plans.

(i) Provisions for risks and charges

Provisions are recognised if, following a past event, the Company has a present legal or implied obligation, that may be reliably measured and is probable that an outflow of resources to be necessary to settle the obligation. The provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

(j) Leasing

(i) Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

At the inception of an arrangement, the Company determines whether or contains a lease. An asset is or contains a lease if:

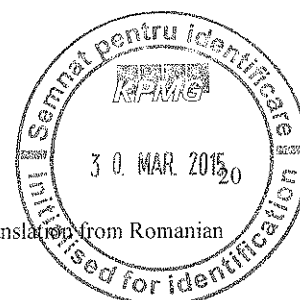
- fulfilling the terms of the arrangement depends on the use of a specific asset; and
- the arrangement transfers the right to use the asset.

On inception or on reassessment of an arrangement that contains a lease, the Company separates payments and other consideration required by the arrangement into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If the Company concludes for a finance lease that is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, then an asset and a liability are recognised at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset. Subsequently, the liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance cost on the liability is recognised using the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

(ii) Lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the Individual Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.



(k) Revenue

(i) Revenue from sale of residential properties

Revenue from sale of residential properties during the ordinary course of business are valued at fair value of the amount collected or to be collected, less any returns and rebates. The revenues are recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. If it is probable for certain rebates to be granted, and their value can be measured reliably, then these are recognised as a reduction of the revenues when the sale revenues are recognised.

Revenue from contracts for sale in installments

The Company realises sales of residential properties with the payment in installments. The contracts for sale in installments are cancellable in certain conditions, by any of the parties. When a contract is cancelled through the buyer's contractual rights, the Company may lose, in certain conditions, a part of the amounts collected up to the cancellation date.

Taking into account this risk, the management decided to recognise the revenues generated by such contracts entirely if, and only if, the non-cancellable amounts collected in case of cancellation exceed the fair value of the asset by 30% at the date of the analysis. The main factor taken into account by the management in formulating this judgement was the market risk the Company is exposed to. Thus, the management based its professional judgement on market studies prepared by prestigious companies activating in real estate market analysis, according to which the maximum impact of a market downfall, which may have an effect over the buyers' behaviour, is estimated at maximum 10% for new residential properties in Romania.

The analysis of contracts for sale in installments is prepared on an individual basis, starting with the moment of their entry into force and at the end of each reporting period.

(ii) Rental income

Rental income from investment property is recognised as revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease. Rental income from other property is recognised as other income, as they are leased temporarily, being held for sale.

(iii) Revenues from rendering of services

The revenues from rendering of services are recognised in the Individual Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The stage of completion is assessed based on surveys of work performed.

The Company performs maintenance of residential properties / investment properties sold.

(iv) Revenues from re-charging utilities

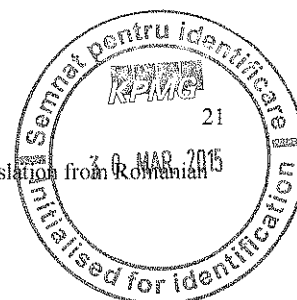
The revenues from recharge of utilities are recognised when they are realised, together with the utilities expenses invoiced by the suppliers. The Company recharges the utilities by adding a markup, under the form of administrative costs. These revenues refer to the rented properties, to the properties sold without the transfer of ownership (sales in installments) and to the sales of properties fully paid, up to the moment when the buyer concludes contracts with the utilities suppliers in their own name. As disclosed in Note 9, in 2013, the Company decided to outsource or to give up this activity because of its low return.

(l) Gains from sale of investment property

The net revenue from sale of investment property and the net carrying value of the item sold are presented in profit or loss on a gross basis.

The net carrying value of the item sold represents the fair value of that item as at the date of last reporting prior to the sale.

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The revenues are recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

(m) Financial income and expenses

Financial income comprises interest income. Interest income is recognised in the profit or loss using accrual basis of accounting, based on the effective interest rate.

Financial expenses comprise interest expenses related to loans and borrowings and banking commissions.

All borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset with a long production cycle are recognised in the Individual Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income using the effective interest rate.

Gains and losses from exchange rate differences related to the financial assets and liabilities are reported on a net basis either as financial income or financial expenses, depending on the variations in exchange rates: net gain or net loss.

(n) Taxation

Income tax expense / relief comprises current tax and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in the Individual Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, except when they are related to business combinations or to other elements recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

(i) Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to tax payable or receivables in respect of previous years, using the enacted or substantively enacted income tax rate.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future, and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

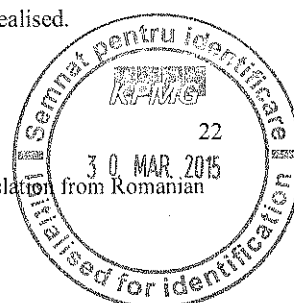
The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. For this purpose, the carrying amount of investment property measured at fair value is presumed to be recovered through sale, and the Company has not rebutted this presumption.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legal right to compensate deferred tax assets and liabilities and if these are related to taxes charged by the same fiscal authority, for the same taxed entity or for different fiscal entity that have the intention to compensate tax assets and liabilities or whose assets and liabilities will be realised together.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

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(iii) Tax exposure

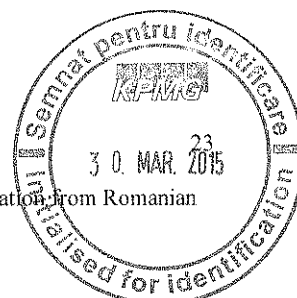
For the determination of current and deferred taxes, the Company takes into consideration the impact of the doubtful fiscal positions and the possibility of additional taxes and related interest occurring. This valuation is based on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of rationnels regarding future events. New information may become available, thus determining the Company to modify its judgement related to the accuracy of the estimations of existing fiscal obligations, such changes of fiscal obligations having a direct effect over the tax expense over the period such a judgement is performed.

Note 8. New standards and interpretations not yet adopted by the Company¹

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2015, and have not been applied in preparing these Individual Financial Statement. The management of the Company does not estimate that these ammendments and interpretations may be relevant to the Individual Financial Statements of the Company. The Company does not plan to adopt these standards earlier.

1. New standards and interpretations as they are approved by the European Union

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Note 9. Property, plant and equipment

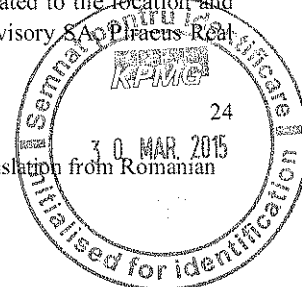
Reconciliation of carrying amount

	Land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Total
Cost				
Balance at 1 January 2013	22,121,883	3,252,094	529,955	25,903,932
Additions	-	59,103	258,312	317,415
Disposals	(6,344,812)	(1,163,807)	(15,095)	(7,523,714)
Revaluation differences	19,063	-	-	19,063
Balance at 31 December 2013	15,796,134	2,147,390	773,172	18,716,696
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses				
Balance at 1 January 2013	2,054,718	2,599,871	465,199	5,119,788
Depreciation for the year	508,570	67,980	31,840	608,390
Impairment losses	8,414,207	-	-	8,414,207
Accumulated depreciation of disposals	(1,410,392)	(1,151,726)	(11,697)	(2,573,815)
Balance at 31 December 2013	9,567,103	1,516,125	485,342	11,568,570
Carrying amounts				
at 1 January 2013	20,067,165	652,223	64,756	20,784,144
at 31 December 2013	6,229,031	631,265	287,830	7,148,126
Cost				
Balance at 1 January 2014	15,796,134	2,147,390	773,172	18,716,696
Additions	-	248,068	47,212	295,280
Disposals	(143,878)	(58,440)	-	(202,318)
Revaluation differences	6,958	-	-	6,958
Offset of accumulated depreciation at revaluation date	(53,551)	-	-	(53,551)
Balance at 31 December 2014	15,605,663	2,337,018	820,384	18,763,065
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses				
Balance at 1 January 2014	9,567,103	1,516,125	485,342	11,568,570
Depreciation for the year	263,362	96,184	135,756	495,302
Impairment losses	215,103	-	-	215,103
Accumulated depreciation of disposals	-	(58,440)	-	(58,440)
Offset of accumulated depreciation at revaluation date	(53,551)	-	-	(53,551)
Balance at 31 December 2014	9,992,017	1,553,869	621,098	12,166,984
Carrying amounts				
at 1 January 2014	6,229,031	631,265	287,830	7,148,126
at 31 December 2014	5,613,646	783,149	199,286	6,596,081

Revaluation of land and buildings

As at 31 December 2014, the Company's land and buildings were revalued by the Colliers Valuation and Advisory SRL, external, independent and authorised by the National Association of Authorised Valuers from Romania ("ANEVAR"), having recent experience related to the location and nature of the properties under valuation. In 2013 the Company's land and buildings were revaluated by external, independent and ANEVAR authorised evaluators, having recent experience related to the location and nature of the properties under valuation: Parker Lewis Management SRL, BNP Paribas Real Estate Advisory SA, Piraeus Real Estate Consultants SRL.

