

**THE NATIONAL GAS TRANSMISSION COMPANY
`TRANSGAZ` S.A.**

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT
31 DECEMBER 2017**

**PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH
THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ADOPTED BY THE
EUROPEAN UNION**

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL POSITION

(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)



	<u>Note</u>	<u>31 December 2017</u>	<u>31 December 2016</u>
ASSET			
Fixed assets			
Intangible Assets	9	2.490.561.098	2.583.472.652
Tangible Assets	7	558.555.440	588.078.005
Financial assets	10	-	-
Trade receivables and other receivables	12	<u>660.030.895</u>	<u>626.403.203</u>
		3.709.147.433	3.797.953.860
Current assets			
Inventories	11	82.093.413	83.714.634
Commercial receivables and other receivables	12	379.497.926	523.488.266
Cash and cash equivalent	13	<u>1.062.538.241</u>	<u>949.293.236</u>
		1.524.129.580	1.556.496.136
Total asset		5.233.277.013	5.354.449.996
EQUITY AND DEBTS			
Equity			
Share capital	14	117.738.440	117.738.440
Hyperinflation adjustment of share capital	14	441.418.396	441.418.396
Share premium	14	247.478.865	247.478.865
Other reserves	15	1.265.796.861	1.265.796.861
Retained earnings	15	1.648.615.453	1.765.268.873
Conversion difference from consolidation		<u>-881</u>	<u>-</u>
		3.721.047.134	3.837.701.435
Long-term debts			
Long-term loans	16	69.895.500	-
Provision for employee benefits	21	95.853.939	109.128.058
Deferred revenue	17	1.009.428.147	1.036.619.965
Deferred tax payment	18	<u>63.346.964</u>	<u>65.668.155</u>
		1.238.524.550	1.211.416.178

Notes 1 to 33 are part of these financial statements.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL POSITION

(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)



	<u>Note</u>	<u>31 December 2017</u>	<u>31 December 2016</u>
Current debts			
Commercial debts and other debts	19	255.138.765	251.110.230
Provision for risks and charges	20	14.957.838	15.379.511
Current tax payment	18	-	34.084.780
Provision for employee benefits	21	<u>3.608.726</u>	<u>4.757.862</u>
		<u>273.705.329</u>	<u>305.332.383</u>
Total debts		<u>1.512.229.879</u>	<u>1.516.748.561</u>
Total equity and debts		<u>5.233.277.013</u>	<u>5.354.449.996</u>

Endorsed and signed on behalf of the Board of Administration on 21 March 2018 by:

Chairman of the Meeting
Petru Ion Văduva

Director General
Ion Sterian

Chief Financial Officer
Marius Lupean

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**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF THE
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**
(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)



		The year ended 31 December 2017	The year ended 31 December 2016
	Note		
Revenue from the domestic transmission activity		1.338.046.808	1.338.046.808
Revenue from the international transmission activity		333.289.677	333.289.677
Other revenue	22	<u>78.609.294</u>	<u>78.609.294</u>
Operational revenue before the balancing and construction activity according to IFRIC12		1.749.945.779	1.749.945.779
Depreciation	7,9	(214.427.744)	(214.427.744)
Employees costs	24	(385.235.907)	(385.235.907)
Technological consumption, materials and consumables used		(105.031.611)	(105.031.611)
Expenses with royalties		(167.133.649)	(167.133.649)
Maintenance and transmission		(27.397.902)	(27.397.902)
Taxes and other amounts owed to the state		(71.566.646)	(71.566.646)
Revenue/ (Expenses) with provisions for risks and expenses		(1.272.746)	(1.272.746)
Other operating expenses	23	<u>(113.257.411)</u>	<u>(113.257.411)</u>
Operational profit before the balancing and construction activity according to IFRIC12		664.622.163	664.622.163
Revenue from the balancing activity		120.686.221	57.403.603
Expenses with balancing gas		(120.686.221)	(56.093.235)
Revenue from the construction activity according to IFRIC12	32	63.949.856	118.503.527
Cost of assets constructed according to IFRIC12	32	<u>(63.949.856)</u>	<u>(118.503.527)</u>
Operational profit		664.622.163	691.427.388
Financial revenue	24	190.584.327	32.230.671
Financial expenses	24	<u>(150.228.440)</u>	<u>(9.683.363)</u>
Financial revenue, net		<u>40.319.887</u>	<u>22.547.308</u>
Profit before tax		704.942.050	713.974.696
Profit tax expense	18	<u>(122.983.907)</u>	<u>(119.409.766)</u>
Net profit for the period		<u>581.959.024</u>	<u>594.564.930</u>
Conversion differences from consolidation		<u>(881)</u>	
Earnings per share, basic and diluted (expressed in RON per share)	28	49,43	50,50
Other items of the comprehensive result			
Items which will not be reclassified in the loss and profit account			
Actuarial gain/(loss) for the period		<u>17.825.963</u>	<u>(1.025.634)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the period		<u>599.784.106</u>	<u>593.539.296</u>

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF THE
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**
(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)



Chairman of the Meeting
Petru Ion Vaduva

Director General
Ion Sterian

Chief Financial Officer
Marius Lupean

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)



	<u>Note</u>	<u>Share Capital</u>	<u>Share capital adjustments</u>	<u>Share premium</u>	<u>Other reserves</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total equity</u>
Balance on 1 January 2016,		<u>117.738.440</u>	<u>441.418.396</u>	<u>247.478.865</u>	<u>1.265.796.861</u>	<u>1.496.805.410</u>	<u>3.569.237.972</u>
Net profit for the period						594.564.930	594.564.930
Actuarial gain/loss for the period		-	-	-	-	(1.025.634)	(1.025.634)
Transactions with shareholders:							
Dividends for 2015	15	-	-	-	-	(325.075.833)	(325.075.833)
Balance on 31 December 2016		<u>117.738.440</u>	<u>441.418.396</u>	<u>247.478.865</u>	<u>1.265.796.861</u>	<u>1.765.268.873</u>	<u>3.837.701.435</u>
Net profit for the period		-	-	-	-	581.959.024	581.959.024
Actuarial gain/loss for the period		-	-	-	-	17.825.963	17.825.963
Transactions with shareholders:							
Dividends for 2016	15	-	-	-	-	(716.438.407)	(716.438.407)
Conversion differences from consolidation						-881	-881
Balance on 31 December 2017		<u>117.738.440</u>	<u>441.418.396</u>	<u>247.478.865</u>	<u>1.265.796.861</u>	<u>1.648.614.572</u>	<u>3.721.047.134</u>

Chairman of the Meeting
Petru Ion Vaduva

Director - General
Ion Sterian

Chief Financial Officer
Marius Lupean

CASH FLOWS STATEMENT
(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)



		Year ended 31 December 2017	Year ended 31 December 2016
	<u>Note</u>		
Cash generated from operations	26	988.207.590	748.613.112
Interest received		3.435.346	3.984.752
Profit tax paid		<u>(160.914.900)</u>	<u>(123.279.529)</u>
Net cash inflow from operation activities		830.728.036	629.318.335
Cash flow from investment activities			
Payments to acquire tangible and intangible assets		(85.240.460)	(182.259.766)
Receipts from transfer of tangible assets		280.880	-
Procurement of financial assets			-
Cash flows from connection fees and grants		<u>12.761.355</u>	<u>126.069.797</u>
Net cash used in investment activities		(72.198.225)	(56.189.969)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Drawings long term loans		69.895.500	-
Dividends paid		<u>(715.180.306)</u>	<u>(324.632.912)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities		(645.284.806)	(324.632.912)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		<u>113.245.005</u>	<u>248.495.454</u>
Cash and cash equivalent in the beginning of the year	13	<u>949.293.236</u>	<u>700.797.782</u>
Cash and cash equivalent as at the end of the period	13	<u>1.062.538.241</u>	<u>949.293.236</u>
Chairman of the Meeting Petru Ion Vaduva			
Director General Ion Sterian			
Chief Financial Officer Marius Lupean			

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The National Gas Transmission Company - SNTGN Transgaz SA (‘Company’) has as main activity the transmission of natural gas. Also, the Company maintains and operates the national gas transmission system and carries out research and design activities in the area of natural gas transmission. On 31 December 2017, the majority shareholder of the Company is the Romanian state, through the Ministry of Economy.

The Company was established in May 2000, following several reorganizations of the gas sector in Romania: its predecessor was part of the former national gas monopoly SNGN Romgaz SA (‘Predecessor Company’), which was reorganized under Government Decision 334/2000.

The natural gas sector is regulated by the ‘National Energy Regulatory Authority’ - ‘ANRE’. ANRE's main responsibilities are the following:

- issuing or withdrawing licenses for companies operating in the natural gas sector;
- publishing framework contracts for the sale, transmission, acquisition and distribution of natural gas;
- setting the criteria, requirements and procedures related to the selection of eligible consumers;
- setting the pricing criteria and the calculation methods for the natural gas sector.

The Company is headquartered at 1 C.I. Motaş Square, Mediaş, Romania.

From January 2008, the Company is listed on the Bucharest Stock Exchange, as a Tier 1 Company, under the TGN symbol.

On 18 December 2017, the Limited Liability Company EUROTRANSGAZ SRL Chisinau (EUROTRANSGAZ S.R.L.) was established in the Republic of Moldova. In relation to EUROTRANSGAZ S.R.L., SNTGN Transgaz SA Mediaş is a sole associate, based on the decision of the General Meeting of the Shareholders no.10/12 December 2017, regarding the establishment of this company.

The main scope of activity of EUROTRANSGAZ consists in the following:

1. Natural gas production, natural gas transmission, natural gas distribution, natural gas storage, natural gas supply
2. Transmission through pipelines
3. Storage
4. Consultancy for business and management.

The share capital of the company is 1,014,682 Moldavian lei (RON equivalent of 232,533 lei) and it is owned entirely by SNTGN Transgaz SA Mediaş – its founder.

The financial standing was endorsed, in order to be released, by the Board of Administration on 21 March 2018.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

2. OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK OF THE COMPANY

Romania

The Romanian authorities continued the economic reforms as this follow –up is necessary for the consolidation of the internal macro-financial framework. Thus the premises of the correct administration of the possible unfavourable evolutions are created, evolutions that may appear if the high aversion towards risk occurs again in the financial markets. The positive performances the Romanian economy registered must be consolidated by the application of a coherent mix of policies. Within this context one may notice that:

- (i) The National Forecasting Commission (CNP) published the projection of the main macroeconomic indices, the winter variant, which indicates that Romania's economy increased by 7.1% in 2017 and will increase by 6.1% in 2018, after the autumn version projected increases of 6.1% in 2017 and 5.5% in 2018.
In November 2017, the European Commission increased Romania's economic growth forecasts for 2017 - from 4.3% to 5.7% - and for 2018 from 3.7% to 4.4%. In spring, the Commission had projected an economic growth of 4.3% in 2017 and 3.7% in 2018 for Romania. And the International Monetary Fund has revised the estimates for the evolution of the Romanian economy in 2018, according to the latest "World Economic Outlook", from 3.4% to 4.4%.
- (ii) In the meeting dated 7 February 2018, the Board of Administration of the National Bank of Romania decided to increase the interest rate of monetary policy at the level of 2,25 percent per year, from 2,00% per year as of 8 February 2018, the increase of the interest rate for the deposit facility to 1.25% per year from 1,00% per year and the interest rate for the loan facility to 3.25 percent per annum from 3.00 percent per annum as of February 8, 2018, and to maintain the current levels of minimum reserve ratios applicable to credit and foreign currency liabilities of credit institutions.
- (iii) The annual inflation rate increased to 4.3% in January 2018, amid the rise in food commodities by 3.79% and non-food prices by 6.23% compared to the same period last year, the National Institute of Statistics informs. The annual inflation rate was 3.3% at the end of 2017, against a 4.07% increase in food commodities and a 4.11% non-food prices. Service prices increased by 0.22%. The National Bank of Romania (BNR) revised the inflation forecast for the end of this year to 3.5%, BNR Governor Mugur Isarescu said. The previous forecast indicates an inflation of 3.2% in 2018. For the end of 2019, the NBR estimates an inflation rate of 3.1%.
- (iv) The Standard & Poor's (S&P) rating agency has confirmed ratings for the long-term and short-term foreign currency and local currency debt of Romania at BBB minus / A-3, rating. This year, all four financial rating agencies have reconfirmed Romania's ratings. Thus, from Moody's Romania's Baa3 rating for long-term debt, by Fitch Ratings, the ratings for long-term debt in foreign currency and

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

local currency of Romania are "BBB minus" and the Japanese rating agency JCR reconfirmed in spring the rating of the country to BBB/BBB+ for long-term debt in foreign currency and local currency. The rating outlook is stable.

In the end of 2017 depreciated as compared to EURO („EUR”) and appreciated as compared to the US dollar („USD”). Thus, as compared to the end of 2016 the leu depreciated by 2.61 as compared to EUR (4.6597 as at 31 December 2017, 4.5411 as at 31 December 2016) and appreciated by 9.57% as compared to the US dollar (3.8915 as at 31 December 2017; 4.3033 as at 31 December 2016).

In the course of 2016, the leu depreciated by 0.37% as compared to EURO (EUR) (4.5411 on December 31, 2016, 4.5245 at 31 December 2015) and respectively by 3.75% as compared to USD (4.3033 on 31 December 2016 4.1477 at 31 December 2015).

Romania's future economic orientation depends largely on the effectiveness of the economic, financial and monetary measures taken by the government, and on the fiscal, legal, regulatory and policy development. The management is unable to estimate the evolution of the economic environment which could have an impact on the Company's operations and neither the possible impact on the Company's financial position.

3. SUMMARY OF THE SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The main accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies were consistently applied to all the financial years presented, unless otherwise stated.

3.1 Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Company were prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union („EU IFRS”). The financial statements were prepared based on the historical cost convention, except for the financial assets available for sale, which are presented at fair value.

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with EU IFRS requires the use of critical accounting estimates. Also, the management is required to use judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. Areas with a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are presented in Note 5.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

As of 2017, the year in which EUROTRANSGAZ was established, founded by SNTGN Transgaz SA, the company is required to prepare consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS 10 - Consolidated Financial Statements, IFRS 12 - Presentation of Interests in Other Entities and IAS 21 - Effects of Changing Courses of currency exchange.

According to the Accounting Law no. 82/1991 republished, amended and supplemented and with OMFP 2844/2016, as amended and supplemented, for the approval of the accounting regulations in line with the International Financial Reporting Standards, the parent company must prepare both its own financial statements and the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

IFRS 10 sets out the application of the control principle to determine whether an investor controls an investee and therefore needs to consolidate the investee and also sets the accounting provisions for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

The parent company should prepare consolidated financial statements using uniform accounting policies for similar transactions and events in similar circumstances. The consolidation of an investee must start at the date the investor has acquired control and must cease when the investor loses control of the investee.

