



**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ZUE S.A.  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**Prepared in Accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards  
as Endorsed by the European Union**

Cracow, 24 March 2021

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**Abbreviations and definitions:**

ZUE, Company, Issuer, Parent Company	ZUE S.A. with registered office in Cracow, entered into the National Court Register maintained by the District Court for Cracow-Śródmieście in Cracow, XI Commercial Division of the National Court Register, under entry number KRS 0000135388, share capital of PLN 5,757,520.75 paid up in full.
BPK Poznań	Parent company of the ZUE Capital Group. Biuro Projektów Komunikacyjnych w Poznaniu Sp. z o.o. with registered office in Poznań, entered into the National Court Register maintained by the District Court Poznań - Nowe Miasto i Wilda in Poznań, VIII Commercial Division of the National Court Register, under entry number KRS 0000332405, share capital of PLN 5,866,600 paid up in full.
	Subsidiary of ZUE.
Railway gft	Railway gft Polska Sp. z o.o. with registered office in Cracow, entered into the National Court Register maintained by the District Court for Cracow-Śródmieście in Cracow, XI Commercial Division of the National Court Register, under entry number KRS 0000532311, share capital of PLN 300,000 paid up in full.
RTI	Subsidiary of ZUE. Railway Technology International Sp. z o.o. with registered office in Cracow, entered into the National Court Register maintained by the District Court for Cracow-Śródmieście in Cracow, XI Commercial Division of the National Court Register, under entry number KRS 0000397032, share capital of PLN 260,000 paid up in full.
RTI Germany	Subsidiary of ZUE. Railway Technology International Germany GmbH in liquidation with registered office in Görlitz, Germany, entered into the German Register of Entrepreneurs ( <i>Handelsregister B, HRB</i> ) maintained by the District Court in Dresden ( <i>Amtsgericht Dresden</i> ) under entry number HRB 36690. Share capital of EUR 25,000 paid up in full.
ZUE Group, Group, Capital Group	Subsidiary of Railway Technology International Sp. z o.o. with registered office in Cracow. ZUE Capital Group including at the end of the reporting period ZUE, BPK Poznań, Railway gft, RTI and RTI Germany.
PLN	Polish złoty.
EUR	Euro.
Act	Polish Companies Act (Journal of Laws of 2020, item 1526).

Share capital details as at 31 December 2020.

## Selected financial data of ZUE S.A.

### Main items of the statement of financial position translated into EUR:

	Balance at 31-12-2020		Balance at 31-12-2019	
	PLN '000	EUR '000	PLN '000	EUR '000
Non-current assets	167,782	36,357	181,634	42,652
Current assets	331,944	71,930	341,697	80,239
Assets held for sale	3,544	768	0	0
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>503,270</b>	<b>109,055</b>	<b>523,331</b>	<b>122,891</b>
Equity	153,596	33,283	149,291	35,057
Non-current liabilities	50,603	10,965	51,499	12,093
Current liabilities	299,071	64,807	322,541	75,741
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>503,270</b>	<b>109,055</b>	<b>523,331</b>	<b>122,891</b>

### Main items of the statement of comprehensive income translated into EUR:

	Period ended 31-12-2020		Period ended 31-12-2019	
	PLN '000	EUR '000	PLN '000	EUR '000
Sales revenue	849,649	189,900	934,899	217,327
Cost of sales	821,626	183,636	911,825	211,964
<b>Gross profit (loss) on sales</b>	<b>28,023</b>	<b>6,264</b>	<b>23,074</b>	<b>5,363</b>
Operating profit (loss)	9,782	2,186	6,301	1,465
Gross profit (loss)	10,035	2,243	5,920	1,376
<b>Net profit (loss) from continuing operations</b>	<b>4,362</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>3,135</b>	<b>729</b>
Total comprehensive income	4,305	962	3,049	709

### Main items of the statement of cash flows translated into EUR:

	Period ended 31-12-2020		Period ended 31-12-2019	
	PLN '000	EUR '000	PLN '000	EUR '000
Cash flows from operating activities	11,520	2,575	-52,549	-12,216
Cash flows from investing activities	-7,632	-1,706	-2,508	-583
Cash flows from financing activities	-11,643	-2,602	3,634	845
<b>Total net cash flows</b>	<b>-7,755</b>	<b>-1,733</b>	<b>-51,423</b>	<b>-11,954</b>
Cash at the beginning of the period	27,979	6,570	79,404	18,466
Cash at the end of the period	20,230	4,384	27,979	6,570

**Rules adopted to translate selected financial data into EUR:**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Exchange rate</b>	<b>Exchange rate on 31-12-2020</b>	<b>Exchange rate on 31-12-2019</b>	<b>Exchange rate on 31-12-2018</b>
Items of assets, equity and liabilities	Mid exchange rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period	4.6148	4.2585	n/a
Items of statement of profit or loss and statement of cash flows	Arithmetic mean of mid exchange rates quoted by the National Bank of Poland on the last day of each month of the period	4.4742	4.3018	n/a
"Cash at the beginning of the period" and "Cash at the end of the period" items in the statement of cash flows	Mid exchange rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period	4.6148	4.2585	4.3000

## Statement of comprehensive income

<b>Continuing operations</b>	<b>Note no.</b>	<b>12 months ended 31-12-2020</b>	<b>12 months ended 31-12-2019</b>
Sales revenue	2.1.	849,649	934,899
Cost of sales	2.2.	821,626	911,825
<b>Gross profit (loss) on sales</b>		<b>28,023</b>	<b>23,074</b>
General and administrative expenses	2.2.	19,378	17,083
Other operating income	2.3.	2,926	1,089
Other operating expenses	2.4.	1,789	779
<b>Operating profit (loss)</b>		<b>9,782</b>	<b>6,301</b>
Financial income	2.5.	1,705	1,465
Financial expenses	2.6.	1,452	1,846
<b>Pre-tax profit (loss)</b>		<b>10,035</b>	<b>5,920</b>
Corporate income tax	2.7.	5,673	2,785
<b>Net profit (loss) from continuing operations</b>		<b>4,362</b>	<b>3,135</b>
<b>Net profit (loss)</b>		<b>4,362</b>	<b>3,135</b>
<b>Other net comprehensive income</b>			
<b>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</b>		<b>-57</b>	<b>-86</b>
Actuarial gains (losses) relating to specific benefit schemes	2.8.	-57	-86
<b>Total other net comprehensive income</b>		<b>-57</b>	<b>-86</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>4,305</b>	<b>3,049</b>
Number of shares		23,030,083	23,030,083
Net profit (loss) per share (PLN) (basic and diluted)	5.2.	0.19	0.14
Total comprehensive income (loss) per share (PLN)	5.2.	0.19	0.13



## Statement of financial position

	Note no.	Balance at 31-12-2020	Balance at 31-12-2019
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	7.1.	63,380	53,695
Investment property	7.2.	6,497	9,487
Intangible assets	7.3.	2,047	1,484
Right-of-use assets	7.4.	41,675	56,059
Goodwill	7.6.	31,172	31,172
Investments in subordinates	7.7.	221	221
Retentions on construction contracts	3.2.	8,472	9,455
Deferred tax assets	2.7.	14,296	19,954
Advanced loans	7.10.	22	107
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>167,782</b>	<b>181,634</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	7.11.	22,110	25,114
Trade and other receivables	4.1.	141,335	175,133
Measurement of long-term construction contracts	3.1.	138,371	99,287
Retentions on construction contracts	3.2.	4,042	2,984
Advance payments	3.4.	3,692	10,291
Current tax assets	2.7.	0	0
Advanced loans	7.10.	1,702	95
Other assets	7.9.	462	814
Cash and cash equivalents	6.5.	20,230	27,979
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>331,944</b>	<b>341,697</b>
<b>Assets held for sale</b>	7.5.	<b>3,544</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>335,488</b>	<b>341,697</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>503,270</b>	<b>523,331</b>

**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES****Equity**

Share capital	5.1.	5,758	5,758
Share premium account	5.3.	93,837	93,837
Treasury shares	5.4.	-2,690	-2,690
Retained earnings	5.5.	56,691	52,386

<b>Total equity</b>		<b>153,596</b>	<b>149,291</b>
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**Non-current liabilities**

Long-term loans and bank credits	6.1.	4,443	13,333
Long-term lease liabilities	6.2.	12,291	12,385
Retentions on construction contracts	3.2.	17,841	12,505
Liabilities under employee benefits	7.13.	1,358	1,200
Long-term provisions	3.3.	14,670	12,076

<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>50,603</b>	<b>51,499</b>
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**Current liabilities**

Trade and other payables	4.2.	127,583	156,784
Accruals	3.5.	61,490	54,041
Measurement of long-term construction contracts	3.1.	3,310	4,247
Retentions on construction contracts	3.2.	18,911	19,167
Advance payments	3.4.	28,741	27,788
Short-term loans and bank credits	6.1.	8,890	6,667
Short-term lease liabilities	6.2.	9,051	9,931
Other financial liabilities	7.12.	36	36
Liabilities under employee benefits	7.13.	31,188	27,671
Current tax liabilities	2.7.	0	0
Short-term provisions	3.3.	9,871	16,209