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Fair value hierarchy

Based on the inputs to the valuation technique, the fair value measurement for land and buildings amounting to 5,613,646 Lei has been categorised as a Level 2 fair value, the valuation being made based on the data directly observable on the active market of land and residential new buildings, non-significantly adjusted.

Valuation techniques

The following table presents the valuation techniques used in the determination of the fair value of land and buildings categorised as a Level 2 fair value,

Valuation technique	Key inputs
The fair values are determined through the application of the market comparison technique. The valuation model is based on a price per square meter for both land and buildings, derived from data observable in the market, in and active and transparent market.	- Prices per square meter for buildings (Bucharest: 647 euro/ sqm, other: starting from 244 euro/ sqm up to 486 euro/ sqm). - Prices per square meter for land (Bucharest: starting from 52 euro/ sqm up to 515 euro/ sqm, other: starting from 15 euro/ sqm up to 60 euro/ sqm).

The prices per square meter have been computed based on the prices observable in transactions with similar properties, adjusted for location (from 5% to 30%) and condition (from 5% to 20%).

As at 31 December 2013, the valuation was prepared using the same technique.

Changes in revaluation reserve

The changes in revaluation reserve during the financial year were as follows:

	Nota	2014	2013
Revaluation reserve at 1 January		1,541,643	6,006,073
Revaluation surplus		6,958	19,063
Realized revaluation reserve related to assets sold		(370,958)	(2,231,174)
Cancellation of revaluation reserve related to impaired assets		(72,057)	(2,428,092)
Deferred tax related to revaluation reserve	26	(10,416)	175,773
Revaluation reserve at 31 December		1,095,170	1,541,643

Revaluation reserves are not distributable up to their realisation through sale or disposal of the assets they relate to.

Impairment losses

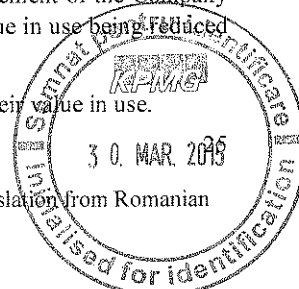
During 2014, following the revaluation reports for land and buildings, the management decided to recognise an impairment loss of 215,103 Lei (out of which 72,057 Lei have been recognised as cancellation of revaluation reserves and 143,046 Lei have been expensed during the year).

During 2013, following the identification of impairment indicators for land and buildings, the management of the Company performed impairment testing and recognised an impairment loss of 8,414,207 Lei (out of which 2,428,092 Lei have been recognised as cancellation of revaluation reserves and 5,986,115 Lei have been expensed during the year).

Part of the land classified as property, plant and equipment include land related to the residential property with installed utilities networks attached. Up to 2013, the Company obtained benefits from the use of these assets as mark-up applied to the utilities expenses of the occupants. In 2013, the Company decided to outsource or to discard this activity because of its low return, but also due to the fact that this activity is not one of the main activities of the Company. Thus, the management of the Company considers that these land and buildings will not be able to bring direct and measurable benefits, their value in use being reduced to their recoverable value.

The Company recorded an impairment loss computed as the difference between the net book value and their value in use.

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Note 10. Intangible assets

Reconciliation of carrying amount

	Software	Other intangible assets	Total
Cost			
Balance at 1 January 2013	1,410,282	3,883	1,414,165
Additions	15,625	-	15,625
Balance at 31 December 2013	1,425,907	3,883	1,429,790
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses			
Balance at 1 January 2013	1,362,737	2,265	1,365,002
Amortization for the year	45,654	1,294	46,948
Balance at 31 December 2013	1,408,391	3,559	1,411,950
Carrying amounts			
at 1 January 2013	47,545	1,618	49,163
at 31 December 2013	17,516	324	17,840
Cost			
Balance at 1 January 2014	1,425,907	3,883	1,429,790
Additions	164,238	-	164,238
Balance at 31 December 2014	1,590,145	3,883	1,594,028
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses			
Balance at 1 January 2014	1,408,391	3,559	1,411,950
Amortization for the year	27,349	324	27,673
Balance at 31 December 2014	1,435,740	3,883	1,439,623
Carrying amounts			
at 1 January 2014	17,516	324	17,840
at 31 December 2014	154,405	-	154,405

Note 11. Investment property

Reconciliation of carrying amount

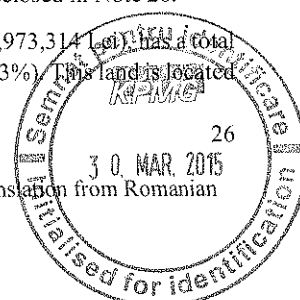
	2014	2013
Balance at 1 January	230,662,919	230,508,536
Transfers from/to inventories, net	(9,821,455)	-
Sales	(6,829,995)	(9,576,654)
Changes in fair value	16,967,592	9,731,037
Balance at 31 December	230,979,061	230,662,919

Investment property comprises land and residential properties held with the purpose of capital appreciation. Also, the residential properties included in investment property comprise estates leased to third parties. All contracts related to the leased properties provide a starting period of 1 year, while the annual lease payments are not indexed to consumer prices. Subsequent extensions of the period are negotiated with the occupants, these being, on average, of 1 year. No contingent leased payments are charged.

Details related to the revenues generated from operational leasing and operational direct expenses are disclosed in Note 28.

The land held for capital appreciation, amounting to 223,034,510 Lei as at 31 December 2014 (2013: 214,973,314 Lei), has a total surface of 720,947 sqm (2013: 734,487) and represents 97% of investment properties in balance (2012: 93%). This land is located in Bucharest (658,925 sqm) and in other regions (Constanta, Oradea).

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Classification criteria

Because of the continuous decrease in prices of residential properties starting 2008, the management of the Company decided to exclude part of the available apartments from the list of residential properties for sale in the normal course of business, in order to sell them when the prices in the real estate market shall increase. These apartments have been classified as investment properties, while the rest of residential properties are classified as inventories. Once this decision was taken, these properties are for lease up to when the Company considers that the market prices are realisable in a sale transaction.

Fair value

As at 31 December 2014, Company's investment properties have been revalued by Colliers Valuation and Advisory SRL, external, independent evaluators, authorized by ANEVAR, having recent experience regarding the location and nature of the properties evaluated. As at 31 December 2013, Company's investment properties were valued by the following external independent valuers, authorised by the ANEVAR, having recent experience regarding the location and the nature of the properties evaluated: Parker Lewis Management SRL, BNP Paribas Real Estate Advisory SA, Piraeus Real Estate Consultants SRL.

Fair value hierarchy

Based on the inputs to the valuation technique, the fair value measurement for investment property has been categorised as a Level 2 fair value, the valuation being made based on the data directly observable on the active market of land and residential new buildings, non-significantly adjusted.

Valuation techniques

The following table presents the valuation techniques used in the determination of the fair value of investment properties categorised as a Level 2 fair value.

Valuation technique	Key inputs
The fair values are determined through the application of the market comparison technique. The valuation model is based on a price per square meter for both land and buildings, derived from data observable in the market, in and active and transparent market.	- Prices per square meter for buildings (Bucharest: 647 euro/ sqm, other: starting from 244 euro/ sqm up to 486 euro/ sqm). - Prices per square meter for land (Bucharest: starting from 52 euro/ sqm up to 515 euro/ sqm, other: starting from 15 euro/ sqm up to 60 euro/ sqm).

The prices per square meter have been computed based on the prices observable in transactions with similar properties, adjusted for location (from 5% to 30%) and condition (from 5% to 20%).