The parent company shall disclose the non-controlling interest in the consolidated financial position, within the equity, separately from the equity of the parent company's owners. Changes in a parent company's equity interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the parent company's loss of control of the subsidiary are equity transactions (ie, transactions with owners in their quality as owners).

If a parent company loses control over a subsidiary, the parent company shall: (a) derecognise the assets and liabilities of the former subsidiary from the consolidated financial position; (b) will recognize any undistributed investment in the former subsidiary at its fair value when it has lost control and then account for those investments and the amounts owed by or to the former subsidiary in accordance with the relevant IFRSs. That fair value should be considered as the fair value at the time of the initial recognition of a financial asset in accordance with IFRS 9 or, where applicable, the cost of the initial recognition of an investment in an associate or joint venture; (c) recognizes the gain or loss associated with the loss of control attributable to the former majority interest.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its affiliated entity EUROTRANSGAZ under the control of the Company by combining similar assets, liabilities, equity, expense and cash flows of the parent company with those of the related company by offsetting (eliminating) the carrying amount of the the investment made by the parent company in each subsidiary and the part of the parent company in each subsidiary's equity and eliminating all assets and liabilities, equity, income, expense and cash flows within the group that are related to the intra-group transactions.

A company controls an investee when exposed or has variable income rights by virtue of its participation in the investee and having the ability to influence that income through its authority over the investee. Therefore, the control principle thus establishes the following three elements of control:

1. authority over the investee;
2. Exposure or variable income rights based on participation in the investee; and

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

3. SUMMARY OF THE SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3. The ability to use the authority over the investee to influence the investor's results value.

The Company presents the investments in the affiliated entity in the individual financial statements as "Financial assets"

New accounting regulations

(a) Standards and interpretations applicable from 2016

The following standards and amendments of the current standards, issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) and adopted by the European Union (EU) became applicable in the current period:

- The amendments to IFRS 10 'Consolidated financial statements', IFRS 12 'Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities' and IAS 28 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures' - Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception – adopted by the the UE on 22 September 2016 (applicable for the financial periods as of 1 January 2016);
- The amendments to IFRS 11 'Joint Arrangements' – Accounting for Procurement of an Interest in a Joint Operation– adopted by the the UE on 24 November 2015 (applicable for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016);
- The amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' – Disclosure initiative – adopted by the the UE on 18 December 2015 (applicable for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016);
- The amendments to IAS 16 'Tangible Assets' and IAS 38 'Intangible assets' – Clarifying acceptable methods of depreciation and amortization - adopted by the the UE on 2 December 2015 (applicable for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016);
- The amendments to IAS 19 'Employee Benefits' – Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions - adopted by the the UE on 17 December 2014 (applicable for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 February 2015);
- The amendments to IAS 27 'Separate Financial Statements' - Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements - adopted by the the UE on 18 December 2015 (applicable for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016);

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

3. SUMMARY OF THE SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

- Amendments to various standards `Improvements to IFRSs 2010–2012 Cycle` resulting from the annual project to improve IFRSs (IFRS 2, IFRS 3, IFRS 8, IFRS 13, IAS 16, IAS 24 and IAS 38) mainly to eliminate inconsistencies and to clarify certain formulations – adopted by the EU on 17 December 2014 (applicable for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016);
- Amendments to various standards `Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle` resulting from the annual project to improve IFRSs (IFRS 5, IFRS 7, IAS 19 and IAS 34) mainly to eliminate inconsistencies and to clarify certain formulations – adopted by the EU on 15 December 2015 (applicable for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).

(b) Standards and interpretations issued by IASB and adopted by the EU, but not applicable

At the date of the reporting of these Financial Statements, the following standards, revisions and interpretations are issued by IASB and adopted by the EU, but are not applicable yet:

- IFRS 9 `Financial Instruments` - adopted by the the UE on 22 November 2016 (applicable for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018);
- IFRS 15 `Revenue from Contracts with the Customers`, with further amendments, and the amendments to IFRS 15 `Effective Date of IFRS 15` – adopted by the the UE on 22 September 2016 (applicable for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018);

IFRS 9 includes the requirements on financial instruments referring to recognition, clasification, evaluation, depreciation loss, derecognition and hedge accounting against risks:

- *Classification and evaluation:* IFRS 9 introduces a new approach to the classification of financial assets and comprises three main categories of financial assets: measured at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income elements, at fair value through profit or loss. The IFRS 9 classification is determined by the cash flow and business model in which an asset is held. This unitary approach based on principles eliminates the financial asset classification categories in IAS 39: held-to-maturity, loans and advances and available-for-sale financial assets. The new model will also determine the existence of a single depreciation model applicable to all financial instruments.

According to IFRS 9, derivatives incorporated into contracts, where the host instrument is a financial instrument for the purpose of this standard, are not separate, but the entire hybrid instrument is considered for classification.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

3. SUMMARY OF THE SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

- *Depreciation loss:* IFRS 9 introduces a new impairment loss model based on expected loss, which will require faster recognition of expected losses from impairment of receivables. The standard requires entities to recognize the expected impairment losses on receivables from the time of initial recognition of financial instruments, and to recognize more rapidly the expected impairment losses over their lifetime.
- *Hedge accounting:* IFRS 9 introduces a significantly improved hedge accounting model which includes additional disclosure requirements for risk management activity. The new model is a significant revision of the hedge accounting principles, which allows the alignment of the accounting treatment with the risk management activities.
- *Own credit risk:* IFRS 9 eliminates the volatility in the profit or loss account due to the change in credit risk related to the debt at fair value. Changing the accounting requirements for these liabilities implies that gains arising from the impairment of an entity's own credit risk will no longer be recognized through profit or loss.

(c) Standards and interpretations issued by IASB, but not adopted yet by the EU

At the date of the reporting these Financial Statements, IFRS as adopted by the EU are not very different from the provisions adopted by IASB, except for the following standards, amendments and interpretations, the application of which has not been approved by the EU until the date of authorization of these financial statements:

- IFRS 14 `Deferral accounts related to the regulated activities` (applicable for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016) – the European Commission decided not to issue the process of approving this interim, but to wait for its completion;
- IFRS 16 `Leases` (applicable for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019);
- Amendments to IFRS 2 `Share-based Payment` – Classification and measurement of share-based payment transactions (applicable for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018);
- Amendments to IFRS 4 `Insurance Contracts` - Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments together with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (applicable for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 or at the application for the first time of IFRS 9 `Financial Instruments`);
- Amendments to IFRS 10 `Consolidate financial statements` and IAS 28 `Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures` - Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture and its further amendments (the effective date was deferred indefinitely until completion of the research on the equity method);
- Amendments to IFRS 15 `Revenue from Contracts with the Customers` - Clarifications to IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with the Customers (applicable for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018);
- Amendments to IAS 7 `Statement of Treasury Flow` – the disclosure initiative (applicable for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017);

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

-
- 3. SUMMARY OF THE SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)
- Amendments to IAS 12 `Income taxes` – Recognition of assets with Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses (applicable for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017);
- Amendments to IAS 40 `Investment Property` –property related to Investment transactions (applicable for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018);
- Amendments to various standards `Improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 Cycle` resulting from the annual project to improve IFRSs (IFRS 1, IFRS 12 și IAS 28) mainly to eliminate inconsistencies and to clarify certain formulations (the Amendments to IFRS 12 are applicable for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017, and the amendments to IFRS 1 and IAS 28 are applicable for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018);
- IFRIC 22 `Currency transactions and advance payments` (applicable for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

3.2 Reporting on segments

Reporting on business segments is made consistently with the internal reporting by the main operating decision-maker. The main operating decision-maker, which is in charge with resource allocation and assessment of business segments' performance, was identified as being the Board of Administration, which makes the strategic decisions.

3.3 Transactions in foreign currency

a) *Functional currency*

The items included in the financial statements of the Company are valued using the currency of the economic environment where the entity operates (`functional currency`). The financial statements are presented in Romanian leu (`lei`), which is the functional currency and the currency of Company presentation.

b) *Transactions and balances*

Transactions in foreign currency are converted into functional currency using the exchange rate valid on the date of transactions or valuation at the balance sheet date. Profit and loss resulting from exchange rate differences following the conclusion of such transactions and from the conversion at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are reflected in the statement of the comprehensive income.

In accordance with IAS 21 "Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates", when a group contains individual entities with different functional currencies, the results and financial position of each entity are denominated in a common currency so as to allow for the presentation of consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

For the purpose of consolidation, the conversion of the Moldovan leu to the functional currency, namely RON, was made at the NBR exchange rate valid on December 31, 2017, namely, of RON/MDL 0,2283.

3. SUMMARY OF THE SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.4 Accounting for the effects of hyperinflation

Romania has gone through periods of relatively high inflation and was considered hyperinflationary under IAS 29 'Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies'. This standard required financial statements prepared in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy to be presented in terms of purchasing power as of 31 December 2003. As the characteristics of the economic environment in Romania indicate the cessation of hyperinflation, from 1 January 2004, the Company no longer applies IAS 29.

Therefore, values reported in terms of purchasing power on 31 December 2003 are treated as basis for the accounting values of these financial statements.

3.5 Intangible Assets

Computer Software

Licenses acquired related to rights of use of the computer software are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred with the acquisition and operation of the software in question. These costs are amortized over their estimated useful lives (three years).

Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software are recognized as expenses in the period in which they are registered.

Service Concession Agreement

From 2010, the Company started to apply IFRIC 12, '*Service Concession Commitments*', adopted by the EU. The scope of IFRIC 12 includes: the existing infrastructure at the time of signing the concession agreement and, also, modernization and improvement brought to the gas transmission system, which are transferred to the regulatory authority at the end of the concession agreement.

As presented in Note 8, the Company is entitled to charge the users of the public service and, consequently, an intangible asset was recognized for this right.

Due to the fact that the Service Concession Agreement ('SCA') had no commercial substance (i.e. nothing substantial changed in the way the Company operated assets; cash flows changed only with the payment of royalties, but, on the other hand, the transmission tariff increased to cover the royalty), the intangible asset was measured at the remaining net value of the derecognized assets (classified in the financial statements as tangible assets on the date of application of IFRIC 12). Consequently, the

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Company continued to recognize the asset, but reclassified it as intangible asset. The company tested the intangible assets recognized at the time without identifying depreciation.

As they occur, costs of replacements are recorded as expense, while the improvements of assets used within SCA are recognized at fair value.

3. SUMMARY OF THE SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Intangible assets are amortized at zero value during the remaining period of the concession agreement.

3.6 Tangible Assets

Tangible assets include buildings, land, assets used for the non-regulated international transmission activity (e.g. pipelines, compressors, filtering installations, devices).

Buildings include particularly ancillary buildings of operating assets, a research centre and office buildings.

Further expenses are included in the book value of the asset or recognized as separate asset, as the case may be, only when the entry of future economic benefits for the Company associated to the item is likely and the cost of the respective item can be valued in a reliable manner. The book value of the replaced asset is highlighted. All the other expenses with repairs and maintenance are recognized in the statement of the comprehensive income in the financial period when they occur.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other items of tangible assets is calculated based on the straight line method in order to allocate their cost minus the residual value, during their useful life, as follows:

	<u>Number of years</u>
Buildings	50
Assets of the gas transmission system	20
Other fixed assets	4 - 20

Before 31 December 2008, costs of indebtedness were incurred as they occurred. As of 1 January 2009, costs of indebtedness attributable directly to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset with a long production cycle are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. Costs of indebtedness attributable directly to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset with a long production cycle are those costs of indebtedness that would have been avoided if expenses with the asset hadn't been made. To the extent that funds are borrowed specifically for obtaining a long-cycle production asset, the borrowing costs eligible for the capitalization of the respective asset is determined by the actual cost generated by that borrowing during the period, minus the revenue from

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

the temporary investments of those borrowings. To the extent that funds are generally borrowed and used for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization is determined by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditures on that asset.

The capitalization rate is the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the entity that are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically for achieving production of a qualifying asset.

Assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted as appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

The book value of the asset is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the book value of the respective asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (Note 3.7).

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing amounts to be received with the book value and are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which the sale took place.

3.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets subject to depreciation are reviewed for impairment losses whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the book value may not be recoverable. The impairment loss is the difference between the book value and the recoverable amount of the asset.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value minus costs to sell and value in use. An impairment loss recognized for an asset in prior periods is reversed if there are changes in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount of the asset at the date the last impairment loss was recognized. For the calculation of this impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are identifiable independent cash flows (cash generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

3.8 Assets of public domain

In accordance with Public Domain Law No. 213/1998, pipelines for gas transmission are public property. Government Decision 491/1998, confirmed by Government Decision 334/2000, states that fixed assets with a gross historical statutory book value of lei 474,952,575 (31 December 2017: RON 474,952,575) representing gas pipelines are managed by the Company. Therefore, the Company has the exclusive right to use such assets during the concession and shall return them to the state at the end of this period (see Note 8). The Company receives most of the benefits associated with the assets and is exposed to most of the risks, including the obligation to maintain network assets over a period at least equal to the remaining useful life, and the financial performance of the Company is directly influenced by the state of the network. Therefore, before 1 January 2010, the Company recognized those assets as tangible assets, with a proper reserve in the shareholders' equity (see Note 5.2.). Accounting policies applied to these assets were the same as those applied to the Company's tangible assets (Notes 3.7 and 3.6).

As shown in Note 3.5, the Company adopted IFRIC 12 as of 1 January 2010 and reclassified these assets and the subsequent improvements as intangible assets (except for international transmission pipelines).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

3. SUMMARY OF THE SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

In accordance with Public Concession Law No. 238/2004, a royalty is due for public goods managed by companies other than state-owned. The royalty rate for using the gas transmission pipelines is set by the government. As of October 2007, the royalty was set at 10% of the revenue. The duration of the concession agreement is 30 years, until 2032.

3.9 Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories: valued at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables and available for sale. Classification is made depending on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. The management sets the classification of these fixed assets upon initial recognition.

The Company's investment in associated entities (in this case EUROTRANSGAZ) is presented in the individual financial statements under "Financial assets" and for the purpose of consolidation, the book value of the investment made by the Company with the value of the equity of the associate has been offset (eliminated).

(a) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not listed in an active market. They are included in the current assets, except for those which have a maturity greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as fixed assets. Loans and receivables of the Company include `trade receivables and other receivables` and cash and cash equivalent in the statement of the financial position (Notes 3.11 and 3.13).