<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>299,071</b>	<b>322,541</b>
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<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>349,674</b>	<b>374,040</b>
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<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>503,270</b>	<b>523,331</b>
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## Statement of changes in equity

		Share capital	Share premium account	Treasury shares	Retained earnings	Total
<b>Balance at</b>	<b>1 January 2020</b>	<b>5,758</b>	<b>93,837</b>	<b>-2,690</b>	<b>52,386</b>	<b>149,291</b>
Payment of dividend		0	0	0	0	0
Issue of shares		0	0	0	0	0
Issue costs		0	0	0	0	0
Buy-back of shares		0	0	0	0	0
Profit (loss)		0	0	0	4,362	4,362
Other net comprehensive income		0	0	0	-57	-57
<b>Balance at</b>	<b>31 December 2020</b>	<b>5,758</b>	<b>93,837</b>	<b>-2,690</b>	<b>56,691</b>	<b>153,596</b>

<b>Balance at</b>	<b>1 January 2019</b>	<b>5,758</b>	<b>93,837</b>	<b>-2,690</b>	<b>49,337</b>	<b>146,242</b>
Payment of dividend		0	0	0	0	0
Issue of shares		0	0	0	0	0
Issue costs		0	0	0	0	0
Buy-back of shares		0	0	0	0	0
Profit (loss)		0	0	0	3,135	3,135
Other net comprehensive income		0	0	0	-86	-86
<b>Balance at</b>	<b>31 December 2019</b>	<b>5,758</b>	<b>93,837</b>	<b>-2,690</b>	<b>52,386</b>	<b>149,291</b>

## Statement of cash flows

	12 months ended 31-12-2020	12 months ended 31-12-2019
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
<b>Profit / (loss) before tax</b>	<b>10,035</b>	<b>5,920</b>
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Depreciation and amortisation	13,137	13,011
Foreign exchange gains / (losses)	-6	2
Interest and share in profit (dividends)	1,310	1,385
Gain / (loss) on disposal of investments	-1,459	-90
<b>Operating profit (loss) before changes in working capital</b>	<b>23,017</b>	<b>20,228</b>
Change in receivables and retentions on construction contracts	33,723	-3,667
Change in inventories	3,005	12,197
Change in provisions and liabilities under employee benefits	-137	-3,793
Change in payables and retentions on construction contracts	-23,418	-36,702
Change in measurement of construction contracts	-40,021	1,380
Change in accruals	7,449	-979
Change in advance payments	7,552	-40,929
Change in other assets	352	-50
Income tax paid / (tax refund)	-2	-234
<b>NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>11,520</b>	<b>-52,549</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	1,298	195
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-7,369	-5,365
Sale / (purchase) of financial assets in related parties	0	-35
Advanced loans	-1,690	-317
Repayment of advanced loans	95	2,818
Interest received	34	196
<b>NET CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>-7,632</b>	<b>-2,508</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Loans and bank credits received	20,303	59,800
Repayment of loans and bank credits	-18,489	-40,000
Decrease in lease liabilities	-12,184	-15,174
Lease interest paid	-717	-864
Other interest paid	-556	-128
<b>NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>-11,643</b>	<b>3,634</b>
<b>TOTAL NET CASH FLOWS</b>	<b>-7,755</b>	<b>-51,423</b>
Net foreign exchange gains / (losses)	6	-2
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD</b>	<b>27,979</b>	<b>79,404</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD, including:</b>	<b>20,230</b>	<b>27,979</b>
- of limited availability	3,753	8

# Notes to the financial statements as at 31 December 2020

## 1. General information

### 1.1. Information about the Company

The Company has been incorporated on 1 June 1991 and operated in its current legal form since 20 May 2002. Cracow is the Company's registered office. The Company has been entered into the National Court Register maintained by the District Court for Cracow-Śródmieście in Cracow XI Commercial Division of the National Court Register under entry no. KRS 0000135388.

The composition of the Company's Management Board did not change during the reporting period or until the date of preparation of these financial statements.

Composition of ZUE's Management and Supervisory Boards at the date of approval of these financial statements:

#### Management Board:

Wiesław Nowak	Management Board President
Anna Mroczek	Management Board Vice-President
Jerzy Czeremuga	Management Board Vice-President
Maciej Nowak	Management Board Vice-President
Marcin Wiśniewski	Management Board Vice-President

#### Supervisory Board:

Mariusz Szubra	Supervisory Board Chairperson
Barbara Nowak	Supervisory Board Vice-Chairperson
Bogusław Lipiński	Supervisory Board Member
Piotr Korzeniowski	Supervisory Board Member
Michał Lis	Supervisory Board Member

#### Audit Committee:

Mariusz Szubra	Audit Committee Chairperson
Barbara Nowak	Audit Committee Member
Piotr Korzeniowski	Audit Committee Member

Mr. Mariusz Szubra and Mr. Piotr Korzeniowski meet the independence criteria referred to in the Act on Auditors, Audit Firms and Public Supervision (Uniform text, Journal of Laws of 2020, item 1415).

### 1.2. Activities of ZUE

The core business of ZUE is the execution, as a general contractor or consortium leader or member or subcontractor, of multi-discipline projects including:

- **Urban infrastructure, including:**
  - Construction and upgrade of tram tracks, tram and trolleybus traction networks, traction substations, street lighting, cable lines, street traffic signalling, road systems, buildings and telecommunications technology;
  - Maintenance of tram and street lighting infrastructure.
- **Rail infrastructure, including:**
  - Construction and upgrade of railway tracks, railway traction, railway traffic control devices and telecommunications technology, traction substations, power lines, stations and civil structures.

The Company can build civil structures and deliver reinforced concrete projects, such as viaducts, bridges, passages, resistance walls or noise barriers, based on its skills and resources.

### 1.3. Functional and reporting currency

These financial statements have been prepared in Polish złotys (PLN). Polish złoty is the Company's functional and reporting currency. The data in the financial statements has been disclosed in thousands of Polish złotys, unless specific circumstances require greater details.

## 2. Notes to the statement of comprehensive income

### 2.1. Revenue

	<b>Period ended 31-12-2020</b>	<b>Period ended 31-12-2019</b>
Revenue from construction contracts	829,982	912,344
Revenue from the provision of services	15,412	18,773
Revenue from the sale of goods, raw and other materials	4,255	3,782
<b>Total</b>	<b>849,649</b>	<b>934,899</b>

Revenue from construction activity is recognised by the Company under revenue from construction contracts. The revenue is earned under the contracts accounted for on the basis of consumed time and expenditures. The services provided under construction contracts are delivered directly to customers as the works are progressing.

ZUE's sales revenue between 1 January and 31 December 2020 amounted to PLN 849,649 thousand and decreased by 9% compared to the revenue reported in the analogous period of 2019. The decrease was caused by the completion of subsequent stages of contracts. In the reporting period, a share of the supply of materials in sales revenue decreased as a consequence of contractual clauses whereby contractors were obliged to sell the materials in advance. The materials supplied in previous years were used in 2020 in building processes as a result of which the reporting period saw an increase in expenses associated with the services provided by contractors.

The Company operated in the territory of Poland in the reporting period.

Long-term construction contracts generated the largest portion of the Company's revenue.

The entire revenue is presented by the Company in one reporting segment, namely construction activity.

## Concentration of revenue exceeding 10% of total sales revenue

	Period ended	
	31-12-2020	31-12-2019
Counterparty A	642,516	605,943
Counterparty B		112,882

## 2.2. Operating expenses

	Period ended 31-12-2020	Period ended 31-12-2019
Change in products	407	-78
Depreciation and amortization	13,137	13,011
Consumption of materials and energy, including:	179,934	280,712
- <i>consumption of materials</i>	173,432	273,205
- <i>consumption of energy</i>	6,502	7,507
Contracted services	512,725	498,394
Costs of employee benefits	111,477	106,721
Taxes and charges	1,609	1,394
Other expenses	18,226	25,937
Value of goods and materials sold	3,489	2,817
<b>Total</b>	<b>841,004</b>	<b>928,908</b>

	Period ended 31-12-2020	Period ended 31-12-2019
Cost of sales	821,626	911,825
General and administrative expenses	19,378	17,083
<b>Total</b>	<b>841,004</b>	<b>928,908</b>

## Depreciation and amortisation

	Period ended 31-12-2020	Period ended 31-12-2019
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	8,261	8,654
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	4,349	3,742
Amortisation of intangible assets	81	101
Depreciation of investments in real property	446	514
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,137</b>	<b>13,011</b>

## 2.3. Other operating income

	Period ended 31-12-2020	Period ended 31-12-2019
<b>Gain on disposal of assets:</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>90</b>
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	443	90
<b>Other operating income:</b>	<b>2,483</b>	<b>999</b>

Damages and penalties	119	88
Release of allowances for receivables	984	608
Refund of the costs of court proceedings	124	93
Substitute performance	181	91
Release of write-downs of inventories	6	26
Release of write-downs of investment property	1,000	0
Other	69	93
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,926</b>	<b>1,089</b>

In order to make the financial statements clearer, reinvoices and damages have been jointly presented by ZUE (income and expenses according to their netted balance).