As at 31 December 2013, the valuation was prepared using the same technique.

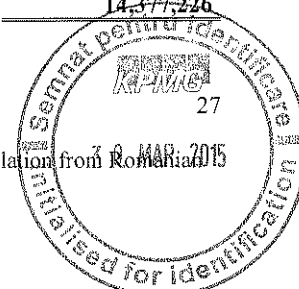
Pledged investment property

As at 31 December 2014, investment property having a fair value of 142,562,834 Lei (31 December 2013: 131,782,786 Lei) were pledged and mortgaged as guarantees for bank loans (see Note 17).

Note 12. Financial assets

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Financial assets held for sale		
Interests in affiliates	22,905,000	26,062,720
Impairment of interests in affiliates	(8,527,724)	(11,685,494)
	14,377,276	14,377,226

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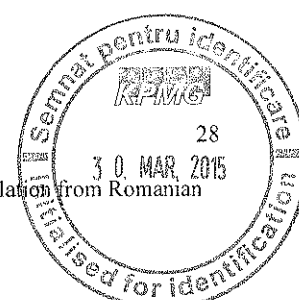
Notes to the Individual Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2014
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The Company holds interests in the following affiliates:

31 December 2014				
Interests	Nominal value	Impairment	Carrying value	
Clearline Development and Management SRL	100.00%	22,400,000	(8,022,744)	14,377,266
Actual Invest House SRL	6.23%	505,000	(504,950)	50
		<u>22,905,000</u>	<u>8,527,694</u>	<u>14,377,276</u>
31 December 2013				
Interests	Nominal value	Impairment	Carrying value	
Clearline Development and Management SRL	100.00%	22,400,000	(8,022,744)	14,377,266
Millenium Consult Invest 2002 SRL	45.00%	2,329,020	(2,329,020)	-
Actual Invest House SRL	6.23%	504,950	(504,950)	-
Destiny Wheel SRL	99.99%	828,750	(828,750)	-
		<u>26,062,720</u>	<u>(11,685,494)</u>	<u>14,377,266</u>
Country of origin		Nature of business		
Clearline Development and Management SRL	Romania	Real estate development		
Millenium Consult Invest 2002 SRL	Romania	Management consulting		
Actual Invest House SRL	Romania	Real estate development		
Destiny Wheel SRL	Romania	Real estate development		

Information related to the Company's exposure to credit and market risks, and fair value measurement, is included in Note 27.

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Note 13. Inventories

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Land	83,407,810	31,238,323
Impairment of land	(3,329,972)	(4,430,598)
Utilities networks and residential properties under development	75,106,091	39,677,662
Impairment of utilities networks and residential properties under development	(10,295,152)	(10,615,983)
Completed residential properties	23,522,850	44,459,662
Impairment of completed residential properties	(10,961,491)	(14,002,768)
Advance payments for acquisition of inventories	675,365	89,398
	158,125,501	86,415,696

Land with a carrying amount of 80,077,838 Lei as at 31 December 2014 (2013: 26,807,725 lei) consists of land held by the Company for development of new residential properties, especially in Bucharest, but also land which the Company intends to value through sale of enabled plots of land (Oradea, Constanta, Ploiesti). During the financial year ended 31 December 2014, the Company acquired a plot of land in Bucharest with the intention to build luxury residential projects.

Utilities networks and residential properties under development with a carrying value of 64,810,939 Lei as at 31 December 2014 (2013: 29,061,679) relate to the equivalent of the capitalized works and services, rendered by the Company or to the Company by third parties, related to the connection of the properties to utilities, design and feasibility studies.

Completed residential properties with a carrying value of 12,561,359 Lei as at 31 December 2014 (2013: 30,456,894 Lei) refer entirely to apartments held for sale by the Company.

During 2014, inventories recognised in cost of sales amounted to 22,687,973 Lei (2013: 20,434,728 Lei). During 2014, the impairment losses recognised to bring the carrying value of inventories to their net realisable value amounted to 1,656,616 Lei (2013: 19,669,903 Lei). The reversals of impairment losses amounted to 2,517,649 Lei (2013: 6,475,862 Lei). Impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses are presented on a net basis under "Impairment of assets" in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

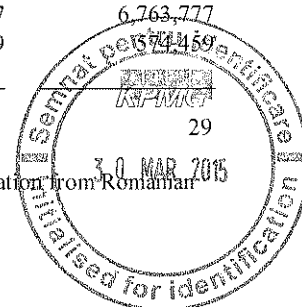
As at 31 December 2014, the net realisable value of the inventories is based on their market value, determined through valuation by Colliers Valuation and Advisory SRL, external independent valuers authorised by ANEVAR having recent experience regarding the location and nature of the properties under valuation. As at 31 December 2013, the valuation was prepared by the following external independent valuers, authorised by the ANEVAR, having recent experience regarding the location and the nature of the properties evaluated: Parker Lewis Management SRL, BNP Paribas Real Estate Advisory SA, Piraeus Real Estate Consultants SRL.

Note 14. Trade and other receivables

The trade and other receivables' split between current and non-current are as follows:

	31 December 2014		
	Non-current	Current	Total
Trade receivables	20,025,481	2,304,870	22,330,351
Allowance for trade receivables	(1,786,258)	(931,816)	(2,718,074)
Receivables from affiliates	-	1,181,074	1,181,074
Allowance for receivables in affiliates	-	-	-
Other receivables	1,666,028	408,040	2,074,068
Allowance of other receivables	(604,310)	(1,287,148)	(1,891,458)
Receivables from State's budget	-	6,763,777	6,763,777
Advance payments to suppliers	-	574,459	574,459

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	<u>19,300,941</u>	<u>9,062,483</u>	<u>28,363,424</u>
	<u>31 December 2013</u>		
	<u>Non-current</u>	<u>Current</u>	<u>Total</u>
Trade receivables	20,305,960	6,989,589	27,295,549
Allowance for trade receivables	(1,733,608)	(1,622,000)	(3,355,608)
Receivables from affiliates	-	2,599,530	2,599,530
Allowance for receivables in affiliates	-	(1,128,838)	(1,128,838)
Other receivables	2,043,562	875,954	2,919,516
Allowance of other receivables	(792,628)	-	(792,628)
Receivables from State's budget	-	350,254	350,254
Interest receivable	-	2,302	2,302
Advance payments to suppliers	-	503,203	503,203
	<u>19,823,286</u>	<u>8,569,994</u>	<u>28,393,280</u>

Trade receivables above mainly include receivables from contracts for sale in installments and receivables from penalties invoiced to a construction supplier (Floreasca Construction) following faulty services rendered in amount of 8,205,266 Lei as at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013. This amount is involved in litigation, as disclosed in Note 30.

Details related to receivables from affiliates are disclosed in Note 31.

As at 31 December 2014, trade and other receivables amounting to 22,330,351 Lei (31 December 2013: 27,295,549 Lei) were pledged as guarantees for bank loans (Note 17).

Information related to the Company's exposure to credit and market risks is included in Note 27.

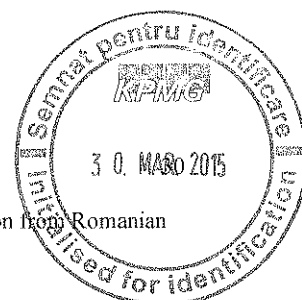
Note 15. Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>31 December 2014</u>	<u>31 December 2013</u>
Current accounts	3,426,839	4,474,785
Petty cash	37,887	68,996
	<u>3,464,726</u>	<u>4,543,781</u>

Current accounts are held with Romanian commercial banks. As at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013, the Company has not contracted any credit lines or overdraft facilities, and had not concluded any deposit conventions.

The Company pledged part of its current accounts for bank loans (Note 17).

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Note 16. Share capital

The shareholding structure at the end of each reported period was as follows:

	31 December 2014		31 December 2013	
	Number of shares	Interest rights	Number of shares	Interest rights
Gheorghe Iaciu	136,279,221	49.04%	87,543,842	44.24%
Andrici Adrian	45,426,801	16.35%	31,963,035	16.15%
Others	96,160,552	34.61%	78,359,697	39.61%
	277,866,574	100.00%	197,866,574	100.00%

All shares are ordinary and have equal ranking related to the Company's residual assets. The nominal value of one share is 1 Leu. The holders of ordinary shares have the right to receive dividends, as these are declared at certain moments in time, and have the right to one vote per 10 shares during the meetings of the Company.