Law 127/2014 entered into force on 5 October 2014 states that if the concession contract is terminated for any reason, or upon contract termination, the investment made by the national transmission system operator shall be transferred to the national transmission system owner or another grantor on payment of compensation equal to the regulated value which was not depreciated fixed by ANRE. The company recognized for the investments made until the balance sheet date a receivable related to the regulated value remained valid at the end of the concession agreement, at the current value at the balance sheet date, and a deferred revenue. The discount rate used to calculate the present value of the debt is long-term government bonds, zero coupon, over a period close to the remainder of the concession agreement. The initial measurement of the compensation is made at the fair value which reflects the credit risk which applies to the regulated amount remaining unamortized at the end of the contract. Subsequent valuation is done at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The actual interest rate used is based on historical data and does not change according to market interest rate.

(b) Financial assets available for sale

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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3. SUMMARY OF THE SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial assets available for sale are non-derivative instruments that are either classified specifically in this category or they don't fall with any of the other categories. They are included in the fixed assets, except the situation when the management plans to alienate investments within 12 months from the end of the reporting period.

Regular acquisitions and sales of financial assets are recognized at the trading date - date when the Company commits to buy or sell the respective asset. Investments are initially recognized at the fair value plus trading expenses for all the financial assets that are not registered at fair value through profit or loss. The financial assets available for sale are subsequently recorded at fair value. The loans and receivables are registered at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Changes in the fair value of monetary and non-monetary securities classified as available for sale are recognized in other items of the comprehensive income.

When the titles of value categorized as available for sale are sold or depreciated, the cumulated adjustments of the fair value recognized in the equity are included in the profit and loss account at `gains and losses from investment securities`.

Dividends related to financial assets available for sale are recognized in profit or loss in other items of the comprehensive income when determining the Company's right to receive them.

(c) Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets suffered impairment. A financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a `loss generating event`)

and if such event (or events) which generates loss has (have) an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The criteria that the Company uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or debtor;
- breach of contract, such as default or delinquency in interest or loan payment;
 - a) the company, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, grants to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise have had in view;
 - b) it is likely that the debtor will go bankrupt or enter another form of financial reorganization;

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

3. SUMMARY OF THE SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

- disappearance of the active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
- observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified for individual financial assets in the portfolio, including:
- adverse changes in the payment status of debtors in the portfolio; and
- economic conditions, at national or local level, that correlate with defaults, relating to the assets in the portfolio.

The Company assesses first whether objective evidence of impairment exists.

i) Assets registered at amortized cost

Impairment testing of trade receivables is described above.

For loans and receivables, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's book value and the updated value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred), discounted at the asset's original rate; the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. In practice, the Company may measure impairment based on the fair value of an instrument using an observable market price.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized (such as an improvement in the credit rating of the borrower), the resumption of impairment loss recognized previously recognized in profit or loss.

ii) Assets classified as available for sale

The Company evaluates for each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. In the case of equity instruments classified as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the value of financial assets below their cost is considered an indicator that the assets are impaired. If any such evidence exists, financial assets available for sale, the cumulative loss - measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, minus any impairment loss on the financial asset previously recognized in profit or loss - are removed from other items of the comprehensive income and recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in profit or loss on equity instruments are not reversed subsequently and any subsequent gain is recognized in other items of the comprehensive income.

3.10. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net achievable value.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

3. SUMMARY OF THE SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The components recovered from disassemblings and repairs of pipelines built by the Company are recorded as stocks at a value determined by a technical committee. The amount so determined does not exceed the net achievable value.

The cost is determined based on the first in, first out method. Where necessary, provision is made for obsolete and slow moving inventories. Individually identified obsolete inventories are provided for the full value or written off. For slow moving inventory, an estimate is made of the age of each main category on inventory rotation.

The cost of natural gas used for the balancing activity related to the transmission system is determined based on the average weighted cost method.

3.11. Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services rendered in the ordinary course of business. If the collection period is one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as fixed assets.

Trade receivables are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, minus the provision for impairment.

3.12. Value Added Tax

The value added tax must be paid to tax authorities based on the monthly VAT declaration by the 25th of the following month, regardless of the collection of receivables from customers. Tax authorities allow the settlement of VAT on a net basis. If the deductible VAT is higher than the output VAT, the difference is refundable at the request of the Company. That VAT can be refunded after a tax audit, or, even in its absence, if certain conditions are met. VAT on sales and purchases which are not settled at the end of the reporting period is recognized in the statement of financial position at net value and disclosed separately as a current asset or liability. In cases where provisions were made for impairment of receivables, impairment loss is recorded for the gross amount of the debtor, including the VAT. The related VAT must be paid to the state and can be recovered only in the event of debtor prescription, as a result of bankruptcy decision.

3.13. Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, availability in current accounts with banks, other short-term investments with high liquidity and with maturity terms of up to three months and overdrafts from banks. In the statement of financial position, overdraft facilities are highlighted in loans, under current liabilities.

3.14 Equity

Share capital

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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3. SUMMARY OF THE SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Additional costs directly attributable to issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the receipts.

Dividends

Dividends are recognized as liabilities and deducted from equity at the end of the reporting period if they are declared before or at the end of the reporting period. Dividends are recognized when they are proposed before the end of the reporting period, or when they were proposed or declared after the end of the reporting period but before the date the financial statements were approved for issue.

3.15 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs recorded. Subsequently, borrowings are stated at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in profit or loss during the borrowings, based on the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities, unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer payment of debt for no less than 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

3.16 Current and deferred profit tax

Tax expense for the period includes the current tax and the deferred tax and is recognized in profit or loss, unless it is recognized in other items of the comprehensive income or directly in equity because it relates to transactions that are, in turn, recognized in the same or in a different period, in other items of the comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current profit tax expense is calculated based on the tax regulations in force at the end of the reporting period. The management periodically evaluates positions on tax returns regarding situations where the applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions, where appropriate, based on the estimated amounts due to tax authorities.

The deferred profit tax is recognized based on the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their book values in the financial statements. However, the deferred profit tax arising from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination and at the time of the transaction does not affect the accounting profit and the taxable revenue is not recognized. The deferred profit tax is determined based on tax rates (and legal regulations) in force until the end of the reporting period and which are expected to apply in the period in which the deferred profit tax asset is realized or the deferred profit tax liability is settled.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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3. SUMMARY OF THE SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Deferred revenue tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit be derived from temporary differences.

3.17 Commercial payables and other payables

Suppliers and other payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method. Commercial payable accounts and other payables are closed as a result of the payment of debts, offsetting with receivables or their write-off through the profit and loss account.

3.18 Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue is recorded for connection fees applied to customers upon their connection to the gas transmission network, for the objectives received free of charge, for grants collected and for the right to recover the unamortised regulated value of the assets related to the investments achieved as an operator.

The grants collected and the right to recover the unamortised regulated value of the assets related to the investments achieved as an operator are assimilated to the governmental subsidies.

The governmental subsidies are acknowledged to their market value when there is a reasonable assurance that they will be received and that the relevant conditions will be met.

The connection fees applied to the clients for their connection to the gas transmission network and to the facilities received free of charge from the clients represents the basis for the continuation of the providing of the service in accordance with the IFRIC 18.

For the connection fees applied to the clients for their connection to the gas transmission network and to the facilities received free of charge, for the grants collected and for the right to recover the unamortised regulated value of the assets related to the investments achieved as an operator, the Company chose to record the total asset value and a deferred revenue. The deferred revenue is recorded in the profit and loss account for the useful life of related assets (connection pipes, metering - regulating stations, meters).

Law 127/2014 entered into force on 5 October 2014 states that if the concession contract is terminated for any reason, or upon contract termination, the investment made by the national transmission system operator shall be transferred to the national transmission system owner or another grantor on payment of compensation equal to the regulated value which was not depreciated fixed by ANRE. The Company recognized for the investments made until the balance sheet date a receivable related to the remaining regulated value at the end of the concession agreement, at the current value at the balance sheet date and a deferred revenue. The deferred revenue is recognized in the profit and loss account for the remaining duration of the concession agreement. The Company has the obligation to modernize and maintain the national transmission system at certain operating parameters.

3.19 Employee benefits

In the normal course of business, the Company makes payments to the Romanian state on behalf of

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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3. SUMMARY OF THE SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

its employees, for health funds, pensions and unemployment benefits. All the Company employees are members of the pension plan of the Romanian state, which is a fixed contribution plan. These costs are recognized in the profit and loss account with the recognition of salary expenses.

Benefits granted on retirement

Under the collective agreement, the Company must pay the employees on retirement a compensatory amount equal to a certain number of gross salaries, depending on the time worked in the gas industry, working conditions etc. The company recorded a provision for such payments (see Note 21). The obligation recognized in the balance sheet represents the present value of the obligation at the balance sheet date. The obligation is calculated annually by independent experts using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The present value is determined by discounting future cash flows with the interest rate of the long-term government bonds.

The current service cost is recognized in the profit and loss account in the employee costs. Interest expense is included in the profit and loss account in the financial costs.

Actuarial gain or loss due to changes in actuarial assumptions is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in the period for which the actuarial calculation is made.

Social insurance

The Company records expenses related to its employees, as a result of granting social insurance benefits. These amounts mainly include the implicit costs of employing workers and, therefore, are included in the salary expenses.

Profit sharing and bonuses

The Company recognizes an obligation and expense for bonuses and profit sharing, based on a formula taking into account the profit attributable to the Company's shareholders, after certain adjustments. The Company recognizes an obligation where it is required under contract or where there is a past practice which created an implicit obligation.

3.20 Provisions for risks and charges

The provisions for risks and charges are recognized when the Company has a legal or implicit obligation as a result of past events, when for the settlement of the obligation an outflow of resources is required, which incorporates economic benefits and for which a credible estimate can be made in terms of the obligation value. Where there are similar obligations, the probability for an outflow of resources to be necessary for settlement is set after the assessment of the obligation class as a whole. The provision is recognized even if the probability of an outflow of resources related to any item included in any obligation class is reduced. Where the Company expects the reimbursement of a

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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3. SUMMARY OF THE SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

provision, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is theoretically certain.

Provisions are measured at the discounted value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation, using a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

3.21 Revenue recognition

Revenue covers the fair value of amounts received or receivable from the sale of services and/or goods in the normal course of business of the Company. Revenue is recorded net of value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The Company recognizes the revenue when their amount can be estimated with certainty, when it is probable that the entity collects future economic benefits and when certain criteria are met for each of the Company's activities as described below. The amount of revenue is not considered reliably estimated until all contingencies relating to the sale are settled. The Company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into account the type of customer, type of transaction and the specifics of each commitment.

a) Revenue from services

Revenues from the domestic and international gas transmission consist in booking the transmission capacity and transmission through the NTS of the determined quantities of natural gas, expressed in units of energy, during the period of validity of a gas transmission contract and are recognized at the moment of their delivery. During the administration of the transmission contracts, the TSO issues and submits to the NU, by the 15th of the month following the month for which the transmission service was provided: an invoice for the transmission services rendered for the previous month, prepared based on the final allocations; an invoice related to the final daily imbalances registered in the previous month; and an invoice related to the value of the booked capacity overrun tariff.

b) Revenue from the sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is registered when the goods are delivered.

c) Interest revenue

Interest revenue is recognized proportionally, based on the effective interest method.

d) Revenue from dividends

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3. SUMMARY OF THE SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Dividends are recognized when the right to receive payment is recognized.

e) Mutual compensation and barter transactions

A relatively reduced part of the sales and purchases are compensated by mutual agreements, barter or non-cash agreements. These transactions generally occur in the form of cancellation of balances, either bilaterally or through a chain involving several companies (see Note 28). Sales and purchases that are intended to be offset by mutual agreements, barter or non-cash agreements are recognized based on management's estimates of their fair value to be received or disposed of in non-cash compensation. Fair value is determined based on the available market information.

Non-cash transactions were excluded from the cash flow statement, so investing activities, financing activities, and all operational activities represent current cash flows.

f) Revenue from penalties

Revenue from penalties for late payment is recognized when future economic benefits are expected for the Company.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk factors

By the nature of the activities performed, the Company is exposed to various risks, which include: market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk on fair value, interest rate risk on cash flow and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. Company's risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments to protect itself from certain risk exposures.

(a) Market risk

(i) Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk by exposures to various foreign currencies, especially to EUR. Currency risk is associated to assets (Note 12) and recognized liabilities.

The Company does not perform formal actions to minimize the currency risk related to its operations; thus, the Company does not apply hedge accounting. The management believes, however, that the Company is covered in terms of the currency risk, given that the foreign currency incoming payments (mainly revenue from international transmission) are used to settle liabilities denominated in foreign currency.

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The following table shows the sensitivity of profit or loss and equity, to reasonably possible changes in exchange rates applied at the end of the reporting period of the functional currency of the Company, with all variables held constant:

	<u>31 December 2017</u>	<u>31 December 2016</u>
<i>Impact on profit and loss and on equity of:</i>		
USD appreciation by 10%	38.536	150.839
USD depreciation by 10%	(38.536)	(150.839)
EUR appreciation by 10%	64.849.945	36.308.626
EUR depreciation by 10%	(64.849.945)	(36.308.626)

(ii) Price risk

The Company is exposed to the commodity price risk related to gas purchased for own consumption. If the gas price had been 5% higher/lower, the net profit related to the period would have been lower/higher by lei 3.067.062 (December 2016: lei 3.545.065).

(iii) Interest rate risk on cash flow and fair value

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk by its bank deposits. The Company did not conclude any commitment to diminish the risk. For the average exposure of the period, if the interest rates had been lower/higher by 50 basis points, with all the other variables maintained constant, the profit related to the period and equity would have been lower/higher by lei 3.629.530 (December 2016: lei 2.946.452 lower/higher) as a result of reducing the interest rate for bank deposits.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is especially related to cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables. The Company drew up a number of policies, through their application ensuring that sales of products and services are made to proper customers. The book value of receivables, net of provisions for doubtful debts, represents the maximum value exposed to credit risk. The Company's credit risk is concentrated on the 5 main customers, which together account for 61 % of the trade receivable balances on 31 December 2017 (31 December 2016: 71%). Although the collection of receivables can be influenced by economic factors, the management believes that there is no significant risk of loss exceeding the provisions already made.

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4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Cash is placed with financial institutions, which are considered as associated to a minimum performance risk.

	<u>31 December 2017</u>	<u>31 December 2016</u>
No rating	4.587.327	5.265.922
BB	355.439.685	335.096.959
BB+	-	4.192.200
BBB-	3.901.284	974.762
BBB	224.008.353	495.423.597
BBB+	474.084.727	107.867.942
A	138.479	139.154
AA	<u>190.822</u>	<u>193.562</u>
	<u>1.062.350.677</u>	<u>949.154.098</u>

All the financial institutions are presented in the Fitch rating or equivalent.