## 2.4. Other operating expenses

	Period ended 31-12-2020	Period ended 31-12-2019
<b>Loss on disposal of assets:</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	0	0
<b>Other operating expenses:</b>	<b>1,789</b>	<b>779</b>
Donations	6	38
Allowances for receivables	1,044	443
Costs of litigations	557	214
Substitute performance	181	79
Other	1	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,789</b>	<b>779</b>

In order to make the financial statements clearer, reinvoices and damages have been jointly presented by ZUE (income and expenses according to their netted balance).

## 2.5. Financial income

	Period ended 31-12-2020	Period ended 31-12-2019
<b>Interest income:</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>424</b>
Interest on bank deposits	126	182
Interest on loans	26	43
Interest on receivables	339	199
<b>Other financial income:</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>1,041</b>
Discount of long-term items	895	762
Financial guarantees	307	279
Other	12	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,705</b>	<b>1,465</b>

In order to make the financial statements clearer, reinvoices have been jointly presented by ZUE (income and expenses according to their netted balance).



## 2.6. Financial expenses

	Period ended 31-12-2020	Period ended 31-12-2019
<b>Interest expenses:</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>1,469</b>
Interest on credits	52	50
Interest on loans	503	78
Interest on leases	716	1,117
Interest on factoring liabilities	0	86
Interest on trade and other payables	47	138
<b>Other financial expenses:</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>377</b>
Foreign exchange loss	52	59
Allowance for investments in related parties	0	35
Expenses associated with factoring costs	0	69
Commission expense	0	200
Other	82	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,452</b>	<b>1,846</b>

In order to make the financial statements clearer, reinvoices have been jointly presented by ZUE (income and expenses according to their netted balance).

## 2.7. Corporate income tax

### Corporate income tax recognised in statement of comprehensive income

	Period ended 31-12-2020	Period ended 31-12-2019
Current income tax	2	234
Deferred tax	5,671	2,551
<b>Total tax expense (income)</b>	<b>5,673</b>	<b>2,785</b>

The tax currently payable is calculated pursuant to applicable tax laws. According to these laws, taxable profit (loss) differs from accounting net profit (loss) because it excludes items of income or expense that are not taxable or deductible and items of income or expense that are never taxable. The Company's tax liability is calculated using tax rates applicable during the fiscal year in question.

The Company is subject to general regulations governing corporate income tax. The Company neither forms a tax capital group nor operates in a Special Economic Zone. Tax year and financial year coincide with a calendar year.

### Current income tax

	Period ended 31-12-2020	Period ended 31-12-2019
<b>Gross profit (loss)</b>	<b>10,035</b>	<b>5,920</b>
Difference between gross profit (loss) and income tax base:	-12,980	-5,920

- differences between gross profit and taxable income resulting from costs that are not tax-deductible under tax regulations and revenue not classified as revenue under tax regulations and additional costs and revenue

- other differences (including loss carried forward)

Income/Loss

Income tax base

Income tax at the applicable rate of 19%

Income tax paid /(tax refund) on income earned abroad

Tax increases, waivers, exemptions, deductions and reductions

Income tax adjustments

**Current income tax**

-12,980 -1,489

0 -4,431

-2,945 0

12 0

2 0

0 0

0 0

0 234

**2 234**

#### Income tax according to effective interest rate

	Period ended 31-12-2020	Period ended 31-12-2019
<b>Gross profit (loss)</b>	<b>10,035</b>	<b>5,920</b>
Income tax at the applicable rate of 19%	1,907	1,125
<b>Effect of tax recognition of:</b>	<b>-2,466</b>	<b>-1,125</b>
- Use of tax losses carried forward	0	842
- Costs that are not tax-deductible under tax regulations	5,324	3,528
- Revenue not classified as revenue under tax regulations	8,127	-108
- Tax-deductible expenses that are not balance sheet expenses	1,346	3,968
- Taxable revenues other than balance sheet revenues	1,683	49
Revaluation of deferred tax assets (current year loss)	561	0
Deferred tax	5,671	2,551
Income tax adjustments	0	234
<b>Income tax according to effective tax rate</b>	<b>5,673</b>	<b>2,785</b>
Effective tax rate	57%	47%

#### Current tax assets and liabilities

	Balance at 31-12-2020	Balance at 31-12-2019
<b>Current tax assets</b>		
Tax refundable	0	0
<b>Current tax liabilities</b>		
Tax payable	0	0

## Deferred tax balance

	Period ended 31-12-2020	Period ended 31-12-2019
<b>Deferred tax balance at the beginning of the period</b>	<b>19,954</b>	<b>22,485</b>
<b>Temporary differences relating to deferred tax assets:</b>	<b>41,651</b>	<b>37,508</b>
Provisions for expenses and accruals	20,536	16,636
Discount of receivables	126	158
Operating lease liabilities	2,121	2,425
Write-downs	717	1,007
Bonds and insurances accounted for over time	2,114	2,234
Tax work in progress	15,089	13,786
Measurement of long-term contracts	629	807
Other	319	455
<b>Temporary differences relating to deferred tax liabilities:</b>	<b>39,313</b>	<b>32,046</b>
Measurement of long-term contracts	26,291	18,865
Difference between the carrying and tax amount of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	12,336	12,633
Discount of payables	680	543
Other	6	5
<b>Unused tax losses and other tax credits carried forward:</b>	<b>11,958</b>	<b>14,492</b>
Tax losses	11,958	14,492
<b>Total temporary differences relating to deferred tax assets:</b>	<b>53,609</b>	<b>52,000</b>
<b>Total temporary differences relating to deferred tax liabilities:</b>	<b>39,313</b>	<b>32,046</b>
<b>Deferred tax balance at the end of the period</b>	<b>14,296</b>	<b>19,954</b>
<b>Change in deferred tax, including:</b>	<b>-5,658</b>	<b>-2,531</b>
- recognised in income	-5,671	-2,551
- recognised in equity	13	20

Deferred tax recognised in equity results from the calculation of tax on actuarial gains/losses presented in other comprehensive income.

The tax model was developed by the Company in a five-year time horizon to evidence a deferred tax asset. The tax model provides for temporary differences relating to tax and the ability to recognise tax losses in the projected time period with due regard to tax regulations. The tax losses of prior years result from the performance of railway contracts won on the difficult market. They were the low-margin contracts and the reasons for this included unpredictable factors beyond the Company's control such as growing costs of project execution and no real price indexation.

## 2.8. Components of other comprehensive income

Components of other comprehensive income:

	Period ended 31-12-2020	Period ended 31-12-2019
Actuarial gains (losses) relating to specific benefit schemes	70	106
Deferred tax	-13	-20
<b>Amount recognised in other comprehensive income</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>86</b>

## 2.9. Operating segments

ZUE's reporting is based on operating segments. The Company analyses the areas of activity based on the aggregation rules under IFRS 8.12 and identifies one aggregate reporting segment, namely construction activity. The Company is organised and managed within the abovementioned segment. The Company applies a uniform accounting policy to all operating areas within the segment of construction and engineering services.

## 3. Contracts, retentions, provisions, advance payments and accruals

### 3.1. Construction contracts

The following details relate to long-term construction contracts performed by the Company.

#### Selected balance sheet data

	Period ended 31-12-2020	Period ended 31-12-2019
Revenue from long-term construction contracts	787,752	878,299
Costs of long-term construction contracts*)	780,259	872,261
<b>Gross profit (loss) on long-term contracts</b>	<b>7,493</b>	<b>6,038</b>

\*) The item does not contain a provision for contract losses or provision for warranty claims.

	Balance at 31-12-2020	Balance at 31-12-2019
<b>Assets (selected items)</b>	<b>154,577</b>	<b>122,059</b>
- Measurement of long-term construction contracts	138,371	99,287
- Advance payments made in connection with performed contracts	3,692	10,333
- Retentions on construction contracts retained by customers	12,514	12,439
<b>Liabilities (selected items)</b>	<b>153,610</b>	<b>145,670</b>
- Measurement of long-term construction contracts	3,310	4,247
- Provisions for contract costs	60,266	53,678
- Advance payments received in connection with performed contracts	28,741	27,788
- Retentions on construction contracts retained for suppliers	36,752	31,672
- Provisions for warranty claims	16,366	13,775
- Provisions for expected losses on contracts	8,175	14,510

The increase in the measurement of long-term construction contracts was influenced by the progress of construction works under the contracts.

A provision for a loss on contracts is created if the budgeted costs exceed the total revenue under a contract.

The provisions for contract costs increased mainly after subcontractors had become more involved in the performance of contracts.