During the financial year ended 31 December 2014, the Company increased its share capital by 80,000,000 Lei through public subscription, in two phases. In the first phase, a number of 66,639,834 shares were subscribed, while in phase II, a number of 13,360,166 shares. The subscription was made during 20 June 2014 – 29 July 2014, all the 80,000,000 shares being fully called-up.

Dividends

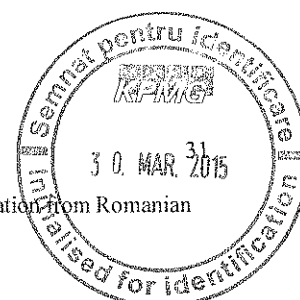
During the financial years ended 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013, the Company did not declare and did not pay any dividends to its shareholders.

Note 17. Loans and borrowings

This note discloses information related to the contractual terms of the interest bearing loans and borrowings of the Company, valued at amortised cost. Information related to the Company's exposure to interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and liquidity risk is included in Note 27.

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Non-current liabilities		
Secured bank loans	23,661,030	45,025,049
	23,661,030	45,025,049
Current liabilities		
Current portion of secured bank loans	9,611,198	10,453,299
Borrowings from shareholders	2,241,050	4,036,230
Short-term borrowings	1,215,436	-
Related interest	20,829	118,229
	13,088,513	14,607,758
	36,749,543	59,632,807

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(All amounts are expressed in LEI, unless stated otherwise)

	31 December 2014			31 December 2013		
	Carrying value	out of which:		Carrying value	out of which:	
		non-current	current		non-current	current
Secured bank loans						
Piraeus Bank	24,780,193	17,608,833	7,171,360	31,073,148	24,794,568	6,278,580
Banca Romaneasca (ctr. 50070065)	-	-	-	6,140,266	5,072,195	1,068,071
Banca Romaneasca (ctr. 50070066)	3,427,961	1,865,623	1,562,338	18,264,934	15,158,286	3,106,648
Banca Transilvania (ctr. 684)	5,064,074	4,186,574	877,500	-	-	-
	33,272,228	23,661,030	9,611,198	55,478,348	45,025,049	10,453,299
Short-term borrowings						
Banca Transilvania (ctr. 684)	1,215,436	-	1,215,436	-	-	-
	1,215,436	-	1,215,436	-	-	-
Borrowings from shareholders						
Iaciu Gheorghe	2,241,050	-	2,241,050	4,036,230	-	4,036,230
	2,241,050	-	2,241,050	4,036,230	-	4,036,230
Related interest	20,829	-	20,829	118,229	-	118,229
	36,749,543	23,661,030	13,088,513	59,632,807	45,025,049	14,607,758

The face value of loans and borrowings are equal to their carrying values.

Terms and repayment schedules

Terms and repayment schedules of loans and borrowings in balance are as follows:

Creditor	Currency	Nominal interest	Due date	Amount of the facility, in original currency
Secured bank loans				
Piraeus Bank	EUR	EURIBOR 3M + 4,75%	21 October 2017	7,078,701
Banca Romaneasca (ctr. 50070065)	EUR	EURIBOR 1M + 6,00%	29 December 2017	7,993,204
Banca Romaneasca (ctr. 50070066)	EUR	EURIBOR 1M + 5,00%	21 October 2016	18,306,796
Banca Transilvania (ctr. 684)	RON	ROBOR 6M + 5,00 %	17 June 2016	16,000,000
Short-term borrowings				
Banca Transilvania (ctr. 685)	RON	ROBOR 6M+5,00%	17 December 2015	2,000,000
Borrowings from shareholders				
Iaciu Gheorghe	EUR	6%	2 September 2014	1,125,000
Iaciu Gheorghe	EUR	6%	17 January 2015	500,000

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During the financial year ended 31 December 2012, the Company encountered difficulties in repaying the loans to banks in accordance with the repayment schedules agreed upon through contracts. In order to prevent future similar difficulties, the Company requested renegotiation of the contractual clauses and rescheduling of the debts on longer periods of time, in order to be able to efficiently monitor the future cash flows.

During the financial year ended 31 December 2013, the secured bank loans have received from Piraeus Bank and Banca Romaneasca have been restructured, the maturity date being delayed for 2016 or 2017. In addition, the frequency and the size of the installements have been renegotiated to quarterly payments in fixed amounts.

One loan received from Banca Transilvania was entirely reimbursed during 2013. During 2014, two more loans have been contracted from Banca Transilvania, one short-term and one long-term.

The loan contracted from the shareholder in 2014 has been compensated with the subscription to the share capital increase (4,997,588 Lei).

As at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013, the Company was not in breach of covenants.

Pledge

The bank loans and secured through the following assets (fair values):

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Investment property	142,562,834	131,782,786
Trade and other receivables	22,330,351	27,295,549
Cash and cash equivalents	3,879,773	3,879,773

In addition, the contracts concluded with Banca Transilvania in 2014, pledge all the collections made through the bank and Salcamilor neighborhood which is under construction.

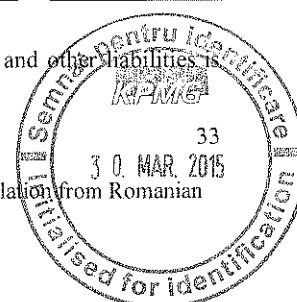
Note 18. Trade and other payables

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Non-current liabilities		
Guarantees	2,265,343	1,772,993
	2,265,343	1,772,993
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	15,177,949	8,173,979
Advances received from customers	4,208,298	1,168,877
Liabilities to State's budget	502,334	635,627
Payables to employees	177,569	62,236
Deferred income	1,310,217	2,202,726
Guarantees	17,400	316,352
Payables to affiliates	44,877	717,544
Other liabilities	16,022	40,654
	21,454,666	13,317,995
	23,720,009	15,090,988

Details related to payables to affiliates are disclosed in Note 31.

Information related to the Company's exposure to exchange rate risk and liquidity risk related to trade and other liabilities is included in Note 27.

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Deferred income comprises financial income related to the contracts of sale of properties in installments. These are recognised as income through the Individual Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis, over the duration of the contracts.

Note 19. Provisions for risks and charges

	Provisions for litigations	Other provisions	Total
Balance at 1 January 2014	2,620,000	21,097	2,641,097
Provisions made during the year	-	470,000	456,542
Provisions used during the year	-	(13,458)	-
Balance at 31 December 2014	2,620,000	477,639	3,097,639

During 2014, the Company did not constitute any additional provisions for litigations, due to the fact that their status did not change significantly. A detailed description of the current litigations is presented in Note 30. The rest of the provisions for litigations as at 31 December 2014 refers to other individually non-significant litigations, regarding which the Company's management considers there is a risk these will not be settled in the Company's favour. During the year ended 31 December 2014, the management approved the constitution of other provisions in amount of 470,000 in order to cover the risk which can be drawn from Fiscal Controls.

Note 20. Expenses with consumables

	2014	2013
Consumables	3,335,288	541,700
Low value items	46,328	1,065,230
Fuel	83,994	85,504
	3,465,610	1,692,434

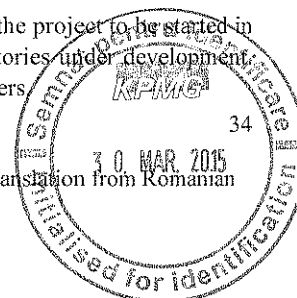
Note 21. Third party services

	2014	2013
Construction and related consultancy fees	-	2,554,442
Advisory services	768,332	2,197,301
Protocol, marketing and advertising	288,742	1,080,818
Banking commissions	232,777	523,716
Safeguarding expenses	125,038	182,697
IT maintenance expenses	56,853	158,998
Insurance fees	56,060	154,360
Transport of goods and personnel	40,125	276,838
Postal and telecommunication expenses	137,242	144,354
Other third party services	-	1,658,532
	1,705,169	8,932,056

Advisory services include professional services for audit, legal advisory, notary fees and valuation services. Audit services for the financial year ended 31 December 2014 were rendered by KPMG Audit SRL, fees being confidential and based on contract.