(c) *Liquidity risk*

Preventive liquidity risk management involves keeping enough cash and funds available by a proper value of committed credit facilities.

The company projects cash flows. The financial function of the Company continually monitors the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure that there is sufficient cash to meet operational requirements, while maintaining a sufficient level of unused borrowing facilities (Note 16) at any time, so the company does not violate the limits or loan agreements (where applicable) for any of its borrowing facilities. These projections take into account the Company's debt financing plans, compliance with agreements, compliance with internal targets on the balance sheet indicators and, where appropriate, external regulations or legal provisions - for example, restrictions on currency.

The Financial Department of the Company invests extra cash in interest bearing current accounts and term deposits, choosing instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide the appropriate framework, established under the provisions mentioned above.

The table below shows obligations on 31 December 2017 in terms of contractual maturity remained. The amounts disclosed in the maturity table are contractual undiscounted cash flows.

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(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Maturity analysis of financial liabilities on 31 December 2017 is as follows:

	<u>Total</u> <u>amount</u>	<u>Less</u> <u>than 1 year</u>	<u>1-5 years</u>	<u>over 5 years</u>
Loans	78.443.204	830.048	17.885.494	59.727.662
Commercial payables and other payables	127.161.874	127.161.874	-	-
	<u>205.605.078</u>	<u>127.991.922</u>	<u>17.885.494</u>	<u>59.727.662</u>

Maturity analysis of financial liabilities on 31 December 2016 is as follows:

	<u>Total</u> <u>amount</u>	<u>Less</u> <u>than 1 year</u>	<u>1-5 years</u>	<u>over 5 years</u>
Commercial payables and other payables	91.358.089	91.358.089	-	-
	<u>91.358.089</u>	<u>91.358.089</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Commercial payables and other payables include trade payables, suppliers of fixed assets, dividends payable, payables and other payables (see Note 19) and are not included: payables generated as a result of the legal provisions imposed by the authorities, payables to the employees and advance registered revenue.

Financial instruments categories:

	<u>31 December 2017</u>	<u>31 December 2016</u>
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	622.517.060	204.335.217
Term bank deposits	440.021.181	744.958.019
Loans and receivables	1.004.745.959	1.115.871.835
Financial assets available for selling	24.578.237	163.122.672
Provisions related to financial assets available for selling	(24.578.237)	(163.122.672)
	<u>2.067.284.199</u>	<u>2.065.165.071</u>

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

	<u>31 December 2017</u>	<u>31 December 2016</u>
Financial liabilities		
Debts evaluated to amortised cost		
Loans	69.895.500	-
Liabilities evaluated at fair value		
Financial securities for contracts	5.488.821	4.724.822
Commercial liabilities and other liabilities	<u>121.673.053</u>	<u>86.633.267</u>
	197.057.374	91.358.089

In the category including loans and liabilities, the liabilities related to employees and payables registered in advance are not included.

Capital risk management

The company's objectives related to capital management refer to keeping the Company's capacity to continue its activity in order to provide compensation to shareholders and benefits to the other stakeholders and maintain an optimal structure of the capital, as to reduce capital expenditure. There are no capital requirements imposed from outside.

As for the other companies in this sector, the Company monitors the capital based on the indebtedness degree. This coefficient is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. The net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including `current and long-term borrowings`, according to the statement of financial position), except for cash and cash equivalent. The total capital is calculated as `equity`, according to the statement of the financial position, plus the net debt.

In 2017 the Company's strategy, unchanged since 2016, is to keep the indebtedness degree as low as possible, to keep a significant capacity to borrow funds for future investments. The net indebtedness degree on 31 December 2017 and on 31 December 2016 was null:

	<u>31 December 2017</u>	<u>31 December 2016</u>
Total borrowings	69.895.500	-
Except: cash and cash equivalents (Note 13)	<u>(1.062.538.241)</u>	<u>(949.293.236)</u>
Net cash position	<u>(992.642.741)</u>	<u>(949.293.236)</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Fair value estimate

The fair value of the financial instruments traded on an active market is based on market prices quoted at the end of the reporting period. The fair value of the financial instruments that are not traded on an active market is set using valuation techniques.

It is considered that the book value less the impairment provision of trade receivables and payables approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows using the current market interest rate available to the Company for similar financial instruments.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company develops estimates and assumptions concerning the future. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including predictions of future events that are believed to be reasonable under certain circumstances.

The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the actual results. Estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing an important material adjustment to the book value of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are presented below.

5.1 Assumptions for the determination of the provision for retirement benefits

This provision was calculated based on estimates of the average wage, the average number of employees and the average number of wage payment at retirement, as well as based on the benefits payment scheme. The provision was brought to the present value by applying a discount factor calculated based on the risk-free interest rate (i.e. interest rate on government bonds).

The present value of the obligations at 31 December 2017: Lei 99.462.667 (31 December 2016: Lei 113.885.920 (Note 21).

The presentation of the current value for the 2017 depending on the following variables:

	<u>31 December 2017</u>
Discount rate +1%	110.501.383

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(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

Discount rate -1%	89.869.030
Investment return +1%	90.221.183
Investment return -1%	101.440.189

The presentation of the current value for 2016 depending on the following variables:

	<u>31 December 2016</u>
Discount rate +1%	101.660.373
Discount rate -1%	128.360.255
Wage growth rate +1%	128.132.825
Wage growth rate -1%	101.611.023
Increasing longevity by 1 year	114.189.786

Benefits payment maturity survey:

	<u>31 December 2017</u>	<u>31 December 2016</u>
Up to one year	3.608.726	4.757.862
Between 1 and 2 years	3.366.142	4.542.881
Between 2 and 5 years	10.320.110	20.946.737
Between 5 and 10 years	44.098.649	44.955.350

5.2 The accounting treatment of the concession agreement

As indicated in Note 8, in May 2002 the Company concluded a Concession Agreement with the National Agency for Mineral Resources (‘NAMR’), which entitles the Company to use the main pipelines of the national gas transmission system for a period of 30 years. Before concluding this agreement, the pipelines were managed by the Company according to Public Domain Law No. 213/1998, Government Decision (‘GD’) No. 491/1998 and GD No. 334 of 2000 by which the Company was established. According to the provisions of this agreement, the Company receives most of benefits associated to assets and is exposed to most of the risks. Therefore, the Company recognized these assets in the statement of the financial position, with an appropriate reserve in equity. Regarding the already existing infrastructure on the date of signing the Concession Agreement, given that the Company has no payment obligations at the time of terminating the Concession Agreement (but only obligations on maintenance and modernization, investments in new pipelines), the Company's management considered that it is, in substance, an equity component, defined as the residual interest in the Company's assets after the deduction of all debts. In addition, because the Company and its predecessor, SNGN Romgaz SA, were controlled by the Romanian state, the publication of Public Patrimony Law (i.e. loss of property) and the reorganization of SNGN Romgaz SA into 5 companies can be treated as transactions with shareholders, in its capacity of shareholder, which supports the recognition of transactions in equity. As of 2010, the Company applied IFRIC 12 (Note 3.5).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

5.3 The accounting treatment of royalties payable for using the national gas transmission system

As indicated in Note 8, the Company pays royalties, calculated as percentage of the gross revenue achieved from the operation of pipelines of the national gas transmission system. These costs were recognized as expenses, rather than deduction from revenue, because they are not of the nature of taxes collected from customers and sent to the state, given the nature of activity and the regulatory framework:

- the Company's revenue is based on tariffs approved by another regulator than the one setting the level of royalties;
- expense with royalties is an item taken into consideration at the calculation of the transmission tariff;

5.4 Long-term receivables

Law 127/2014 entered into force on 5 October 2014 states that if the concession contract is terminated for any reason, or upon contract termination, the investment made by the national transmission system operator shall be transferred to the national transmission system owner or another grantor in exchange for the payment of a compensation equal to the unamortized regulated value set by ANRE. The Company believes that the legislative change represents a compensation registered as a subsidy for the value of the investments made, which the Company will not recover through the tariff, implicitly the value of the intangible asset not recovered through the tariff, recognized for the right to charge users. The Company recognized for the investments made by the balance sheet date a debt related to the remaining regulated value valid at the end of the concession agreement, at the present value at the balance sheet date. The present value was determined for the remaining period of the concession contract, because it is estimated that it will not be terminated before the expiration date (see Note 3.9 (a)). Investments in progress are recognized in the regulated asset base after completion. For investment in progress the remaining regulated value at the end of the concession agreement was estimated at depending on the expected date of commissioning. The Company also recognized a deferred revenue (see Note 3.18).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

6. INFORMATION ON SEGMENTS

Reporting segments are set according to the nature of the activities conducted by the company: the regulated activity, the unregulated activity and other activities. As transmission system operator, the company reported annually to the National Regulatory Authority on the activity performed on the four reporting segments.

The segment information provided to the board of administration that makes strategic decisions for reportable segments, for the period ended 31 December 2017 are:

	<u>Domestic gas transmission</u>	<u>International gas transmission</u>	<u>Balancing</u>	<u>Unallocated</u>	<u>Total</u>
Revenue from domestic transmission	1.338.046.808	-	-	-	1.338.046.808
Revenue from international transmission	-	333.289.677	-	-	333.289.677
Other revenue	43.022.626	-	-	35.586.668	78.609.294
Operating revenue before the construction activity according to IFRIC12	<u>1.381.069.434</u>	<u>333.289.677</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>35.586.668</u>	<u>1.749.945.779</u>
Depreciation	(177.366.329)	(34.223.854)	-	(2.837.561)	(214.427.744)
Operating expenses other than depreciation	<u>(767.985.695)</u>	<u>(56.271.222)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(46.534.956)</u>	<u>(870.895.872)</u>
Profit from operation before the balancing and construction activity according to IFRIC12	-	-	-	-	664.622.163
Revenue from the balancing activity	-	-	120.686.221	-	120.686.221
Cost of balancing gas	-	-	(120.686.221)	-	(120.686.221)
Revenue from the construction activity according to IFRIC12	-	-	-	63.949.856	63.949.856
Cost of assets built according to IFRIC12	-	-	-	(63.949.856)	(63.949.856)
Operating profit	-	-	-	-	664.622.163
Net financial gain	-	-	-	-	40.319.887
Profit before tax	-	-	-	-	704.942.050
Profit tax	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(122.983.907)</u>
Conversion difference					(881)
Net profit	-	-	-	-	581.959.024
Assets on segments	3.696.911.193	371.852.971	49.025.393	1.115.487.565	5.233.277.013
Liabilities on segments	1.373.537.407	18.292.005	51.800.7	68.496.947	1.512.229.879
Capital expenditure - increases in assets in progress	95.566.363	-	-	5.293	95.575.856
Non-cash expenses	40.879.002	2.000.526	-	205.138	43.084.666

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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other than depreciation

Assets shown for the two main operating segments mainly comprise tangible and intangible assets, inventories and receivables, and mainly exclude cash and bank accounts. Assets shown for the balancing segment comprise mainly gas stocks procured for NTS balancing and trade receivables from the balancing activity.

Unallocated assets include:

Tangible and intangible assets	36.399.335
Financial assets	
Cash	1.062.538.241
Other assets	<u>16.549.880</u>
	1.115.487.456

Unallocated liabilities include:

Deferred tax	63.346.964
Dividends payable	4.361.284
Other debts	<u>891.490</u>
	68.599.738

Liabilities presented for the two main operating segments consist of payables and borrowings contracted by the Company for the acquisition of assets for the respective segments. Liabilities shown for the balancing segment comprise mainly commercial debts from the balancing activity.

Non-cash expenses other than depreciation consist of the expense with the impairment of receivables and the expense with the impairment of inventories, other risk provisions.

International transmission services are provided for several foreign clients, while the domestic transmission activity is performed for several domestic clients.

	<u>Domestic Clients</u>	<u>Foreign Clients</u>	<u>Total</u>
Revenue from the domestic transmission	1. 336.256.356	1.790.452	1.338.046.808
Revenue from international transmission	436.416	332.853.261	333.289.677
Other revenue	<u>72.135.197</u>	<u>6.474.097</u>	<u>78.609.294</u>
	<u>1.408.827.969</u>	<u>341.117.810</u>	<u>1.749.945.779</u>

Domestic clients with over 10% of the total revenue include:

Percentage of the total revenue

ENGIE ROMANIA S.A.	23%
E.ON ENERGIE ROMANIA SA.	15%

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

6. INFORMATION ON SEGMENTS (CONTINUED)

All Company's assets are located in Romania. All Company's activities are carried out in Romania.

The Company has external receivables amounting to lei 23.316.993 (31 December 2016: lei 25.463.844).

The *domestic gas transmission* segment includes information related to the activity of domestic gas transmission, which is regulated by the National Regulatory Authority as well as the operating and financial revenues related to the claims for the regulated value of the regulated asset base remained undepreciated in the end of the Concession Agreement; the *international gas transmission* segment includes information related to the activity of pipeline gas transmission without the transshipment of the Romanian territory, of which the activity performed through the Isaccea 2 – Negru Vodă 2 and Isaccea 3 – Negru Vodă 3 pipeline is not regulated, the related tariffs being set on commercial bases by negotiation between the parties, and the activity performed through the Isaccea 1 – Negru Vodă 1 pipeline is regulated starting from 1 October 2016; the *balancing* segment includes expenses and revenue related to the balancing activity of the national transmission system, activity developed starting with 1 December 2015 neutral in financial terms, any profit or loss from this activity will be distributed to clients for whom domestic transmission services are provided; the *unallocated* segment includes activities with a low share in the company's revenue such as sales of assets, rents, royalties.