### 3.2. Retentions on construction contracts

	Balance at 31-12-2020	Balance at 31-12-2019
Retained by customers – to be repaid after 12 months	8,472	9,455
Retained by customers – to be repaid within 12 months	4,042	2,984
<b>Total retentions on construction contracts retained by customers</b>	<b>12,514</b>	<b>12,439</b>
Retained for suppliers – to be repaid after 12 months	17,841	12,505
Retained for suppliers – to be repaid within 12 months	18,911	19,167
<b>Total retentions on construction contracts retained for suppliers</b>	<b>36,752</b>	<b>31,672</b>

The construction contracts and work-for-hire contracts entered into by ZUE provide for an obligation to provide performance bonds and defects liability bonds in the form of deposits or bonds issued by banks or insurance companies. If the term of a bond provided by a bank is longer than 37 months, the bank establishes additional security in the form of cash deposit.

#### Discount of long-term retentions

	Balance at 31-12-2020	Balance at 31-12-2019
Discount of long-term retentions on construction contracts retained by customers	661	832
Discount of long-term retentions on construction contracts retained for suppliers	1,892	1,430
	Period ended 31-12-2020	Period ended 31-12-2019
Financial income on the discount of retentions	633	512
Deferred tax	120	97
<b>Net effect on the statement of comprehensive income</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>415</b>

#### Ageing analysis of past due retentions on construction contracts (nominal values before discount)

	Balance at 31-12-2020	Balance at 31-12-2019
Past due retentions on construction contracts:		
– up to 1 month	0	0
– 1 - 3 months	0	0
– 3 - 6 months	0	0
– 6 months - 1 year	0	0
– over 1 year	11	11
<b>Total past due retentions on construction contracts (gross)</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>

Write-downs	-11	-11
<b>Total past due retentions on construction contracts (net)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### Discount rate

The effective interest rate in 2020 and 2019 used for the discounting of retentions was 2.1%.

## 3.3. Provisions

Provisions	01-01-2020	Created	Used	Released	Reclassified	31-12-2020	Item
<b>Long-term provisions:</b>	<b>13,276</b>	<b>4,038</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,014</b>	<b>16,028</b>	
Provisions for employee benefits	1,200	158	0	0	0	1,358	Liabilities under employee benefits (long-term)
Provisions for warranty claims	12,076	3,880	272	0	-1,014	14,670	Long-term provisions
Other provisions	0	0	0	0	0	0	Long-term provisions
<b>Short-term provisions:</b>	<b>34,638</b>	<b>27,907</b>	<b>15,937</b>	<b>16,055</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>31,567</b>	
Provisions for employee benefits	18,429	20,891	15,834	1,790	0	21,696	Liabilities under employee benefits (short-term)
Provisions for warranty claims	1,699	55	103	969	1,014	1,696	Short-term provisions
Provision for loss on contracts	14,510	6,961	0	13,296	0	8,175	Short-term provisions
Other provisions	0	0	0	0	0	0	Short-term provisions
<b>Total provisions:</b>	<b>47,914</b>	<b>31,945</b>	<b>16,209</b>	<b>16,055</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47,595</b>	

A provision for warranty claims is made for the construction contracts in respect of which warranty has been given by the Company depending on the amount of revenues. The amount of provisions may decrease or increase on the basis of inspections of construction works carried out in subsequent years of warranty.

Provisions for employee benefits include the provisions for leaves, bonuses and retirement and pension gratuities.

A provision for a loss on contracts is made if the budgeted costs exceed the total revenue under a contract.

The release of provisions for expected losses on contracts results from the greater progress of works under the contracts. Greater progress of works entails the costs. With the greater progress of works on the projects with loss, a provision for losses is successively released.

### Comparative information:

Provisions	01-01-2019	Created	Used	Released	Reclassified	31-12-2019	Item
<b>Long-term provisions:</b>	<b>8,908</b>	<b>5,634</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-909</b>	<b>13,276</b>	
Provisions for employee benefits	1,036	164	0	0	0	1,200	Liabilities under employee benefits (long-term)
Provisions for warranty claims	7,872	5,470	357	0	-909	12,076	Long-term provisions
Other provisions	0	0	0	0	0	0	Long-term provisions
<b>Short-term provisions:</b>	<b>43,504</b>	<b>22,553</b>	<b>13,398</b>	<b>18,930</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>34,638</b>	
Provisions for employee benefits	13,672	19,937	13,117	2,063	0	18,429	Liabilities under employee benefits (short-term)
Provisions for warranty claims	1,944	0	281	873	909	1,699	Short-term provisions
Provision for loss on contracts	27,888	2,616	0	15,994	0	14,510	Short-term provisions
Other provisions	0	0	0	0	0	0	Short-term provisions
<b>Total provisions:</b>	<b>52,412</b>	<b>28,187</b>	<b>13,755</b>	<b>18,930</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47,914</b>	

### 3.4. Advance payments

	Balance at 31-12-2020	Balance at 31-12-2019
Advance payments transferred in connection with performed contracts	3,692	10,333
Other advance payments	43	0
Allowances for advance payments	-43	-42
<b>Total advance payments due</b>	<b>3,692</b>	<b>10,291</b>

ZUE receives advance payments from Investors and transfers them to subcontractors to ensure the timely performance of construction contracts.

	Balance at 31-12-2020	Balance at 31-12-2019
Advance payments received in connection with performed contracts	28,741	27,788
<b>Total advance payments received</b>	<b>28,741</b>	<b>27,788</b>

The received advance payments are the prepayments received by the Company on the basis of relevant provisions of the contracts with PKP PLK to perform construction contracts.

In the reporting period, an advance payment was received in connection with one railway contract and certain advance payments were accounted for as the construction works progressed.

### 3.5. Accruals

	Balance at 31-12-2020	Balance at 31-12-2019
Provisions for contract costs	60,266	53,678
Other accruals	1,224	363
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,490</b>	<b>54,041</b>

Provisions for the costs of contracts comprise the provisions for the costs of subcontractors and the provisions for the risks associated with the settlement of contracts.

## 4. Trade and other receivables and payables

### 4.1. Trade and other receivables

	Balance at 31-12-2020	Balance at 31-12-2019
Trade receivables	161,016	188,796
Allowances for trade receivables in connection with the increase of credit risk	-23,834	-17,805
Allowances for trade receivables – initial for expected credit losses	-130	-130
Other receivables	4,283	4,272
<b>Total trade and other receivables</b>	<b>141,335</b>	<b>175,133</b>

Other receivables include the security created in connection with the financing agreement of PLN 4,000 thousand.

Allowances in connection with the increase of credit risk of PLN 23,834 thousand comprise, in particular:

- Debit notes issued by the Company for penalties, damages and substitute performance. The amount is for presentation purposes only because the notes are not the Company's revenue at the date of issue.
- Receivables under court and enforcement cases.
- Doubtful debt.

### Change in loss allowances on receivables

Change in allowances for trade receivables influencing the profit or loss includes the release of allowances of PLN 984 thousand and the recognition of allowances of PLN 1,044 thousand. The remaining balance is for presentation purposes only and results, *inter alia*, from the debit notes issued by the Company for the penalties and damages that are not the Company's revenue at the date of issue.

### Ageing analysis of trade receivables

	Balance at 31-12-2020	Balance at 31-12-2019
<b>Not past due receivables</b>	<b>136,488</b>	<b>169,617</b>
<b>Receivables that are past due but not impaired</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>1,374</b>
1-30 days	148	1,295
31-60 days	208	20



61-90 days	4	17
91-180 days	138	5
181-360 days	196	37
360 + days	0	0
<b>Past due receivables for which allowances were recognized</b>	<b>23,834</b>	<b>17,805</b>
1-30 days	41	333
31-60 days	1,052	158
61-90 days	1,151	0
91-180 days	1,801	623
181-360 days	3,679	1,555
360 + days	16,110	15,136
<b>Total trade receivables (gross)</b>	<b>161,016</b>	<b>188,796</b>
<b>Allowances for trade receivables</b>	<b>-23,834</b>	<b>-17,805</b>
<b>Total trade receivables (net)</b>	<b>137,182</b>	<b>170,991</b>

#### Concentration of (gross) trade receivables that exceed 10% of total receivables

	<b>Balance at 31-12-2020</b>	<b>Balance at 31-12-2019</b>
Counterparty A	109,388	149,093

The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the fact that the creditability of the abovementioned counterparty assessed, *inter alia*, by analysing their financial standing, is high and the fact that the said Counterparty meets additional requirements concerning the settlement of EU the funds. The Company has carried out the construction contracts for the Counterparty A for many years. The Counterparty A is co-owned by the State Treasury as a result of which their creditability is even higher. Accordingly, the Management Board of the Company believe there is no need to create additional provisions.