For the year ended 31 December 2013, construction and related consultancy fees are in connection to the project to be started in the near future by the Company. In 2014, the Company capitalized these costs in the value of inventories under development. Other third party services mainly include services for connection to utilities, car rental services and others.

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Note 22. Employee benefits

	2014	2013
Salaries	2,885,051	1,506,345
Mandatory contributions to social security	892,676	571,675
Contractual based salaries	596,882	585,967
	4,374,609	2,663,987

Contractual based salaries refer exclusively to directors remuneration.

Note 23. Other operating revenues

	2014	2013
Penalties	404,068	694,422
Revenues from sale of by-products	-	34,524
Other operating revenues	430,683	326,775
	834,751	1,055,721

Note 24. Other operating expenses

	Note	2014	2013
Rent expenses		2,157,704	2,066,259
Local taxes		1,454,974	2,500,587
Losses from disposal of financial assets		841,245	8,250
(Revenues) / Expenses from receivables and payables write-off, net	28	589,153	360,881
Provisions for risks and charges, net		456,542	2,385,881
Losses from sale of property, plant and equipment		85,478	366,373
Maintenance and repairs	27	80,595	406,557
Fines and penalties		24,727	8,650,791
Other operating expenses		53,930	420,282
		5,744,348	17,165,861

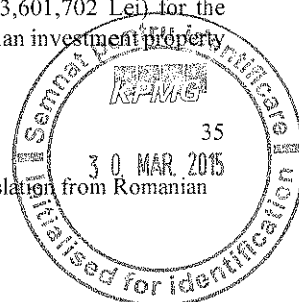
Fines and penalties in amount of 8,650,791 Lei as at 31 December 2013 mainly include the expenses generated by the settlement of certain litigations the Company was involved in as at 31 December 2012 (Romconstruct and Aurel Bodogan).

Note 25. Impairment of assets, other than investment property

	Note	2014	2013
(Gain) / Loss from impairment of trade and other receivables, net	27	(667,542)	(1,117,254)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment, net	9	143,046	5,986,115
Impairment of financial assets, net		(3,157,770)	5,086,125
Impairment of inventories, net		(861,033)	13,194,041
		(4,543,299)	23,149,027

Reversals of impairment losses during the financial year ended 31 December 2014, in amount of 4,462,735 Lei are disclosed in these Individual Financial Statements as a decrease in the book value of sold real estate inventories (3,601,702 Lei) for the residential properties that were sold during the financial year and as part of the impairment of assets, other than investment property (861,033 Lei) for the residential properties still in balance as of the financial year end.

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Note 26. Taxation

Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	2014	2013
Deferred tax income / (loss)	(135,252)	2,194,258
Tax on profit	(135,252)	2,194,258

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2014	2013
Loss before taxation	4,226,395	(44,651,878)
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	-16% (676,223)	16% 7,144,300
Non-deductible expenses and adjustments	-20% (931,788)	-15% (6,884,755)
Temporary differences	-3% (135,252)	5% 2,194,258
Tax-exempt income	43% 1,806,233	0% 1,753
Current year losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognized	-7% (298,222)	-1% (403,006)
Recognition of tax effect of previously unrecognized tax losses	0% -	0% 26,154
Effect of other elements	0% -	0% 115,556
	-3% (135,252)	-5% 2,194,258

Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets were not recognised in regard to the following elements:

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Fiscal losses	58,495,926	56,427,482
	58,495,926	56,427,482

Deferred tax assets were not recognised in relation to these elements because it is not probable for future taxable profits to be available to the Company in order to benefit from the related benefits. According to the local legislation, the fiscal losses are available for utilisation for 7 years from the date of occurrence.

Gains and losses in fair value of investment property are not taxable, non-deductible respectively, according to local legislation, thus the Company obtained a fiscal loss for the current financial year.

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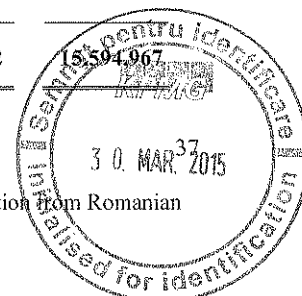
Cummulative temporary differences generating deferred tax

	31 December 2014		31 December 2013	
	Cumulative temporary differences	Deferred tax liabilities / (assets)	Cumulative temporary differences	Deferred tax liabilities / (assets)
Property, plant and equipment	(1,459,044)	(233,447)	(1,381,094)	(220,975)
Investment property	97,468,544	15,594,967	97,468,544	15,594,967
Financial assets	(5,086,125)	(813,780)	(5,086,125)	(813,780)
Trade and other receivables	(3,489,156)	(558,265)	(4,156,700)	(665,072)
Inventories	(6,116,950)	(978,712)	(6,437,781)	(1,030,045)
	81,317,269	13,010,763	80,406,844	12,865,095

Movement in deferred tax balance

	Balance at 31 December					
	Net balance at 1 January	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Net	Assets	Liabilities
2014						
Property, plant and equipment	(220,975)	(22,888)	10,416	(233,447)	233,447	-
Investment property	15,594,967	-	-	15,594,967	-	15,594,967
Financial assets	(813,780)	-	-	(813,780)	813,780	-
Trade and other receivables	(665,072)	106,807	-	(558,265)	558,265	-
Inventories	(1,030,045)	51,333	-	(978,712)	978,712	-
Fiscal (assets) / liabilities, net	12,865,095	135,252	10,416	13,010,763	2,584,204	15,594,967
2013						
Property, plant and equipment	326,732	(371,933)	(175,774)	(220,975)	220,975	-
Investment property	14,610,032	984,935	-	15,594,967	-	15,594,967
Financial assets	-	(813,780)	-	(813,780)	813,780	-
Trade and other receivables	-	(665,072)	-	(665,072)	665,072	-
Inventories	298,363	(1,328,408)	-	(1,030,045)	1,030,045	-
Fiscal (assets) / liabilities, net	15,235,127	(2,194,258)	(175,774)	12,865,095	2,729,872	15,594,967

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Note 27. Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management**(a) Accounting classifications and fair values**

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels and fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

		31 December 2014		31 December 2013	
	Note	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
			Level 2		Level 2
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
Trade and other receivables	14	28,363,424	28,363,424	28,393,280	28,393,280
Cash and cash equivalents	15	3,464,762		4,543,781	
		<u>31,828,150</u>		<u>32,937,061</u>	
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Loans and borrowings	17	36,749,543		59,632,807	60,909,786
Trade and other payables	18	23,720,009		15,090,988	
		<u>60,469,552</u>		<u>74,723,795</u>	

The fair value of loans and borrowings was computed using the discounted future cash flows method.

The interest rates used to discounting the estimated cash flows are based on average market interest rates for new loans issued to non-financial institutions with a value exceeding 1 million EUR, having a floating rate or with an initial fixed rate for a period less than or equal to 1 year, at the reporting date (source: www.bnro.ro):

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Loans and borrowings	5.06%	5.85%

(b) Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

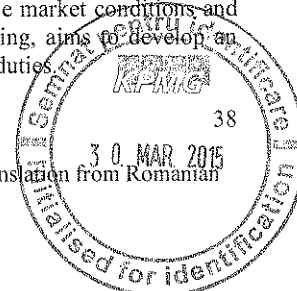
- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk

Risk management framework

The Company does not have any formal commitments to overcome the financial risks. Despite the inexistence of formal commitments, the financial risks are monitored by the Company's executive management, emphasizing its needs to efficiently compensate opportunities and threats.

The Company's policies regarding the risk management are defined so as to ensure identification and analysis of the risks the Company is dealing with, setting limits and adequate controls, as well as risk monitoring and compliance with the set limits. The policies and system meant to manage risks are regularly reviewed to reflect the changes occurred in the market conditions and Company's operations. The Company, through its standards and procedures for coaching and managing, aims to develop an orderly and constructive control environment, where all and each employee understand his/her role and duties.

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The Company plans to manage risks within an integrated risk management system, meeting the requirements of Bucharest Stock Exchange (The Code of Corporate Governance).

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises mainly from the Company's trade receivables and financial assets.

The net carrying value of the financial assets represent the maximum exposure to credit risk. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at reporting date was:

	Note	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Trade and other receivables	14	28,363,424	28,393,280
Cash and cash equivalents	15	3,464,726	4,543,781
		31,828,150	32,937,061

Trade and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is mainly influenced by the individual characteristics of each customer. All these considered, the management takes into account the demographic characteristics of the customer database, including the collection risk specific to the sector and to the country in which the customer activates, bearing in mind that all these factors influence the credit risk.