The information on segments provided to the Board of Administration, who makes strategic decisions for the reporting segments, related to the financial year ended 31 December 2016, is as follows:

	<u>Domestic gas transmission</u>	<u>International gas transmission</u>	<u>Balancing</u>	<u>Unallocated</u>	<u>Total</u>
Revenue from domestic transmission	1.360.354.729	-	-	-	1.360.354.729
Revenue from international transmission	-	328.571.017	-	-	328.571.017
Other revenue	12.462.236	-	-	113.996.642	126.458.878
Operating revenue before the construction activity according to IFRIC12	<u>1.372.816.965</u>	<u>328.571.017</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>113.996.642</u>	<u>1.815.384.624</u>
Depreciation	(172.300.374)	(33.447.035)	-	(2.915.947)	(208.663.356)
Operating expense other than depreciation	<u>(832.721.913)</u>	<u>(55.266.592)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(28.615.743)</u>	<u>(916.604.248)</u>
Profit from operation before the balancing activity according to IFRIC12	-	-	-	-	690.117.020

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Revenue from the balancing activity according to IFRIC12	-	-	57.403.603	-	57.403.603
Cost of balancing gas	-	-	(56.093.235)	-	(56.093.235)
Revenue from the construction activity according to IFRIC12	-	-	-	118.503.527	118.503.527
Cost of assets constructed according to IFRIC12	-	-	-	(118.503.527)	(118.503.527)
Profit from operation	-	-	-	-	691.427.388
Net financial gain	-	-	-	-	22.547.308
Profit before tax	-	-	-	-	713.974.696
Profit tax	-	-	-	-	<u>(119.409.766)</u>
Net profit	-	-	-	-	594.564.930
Assets on segments	3.906.668.023	406.877.171	51.429.832	989.474.970	5.354.449.996
Liabilities on segments	1.360.420.874	17.034.710	35.903.437	103.389.540	1.516.748.561
Capital expenditure - increases in assets in progress	139.833.794	-	-	29.489	139.863.283
Non-cash expenses other than depreciation	103.356.130	5.117.973	-	593.200	109.067.303

Assets indicated for the two main operating segments mainly comprise tangible and intangible assets, inventories and receivables, and mainly exclude cash and bank accounts. The presented assets for the balancing segment are mainly gas stocks procured for NTS balancing and trade receivables from the balancing activity.

Unallocated assets include:

Tangible and intangible assets	39.217.589
Cash	949.293.236
Other assets	<u>964.145</u>
	989.474.970

Unallocated liabilities include:

Deferred tax	65.668.155
Tax payable	34.084.780
Dividends payable	3.103.183
Other debts	<u>533.422</u>
	103.389.540

Liabilities shown for the two main operating segments consist of payables and borrowings contracted by the Company for the acquisition of assets for the respective segments. The debts presented in relation to the balancing segment are mainly trade payables from the balancing activity.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

6. INFORMATION ON SEGMENTS (CONTINUED)

Non-cash expenses other than depreciation consist of the expense with the impairment of receivables and the expense with the impairment of inventories, other risk provisions.

International transmission services are provided for two foreign clients, while the domestic transmission activity is performed for several domestic clients.

	<u>Domestic Clients</u>	<u>Foreign Clients</u>	<u>Total</u>
Revenue from domestic transmission	1.360.354.729	-	1.360.354.729
Revenue from international transmission	-	328.571.017	328.571.017
Revenue from balancing	57.403.603	-	57.403.603
Other revenue	<u>123.069.661</u>	<u>3.389.217</u>	<u>126.458.878</u>
	<u>1.540.827.993</u>	<u>331.960.234</u>	<u>1.872.788.227</u>

Domestic clients with over 10% of the total revenue include:

Percentage of the total revenue

ENGIE ROMANIA S.A.	22%
E.ON ENERGIE ROMANIA SA.	18%

All the Company's assets are located in Romania. All the Company's activities are carried out in Romania.

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7. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	<u>Lands and buildings</u>	<u>Assets of the transmission system</u>	<u>Other fixed assets</u>	<u>Assets in progress</u>	<u>Total</u>
On 31 December 2016					
Cost on 1 January 2016	280.589.451	982.191.304	242.947.392	12.350.195	1.518.078.342
Accumulated depreciation on 1 January 2016	<u>(133.298.492)</u>	<u>(560.848.140)</u>	<u>(196.191.275)</u>	-	<u>(890.337.907)</u>
	<u>147.290.959</u>	<u>421.343.164</u>	<u>46.756.117</u>	<u>12.350.195</u>	<u>627.740.435</u>
Initial net book value					
Inflows	86.122	-	-	20.754.652	20.840.774
Inventory value re- classification	(2.030.244)	(24.688.508)	(2.419.564)	-	(29.138.316)
Transfers	180.094	-	17.222.522	(17.402.616)	-
Outflow (net book value)	(2.007)	-	(162.583)	-	(164.590)
Depreciation re- classification	1.238.937	22.501.436	2.383.804	-	26.124.177
Expense with depreciation	<u>(8.105.651)</u>	<u>(33.935.598)</u>	<u>(15.283.226)</u>	-	<u>(57.324.475)</u>
Final net book value	138.658.210	385.220.494	48.497.070	15.702.231	588.078.005
Cost	278.715.005	957.443.052	246.397.056	15.702.231	1.498.257.344
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(140.056.795)</u>	<u>(572.222.558)</u>	<u>(197.899.986)</u>	-	<u>(910.179.339)</u>
Final net book value	<u>138.658.210</u>	<u>385.220.494</u>	<u>48.497.070</u>	<u>15.702.231</u>	<u>588.078.005</u>
On 31 December 2017					
Initial net book value	<u>138.658.210</u>	<u>385.220.494</u>	<u>48.497.070</u>	<u>15.702.231</u>	<u>588.078.005</u>
Inflow	23.000	-	-	28.703.505	28.726.505
Reclassification inventory value	560.409	-	59.293	-	619.702
Transfers	347.404	-	25.571.631	(25.919.035)	-
Outflow (net book value)	(6.006)	(28.693)	(105.535)	-	(140.234)
Depreciation reclassifications	(44.518)	-	(4.425)	-	(48.943)
Expense with depreciation	<u>(7.511.134)</u>	<u>(33.665.334)</u>	<u>(17.503.127)</u>	-	<u>(58.679.595)</u>
Final net book value	132.027.365	351.526.467	56.514.907	18.486.701	558.555.440
Cost	279.746.273	957.225.955	262.677.605	18.486.701	1.518.136.534
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(147.718.908)</u>	<u>(605.699.488)</u>	<u>(206.162.698)</u>	-	<u>(959.581.094)</u>
Final net book value	<u>132.027.365</u>	<u>351.526.467</u>	<u>56.514.907</u>	<u>18.486.701</u>	<u>558.555.440</u>

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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By ANRE Order no. 34/2016 the transmission activity carried out on the Isaccea 1 - Negru Voda 1 pipeline is regulated from 1 October 2016. The related assets amounting to RON 29,138,316 and the accumulated depreciation amounting to RON 26,124,177 were re-classified to intangible assets, according to the IFRIC12 classification criteria.

The gross book value of the fully depreciated assets, still used, is RON 233.536.442 (31 December 2016: lei 182,515,051).

Regarding the assets developed by the Company that are complementary to the provision of services according to the concession agreement, the state has the option to acquire these assets at the end of the concession agreement. The Company does not have the obligation to keep these assets until the end of the concession agreement and it is allowed to sell them. These assets do not fall within the scope of IFRIC 12. All the other assets related to the domestic transmission activity and that are part of the national gas transmission system, including improvements made after signing the concession agreement and which must be handed over to the NAMR at the end of the concession agreement fall within the scope of IFRIC 12.

The assets used for the provision of international transmission services through the Isaccea 2 - Negru Vodă 2 and Isaccea 3 – Negru Vodă 3 pipelines do not fall within the scope of IFRIC 12.

8. SERVICE CONCESSION AGREEMENT

In May 2002, the Company concluded a service concession agreement (`SCA`) with the NAMR, which entitles the Company to operate the main pipelines of the national gas transmission system for a period of 30 years. Before concluding this agreement, the pipelines were managed by the Company according to Public Domain Law No. 213/1998, GD No. 491/1998 and GD No. 334/2000 by which the Company was established. All modernizations and improvements made by the Company to the system are considered part of the system and become property of the NAMR at the end of their useful life. The Company cannot sell or discard any asset part of the national transmission system; withdrawals can only be made with the approval of the state.

Upon expiration of the agreement, the assets belonging to the public domain existing upon signing the agreement and all investments made in the system will be returned to the state. The Company owns and will develop other assets that are not part directly of the national gas transmission system, but are complementary assets for gas transmission operations. The NAMR has the option to buy these assets at the end of the concession agreement, at the fair value.

The main terms of the concession agreement are the following:

- The Company is entitled to operate directly the assets subject to the concession agreement and to apply and collect tariffs for domestic and international transmission from clients in exchange for services provided; the Company is the only entity authorized to operate the pipelines of the national gas transmission system, no sub-concession being allowed;

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

8. SERVICE CONCESSION AGREEMENT (CONTINUATION)

- Any change of tariffs must be proposed by the Company and then approved by the ANRE;
- The Company is exempt from the payment of import duties for the assets acquired for operation, improvement or development of the system;
- The Company must annually publish by 30 October the available capacity of the system for the following year;
- The Company must annually respond to the clients' orders by 30 November and the NAMR must be informed on all rejected orders decided by the Company's management;
- The Company must keep a specific level of functioning (guaranteed through a mandatory minimum investment programme);
- royalties are paid as percentage (by 30 September 2007: 5%, as of October 2007: 10%) of the gross revenue from the operation of the national transmission system (domestic and international transmission);
- all operating expenses for operating the system are incurred by the Company;
- The Company may cancel the agreement by notifying the NAMR 12 months in advance;
- The NAMR may cancel the agreement by a 6-month prior notice, if the Company fails to comply with the contractual conditions; it also has the option to cancel the agreement with a 30-day prior notice for 'national interest' reasons; in this case, the Company will receive compensation equal to the average net profit of the past 5 years multiplied by the remaining duration of the agreement.

The concession agreement does not include an automatic renewal clause.

The terms of the concession agreement haven't been amended after June 2003, except for the approval of the minimum investment plans.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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9. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Assets related to the ACS	Information program	Intangible assets in progress	Total
On 31 December 2016				
Cost on 1 January 2016	5.886.450.613	51.571.742	168.427.149	6.106.449.504
Accumulated amortization at 1 January 2016	(3.449.478.182)	(49.510.466)	-	(3.498.988.648)
Provisions for impairment	-	-	(806.244)	(806.244)
Initial net book value	<u>2.436.972.431</u>	<u>2.061.276</u>	<u>167.620.905</u>	<u>2.606.654.612</u>
Inflows	9.098.356	-	119.108.631	128.206.987
Inventory value re-classifications	29.138.316	-	-	29.138.316
Transfers	125.656.653	221.662	(125.878.315)	-
Outflows	(2.157)	-	-	(2.157)
Depreciation	(150.554.512)	(1.642.509)	-	(152.197.021)
Depreciation re-classification	(26.124.177)	-	-	(26.124.177)
Provisions for impairment	-	-	(2.203.908)	(2.203.908)
Final net book value	<u>2.424.184.910</u>	<u>640.429</u>	<u>158.647.313</u>	<u>2.583.472.652</u>
Cost	6.050.325.148	49.842.900	161.657.465	6.261.825.513
Accumulated depreciation	(3.626.140.238)	(49.202.471)	-	(3.675.342.709)
Provisions for impairment	-	-	(3.010.152)	(3.010.152)
Final net book value	<u>2.424.184.910</u>	<u>640.429</u>	<u>158.647.313</u>	<u>2.583.472.652</u>
On 31 December 2017				
Initial net book value	<u>2.424.184.910</u>	<u>640.429</u>	<u>158.647.313</u>	<u>2.583.472.652</u>
Inflows	-	-	66.868.151	66.868.151
Inventory value re-classifications	(619.702)	-	-	(619.702)
Transfers	26.437.348	1.920.881	(28.358.229)	-
Outflows	(11.452)	-	-	(11.452)
Depreciation re-classification	48.944	-	-	48.944
Depreciation	(157.014.981)	(335.923)	-	(157.350.904)
Provisions for impairment	-	-	(1.846.591)	(1.846.591)
Final net book value	<u>2.293.025.067</u>	<u>2.225.387</u>	<u>195.310.644</u>	<u>2.490.561.098</u>
Cost	6.076.105.751	50.568.382	200.167.387	6.326.841.520
Accumulated depreciation	(3.783.080.684)	(48.342.995)	-	(3.831.423.679)
Provisions for impairment	-	-	(4.856.743)	(4.856.743)
Final net book value	<u>2.293.025.067</u>	<u>2.225.387</u>	<u>195.310.644</u>	<u>2.490.561.098</u>

The remaining life of the intangible assets is presented in Note 3.5 and Note 3.8.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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10. FINANCIAL ASSETS

Financial assets consist of unlisted stakes in the following companies:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Percentage owned 2017</u>	<u>Percentage owned 2016</u>	<u>31 December 2017</u>	<u>31 December 2016</u>
Resial SA	Production	68,16	68,16	18.116.501	18.116.501
Mebis SA	Gas production distribution and supply	17,47	17,47	6.461.736	6.461.736
Nabucco Gas Pipeline International GmbH	Gas transmission		17,93		138.544.435
Eurotransgaz	Gas transmission	100	-		-
Minus provision for impairment of investments in: Resial SA and Mebis SA				(24.578.237)	(24.578.237)
Nabucco Gas Pipeline International GmbH				=	<u>(138.544.435)</u>

For the purpose of consolidation, the financial assets representing the investment in EUROTRANSGAZ SRL were offset by EUROTRANSGAZ's share capital, being related to intragroup transactions in accordance with IFRS 10 - Consolidated Financial Statements

Shares in Resial SA

Shares owned in Resial SA were obtained in December 2003, as a result of a procedure for the recovery of claims due from a client. Resial SA went into liquidation in 2006; the procedure is carried out by a bailiff appointed by the court and is outside the control of the Company, which is why the stake is not consolidated and is recorded at cost less the provision for impairment amounting to 100% of the cost. The loan granted to Resial SA is also fully provisioned. The management does not expect the Company to recover any amount of this stake and the Company does not guarantee any type of residual obligations for Resial SA.

Shares in Mebis SA

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Shares owned in Mebis SA were obtained in February 2004, as a result of a procedure for the recovery of claims due from a client. Mebis SA is in the liquidation procedure, which is why the stake in Mebis SA was fully provisioned. The Company has no obligations to Mebis SA.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

10. FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Shares in Nabucco Gas Pipeline International Gmbh

Nabucco Gas Pipeline International Gmbh ("NIC") is a limited liability company, based in Vienna, Austria, established to build a gas transmission pipeline from the Caspian Sea through Turkey, Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary to Austria.

The Company participated with BOTAS - Turkey, Bulgargaz - Bulgaria, MOL - Hungary and OMV Gas & Power GmbH - Austria to the share capital of NIC, each company holding a 20% stake in the share capital. In February 2008, the share capital of NIC was increased by the contribution of a new shareholder, RWE Gas Midstream Germany.

The Company's stake in the Nabucco project at the end of 2012 was 17.38%, as a result of refusal of shareholder FGSZ Hungary to ensure the future funding for the project.

Until the date of the last report dated 30 June 2017, NIC's ownership structure was the following: Botas - Turkey 17.93% (31 December 2016: 17.93%), Bulgargaz - Bulgaria 17.93% (31 December 2016: 17.93%), SNTGN Transgaz SA - Romania 17.93% (31 December 2016: 17.93%), MOL - Hungary 10.35% (31 December 2016: 10.35%), OMV Gas & Power GmbH - Austria 35.86% (31 December 2016: 35.86%).