## 4.2. Trade and other payables

	<b>Balance at 31-12-2020</b>	<b>Balance at 31-12-2019</b>
Trade payables	124,687	140,722
Liabilities to the state budget other than corporate income tax	2,680	15,848
Other payables	216	214
<b>Total trade and other payables</b>	<b>127,583</b>	<b>156,784</b>

### Ageing analysis of trade payables

	Balance at 31-12-2020	Balance at 31-12-2019
<b>Not past due payables</b>	<b>121,115</b>	<b>104,038</b>
<b>Past due payables</b>	<b>3,572</b>	<b>36,684</b>
1-30 days	2,824	36,246
31-60 days	185	163
61-90 days	0	2
91-180 days	0	4
181-360 days	193	227
360 + days	370	42
<b>Total trade payables</b>	<b>124,687</b>	<b>140,722</b>

Past due payables result mainly from withheld payments due to the subcontractors' failure to provide documents required to effect payments and are temporary.

## 5. Equity

### 5.1. Share capital

At 31 December 2020, the amount of the registered share capital disclosed in the financial statements was PLN 5,757,520.75.

## Share capital as at 24 March 2021

(PLN)

Class / issue	Type of shares	Number of shares	Amount of class / issue at nominal value	Contribution	Registration date (Right to dividend from registration date)
Class A	Ordinary bearer shares	16,000,000	4,000,000.00	Contribution in kind	12 July 2002
Class B	Ordinary bearer shares	6,000,000	1,500,000.00	Fully paid up in cash by way of issue	19 October 2010
Class C	Bearer – “Merger shares”	1,030,083	257,520.75	Fully paid up in cash by way of issue	20 December 2013
<b>Total</b>		<b>23,030,083</b>	<b>5,757,520.75</b>		

Class A, B and C shares are not preferred and rights to the shares are not limited.

At 31 December 2020, the share capital structure was the same as at 24 March 2021.

## 5.2. Profit (loss) per share

(PLN)

	Period ended 31-12-2020	Period ended 31-12-2019
Basic profit (loss) per share	0.19	0.14
Diluted profit (loss) per share	0.19	0.14

### Basic profit (loss) per share

Profit (loss) and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic profit per share:

(PLN)

	Period ended 31-12-2020	Period ended 31-12-2019
Profit (loss) per share for the financial year	0.19	0.14
<b>Total profit (loss) used in the calculation of basic profit per share</b>	<b>4,361,675.04</b>	<b>3,134,953.79</b>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of profit (loss) per share	23,030,083	23,030,083

Basic profit per share is calculated by dividing net profit for the period by weighted average number of shares for the period.

#### Diluted profit (loss) per share

There are no diluting instruments.

### 5.3. Share premium account

	Period ended 31-12-2020	Period ended 31-12-2019
<b>Balance at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>93,837</b>	<b>93,837</b>
Share issue	0	0
Issue costs	0	0
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>93,837</b>	<b>93,837</b>

ZUE raised cash of PLN 88.5m through the issue of shares on 1 October 2010. The costs of class B shares issue in 2010 amounted to PLN 3.1m.

The Company did not launch any new issue of shares in 2012 or 2011.

In 2013, the Company launched a new issue of class C shares. The *agio* generated by the Company on 6 December 2013 was PLN 9m. The costs of class C shares issue in 2013 amounted to PLN 0.5m. The Company did not launch any new issue of shares in the years 2014-2020.

### 5.4. Treasury shares

At the date of preparation of these financial statements, the Company holds 264,652 treasury shares worth PLN 2,690 thousand. The shares were acquired by the Company from the employees of Przedsiębiorstwo Robót Komunikacyjnych w Krakowie S.A., the company which merged with ZUE S.A., as part of the buy-back effected in 2015. The shares were bought back on the basis of the Resolution no. 4 passed by the Company's Extraordinary General Meeting on 8 December 2014 authorising the Management Board of ZUE S.A. to buy back own shares. The transaction was described in detail in note no. 25 of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

### 5.5. Retained earnings

	Period ended 31-12-2020	Period ended 31-12-2019
<b>Balance at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>52,386</b>	<b>49,337</b>
<b>Net profit distribution</b>	<b>3,135</b>	<b>-64,050</b>
Reserve funds	3,135	-24,615
Capital reserve	0	-39,435
Coverage of loss of prior years	0	0
<b>Profit (loss) of the current year</b>	<b>4,362</b>	<b>3,135</b>
<b>Other net comprehensive income</b>	<b>-57</b>	<b>-86</b>
<b>Payment of dividend for the prior year</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>56,691</b>	<b>52,386</b>

	Period ended 31-12-2020	Period ended 31-12-2019
Reserve funds (without share premium account)	33,136	30,001
Capital reserve	0	0
Capital reserve associated with comprehensive income	-383	-326
Undistributed profit (loss) brought forward	0	0
Profit (loss) brought forward relating to the settlement of revaluation capital	2,679	2,394
Profit (loss) of the current year	4,362	3,135
Effects of the implementation of IFRS at ZUE	451	451
Revaluation capital	16,446	16,731
<b>Retained earnings</b>	<b>56,691</b>	<b>52,386</b>

A capital reserve is created by the Company according to the Company's Articles of Association. The Company's profit to be distributed in subsequent periods or used to cover other expenses may be allocated to the capital reserve.

The Company's reserve funds meet the requirements of Art. 396 of the Act. According to the Act, reserve funds should be created so that a loss can be financed. At least 8% of profit for the financial year should be transferred to the reserve funds until the reserve funds reach at least one third of the share capital.

No dividend was paid by the Company in the reporting period.

On 30 July 2020, the Company's Ordinary General Meeting resolved to allocate the entire net profit for the financial year 2019 of PLN 3,135 thousand to reserve funds.

## 6. Debt and management of capital and liquidity

The Company cooperates with a number of banks to ensure the proper financing of day-to-day operations and to obtain bank guarantees required to carry out intended projects.

In the reporting period, the Company used own resources, loans and credit limits to finance day-to-day operations. At 31 December 2020, the Company could use overdraft and working capital credit limits in the total amount of PLN 17,307 thousand. The bond limits provided by banks and insurance companies amounted to PLN 187,736 thousand.

### 6.1. Loans and bank credit

	Balance at 31-12-2020	Balance at 31-12-2019
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>4,443</b>	<b>13,333</b>
Bank credits	0	0
Loans received	4,443	13,333
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>8,890</b>	<b>6,667</b>
Bank credits	0	0
Loans received	8,890	6,667
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,333</b>	<b>20,000</b>

## Summary of loan and credit agreements

Balance as at 31 December 2020

No.	Bank	Description	Principal/limit according to the agreement as at 31-12-2020	Amount of available loans/credits as at 31-12-2020	Use as at 31-12-2020	Interest	Repayment date
1	mBank S.A.	Overdraft	10,000	10,000	0	O/N WIBOR + margin	July 2021
2	mBank S.A. (i)	Master agreement	25,000		0	1M WIBOR + margin	May 2021
	including:	sublimit for bonds	21,600	21,600	0		
		sublimit for non-revolving working capital credit	3,400	3,400	0		
3	Agencja Rozwoju Przemysłu S.A.	Loan agreement	20,000	0	13,333	1M WIBOR + margin	June 2022
4	BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A.	Premium multipurpose line of credit agreement	30,000			1M WIBOR + margin	July 2022
	including:	sublimit for bonds	30,000	3,907	26 093		
		Overdraft	3,907	3,907	0		
<b>Total amount of available loans and credits</b>				<b>17,307</b>			
<b>Total debt under loans and credits</b>					<b>13,333</b>		
<b>Total use for bonds</b>					<b>26,093</b>		

(i) ZUE is able to use the limit for both working capital credit and bonds.

Types of security and liabilities under loan and credit agreements:

1. **Overdraft:**

- Promissory note,
- Financial pledge on cash kept on the Company's bank accounts maintained by the Bank,
- Registered pledge on non-current assets – machinery and equipment owned by the Company,
- Statement on submission to enforcement,
- Assignment of rights under insurance policy.

2. **Master Agreement:**

- Contractual mortgage up to PLN 35,421 thousand on the land in Cracow,
- Security deposit established each time for the bond expiring after 36 months,
- Financial pledge on cash kept on the Company's bank accounts maintained by the Bank,
- Registered pledge on non-current assets – machinery and equipment owned by the Company,
- Statement on submission to enforcement,
- Assignment of rights under insurance policy.

3. **Loan agreement:**

- Contractual mortgage up to PLN 30,000 thousand on the real estate situated in Kościelisko,
- Registered pledge on non-current assets – machinery and equipment owned by the Company,
- Assignment of rights under insurance policy,

- d) Assignment of claims under contracts,
- e) Promissory note,
- f) Statement on submission to enforcement.

**4. *Premium* multi-purpose line of credit agreement:**

- a) Blank promissory note with declaration,
- b) Assignment of claims under contract,
- c) Credit repayment guarantee provided by BGK as part of *PLG FGP* guarantee line for 80% of the Credit; i.e. not more than PLN 24m.