The Company established a credit policy according to which every new client is analyzed for creditworthiness before offering the standard payment terms of the Company. The analysis performed by the Company includes external evaluations, if available, and, in some cases, references from banks.

In order to monitor customer credit risk, the Company monitors monthly payment delays and takes the steps deemed necessary on a case by case basis.

The Company establishes an impairment adjustment that represents its estimate of losses from trade receivables, other receivables and investments (see Note 7 (g)).

The maximum exposure to credit risk related to trade and other receivables as at reporting date based on geographical region was:

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Romania	28,363,424	28,393,280
	28,363,424	28,393,280

Impairment losses

The receivables' ageing at reporting date was:

	31 December 2014			31 December 2013		
	Gross	Impairment	Net	Gross	Impairment	Net
Not yet due	20,219,462	(2,823,275)	17,396,187	19,938,340	(2,333,477)	17,604,863
Past due 1-30 days	254,713	(10,959)	243,754	251,172	(9,798)	241,374
Past due 31-90 days	222,009	(9,552)	212,457	218,922	(8,540)	210,382
Past due 91-120 days	225,545	(9,704)	215,841	222,409	(8,676)	213,733
Past due 121-365 days	389,525	(16,758)	372,767	384,109	(14,983)	369,126
Past due more than 1 year	11,661,702	(1,739,284)	9,922,418	11,499,564	(1,745,762)	9,753,802
	32,972,956	(4,609,532)	28,363,424	32,514,516	(4,121,236)	28,393,280

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Movement in impairment allowance for trade and other receivables during the year was as follows:

Balance at 1 January 2014	5,277,074
Impairment cancelled	(1,998,377)
Impairment recognised	1,330,835
Balance at 31 December 2014	4,609,532

The remainder of the impairment losses at 31 December 2014 is related to a number of customers who provided indications that it is not expected that they will be able to pay amounts owed, mainly due to economic conditions.

The Company considers that the amounts for which no impairment losses were recognized, despite they are past due more than 30 days shall be collected, based on the prior payment behavior and following an analysis of the credit rating of those customers.

Cash and cash equivalents

At 31 December 2014, the Company held cash and cash equivalents in amount of 4,543,781 Lei (31 December 2013: 3,464,726 Lei), representing the maximum exposure to credit risk arising from these assets. The cash and cash equivalents are held at banks and financial institutions in Romania.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to manage liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's obligations.

The following table illustrates the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period, including estimated interest payments and excluding any impact of netting agreements:

		Contractual cash flows					
	Carrying value	Total	less than one month	between 1 and 6 months	between 6 and 12 months	between 1 and 2 years	between 2 and 5 years
31 December 2014							
Loans and borrowings	36,749,543	38,819,801	3,019,530	4,449,141	6,560,588	15,943,188	8,847,354
Trade and other payables	23,720,009	23,720,009	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>60,469,552</u>	<u>62,539,810</u>	<u>3,019,530</u>	<u>4,449,141</u>	<u>6,560,588</u>	<u>15,943,188</u>	<u>8,847,354</u>
31 December 2013							
Loans and borrowings	59,632,807	63,492,910	2,506,594	3,523,145	7,871,046	15,948,186	33,643,939
Trade and other payables	15,090,988	15,090,988	15,090,988	-	-	-	-
	<u>74,723,795</u>	<u>78,583,898</u>	<u>17,597,582</u>	<u>3,523,145</u>	<u>7,871,046</u>	<u>15,948,186</u>	<u>33,643,939</u>

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Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices, will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk to the extent that sales, purchases and borrowings are denominated in different currencies than the Company's functional currency (Romanian Leu), foremost euro.

The summary quantitative data about the Company's exposure to the currency risk reported to the management if the Company based on the policy for managing the risk is as follows:

	EUR	USD	RON	Total
31 December 2014				
Monetary assets				
Trade and other receivables	-	-	28,363,424	28,363,424
Cash and cash equivalents	1,201,676	330	2,262,720	3,464,726
	1,201,676	330	30,626,144	31,828,150
Monetary liabilities				
Loans and borrowings	30,470,033	-	6,279,510	36,749,543
Trade and other payables	-	-	23,720,009	23,720,009
	30,470,033	-	29,999,519	60,469,552
Net exposure	(29,268,357)	330	626,625	(28,641,402)
31 December 2013				
Monetary assets				
Trade and other receivables	-	-	28,393,280	28,393,280
Cash and cash equivalents	1,218,188	294	3,325,299	4,543,781
	1,218,188	294	31,718,579	32,937,061
Monetary liabilities				
Loans and borrowings	59,632,807	-	-	59,632,807
Trade and other payables	37,456	-	15,053,532	15,090,988
	59,670,263	-	15,053,532	74,723,795
Net exposure	(58,452,074)	294	16,665,047	(41,786,734)

The Company did not conclude any hedging engagements related to the obligations denominated in foreign currencies or to the exposure to the interest rate risk.

The main exchange rates used during the year were:

	31 December 2014	Average for 2014	31 December 2013	Average for 2013
EUR 1	4.4821	4.4446	3.2551	3.3277
USD 1	3.6868	3.3492	4.4847	4.4189
GBP 1	5.7430	5.5136	5.3812	5.2056

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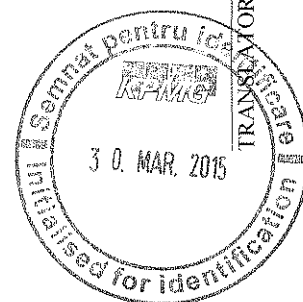
Sensitivity analysis

A weakening of Leu by 10% against the following foreign currencies as at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013 would have increased the profits by the amounts indicated below. This analysis was realised based on the variations of the exchange rates considered reasonably possible by the Company at the end of the period. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecasted sales and purchases. The analysis was prepared in the same manner for 2013, except that at that date other possible variations were reasonably used for the exchange rates, as indicated below.

	31 December 2014			31 December 2013		
	Carrying value	Weakening	Strengthening	Carrying value	Weakening	Strengthening
Monetary assets and liabilities						
USD	330	(33)	33	294	29	(29)
EUR	(29,268,357)	2,926,836	(2,926,836)	(58,452,075)	(5,845,208)	5,845,208
GBP	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact	(29,268,027)	2,926,803	(2,926,803)	(58,451,781)	(5,845,178)	5,845,178

Interest rate risk

	31 December 2014				31 December 2013			
	Carrying value	Variable interest	Fixed interest	Non-interest bearing	Carrying value	Variable interest	Fixed interest	Non-interest bearing
Monetary assets								
Trade and other receivables	28,363,424	-	-	28,363,424	28,393,280	-	-	28,393,280
Cash and cash equivalents	3,464,726	-	792,548	2,672,178	4,543,781	-	2,856,219	1,687,562
	31,828,150	-	792,548	31,035,602	32,937,061	-	2,856,219	30,080,842
Monetary liabilities								
Loans and borrowings	36,749,543	34,508,493	2,241,050	59,623,807	59,632,807	55,515,853	4,116,954	-
Trade and other payables	23,720,009	-	-	15,090,988	15,090,988	-	-	15,090,988
	60,469,552	34,508,493	2,241,050	74,723,795	74,723,795	55,515,853	4,116,954	15,090,988



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As at reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments, reported to the Company's management was as follows:

	Carrying value	
	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets	792,548	2,856,219
Financial liabilities	2,241,050	4,116,954
	(1,448,502)	(1,260,735)
Variable rate instruments		
Financial liabilities	34,508,493	55,515,853
	34,508,493	(55,515,853)

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, and the Company does not designate derivatives (interest rate swaps) as hedging instruments under a fair value hedge accounting model. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A reasonable possible change of 100 basis points at the reporting date would have increased or decreased equity and profit or loss by 345,085 Lei (2013: 555,159 Lei). This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant.

Note 28. Operating leases

Leasing as a lessee

The Company has leased its headquarters. The leasing contract is signed until 31 December 2018, with the option of renewal thereafter. Lease rates are increased annually to reflect market rents.

The lease was initiated several years ago. The Company concluded that the contract is an operating lease, taking into account the duration is relatively short compared to the economic life of the building and the present value of the minimum lease payments is insignificant to the value of the leased asset.