In June 2013, the final decision of the Shah Deniz group, the Azerbaijani gas supplier, was made, deselecting the Nabucco West project as an option to carry natural gas from the Shah Deniz 2 field, which prompted NIC shareholders to make the decision to close, in a controlled manner, the Nabucco companies (NIC and subsidiaries).

In September 2017, the decision of the Vienna Commercial Court was issued according to which Nabucco Gas Pipeline International Gmbh ("NIC") was canceled. On September 30, 2017, the company disbursed its assets in the amount of 138,544,435 lei, together with the resumption of the provision made in the previous years for the same value.

Receipts from the liquidation of NIC amount to EUR 1.902.609,84 at the date of the company liquidation, plus EUR 1.468.500 received at 2014, after the reconciliation of the amounts transferred in an escrow account by the Shah Deniz Consortium.

Participation in the Limited liability company „Eurotransgaz” SRL

By the Decision of the EGMS no. 10 dated 12.12.2017 the establishment of the company EUROTRANSGAZ SRL on the territory of the Republic of Moldova was approved in view of the successful participation in the privatization of the State Enterprise Vestmoldtrazgaz.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

11. INVENTORIES

	<u>31 December 2017</u>	<u>31 December 2016</u>
Gas inventories	20.634.892	19.682.519
Spare parts and materials	82.052.507	75.537.278
Provisions for slow moving inventories	<u>(20.593.986)</u>	<u>(11.505.163)</u>
	<u>82.093.413</u>	<u>83.714.634</u>

ANRE Order 160/2015 sets the obligations of Transgaz, as the transmission system operator, regarding the balancing of the national transmission system.

Movements in the provision account are analysed below:

	<u>31 December 2017</u>	<u>31 December 2016</u>
Provision on 1 January	11.505.163	9.806.906
(Revenue)/expense with the provision for the impairment of the stocks (Note 23)	<u>9.088.823</u>	<u>1.698.257</u>
Provision in the end of the period	<u>20.593.986</u>	<u>11.505.163</u>

During 2017 and 2016 provisions for the impairment of the stocks were constituted according to Note 3.10.

12. COMMERCIAL RECEIVABLES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	<u>31 December 2017</u>	<u>31 December 2016</u>
Trade receivables	645.428.901	763.524.342
Advance payments to suppliers	113.140	159.785
Loan to Resial SA (Note 10)	1.770.346	1.770.346
Receivable related to the unamortized regulated value at the end of the concession agreement	660.030.895	626.403.203
Non-refundable loans as subsidies	3.127.035	3.127.035
Other receivables	62.209.073	58.889.109
Provision for impairment of trade receivables	<u>(288.882.833)</u>	<u>(262.984.485)</u>
Provision for impairment of other receivables	<u>(44.267.736)</u>	<u>(40.997.866)</u>
	<u>1.039.528.821</u>	<u>1.149.891.469</u>

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

12. COMMERCIAL RECEIVABLES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

The company challenged administratively the tax decision on additional tax payment obligations in the amount of RON 25,409,833 issued by ANAF consisting of revenue tax, VAT, penalties and late payments, and set up a provision. The company paid the amounts mentioned in the tax decision in order to be able to carry out the activities in the directions set by the management and to facilitate the financing of future projects.

On 31 December 2017, the amount of RON 22.890.364 (31 December 2016: RON 25.335.973) representing trade receivables and other receivables, net, is expressed in foreign currency, of which 5% in USD (31 December 2016: 5%) and 95% in EUR (31 December 2016: 95%).

The analysis based on the quality of the trade receivables and other receivables is as follows:

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
	<u>Trade receivables</u>	<u>Trade receivables</u>
Current and not impaired (1)	311.578.947	431.827.408
Overdue but not impaired		
- overdue less than 30 days	28.152.535	63.908.430
- overdue between 30 and 90 days	1.869.266	1.638.736
- overdue more than 90 days	<u>14.945.320</u>	<u>3.165.283</u>
Due, but not impaired - total (2)	<u>44.967.121</u>	<u>68.712.449</u>
Impaired (gross)		
- outstanding less than 30 days	232.521	-
- overdue between 30 and 90 days	229.393	9.558.108
- overdue between 90 and 360 days	25.489.322	117.022.047
- overdue more than 360 days	<u>262.931.597</u>	<u>136.404.330</u>
Total impaired (3)	<u>288.882.833</u>	<u>262.984.485</u>
Except the provision for impairment (4)	<u>288.882.833</u>	<u>262.984.485</u>
Total trade receivables and other receivables (1+2+3-4)	<u>356.546.068</u>	<u>500.539.857</u>

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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12. COMMERCIAL RECEIVABLES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

Analysis according to the quality of the receivables, of the current and not impaired financial assets can be made based on historical information on issues related to the recovery of these receivables.

	<u>31 December 2017</u>	<u>31 December 2016</u>
Group 1	254.039.394	375.276.053
Group 2	<u>57.539.553</u>	<u>56.551.355</u>
Trade receivables	<u>311.578.947</u>	<u>431.827.408</u>

Group 1 - existing clients/related parties where there were no recovery problems.

Group 2 - existing clients/related parties where payment delays were recorded in the past.

Movements in the provision account are analysed below:

	<u>31 December 2017</u>	<u>31 December 2016</u>
Provision on 1 January	303.982.351	204.562.839
(Revenue)/expense with the provision for doubtful debts (Note 23)	<u>29.168.218</u>	<u>99.419.512</u>
Provision at the end of the period	<u>333.150.569</u>	<u>303.982.351</u>

In the course of 2017 and 2016 provisions for receivables from insolvent companies or from companies in significant financial difficulties were established. The increase of the provision for the impairment of the trade receivables in the end of 2017 is mainly due to the additional provision with Chemgaz Holding Corporation S.R.L.

13. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

	<u>31 December 2017</u>	<u>31 December 2016</u>
Cash at bank in RON	361.155.770	605.720.529
Cash at bank in foreign currency	701.194.907	343.433.569
Other cash equivalents	<u>187.564</u>	<u>139.138</u>
	<u>1.062.538.241</u>	<u>949.293.236</u>

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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13. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT (CONTINUED)

Cash at bank in foreign currency is mostly denominated in EUR.

The weighted average of the effective interest related to short-term bank deposits was of 0.46% on 31 December 2017 (0.46% on 31 December 2016) and these deposits have an average maturity of 30 days.

14. SHARE CAPITAL AND SHARE PREMIUM

	<u>Number of ordinary shares</u>	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Share premium</u>	<u>Total</u>
IFRS				
On 31 December 2016	11.773.844	117.738.440	247.478.865	365.217.305
On 31 December 2017	11.773.844	117.738.440	247.478.865	365.217.305
Capital adjustment to the hyperinflation accumulated on 31 December 2003	-	441.418.396	-	441.418.396
On 31 December 2016, 31 December 2017	<u>11.773.844</u>	<u>559.156.836</u>	<u>247.478.865</u>	<u>806.635.701</u>

The authorized number of ordinary shares is 11,773,844 (31 December 2016: 11,773,844) with a nominal value of RON 10 each. Each share represents one vote. The ownership structure on 31 December 2017 is the following:

	<u>Number of ordinary shares</u>	<u>Statutory value (RON)</u>	<u>Percentage (%)</u>
The Romanian state, represented by the Ministry of Economy	6.888.840	68.888.400	58,5097
Other shareholders	<u>4.885.004</u>	<u>48.850.040</u>	<u>41,4903</u>
	<u>11.773.844</u>	<u>117.738.440</u>	<u>100,0000</u>

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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14. SHARE CAPITAL AND SHARE PREMIUM (CONTINUED)

The ownership structure on 31 December 2016 is the following:

	<u>Number of ordinary shares</u>	<u>Statutory value (RON)</u>	<u>Percentage (%)</u>
The Romanian state, represented by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Business Environment relations	6.888.840	68.888.400	58,5097
Other shareholders	<u>4.885.004</u>	<u>48.850.040</u>	<u>41,4903</u>
	<u>11.773.844</u>	<u>117.738.440</u>	<u>100,0000</u>

By Government Emergency Ordinance 1 of 4 January 2017 the Ministry of Economy was established through the reorganizing of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Business Environment. The transfer of the shares held by the Romanian State from the account of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Business Environment to the account of the Ministry of Economy was recorded at SC Depozitarul Central SA on 10 march 2017.

In the statutory accounting, before 1 January 2012, the Company included in the share capital certain reserves from revaluation for revaluations made before 31 December 2001. In order to prepare these financial statements according to EU IFRS, such increases were not recognized, because adjustments to hyperinflation for fixed assets were annually recognized in the statement of comprehensive income by 31 December 2003. Therefore, in these financial statements, the Company recorded only the share capital from cash or in-kind contribution, adjusted to inflation from the date of the initial contribution on 31 December 2003 and the increase in the share capital that took place after 1 January 2004 was recognized in nominal terms.

15. OTHER RESERVES, LEGAL RESERVES AND RETAINED EARNINGS

Other reserves

Before the adoption of IFRIC 12, a proper reserve related to assets belonging to the public domain (Notes 3.8 and 5.2) was included in equity as `Reserve of the public domain` at the value of the respective assets restated depending on inflation until 1 January 2004. It was recalled `Other reserves` upon adoption of IFRIC 12 (Note 3.5), to reflect the change in the statute of related assets.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

15. OTHER RESERVES, LEGAL RESERVES AND RETAINED EARNINGS

Legal reserve

In accordance with the Romanian legislation and the Company's Articles of Incorporation, it must transfer five percent of the profit from the statutory financial statements in a statutory reserve of up to 20% of the statutory share capital. The balance of the statutory reserve, which is not available for allocation on 31 December 2017, amounts to RON 23,547,688 (31 December 2016: RON 23,547,688). The legal reserve is included in the `Retained earnings` in these financial statements.

Dividend allocation

In the course of 2017, the Company declared and allocated a dividend of RON 46.33/share, related to the profit of the previous year (2016: RON 27.61 per share). The total dividends declared from the profit of 2016 are RON 545,482,192 (dividends declared from the profit of 2015: RON 325,075,833). In October 2017, the Company approved and distributed a dividend of 14.52 lei/share from the existing amounts of the balance sheet of "Other Reserves" as at 31 December 2016. The amount of the declared dividends is of 170,956,214.88 lei.

16. LONG-TERM BORROWINGS

The current tranche of the long term loans

	<u>Currency</u>	<u>30 decembrie 2017</u>	<u>31 decembrie 2016</u>
European Investment Bank ("EIB")	lei	=====	=====

European Investment Bank ("EIB")

The loan was contracted on 27 October 2017 for the financing of the project "Development on the Romanian territory of the National Gas Transmission System on the Bulgaria – Romania – Hungary – Austria route" ("BRUA Phase 1"). The amount of the loan is EUR 50 million and its essential characteristics are: the duration-15 years, grace period – 3 years and a fixed interest.

The financial commitments undertaken by the Loan Agreement requires the company to comply with the negotiated limits of the following financial indicators: the ratio of the total net debts to the Borrower's RAB, the net leverage ratio and the Interest coverage rate. On 31 december 2017 the company fulfilled such financial indicators.

The repayment is in equal bi-annual tranches, based on three individual schedules.

In the course of 2017 the company has received the first tranche of the loan of EUR 15 million issued by EIB on 30 November 2017.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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16. LONG TERM LOANS (CONTINUATION)

The maturity of the loan from the EIB is illustrated below:

	<u>30 decembrie 2017</u>	<u>31 decembrie 2016</u>
Within 1 year	-	-
Between 1 and 5 years	13.979.100	-
Over 5 years	<u>55.916.400</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>69.895.500</u>	<u>-</u>

The book value of the short term loans approximate their fair values.

	<u>30 decembrie 2017</u>	<u>31 decembrie 2016</u>
Current portion of the long term loans	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The company has not drawn facilities in the amount of EUR 35.000.000, related to the loan agreement signed with the European Investment Bank on 27 October 2017.

Fair value

The book values and fair values of the long term loans are as follows:

	Book values		Fair values	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
BEI	<u>69.895.500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>70.399.203</u>	<u>-</u>

The fair value is determined based on the amount of the future discounted cash flows, by means of a discounting rate equal to the value of the interest to which the management considers that the company may obtain similar loans, at the end of the reporting period.

The exposure of the company's loans to the changes of the interest rate is as follows:

	<u>31 December 2017</u>	<u>31 December 2016</u>
Variable interest rate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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17. DEFERRED REVENUE

Deferred revenue consists of connection fees charged to clients for their connection to the national gas transmission system, of assets taken over for free for connection to the network, grants and the right to recover the unamortized regulated value of the assets related to the investments made as operator. The Company uses the connection fee to achieve the connection to the national transmission system of the client's objectives. Deferred revenue (presented as `revenue from the connection fees`) is registered as revenue for the period when the related assets are depreciated and estimating the duration of the relationship with the client (Note 22).

	<u>31 December 2017</u>	<u>31 December 2016</u>
Initial balance	<u>1.036.619.965</u>	<u>930.578.140</u>
Increase referring to the regulated value remained unamortized at the end of the concession agreement	16.405.285	29.205.149
Increases	12.761.355	125.988.900
Amounts recorded in the revenue (Note 22)	<u>(56.358.458)</u>	<u>(49.152.224)</u>
Final balance	<u>1.009.428.147</u>	<u>1.036.619.965</u>

The Company is entitled to recover the unamortized regulated value of the investments made as operator of the National Transmission System (see also Note 3.18). The deferred revenue is recognized in the profit and loss account for the remained duration of the concession agreement (Note 22).

The balance of the deferred revenue consists of:

	<u>31 December 2017</u>	<u>31 December 2016</u>
Deferred revenue related to the regulated value remained unamortized at the end of the concession agreement	511.672.968	527.528.941
Connections and assets received free of charge	280.598.540	293.361.138
Grants	<u>217.156.639</u>	<u>215.729.886</u>
	<u>1.009.428.147</u>	<u>1.036.619.965</u>

In December 2017 Transgaz received from the European Commission the amount of EUR 1.883.690,39 as the final tranche from the grant related to the project regarding the interconnection of the gas transmission systems of Romania and Bulgaria.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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18. PROFIT TAX

Profit tax expense

	The year ended 31 December 2017	The year ended 31 December 2016
Expense with the profit tax - current	125.305.098	125.079.013
Deferred tax - impact of temporary differences	<u>(2.321.191)</u>	<u>(5.669.247)</u>
Profit tax expense	<u>122.983.907</u>	<u>119.409.766</u>

In 2017 and 2016, the Company calculated the profit tax at the rate of 16% applied to the profit determined in accordance with the Romanian legislation.