The following amendments were made in the reporting period to certain credit agreements signed by the Company:

- On 28 January 2020, the Company and BNP Paribas signed an annex to the Multipurpose Credit Line Agreement whereby the line was extended for another year and the available limit was reduced from PLN 170m to PLN 100m to be used exclusively for bonds. As the credit cannot be taken under the Agreement, the Agreement is not disclosed by the Company in the table of credit agreements and the amount of the limit is disclosed exclusively in the list of guarantee limits (item 3 of the comparative information).
- mBank – Master Agreement (item 2) – on 26 May 2020, the Company and mBank signed the annex whereby the maturity date was extended by one year, the type of security was changed and the available limit was reduced.
- mBank – Master Agreement (item 2) – on 10 June 2020, the Company entered into the working capital credit agreement as part of the sublimit available under the Master Agreement.
- mBank – Overdraft (item 1) – on 9 July 2020, the Company and mBank signed the annex to the overdraft agreement whereby the repayment date was extended by another year and the type of security was changed.
- BNP Paribas – *Premium* multi-purpose line of credit agreement (item 4) – on 30 July 2020, ZUE and BNP Paribas signed the new agreement whereby the Company was granted the credit limit of up to PLN 30m. According to the agreement, the tenor was set until 30 July 2030.
- mBank – Master Agreement (item 2) – on 11 December 2020, the Company and mBank signed the annex no. 2 to the working capital credit agreement whereby a new repayment schedule was defined.

After the end of the reporting period:

- mBank – Master Agreement (item 2) – on 3 March 2021, the Company fully repaid the credit granted on 10 June 2020 before the deadline.
- BNP Paribas – *Premium* multi-purpose line of credit agreement (item 4) – on 22 March 2021, the Company received from BNP Paribas the signed annex to *premium* multipurpose line of credit agreement whereby the limit granted to the Company was raised to PLN 65m and the type of security was changed. The tenor remained unchanged.
- On 22 March 2021, the Company and BNP Paribas signed the annex to the multipurpose line of credit agreement whereby the limit could be used for a longer time until 21 March 2022 (item 3 of the comparative information).

## Comparative information:

No.	Bank	Description	Principal/limit according to the agreement as at 31-12-2019	Amount of available loans/credits as at 31-12-2019	Use as at 31-12-2019	Interest	Repayment date
1	mBank S.A.	Overdraft	10,000	10,000	0	O/N WIBOR + margin	July 2020
2	mBank S.A. (i)	Master agreement	50,000		0	1M WIBOR + margin	July 2020
		including:					
		sublimit for bonds	50,000		0		
		sublimit for working capital credits	40,000	40,000	0		
3	BGŻ BNP PARIBAS S.A.	Multipurpose credit line agreement	170,000		52,621	1M WIBOR + margin	January 2020
		including:					
		sublimit for bonds	170,000		52,621		
		sublimit for working capital credits	20,000	20,000	0		
4	Agencja Rozwoju Przemysłu S.A.	Loan agreement	20,000	0	20,000	1M WIBOR + margin	June 2022
<b>Total amount of available loans and credits</b>				<b>70,000</b>			
<b>Total debt under loans and credits</b>					<b>20,000</b>		
<b>Total use for bonds</b>					<b>52,621</b>		

(i) ZUE is able to use the limit for both working capital credit and bonds.

## 6.2. Leases

### Lease liabilities

	Balance at 31-12-2020	Balance at 31-12-2019
Long-term lease liabilities	12,291	12,385
Short-term lease liabilities	9,051	9,931
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,342</b>	<b>22,316</b>

In the reporting period, the Company signed the leaseback for the wagons required to transport loose materials in the total amount of PLN 8,481 thousand.



	Minimum lease payments		Present value of minimum lease payments	
	Balance at 31-12-2020	Balance at 31-12-2019	Balance at 31-12-2020	Balance at 31-12-2019
Not later than one year	9,594	10,645	9,051	9,931
Later than one year and not later than five years	8,523	8,599	7,044	7,127
Later than five years	19,215	19,553	5,247	5,258
Less: future finance charges	-15,990	-16,481	0	0
<b>Present value of minimum lease payments</b>	<b>21,342</b>	<b>22,316</b>	<b>21,342</b>	<b>22,316</b>

### General terms of lease

The leases signed by the Company mainly concern vehicles. The term of the leases concerning manufacturing equipment and vehicles is from three to six years. The Company has an option to purchase the equipment at the end of the lease for a price equal to their residual value. The Company's liabilities under finance leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets and a blank promissory note. The leases concerning land and buildings are usually concluded for the term of the contract. The leasehold land is used on the basis of administrative decisions and except for the investment property in Kościelisko where the term of lease is 39 years, leases have been concluded for 89 years.

### Short-term and low value leases

The Group applied IFRS 16 and used the following practical solutions offered by the standard:

1. Not to recognise operating leases with a lease term less than 12 months which are treated as short-term leases; and
2. Not to recognise leases where the underlying asset has a low value; i.e. PLN 20 thousand.

The costs associated with short-term and low value leases amounted to PLN 4,236 thousand in 2020 and to PLN 3,412 thousand in 2019.

Lease details are presented by the Company in the following notes:

No.	Note	31-12-2020	31-12-2019
2.2.	Depreciation and amortisation	4,349	3,742
2.6.	Financial expenses – interest on leases	716	1,117

No.	Note	31-12-2020	31-12-2019
6.2.	Leases – lease liabilities	21,342	22,316
7.4.	Right-of-use assets	41,675	56,059

## 6.3. Management of capital

The Company reviews the capital structure each time for the purpose of the financing of major contracts/orders.

During the review, the Company considers own resources required for day-to-day operations, the schedule of contract financing, the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of the capital.

	Balance at 31-12-2020	Balance at 31-12-2019
Long- and short-term loans and bank credits	13,333	20,000
Long- and short-term lease liabilities	21,342	22,316
Long- and short-term other financial liabilities	36	36
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>34,711</b>	<b>42,352</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	20,230	27,979
<b>Net debt</b>	<b>14,481</b>	<b>14,373</b>
Equity	153,596	149,291
<b>Net debt to equity ratio</b>	<b>9.43%</b>	<b>9.63%</b>

Positive net debt is due to the fact that total financial liabilities at the end of 2020 exceeded the amount of cash at the Company.

The Company uses own resources, loan, credits and leases to finance day-to-day operations.

The information on the financial ratios contained in this report is cyclically monitored and presented in subsequent interim reports. Definitions of alternative measurements result from the layout of individual lines in relevant tables and according to the Issuer, no additional defining is required.

#### Changes in liabilities resulting from financing activities

Item	Non-cash flows						31-12-2020
	01-01-2020	Cash flows (change)	Change on gain/loss of control	Change on foreign exchange gains/losses	Change on conclusion of new leases	Reclassification	
Long-term loans and bank credits	13,333	-8,890	0	0	0	0	4,443
Long-term lease liabilities	12,385	0	0	0	5,979	-6,073	12,291
Long-term other financial liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Short-term loans and bank credits	6,667	2,223	0	0	0	0	8,890
Short-term lease liabilities	9,931	-12,184	0	0	5,231	6,073	9,051
Short-term other financial liabilities	36	0	0	0	0	0	36
<b>Total financing liabilities</b>	<b>42,352</b>	<b>-18,851</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,210</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34,711</b>

## 6.4. Financial risk management

The main financial instruments used by the Company include:

- Leases;
- Credits;

- Loan to finance day-to-day operations;
- Trade and other receivables and payables as well as cash and short-term deposits arising during the course of the Company's operations.

The Company's operations expose it to different financial risks including foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, price risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Management Board verify these risks and define the rules governing the management thereof.

### Foreign exchange risk

As part of its operations, the Company makes settlements in foreign currencies, mainly in EUR. The foreign exchange risk is mainly hedged by concluding contracts with counterparties whereby the risk is transferred to them. If this is not possible, currency exposure (if relevant) is hedged on the financial market using currency futures.

#### Foreign exchange risk – sensitivity to changes

To analyse the sensitivity to exchange rate changes, the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates was assessed, on the basis of historical changes and the Company's experience and knowledge of financial markets, at -5% / +5% for EUR/PLN exchange rate as at 31 December 2020.

The following table presents the sensitivity of the profit or loss of the period to reasonably possible changes in foreign exchange rates assuming that other factors remain unchanged (the effect on the profit or loss of the year and net assets is identical).

	Currency	Nominal value at the end of the reporting period	Sensitivity to changes at 31 December 2020	
			Depreciation of PLN	Appreciation of other currencies
			+5%	-5%
Cash	EUR	371	19	-19
	USD	147	7	-7
	HRK	1	0	0
Trade and other payables	EUR	619	-31	31
Trade and other receivables	EUR	0	0	0
<b>Gross effect on profit or loss of the period and net assets</b>			<b>-5</b>	<b>5</b>
Deferred tax			1	-1
<b>Total</b>			<b>-4</b>	<b>4</b>

The Company had no hedging currency futures as at 31 December 2020 or 31 December 2019.

### Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk mainly because it uses such instruments as leases and multi-purpose lines of credit. These financial instruments are based on variable interest rates and expose the Company to the risk of cash flow fluctuations. The risk is hedged by regular assessments aimed at adjusting interest rates to current situation and readiness to incur the risk.

#### Interest rate risk – sensitivity to changes

To analyse the sensitivity to interest rate changes, the reasonably possible change in interest rates was assessed, on the basis of historical changes and the Company's experience and knowledge of financial markets, at -1 / +1 pp at 31 December 2020. A parallel shift of interest rate curve was assumed for the purpose of calculating the sensitivity to change in interest rates.

The following table sets out the effect on the profit or loss of the period and net assets as at 31 December 2020.

	Amount at the end of the reporting period	Balance at 31-12-2020	
		+100 bp	-100 bp
Long-term retentions on construction contracts (discount):			
– recognised in assets (present value)	8,472	-533	212
– recognised in liabilities (present value)	17,841	-146	1,114
Cash at banks	20,230	202	-202
Advanced loans	1,724	17	-17
Bank credits and loans	13,333	-133	133
Lease liabilities	21,342	-213	213
<b>Gross effect on profit or loss of the period and net assets</b>		<b>-806</b>	<b>1,453</b>
Deferred tax		<b>153</b>	<b>-276</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>-653</b>	<b>1,177</b>

### Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk relating to the increase in prices of the most popular products and raw materials such as concrete, aggregates, steel elements (including tram and rail traction network posts, lamp posts, rails or crossovers) and copper and aluminium elements (including power cables, lines and contact wire) and, due to a big number of machines, liquid fuels (including diesel oil and petrol).

Changes in prices of materials or labour costs may contribute to a change in service fees charged by subcontractors. Prices contained in contracts with investors remain fixed throughout the term of such contracts (usually from 6 to 36 months). However, contracts with subcontractors may be concluded at later dates as the works progress.

The Company reduces the price risk by signing master agreements for the supply of strategic materials.

### Credit risk

The Company cooperates, as part of both financial and equity transactions, with highly credible financial institutions and aims to reduce the concentration of credit risk.

The Company's financial assets exposed to increased credit risk include trade receivables (excluding receivables from contracting authorities (investors) in connection with the projects carried out pursuant to the Public Procurement Act). A contract-related credit risk is assessed and verified by the Company both at the stage of tender submission and at the stage of project execution.

Before a contract is signed, each counterparty is assessed in terms of their ability to fulfil their financial obligations. If the assessment is negative, signing of the contract is conditional at least on the provision of proper security on

property or financial security. In addition, the Company tries to make sure that contracts with investors provide for the right to stop the works if the payment for the services already performed is delayed. If possible, contracts provide for the Company's ability to pay its subcontractors after the Company has been paid by an investor.

The nature of construction activities requires the Company to use a considerable part of its working capital to perform the contracts due to their relatively high value and a long time of their performance. Accordingly, a failure of the Company's customers to timely settle their liabilities to the Company directly influences the Company's financial results.

### Liquidity risk

The Company reduces liquidity risk by keeping sufficient cash and concluding multi-purpose credit line agreements which serve as an additional safeguard against the loss of liquidity. The Company uses own resources, credits and long-term finance lease agreements to finance capital expenditures and to ensure a stable financing structure for such type of assets.

Liquidity management is supported by the system of reporting cash flow projections.

The maturity structure for financial liabilities is set out in Note 7.14 – Financial instruments.

## 6.5. Cash and cash equivalents

	Balance at 31-12-2020	Balance at 31-12-2019
Cash on hand and at banks	20,230	27,979
Bank deposits up to three months	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,230</b>	<b>27,979</b>

The cash decreased at the end of 2020 after it had been used to conduct operating activities. The Company optimized cash at the end of the year through the repayment of debt in order to minimize bank fees.

The cash does not include the cash on escrow accounts attributable to consortium members. The Company believes that the cash cannot be defined as an asset and is not presented in the balance sheet. There was no cash attributable to consortium members on escrow accounts as at 31 December 2020 or 31 December 2019.

### Discussion of items of the statement of cash flows

The Company's cash flows from operating activities were mainly influenced by changes in receivables, payables, retentions, advance payments, measurement of long-term construction contracts and accruals in connection with the performance of construction contracts.

Cash flows from investing activities were mainly influenced by the purchase of non-current assets and intangible assets and the granting of loans.

Cash flows from financing activities were influenced by the financing with the use of credit and leaseback, the decrease in liabilities under loans and credits and the decrease in lease liabilities.

	Period ended 31-12-2020	Period ended 31-12-2019
Cash flows from operating activities	11,520	-52,549

Cash flows from investing activities	-7,632	-2,508
Cash flows from financing activities	-11,643	3,634
<b>Total net cash flows</b>	<b>-7,755</b>	<b>-51,423</b>
Cash at the beginning of the period	27,979	79,404
Cash at the end of the period	20,230	27,979

## 7. Other notes to the financial statements

### 7.1. Property, plant and equipment

Gross value	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Vehicles	Other	Total non-current assets	Non-current assets under construction	Prepaid non-current assets under construction	TOTAL
<b>Balance at 1 January 2020</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24,725</b>	<b>36,342</b>	<b>55,586</b>	<b>2,187</b>	<b>118,840</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>119,244</b>
Additions	0	56	1,560	4,236	229	6,081	1,199	46	7,326
Reclassification – right-of-use*	0	0	10,457	4,827	0	15,284			15,284
Transfer to non-current assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,252	73	1,325
Sale/Liquidation	0	189	851	4,753	136	5,929	0	0	5,929
Reclassified to assets held for sale	0	-1,359	0	0	0	-1,359	0	0	-1,359
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23,233</b>	<b>47,508</b>	<b>59,896</b>	<b>2,280</b>	<b>132,917</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>133,241</b>

Depreciation	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Vehicles	Other	Total non-current assets	Non-current assets under construction	Prepaid non-current assets under construction	TOTAL
<b>Balance at 1 January 2020</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,215</b>	<b>22,676</b>	<b>31,864</b>	<b>1,794</b>	<b>65,549</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65,549</b>
Elimination on disposal of assets	0	178	786	4,658	135	5,757	0	0	5,757
Reclassification – right-of-use* - depreciation expense	0	0	1,847	671	0	2,518	0	0	2,518
Depreciation expense	0	641	2,671	4,857	92	8,261	0	0	8,261
Reclassified to assets held for sale	0	-710	0	0	0	-710	0	0	-710
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,968</b>	<b>26,408</b>	<b>32,734</b>	<b>1,751</b>	<b>69,861</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>69,861</b>

<b>Carrying amount</b>									
<b>Balance at 1 January 2020</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,510</b>	<b>13,666</b>	<b>23,722</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>53,291</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>53,695</b>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,265</b>	<b>21,100</b>	<b>27,162</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>63,056</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>63,380</b>

\* Purchase at the end of the lease.

No impairment losses were recognised by the Company in the reporting period.

As at 31 December 2020, the amount of net liabilities incurred to purchase property, plant and equipment was PLN 183 thousand. As at 31 December 2020, the gross carrying amount of fully depreciated property, plant and equipment still used by the Company was PLN 14,719 thousand.

#### Assets pledged as security

The types of security for the bank agreements concerning property, plant and equipment are discussed in the note 7.21.

Comparative information:

Gross value	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Vehicles	Other	Total non-current assets	Non-current assets under construction	Prepaid non-current assets under construction	TOTAL
Balance at 1 January 2019	0	24,634	51,268	85,378	2,147	163,427	302	0	163,729
Opening balance adjustment		0	-19,437	-35,890	0	-55,327	0	0	-55,327
Balance at 1 January 2019 after opening balance adjustment	0	24,634	31,831	49,488	2,147	108,100	302	0	108,402
Additions	0	91	1,286	2,791	103	4,271	738	27	5,036
Reclassification – right-of-use*	0	0	3,887	3,813	0	7,700			7,700
Transfer to non-current assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	663	0	663
Sale/Liquidation	0	0	662	506	63	1,231	0	0	1,231
Balance at 31 December 2019	0	24,725	36,342	55,586	2,187	118,840	377	27	119,244

Depreciation	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Vehicles	Other	Total non-current assets	Non-current assets under construction	Prepaid non-current assets under construction	TOTAL
Balance at 1 January 2019	0	8,498	22,207	29,445	1,764	61,914	0	0	61,914
Opening balance adjustment	0	0	-1,964	-1,919	0	-3,883			-3,883
Balance at 1 January 2019 after opening balance adjustment	0	8,498	20,243	27,526	1,764	58,031	0	0	58,031
Elimination on disposal of assets	0	0	649	425	62	1,136	0	0	1,136
Reclassification – right-of-use* - depreciation expense	0	0	599	343	0	942	0	0	942
Depreciation expense	0	717	2,483	4,420	92	7,712	0	0	7,712
Balance at 31 December 2019	0	9,215	22,676	31,864	1,794	65,549	0	0	65,549

<b>Carrying amount</b>									
Balance at 1 January 2019	0	16,136	29,061	55,933	383	101,513	302	0	101,815
Balance at 1 January 2019 after opening balance adjustment		16,136	11,588	21,962	383	50,069	302	0	50,371
Balance at 31 December 2019	0	15,510	13,666	23,722	393	53,291	377	27	53,695

\*Purchase at the end of the lease.