During the financial year ended 31 December 2014, an amount of 2,157,704 Lei was recognised as expense in the Individual Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the leasing contracts (2013: 2,066,259 Lei).

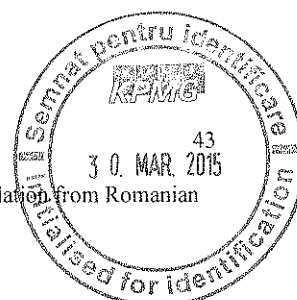
At the end of the reporting period, the minimum future uncancellable lease payments due are as follows:

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Less than one year	1,867,602	1,832,045
Between one and five years	5,829,922	7,701,990
	7,697,524	9,534,035

Leasing as a lessor

The Company leases part of its investment property. The leasing agreements are not non-cancellable.

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During the financial year ended 31 December 2014, an amount of 1,345,214 Lei was recognised as lease income (2013: 1,613,923 Lei). The utilities expenses related to the leased properties are included in the total expenses with utilities related to all occupied properties, in total amount of 2,778,621 Lei in 2014 (2013: 3,262,874 Lei). These costs were fully charged to leasees and owners with a mark-up, the Company obtaining a revenue from recharges in amount of 3,031,950 Lei in 2014 (2013: 3,448,306 Lei). All these elements are separately presented in the Individual Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

Note 29. Capital commitments

As at 31 December 2014, the Company has contracted capital commitments in amount of 4,205,601 Lei.

Note 30. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Litigations

As of the date of these Individual Financial Statements, the Company was involved in 80 ongoing litigations. In 35 of these, the Company is plaintiff or contesting party, while in 45 of these the Company is defendant.

The management of the Company analyses regularly the status of all ongoing litigations, and, following a consultation with its legal representatives, decides upon the necessity of recognizing provisions related to the amounts involved or their disclosure in the Individual Financial Statements.

Taking into account the information available, the management of the Company considers that there are no significant ongoing litigations, except the ones detailed below.

a) Cluj City Council – Cluj Municipality (hereinafter „CCC”)

The Company and one of its subsidiaries (Clearline Development and Management SRL) are parties in 2 cases in which CCC is counterparty. The Company and its subsidiary request amounts arising from investments made by the Company and its subsidiary for the finalization of Lomb project to which CCC has not contributed with the land, thus the Company being unable to finalize the project and being unable to obtain any revenues from it.

The case number 79/1285/2012 has been registered to the Cluj Commercial Court, based on which the Company has requested the dissolution of the framework-contract no. 55423/04.07.2007 concluded between CCC and the Company. In addition, the Company requested compensation provisionally valued at 4,008,222 Lei plus related interest, computed from the date of the damage up to the date of collection of the amounts.

The case number 1032/1259/2012 has been registered to the Arges Commercial Court, based on which the Company's subsidiary, Clearline Development and Management SRL, has requested to CCC payment of compensation provisionally estimated to 17,053,000 Lei plus related interest, computed from the date of the damage up to the date of the registration of the claim, provisionally estimated to 500,000 Lei.

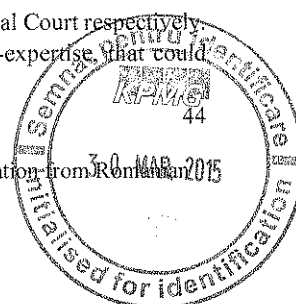
The Company and its subsidiary have recognized the works performed under *Inventories*. Up to the date of these Individual Financial Statements, the courts have ordered preparation of technical expertise of urbanism that established the value of the investments made by the Company and its subsidiary. Based on the first expertise prepared, both the Company and its subsidiary have recognized impairment losses to the respective inventories down to the values determined by the expertise already performed, without recognizing any contingent liabilities.

At the hearing from 19 March 2014, the Cluj Commercial Court ordered the remake of the technical expertise in urbanism with the purpose of clarifying the discrepancies occurred between the opinions of the prior experts. At the hearing from 11 February 2014, the Arges Commercial Court has determined that the technical expert replied only partially to the CCC's objections, thus ordering rescheduling of the hearing until the technical expertise shall cover all requests.

During the next hearings set-out by the Arges Commercial Court from 15 April 2014, 22 April 2014, 9 September 2014 and 13 January 2015, the decision was postponed because the technical experts requested additional time to finalize the expertises. During the next hearings set-out by the Cluj Commercial Court from 30 April 2014, 11 June 2014, 3 September 2014, 29 October 2014 and 19 January 2015, the decision was postponed because the technical experts requested additional time to finalize the expertises.

Next hearings are scheduled for 11 May 2015 at Cluj Commercial Court and 5 May 2015 at Arges Commercial Court respectively. The management of the Company does not expect significant changes through the results of the counter-expertise that could significantly impact the net carrying value of inventories.

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IMPACT DEVELOPER & CONTRACTOR SA

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(All amounts are expressed in LEI, unless stated otherwise)

- b) *SC Summa SA (later renamed SC Floreasca Construction SA, which is removed from Registry at reporting date, whose assets from the Company have been transferred to Brooklyn Property Management SRL) (hereinafter referred to as the „Supplier”)*

Before the Bucharest Court, Division IV – Civil and Division VI – Commercial, were brought four cases (no. 23619/3/2009*, 45886/3/2009, 32874/3/2010 and respectively 63835/3/2011) in which the Company and the Supplier are parties.

Case no. 45886/3/2009 covers the refund from the Company to the Supplier of the value of a letter of guarantee in amount of 317,422,39 EUR, because the Company executed this letter improperly. This case has been suspended until the case no. 23619/3/2009* shall be concluded. The Company did not consider necessary to recognize any provision in these Individual Financial Statements in respect of this litigation because, following consultation with the Company's legal representatives, there is judicial precedent in a similar situation, whose application would be favorable to the Company.

Case no. 23619/3/2009* represents the Company's request to the Court to acknowledge that the Supplier does not have the right to receive from the Company late payment penalties from non-payment to the Supplier of its rights arising from contracts for rendering services previously concluded between parties. The amount of penalties requested by the Supplier and challenged by the Company is 7,602,447 Lei. This case relates to the Company's challenge over the Supplier's rights to these penalties. The amounts challenged are included in the amounts requested by the Supplier in case file no. 3274/3/2010. All hearings related to this case that were set-out in 2014 and 2015, up to 13 February 2015 inclusively, have postponed the decision. Next hearing is scheduled for 27 March 2015.

Case no. 32874/3/2010 relates to the Supplier's claims to the Company for the recovery of an amount of 9,138,140 Lei representing services rendered and unpaid (3,483,960 Lei) and related late-payment penalties, computed from the date of the request in court (5,654,180 Lei). This case has been suspended until the case no. 23619/3/2009* shall be concluded.

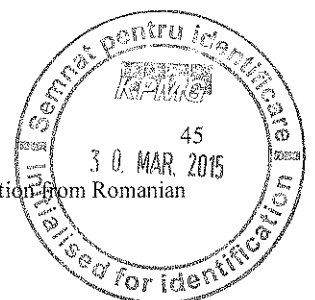
Case no. 63835/3/2011 relates to the opening of the insolvency proceedings for Floreasca Construction SA, former Summa Romania. Following the irrevocable settlement of this request, the Company has been registered in the final consolidated table of creditors with the entire amount requested amounting to 13,442,674 Lei, representing penalties computed following fulfillment of contractual obligations late and/or faulty. This receivable shall be opposed as compensation to Brooklyn Property Management as assignee in the case files described above.

Thus, in the contractual relationship between the Company and the Supplier, the following is relevant:

- the amounts to be paid by the Company in case the above litigations shall be settled unfavorably: 10,561,682 lei, out of which the amounts recognized and disclosed in these Individual Financial Statements: 5,153,623 Lei;
- the amounts to be collected by the Company or compensated against the amounts payable where the final consolidated table of creditors remains unchanged: 13,442,674 Lei, out of which the amounts recognized and disclosed in these Individual Financial Statements: 8,205,266 Lei (please see Note 14).

Because of the complexity of the above described cases, the lawyers involved in these litigations could not evaluate the Company's chances to win. However, the management of the Company considers that the amounts recognized and disclosed in these Individual Financial Statements follow the requirements of the standards in force, Company's exposure to the penalties requested for payment being minimized following the final acceptance of the Company's receivables in the final consolidated table of creditors.