	The year ended 31 December 2017	The year ended 31 December 2016
Profit before tax	704.942.050	713.974.696
Theoretical expense with the tax the statutory rate of 16% (2016: 16%)	112.807.192	114.235.951
Non-taxable expenses, net	<u>10.176.715</u>	<u>5.173.815</u>
Profit tax expense	<u>122.983.907</u>	<u>119.409.766</u>
Profit tax related liability, current	<u>-</u>	<u>34.084.780</u>

Depreciation of tangible assets hyperinflation adjustments is a deductible expense with the adoption of EU IFRS as framework of statutory reporting.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

18. PROFIT TAX (CONTINUED)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax payment and recoverable tax are valued at the actual tax rate of 16% on 31 December 2017 (31 December 2016: 16%). Deferred tax payment and recoverable tax, as well as expenses with/(revenue from) deferred tax recognized in the statement of comprehensive income are attributable to the following items:

	<u>31 December 2017</u>	<u>Movement</u>	<u>31 December 2016</u>	<u>Movement</u>	<u>1 January 2016</u>
Deferred tax payment					
Tangible and intangible assets	79.260.990	(4.628.912)	83.889.902	(4.629.016)	88.518.918
Deferred tax recoverable					
Provision for employee benefits	(15.914.026)	<u>2.307.721</u>	(18.221.747)	<u>(1.040.231)</u>	<u>(17.181.516)</u>
	<u>63.346.964</u>	<u>(2.321.191)</u>	<u>65.668.155</u>	<u>(5.669.247)</u>	<u>71.337.402</u>

Deferred revenue tax liability related to tangible and intangible assets is determined by the fact that: a) the fiscal value of intangible assets does not include inflation update; and b) the nature of public domain property does not represent depreciable assets from a tax perspective, regardless of how they are reflected in the accounts.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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18. PROFIT TAX (CONTINUED)

The amounts presented in the statement of the financial position include the following:

	<u>31 December 2017</u>	<u>31 December 2016</u>
Deferred tax liabilities payable in more than 12 months as reported	<u>63.346.964</u>	<u>65.668.155</u>

19. TRADE PAYABLES AND OTHER PAYABLES

	<u>31 December 2017</u>	<u>31 December 2016</u>
Trade payables	91.971.008	67.842.305
Suppliers of fixed assets	21.586.143	12.861.215
Dividends payable	4.361.284	3.103.183
Debts related to royalties	41.989.737	54.627.779
Other taxes	17.440.086	19.758.749
Amounts payable to employees	17.852.450	16.300.594
VAT payable	18.742.254	20.559.485
VAT not applicable	15.692.749	39.967.165
Other debts	<u>25.503.054</u>	<u>16.089.755</u>
	<u>255.138.765</u>	<u>251.110.230</u>

On 31 December 2017, of the total trade payables and other debts the amount of lei 5.328.916 (31 December 2016: lei 3.147.245) is expressed in foreign currency, especially in EUR.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

20. PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES

	<u>31 December 2017</u>	<u>31 December 2016</u>
<i>Current provision</i>		
Provision for litigation	296.341	296.341
Provision term contract	3.082.289	3.588.610
Provision for employee participation in profits	<u>11.579.208</u>	<u>11.494.560</u>
	<u>14.957.838</u>	<u>15.379.511</u>

Employees' profit share is calculated within the limit of 10% of the net profit, but not more than a monthly average salary achieved in the relevant financial year.

21. PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Employee benefits

According to the collective labour contract, the Company must pay to employees upon retirement a compensatory amount equal to a certain number of salaries, calculated as the average of the monthly salary average achieved during the last 12 months, depending on the period worked in the gas industry, working conditions etc. The present value of the provision was determined based on the Projected Unit Credit Method. Retirement benefits received by an employee were first raised by the contributions of the employer and then every benefit was updated taking into account the rotation of employees, layoffs and the probability of survival until retirement. Number of years until retirement was calculated as the difference between retirement age and age at time of reporting. The expected average of the remaining work period was calculated based on the number of years until retirement, also taking into account the rate of layoffs, employee rotation rate and the probability of survival.

Assumptions 2017

Inflation rate values used in the calculation model were established using a differentiated approach, depending on the considered time horizon. For the period 2017-2022, the values were set to ensure a natural progression up to the level of 2022, taking into account the values forecasted by the National Bank of Romania. The annual inflation for the year 2017 published by the NBR, the inflation target for 2018 and 2019 published by the NBR in the quarterly inflation reports, was taken into account. For the years 2020-2021, the values were estimated to ensure the transition to a long-term target value of the inflation rate of 2%. Such parameters have been estimated since 2022 to take into account the value of the target inflation target for the euro area. In the reports and materials published by the European Central Bank, a target inflation rate of 2% for the euro area is specified, which ensures the long-term financial balance of the market.

The calculation hypothesis used in the calculation model considers that the inflation rate registered in one year determines the increase of the salary in the next year, with a rate equal to the inflation

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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rate, in order to keep the value of the salary unchanged in real terms.

The investment return values used in the calculation model were established using a differentiated approach, depending on the considered time horizon. In the short and medium term the return calculated for government securities issued by the Ministry of Public Finance in RON for transactions with such financial instruments on the financial markets in Romania was used as a reference. It was taken into account that the investment return was at least equal to the inflation rate, in order to use in the calculation model a real investment return higher than zero. As of 2020 the investment returns have been estimated based on the inflation rate used in the calculation model, so that the actual investment return assumed to be below 2%. A real investment return of less than 2%, correlated with an inflation rate of maximum 2%, is considered to ensure the balance of the long-term financial markets.

Assumptions 2016

The main actuarial assumptions used for calculation at the date of 31 December 2016 were as follows:

- a) Discount rate:
 - The following values were used: long-term estimated inflation rate 2% per year, effective long-term estimated rate of return for government bonds 2.2% per year, forward discount rate 4.20% per year;
- b) The inflation rate estimated based on statistics issued by NIS and NBR forecast in 2016 is - 2.10%; 2.50% in 2018-2030 and following a downward trend in the coming years;
- c) The growth rate of salaries - for 2016 and subsequent years was estimated at a salary growth rate of 2% above the consumer price index;
- d) The mortality rate among employees is based on the Population Mortality Table in Romania for 2013 issued by the National Institute of Statistics of Romania.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

21. PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Movement in the provision for employee benefits

1 January 2016	<u>107.384.474</u>
of which:	
Short-term	4.436.875
Long-term	102.947.599
Interest cost	4.038.488
Current service cost	4.262.223
Past service cost	61.816
Payments from provisions during the year	(2.886.715)
Actuarial gain/loss related to the period	1.025.634
31 December 2016	<u>113.885.920</u>
of which:	
Short-term	4.757.862
Long-term	109.128.058
Costul of interest	1.708.289
Cost of current service	4.909.607
Payments from the provisions during the year	(3.215.188)
Actuarial Gain/loss related to the period	(17.825.963)
31 December 2017	<u>99.462.665</u>
of which:	
Short-term	3.608.726
Long-term	95.853.939

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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22. OTHER REVENUE

	The year ended 31 December 2017	The year ended 31 December 2016
Revenues from penalties for delay payments applied to clients	9.126.263	7.853.724
Revenues from connection fees, grants and goods taken free of charge	24.097.199	21.185.520
Revenues from the claim related to the remaining regulated value recognized by ANRE at the end of the Concession Agreement	29.953.087	27.966.704
Revenues from the sale of residual materials	1.440.565	3.168.041
Revenues from leases	1.455.859	1.458.487
Revenues from recovered materials	1.897.299	7.814.410
Revenues from operating grants for other operating expenses	3.068.115	755.240
Other revenues from operation	<u>7.570.907</u>	<u>56.256.752</u>
	<u>78.609.294</u>	<u>126.458.878</u>

In 2016 the company registered in other operating revenues the amount of lei 51.717.515, representing late interests related to dividend late payout in the period 2000-2003, prescribed.

23. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	The year ended 31 December 2017	The year ended 31 December 2016
Loss on impairment of receivables	29.168.218	99.419.511
Security and protection expenses	13.755.871	12.610.674
Utilities	6.835.586	6.748.665
Penalties and fines	1.039.162	673.168
Loss from the impairment of intangible assets	1.846.591	2.203.908
Telecommunications	3.943.815	5.268.808
Gas storage capacity booking	4.711.538	4.737.981
Sponsorship expenses	2.562.312	2.891.600
Maintenance expenses	1.910.546	1.321.891
Rent	4.675.078	5.100.103
Professional training	995.523	1.020.234
Marketing and protocol expenses	1.117.196	823.995
Research and studies expenses	3.378.154	1.082.850
Insurance premia	1.433.905	1.205.286
Bank charges and other fees	181.036	311.077
Loss/(gain) from the impairment of stocks	9.088.823	1.698.257
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	(132.708)	163.310
Loss on receivables	2.946	2.380.524
Other	<u>26.743.819</u>	<u>20.056.595</u>
	<u>113.257.411</u>	<u>169.718.437</u>

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

24. EMPLOYEE COSTS

	The year ended <u>31 December 2017</u>	The year ended <u>31 December 2016</u>
Salaries and benefits	295.084.626	281.581.568
Cost of insurance and social security	80.512.416	78.444.816
Other employee costs	<u>9.638.865</u>	<u>9.134.633</u>
	<u>385.235.907</u>	<u>369.161.017</u>

Average number of employees in financial year:

	The year ended <u>31 December 2017</u>	The year ended <u>31 December 2016</u>
Transgaz		
Blue collars	3.058	3.175
White collars	<u>1.490</u>	<u>1.490</u>
	<u>4.548</u>	<u>4.665</u>
Eurotransgaz SRL	<u>2</u>	

25. NET FINANCIAL REVENUE/(EXPENSES)

	The year ended <u>31 December 2017</u>	The year ended <u>31 December 2016</u>
Revenue from foreign exchange differences	24.763.677	10.946.464
Interest revenue	22.902.825	21.277.272
Other financial revenue	<u>142.881.825</u>	<u>6.935</u>
Financial revenue	190.548.327	32.230.671
Expenses from foreign exchange differences	(9.975.715)	(5.644.875)
The effect of the update of the provision for employees' benefits	(1.708.289)	(4.038.488)
Other financial expenses	<u>(138.544.436)</u>	<u>-</u>
Financial expenses	<u>(150.228.440)</u>	<u>(9.683.363)</u>

In September 2017, the Vienna Commercial Court decision was reached by which Nabucco Gas Pipeline International GmbH ("NIC") was canceled. On September 30, 2017, the company disbursed its assets in the amount of 138,544,435 lei of its accounting records, together with the resumption of the provision made in the previous years for the same value.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

26. CASH FROM OPERATION

	The year ended 31 December 2017	The year ended 31 December 2016
Profit before tax	704.942.050	713.974.696
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Amortization	214.427.744	208.663.356
Provision for the impairment of the intangible assets	1.846.591	2.203.908
Gain/(loss) on disposal of fixed assets	(132.708)	163.310
Provisions for risks and charges	(421.673)	269.815
Revenue from connection fees, grants and goods taken free of charge	(26.405.371)	(21.185.520)
Provisions for guarraantees	2.614.305	-
Provisions for employees benefits	1.694.419	1.437.324
Provisions for the impairment of stocks	9.088.823	1.698.257
Loss on account of debts and various debtors	2.946	2.380.524
Provisions for the impairment of receivables	26.553.913	99.419.510
The effect of the update of the provision for employees benefits	1.708.289	4.038.488
Interest revenue	(22.902.825)	(21.277.272)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuation on other items than operating	363.766	(81.205)
Revenue from the right to collect receivables over the regulated value which remained non-harmonized upon the termination of the concession agreement	(29.953.087)	(27.966.704)
Other revenue	(336.736)	(307.436)
Operating Profit before the changes in working capital	<u>883.090.446</u>	<u>963.431.051</u>
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	110.261.347	(265.247.881)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(7.467.602)	(11.421.258)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables and other debts	<u>2.323.399</u>	<u>61.851.200</u>
Cash generated from operations	<u>988.207.590</u>	<u>748.613.112</u>

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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27. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The Parties are considered related if one of the parties has the ability to control the other party, to exercise a significant influence over the other party in financial or operational decision making, if they are under the common control with another party, if there is a joint venture in which the entity is an associate or a member of the management as described in the IAS 24 `Related Party Disclosures`. In evaluating each possible related party relationship, the focus is on the essence of this relationship and not necessarily on its legal form.

Related parties may enter into transactions which unrelated parties cannot conclude, and transactions between related parties will not apply the same terms, conditions and values as for unrelated parties.

During the periods ended 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 the following transactions with related parties were performed and the following balances were payable / receivable from related parties at the respective dates.

i) Benefits granted to the members of the Board of Administration and of the management

	<u>The year ended</u> <u>31 December 2017</u>	<u>The year ended</u> <u>31 December 2016</u>
Salary paid to the members of the Board of Administration and management	14.542.604	14.419.987
Social contribution of the Company	<u>3.269.117</u>	<u>3.240.852</u>
	<u>17.811.721</u>	<u>17.660.839</u>

In the periods ended 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, no advance payments and loans were granted to the Company's administrators and management, except advance payments from salaries and those for business trips, and they don't owe any amount to the Company at the end of the period coming from such advance payments.

The provision for the mandate contract is presented in Note 20.