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c) National Agency for Fiscal Administration (hereinafter „ANAF”)

Before the Bucharest Court, Division I – Criminal, was brought the case file no. 60772/3/2011, based on which ANAF sued the Company as successor in rights of the civilly liable parties, SC Fondamento Forte SRL and SC Patagonia Invest SRL, where Stegaru Ruxandra Maria is defendant. The object of the case is the offense of tax evasion, committed through:

- the sale by SC SQRW Development (RO) SRL (managed at the time of the offense by the defendant Stegaru Ruxandra Maria and removed from Registry at the reporting date) to SC Fondamento Forte SRL and SC Patagonia Invest SRL, as the first operation made to conceal the taxable source;
- transfer of the shares of SC Fondamento Forte SRL and SC Patagonia Invest SRL to the Company, as accessory operation to conceal the taxable source.

The estimated amount of prejudice is 16,500,000 Lei. The criminal nature of the case, plus that the Company is a participant in its quality as successor in rights of the civilly liable parties, do not allow the lawyers of the Company involved in the settlement of this case to evaluate the chances to win or to estimate the amount of prejudice that may be imposed to the Company. However, the Company constituted a provision in amount of 1,920,000 lei, representing the estimated VAT related to the value of the assets sold by SC SQRW Development (RO) SRL, according to the latest available technical expertise admitted as exhibit by the court.

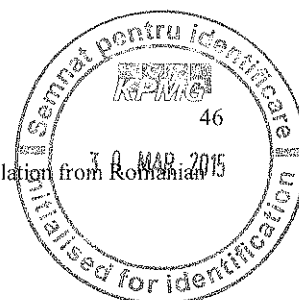
At the hearings from 14 March 2014, 7 April 2014, 11 April 2014, 16 April 2014, 17 April 2014, 9 May 2014, 16 May 2014, 22 May 2014, 22 August 2014, 12 September 2014, 26 September 2014, 10 October 2014 and 20 October 2014 the decision was delayed due to various reasons called-upon by the parties: to allow the technical expert to reply to the objections from the parties, thus the expertise is not yet approved, requests to excuse the judge, changes in technical experts, changes in fees requested by the technical experts.

At the hearing from 22 October 2014 a new objective is set-out for the technical expertise: establishing the difference between the financial obligations (VAT and Income Tax) of SC SQRW Development (RO) SRL to State Budget, generated by the sales of the land to SC Fondamento Forte SLR and SC Patagonia Invest SRL, according to the expertise reports submitted by prior technical experts nominated in prior hearings.

At the hearings from 24 October 2014, 7 October 2014, 21 November 2014 and 19 December 2014, the cause is delayed for the accounting expertise to be prepared. At the hearing from 16 January 2015, the cause is delayed to allow the accounting report to be added to the file and for the parties to formulate objections. At the hearing from 30 January 2015, the decision was again delayed in order to give the accounting expert time to respond to the objections submitted by the parties. At the hearing from 16 February 2015, the decision is delayed in order to allow the accounting expert to prepare an addendum of the report. At the hearing from 13 March 2015, the cause is delayed in order to allow the parties to acknowledge the addendum to the expertise.

Next hearing is scheduled for 10 April 2015.

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d) Oradea City Council – Oradea Municipality (hereinafter „OCC”)

Before the Oradea Court, Division II – Civil, administrative and fiscal, was brought the case file no. 9297/111/2010 relating to the action promoted by OCC against the Company, requesting to the Company the payment of an amount of 1,487,002 EUR, representing penalties under the joint venture agreement concluded between the parties.

Through the joint venture agreement mentioned above, the parties have assumed reciprocal contractual obligations, including the Company's obligation to deliver the residences built within 1,200 days. It has not been proven, nor exists any ascertainment that shows that the obligation to build the residences has not been completed by due date. In addition, OCC undertakes, at the completion of works, to make their reception and to sell the related land to the residences' beneficiaries.

On 1 August 2008, the Company completed the works, while OCC refused to sell the land to the beneficiaries, although it acknowledged the works' reception through the signing of the related minutes.

In this case, the Company requested, by way of counterclaim, the rejection of summons from OCC as unreasonable and ordering OCC to pay damages, in the form of legal interest related to the price that should have been collected by the Company from the customers for the residences that the Company has obliged to alienate based on the execution contracts signed with them.

In this case, the expertise has been administered to determine how the contractual obligations have been accomplished by the parties (delivery and execution of the construction site). The expertise concluded that the Company has accomplished the obligations derived from the joint venture agreement.

At the request of the plaintiff, the court allowed counter-expertise, using three experts, this being pending at the date of the approval of these Individual Financial Statements.

The management of the Company, following discussions held with its lawyers, decided not to recognize any provision in respect to this case because the first technical expertise accepted by the court was favorable to the Company. In addition, in case the counter-expertise shall not conclude that the Company accomplished its obligations arising from the joint venture agreement, the sentence may be appealed.

At the hearings from 3 June 2014, 30 September 2014, 25 November 2014 and 10 February 2015, the cause was delayed in order to give time for the preparation of the accounting report and to allow the parties to acknowledge it and to formulate objections, if applicable.

Next hearing is scheduled for 7 April 2015, when the response of the experts is expected in respect of the objections set-out by the parties to the counter-expertise filed.

Letter of guarantees

As at 31 December 2014, the Company has issued letters of guarantees amounting to 2,282,743 Lei to its suppliers (31 December 2013: 1,123,039 Lei).

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Note 31. Related parties

Shareholders

The shareholding structure as at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013 is disclosed in Note 16.

Company's subsidiaries

Company's subsidiaries and the nature of their activity is as follows:

	Country of registration	Nature of activity	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Clearline Development and Management SRL	Romania	Real estate development	√	√
Actual Invest House SRL	Romania	Real estate development	√	√
Intop Construction SRL	Romania	Real estate development	- *	- *
Destiny Wheel SRL	Romania	Real estate development	- ***	√
Milenium Consult Invest 2002 SRL**	Romania	Management consulting	- ***	√**

* during 2013, Intop Construction SRL merged with Clearline Development and Management SRL

** during 2013, Milenium Consult Invest 2002 SRL was restructured from joint stock company (SA) in limited liability company (SRL)

***during 2014, Milenium Consult Invest 2002 SRL and Destiny Wheel SRL were dissolved.

Related party transactions

	Transactions for the year ended 31 December		Balance as at 31 December	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Sales of goods and services				
Subsidiaries				
Actual Invest House	27,385	4,246	31,662	-
Clearline Development and Management	7,191	8,150	19,074	993,155
Millenium Consult Invest	1,463	12,519		364,940
Destiny Wheel	2,500	6,000		2,471
	38,539	30,915	50,736	1,360,566

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IMPACT DEVELOPER & CONTRACTOR SA
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(All amounts are expressed in LEI, unless stated otherwise)

	Transactions for the year ended 31 December		Balance as at 31 December	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Acquisition of goods and services				
Subsidiaries				
Actual Invest House	34,705	8,228	44,178	400,287
Clearline Development and Management	-	151	699	699
Millenium Consult Invest	-	247,459		316,558
Destiny Wheel	28,500	23,800		-
	63,205	279,638	44,877	717,544
			Balance as at 31 December	
			2014	2013
Loans granted				
Subsidiaries				
Clearline Development and Management			1,130,338	1,130,338
Impairment of loan granted to Clearline Development and Management			-	(1,128,838)
Millenium Consult Invest			-	50,000
			1,130,338	51,500
Loans received				
Shareholders				
Iaciu Gheorghe			2,241,050	4,036,230
Related interest			16,059	80,725
			2,257,109	4,116,955

Transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel remuneration comprises salaries and related contributions (social and medical contributions, unemployment contributions and other similar contributions). Company's management is employed contractual based, as disclosed in Note 22.

Note 32. Earnings per share

	2014	2013
Loss for the period	4,091,143	(42,020,208)
Number of ordinary shares at the beginning and at the end of the period	277,866,574	197,866,574
Basic earnings per share (Lei/share)	0,01	(0,21)

Note 33. Subsequent events

Company's management does not consider that any events occurring subsequent to 31 December 2014 up to the date of the approval of these financial statements would require disclosure or adjustments.

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