The Company has no contractual obligations regarding pensions to former directors and administrators of the Company.

ii) Loan to a related party

	<u>31 December 2017</u>	<u>31 December 2016</u>
Loan to Resial SA	1.770.346	1.770.346
Minus the provision for loan impairment	<u>(1.770.346)</u>	<u>(1.770.346)</u>
	<u>-----</u>	<u>-----</u>

Dividends allocated are presented in Note 15. Royalties paid are presented in Note 3.8.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

iii) Revenue from related parties – services supplied (VAT excluded)

	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>The year ended</u> <u>31 December 2017</u>	<u>The year ended</u> <u>31 December 2016</u>
SNGN Romgaz	Entity under common control	139.200.160	114.327.656
Electrocentrale Deva SA	Entity under common control	6.347.695	-
Electrocentrale București SA	Entity under common control	109.854.417	114.301.253
Electrocentrale Galați SA	Entity under common control	-	5.481.556
Electrocentrale Constanța	Entity under common control	-	8.583.948
Energoterm Tulcea SA	Entity under common control	-	1.298.788
Termo Calor Pitești	Entity under common control	-	2.572.518
E.ON Energie Romania	Entity under common control	<u>267.949.844</u>	<u>340.361.971</u>
		<u>523.352.116</u>	<u>586.927.690</u>

iv) Sales of goods and services (VAT excluded)

	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>The year ended</u> <u>31 December</u> <u>2017</u>	<u>The year ended</u> <u>31 December</u> <u>2016</u>
SNGN Romgaz	Entity under common control	718.439	56.664
Termo Calor Pitesti	Entity under common control	-	3.045
Energoterm Tulcea SA	Entity under common control	12.832	13.395
Electrocentrale Deva SA	Entity under common control	354.267	-
Electrocentrale București	Entity under common control	-	4.377.587
Electrocentrale Galati SA	Entity under common control	469.573	370.037
Electrocentrale Constanta	Entity under common control	196.051	125.408
E.ON Energie Romania	Entity under common control	<u>86.578</u>	<u>237.081</u>
		<u>1.837.740</u>	<u>5.183.217</u>

v) Gas sales – the balancing activity (without the VAT)

	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>The year ended</u> <u>31 December</u> <u>2017</u>	<u>The year ended</u> <u>31 December</u> <u>2016</u>
SNGN Romgaz	Entity under common control	11.215.515	6.545.609

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Electrocentrale Deva SA	Entity under common control	76.962	-
Electrocentrale Bucuresti	Entity under common control	5.521.594	-
E.ON Energie Romania	Entity under common control	<u>19.800.940</u>	<u>4.987.299</u>
		<u>36.615.011</u>	<u>11.532.908</u>

27. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUATION)

vi) Receivables from related parties (without the provision)

	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>31 December 2017</u>	<u>31 December 2016</u>
SNGN Romgaz	Entity under common control	25.633.158	30.082.437
Electrocentrale Deva SA	Entity under common control	1.006.552	-
Electrocentrale București SA	Entity under common control	44.440.496	46.564.667
Electrocentrale Galați SA,	Entity under common control	46.558	756.332
Electrocentrale Constanța	Entity under common control	60.711	2.292.341
Energoterm Tulcea SA	Entity under common control	7.903	69.291
E.ON Energie Romania	Entity under common control	<u>27.918.880</u>	<u>107.803.628</u>
		<u>99.114.258</u>	<u>187.568.696</u>

vii) Client receivables – the balancing activity (without the provision)

	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>31 December 2017</u>	<u>31 December 2016</u>
SNGN Romgaz	Entity under common control	7.497.192	7.802.777
Electrocentrale Deva SA	Entity under common control	23.710	-
Electrocentrale Bucuresti	Entity under common control	3.515.087	-
E.ON Energie Romania	Entity under common control	<u>511.442</u>	<u>359.577</u>
		<u>11.547.431</u>	<u>8.162.354</u>

viii) Procurement of gas from related parties (VAT excluded)

	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>The year ended 31 December 2017</u>	<u>The year ended 31 December 2016</u>
SNGN Romgaz	Entity under common control	53.456.762	29.692.044
E.ON Energie Romania	Entity under common control	<u>27.443.841</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>80.900.603</u>	<u>29.692.044</u>

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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27. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUATION)

ix) Procurement of services from related parties (other services – VAT excluded)

		The year ended <u>31 December</u> <u>2017</u>	The year ended <u>31 December</u> <u>2016</u>
	<u>Relationship</u>		
SNGN Romgaz	Entity under common control	5.384.741	5.413.995
Electrocentrale București SA	Entity under common control	4.900	5.811
Termo Calor Pitești	Entity under common control	3.713	3.939
E.ON Energie Romania	Entity under common control	<u>1.966.629</u>	<u>1.226.634</u>
		<u>7.359.983</u>	<u>6.650.379</u>

x) Procurement of gas – the balancing activity (VAT excluded)

		The year ended <u>31 December</u> <u>2017</u>	The year ended <u>31 December</u> <u>2016</u>
	<u>Relationship</u>		
SNGN Romgaz	Entity under common control	11.213.044	9.739.860
Electrocentrale Deva SA	Entity under common control	3.863	-
Electrocentrale București	Entity under common control	922.647	-
E.ON Energie Romania	Entity under common control	<u>31.513.017</u>	<u>6.169.095</u>
		<u>43.652.571</u>	<u>15.908.955</u>

xi) Debts to affiliated parties from gas supplies (VAT included)

		<u>31 December</u> <u>2017</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>2016</u>
	<u>Relationship</u>		
SNGN Romgaz	Entity under common control	-	19.510.104
E.ON Energie Romania	Entity under common control	<u>17.768.036</u>	-
		<u>17.768.036</u>	<u>19.510.104</u>

xii) Debts to affiliated parties from services (other services - VAT included)

		<u>31 December</u> <u>2017</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>2016</u>
	<u>Relationship</u>		
SNGN Romgaz	Entity under common control	516.446	576.377
Electrocentrale București	Entity under common control	-	800
Termo Calor Pitești	Entity under common control	453	586
E.ON Energie Romania	Entity under common control	<u>1.320.215</u>	<u>124.897</u>

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1.837.114

702.660

27. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUATION)

xiii) Debts to suppliers – balancing activity (VAT included)

		31 December	31 December
	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
SNGN Romgaz	Entity under common control	15.253.653	6.044.680
Electrocentrale Deva SA	Entity under common control	31.010	-
Electrocentrale București	Entity under common control	2.138.852	-
Electrocentrale Galați	Entity under common control	17.957	-
Electrocentrale Constanța	Entity under common control	22.022	-
Termo Calor Pitesti	Entity under common control	7.223	-
Energoterm Tulcea	Entity under common control	4.768	-
E.ON Energie Romania	Entity under common control	<u>11.252.277</u>	<u>1.004.815</u>
		<u>28.727.762</u>	<u>7.049.495</u>

28. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The Company shares are listed on the first category of the Bucharest Stock Exchange.

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the Company's equity holders to the average number of ordinary shares existing during the year.

	<u>The year ended</u> <u>31 December 2017</u>	<u>The year ended</u> <u>31 December 2016</u>
Profit attributable to the Company's equity holders	581.958.143	594.564.930
Weighted average of the number of shares	11.773.844	11.773.844
Basic and diluted earnings per share (RON per share)	49,43	50,5

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29. SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS NOT INVOLVING CASH

Compensations

Approximately 0.20 % of the receivables were settled by transactions that haven't involved cash outflows during the nine months period ended 31 December 2017 (31 December 2016: 0.12%). Transactions mainly represent sales of products and services in exchange for raw materials and services or offsets with clients and suppliers within the operating cycle.

Barter transactions

No barter transactions were made in 2017 and 2016.

30. CONTINGENCIES, COMMITMENTS AND OPERATIONAL RISKS

i) Commitments

The Service Concession Agreement (S.C.A. - Note 8) provides that, at the end of the agreement, the NAMR is entitled to receive back, all goods of public property existing when the agreement was signed and all investments made into the national transmission system, in accordance with the investment program stipulated in the service concession agreement. The Company also has other obligations related to the concession agreement, which are described in Note 8.

Law 127/2014 entered into force on 5 October 2014 states that if the concession contract is terminated for any reason, or upon contract termination, the investment made by the national transmission system operator shall be transferred to the national transmission system owner or to another grantor on payment of compensation equal to the unamortized regulated value established by ANRE, as presented in Note 3.18.

On 31 December 2017 the value of the contractual firm obligations for the purchase of tangible and intangible assets is of lei 493.717.53.

On December 14, 2017, the Company signed a second loan agreement with the European Investment Bank of Euro 50 million, up to the ceiling approved by the EIB for the financing of Transgaz' projects. The open-ended contract allows Transgaz to choose, at a later stage, how to draw and repay - in Lei or EUR, the type of interest - fixed or variable, the drawings - during 2018 and 2019, with a repayment period of 15 years and the grace period for the principal repayment 3-year. This second contract will complement the own funding sources, if needed. The contract also allows the Company to cancel the loan within the first 12 months of signing, without financing costs.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

30. CONTINGENCIES, COMMITMENTS AND OPERATIONAL RISKS
(CONTINUED)

ii) Taxation

The taxation system in Romania is in a phase of consolidation and harmonization with the European law. However, there are still various interpretations of the tax law. In Romania, the tax year remains open for fiscal verification for 5 years. The Company's management believes that fiscal obligations included in these financial statements are properly presented. In accordance with the Order of the Ministry of Public Finance No. 881/2012, Transgaz prepares statutory IFRS financial statements as of 2012, these statements also being the base for determining the fiscal obligations of the Company. Because the tax rules for taxpayers that apply the accounting regulations according to IFRS are new, there is a risk that a subsequent fiscal control could have another interpretation than the Company on how to determine the tax base.

iii) Insurance policies

The Company does not have insurance policies related to operations, complaints on products, or for the public debt. The company has insurance policies for buildings and mandatory civil liability policies for the car fleet. Moreover, the company has contracted professional liability insurance services for the members of the Board of Administration and for 30 managers (30 managers in 2016).

iv) Environmental aspects

Environmental regulations are under development in Romania and the Company did not record any obligation on 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 related to anticipated expenses that include legal and consulting fees, analysis of locations, preparing and implementing recovery measures related to environmental protection. The management of the company believes there are no significant obligations related to environmental aspects.

v) Lawsuits and other actions

During the normal activity of the Company, there were complaints against it. The company has pending disputes for the lack of use of lands occupied with NTS objectives. Based on its own estimates and internal and external consulting, the Company's management believes there will be no material losses exceeding the provisions established in these financial statements and is not aware of circumstances that give rise to potentially significant obligations in this regard.

In 2012, the Company received a request for data and information within the investigation of the Competition Council opened under Order 759 of 29 September 2011 and extended by Order 836 of 1 November 2011. In 2015 additional requests for data and information within the investigation of the Competition Council was received. The Company provided the requested data and information. Based on its own estimates, the Company's management believes there are no circumstances to give rise to significant potential obligations in this regard.

This version of the interim financial statements is a translation from the original, which was prepared in Romanian. All possible care has been taken to ensure that the translation is an accurate representation of the original. However, in all matters of interpretation of information, views or opinions, the original language version of our report takes precedence over this translation.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

30. CONTINGENCIES, COMMITMENTS AND OPERATIONAL RISKS

As of 6 June 2016, the Company is subject to an inspection carried out by the European Commission - Directorate General for Competition under art. 20, paragraph (4) of Regulation (EC) No 1/2003 of the European Union Council on the implementation of EU rules on competition laid down in Art. 81 and 82 of the EC Treaty which became art. 101 and 102 respectively of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. Based on their own estimates, the Company's management considers that there are no circumstances that would give rise to significant potential liabilities in this regard.

In 2017 one of the company's administrators from the period 2013-2017 initiated court proceedings for the recovery of the amounts representing the difference not paid, amounts that he considered he is due according to the mandate contract during the period 2014-2016. Based on its own estimates the Company deems that there are no circumstances that could lead to potential significant obligations in this respect.

vi) Government policies in the gas sector in Romania

ANRE is an autonomous public institution and sets tariffs for the natural gas transmission activity charged by the Company. It is likely that the Agency decides the implementation of changes of the government strategies in the gas sector, determining changes in the tariffs approved for the Company and, thus, having a significant impact on the Company's revenue. At the same time, the Romanian government could decide to change the royalty applied to the Company for using the assets part of the public domain according to SCA. (Note 8).

Currently, the effects cannot be determined, if they exist, of the future government policies in the gas sector in Romania on the Company's asset and liability.

There are various interpretations of the legislation in force. In certain situations, ANRE may treat differently certain aspects, proceeding to the calculation of additional tariffs and of delay penalties. The Company's management believes that its obligations to ANRE are properly presented in these financial statements.

vii) The political and economic situation in Ukraine

As of 2014 the economic and political situation in Ukraine witnessed an accentuated deterioration. The Company has contracts for gas transmission from Russia to Bulgaria, Turkey, Greece and other countries. Also, Romania annually imports part of the necessary transported gas through the Company's pipelines. It's likely that Gazprom Export stops the supplies of gas transported domestically or internationally through Romania or that Ukraine prevents the transit of gas supplied by Gazprom Export on its territory. The Company cannot estimate at this point the impact of such events on its activity of domestic and international transmission.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

30. CONTINGENCIES, COMMITMENTS AND OPERATIONAL RISKS

viii) Grants for the Giurgiu – Ruse interconnector

The Company received grants for the building of the Giurgiu - Ruse interconnector. From technical reasons, the initial execution contract was terminated, the auction procedure being reinitiated for the completion of the work. The Company did not receive any request for reimbursement of funds and submitted a request for the extension of the deadline for work completion. The objective was accepted and commissioned at the end of 2016. In December 2017, the Company received from the European Commission the amount of EUR 1,883,690.39, representing the final tranche of the non-reimbursable financing of the project for the interconnection of the natural gas transmission systems of Romania and Bulgaria.

31. FEES OF THE STATUTORY AUDITOR

The fees related to the financial year ended as at 31 December 2017 charged by Deloitte Audit SRL are: lei 97.791 limited revision of the financial statements as at 30 June 2017 and lei 45.311 for services other than the statutory audit.

The fees related to the financial year ended as at 31 December 2016 invoiced by Deloitte Audit SRL are: lei 160.391 statutory audit, 98.791 lei for limited revision of the financial statements as at 30 June 2016 limited and lei 45.311 for other services than the ones of statutory audit.

32.REVENUE AND COSTS FROM THE CONSTRUCTION OF ASSETS

In accordance with IFRIC 12 the revenue and costs of network construction, in return for which the intangible asset is recorded should be recognized in accordance with IAS 11, Construction Contracts.

	The year ended <u>31 December 2017</u>	The year ended <u>31 December 2016</u>
Revenue from the construction activity according to IFRIC12	63.949.856	118.503.527
Cost of assets constructed according to IFRIC12	(63.949.856)	(118.503.527)

The related costs were equal to the revenue. The Company did not obtain any profit from the construction of the intangible asset.

33. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

The company signed with the European Investment Bank (EIB) for Reconstruction and Development on 23 February 2018, in London a contract in the amount of EUR 278 million, EUR 60 million equivalent for the financing of the BRUA Project.

Eurotransgaz SRL, the company established and owned by Transgaz in Moldova, was appointed the winner of the privatization investment contest for the single patrimonial complex State Enterprise

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(expressed in lei, unless otherwise stated)

Vestmoldtransgaz operating the Iasi-Ungheni gas transmission pipeline on the territory of Moldova under the following conditions: payment of the sale price and making investments in the next two years for the construction of a gas transmission pipeline between Ungheni and Chisinau, as well as the necessary equipment for the operation of this pipeline.

The consortium made up of Regasificadora del Noroeste, EBRD and Transgaz has submitted the bid for participation in the second round of the privatization process of 66% of DESFA, the Greek operator of the natural gas network.

Chairman of the Meeting
Petru Ion Văduva

Director - General
Ion Sterian

Chief Financial Officer
Marius Lupean