## 7.2. Investment property

Gross value	Freehold land	Leasehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Vehicles	Other	TOTAL
<b>Balance at 1 January 2020</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>6,587</b>	<b>7,409</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,122</b>
Additions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000
Sale/Liquidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reclassification to assets held for sale	0	-874	-3,285	0	0	0	-4,159
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>6,713</b>	<b>4,124</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,963</b>

Depreciation	Freehold land	Leasehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Vehicles	Other	TOTAL
<b>Balance at 1 January 2020</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,898</b>	<b>2,737</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,635</b>
Elimination on disposal of assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation expense	0	218	228	0	0	0	446
Reclassification to assets held for sale	0	-38	-577	0	0	0	-615
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,078</b>	<b>2,388</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,466</b>

<b>Carrying amount</b>							
<b>Balance at 1 January 2020</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>4,689</b>	<b>4,672</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,487</b>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>4,635</b>	<b>1,736</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,497</b>

The investment property as at 31 December 2020 included the real estate in Kościelisko. The investment property comprises buildings with land and leasehold land. The Company's investment property is held either as freehold or leasehold interests.

In the reporting period, the Company released impairment losses of PLN 1,000 thousand. The total amount of investment property impairment losses is PLN 770 thousand.

The investment property was measured at purchase price less impairment losses. The revenue from the lease of investment property was PLN 0 in 2020 (PLN 372 thousand in 2019). Operating expenses relating to investment property amounted in 2020 to PLN 456 thousand (PLN 730 thousand in 2019).

### Assets pledged as security

The types of security for the bank agreements concerning investment property are discussed in the note 7.21.

Comparative information:

Gross value	Freehold land	Leasehold	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Vehicles	Other	TOTAL
<b>Balance at 1 January 2019</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>5,228</b>	<b>7,409</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,763</b>
Opening balance adjustment	0	1,359	0	0	0	0	1,359
<b>Balance at 1 January 2019 after opening balance adjustment</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>6,587</b>	<b>7,409</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,122</b>
Additions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sale/Liquidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>6,587</b>	<b>7,409</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,122</b>

Depreciation	Freehold land	Leasehold	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Vehicles	Other	TOTAL
<b>Balance at 1 January 2019</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>2,444</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,121</b>
Opening balance adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Balance at 1 January 2019 after opening balance adjustment</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>2,444</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,121</b>
Elimination on disposal of assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation expense	0	221	293	0	0	0	514
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,898</b>	<b>2,737</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,635</b>

<b>Carrying amount</b>							
<b>Balance at 1 January 2019</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>3,551</b>	<b>4,965</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,642</b>
<b>Balance at 1 January 2019 after opening balance adjustment</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>4,910</b>	<b>4,965</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,001</b>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>4,689</b>	<b>4,672</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,487</b>

### 7.3. Intangible assets

#### Structure of intangible assets:

	Balance at 31-12-2020	Balance at 31-12-2019
<b>Acquired concessions, patents, licenses and similar assets, including:</b>	<b>2,047</b>	<b>1,484</b>
- software	2,047	1,484

#### Movement in intangible assets:

	Other intangible assets – software
<b>Gross value</b>	
<b>Balance at 1 January 2020</b>	<b>5,259</b>
Additions	645
Sale/Liquidation	283
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>5,621</b>
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
<b>Balance at 1 January 2020</b>	<b>3,775</b>
Amortisation expense	81
Sale/Liquidation	282
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>3,574</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
<b>Balance at 1 January 2020</b>	<b>1,484</b>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>2,047</b>

No impairment losses were recognised by the Company in 2020 or 2019. As at 31 December 2020, the gross carrying amount of fully amortised intangible assets still in use was PLN 3,753 thousand.

#### Comparative information:

	Leasehold	Other intangible assets – software	Total
<b>Gross value</b>			
<b>Balance at 1 January 2019</b>	<b>9,038</b>	<b>3,920</b>	<b>12,958</b>
Opening balance adjustment	-9,038	0	-9,038
<b>Balance at 1 January 2019 after opening balance adjustment</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,920</b>	<b>3,920</b>
Additions	0	1,395	1,395
Sale/Liquidation	0	56	56
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,259</b>	<b>5,259</b>
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>			
<b>Balance at 1 January 2019</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>3,730</b>	<b>4,843</b>

<b>Opening balance adjustment</b>	<b>-1,113</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,113</b>
<b>Balance at 1 January 2019 after opening balance adjustment</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,730</b>	<b>3,730</b>
Amortisation expense	0	101	101
Sale/Liquidation	0	56	56
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,775</b>	<b>3,775</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
<b>Balance at 1 January 2019</b>	<b>7,925</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>8,115</b>
<b>Balance at 1 January 2019 after opening balance adjustment</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>190</b>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>1,484</b>

#### 7.4. Right-of-use assets

<b>Gross value</b>	<b>Freehold land</b>	<b>Leasehold land</b>	<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Plant and equipment</b>	<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Balance at 1 January 2020</b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>13,164</b>	<b>1,157</b>	<b>15,551</b>	<b>33,595</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64,706</b>
Conclusion of new contracts	522	0	186	730	2,177	0	3,615
Changes resulting from the amendments to contracts	0	0	0	0	-263	0	-263
Reclassification – right of use*	0	0	0	-10,457	-4,827	0	-15,284
Changes resulting from the shortening of contract	-1,761	0	-1,343	0	0	0	-3,104
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,164</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,824</b>	<b>30,682</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49,670</b>

<b>Depreciation</b>	<b>Freehold land</b>	<b>Leasehold land</b>	<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Plant and equipment</b>	<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Balance at 1 January 2020</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>3,955</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,647</b>
Depreciation expense	518	169	550	794	2,318	0	4,349
Reclassification – right of use* - depreciation expense	0	0	0	-1,847	-671	0	-2,518
Elimination on the shortening of contract	1,053	0	1,168	0	262	0	2,483
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>5,340</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,995</b>

<b>Carrying amount</b>							
<b>Balance at 1 January 2020</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>11,888</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>13,288</b>	<b>29,640</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>56,059</b>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,719</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,614</b>	<b>25,342</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41,675</b>

\*Purchase at the end of the lease.

**Assets pledged as security**

The Company's lease liabilities (note 6.2.) are secured with the lessor's title to the leased assets (vehicles, machines and equipment).

Comparative information:

Gross value	Freehold land	Leasehold	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Vehicles	Other	TOTAL
<b>Balance at 1 January 2019</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Opening balance adjustment	812	13,164	932	19,438	36,564	0	70,910
<b>Balance at 1 January 2019 after opening balance adjustment</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>13,164</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>19,438</b>	<b>36,564</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70,910</b>
Conclusion of new contracts	510	0	406	0	868	0	1,784
Changes resulting from the amendments to contracts	-17	0	0	0	-24	0	-41
Reclassification – right of use*	0	0	0	-3,887	-3,813	0	-7,700
Changes resulting from the shortening of contracts	-66	0	-181	0	0	0	-247
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>13,164</b>	<b>1,157</b>	<b>15,551</b>	<b>33,595</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64,706</b>
Depreciation	Freehold land	Leasehold	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Vehicles	Other	TOTAL
<b>Balance at 1 January 2019</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Opening balance adjustment	0	1,112	0	1,964	1,920	0	4,996
<b>Balance at 1 January 2019 after opening balance adjustment</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,964</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,996</b>
Depreciation expense	570	164	674	898	2,378	0	4,684
Reclassification – right of use* - depreciation expense	0	0	0	-599	-343	0	-942
Elimination on the shortening of contract	35	0	56	0	0	0	91
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>3,955</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,647</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>							
<b>Balance at 1 January 2019</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Balance at 1 January 2019 after opening balance adjustment</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>12,052</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>17,474</b>	<b>34,644</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65,914</b>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>11,888</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>13,288</b>	<b>29,640</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>56,059</b>

\*Purchase at the end of the lease.

## 7.5. Assets held for sale

Gross value	Freehold land	Leasehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Vehicles	Other	Total
<b>Balance at 1 January 2020</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Liquidations	0	0	1,359	0	0	0	1,359
Reclassification from property, plant and equipment	0	0	1,359	0	0	0	1,359
Reclassification from investment property	0	874	3,285	0	0	0	4,159
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>3,285</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,159</b>

Depreciation	Freehold land	Leasehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Vehicles	Other	Total
<b>Balance at 1 January 2020</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Elimination on disposal of assets	0	0	710	0	0	0	710
Reclassification from property, plant and equipment	0	0	710	0	0	0	710
Reclassification from investment property	0	38	577	0	0	0	615
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>615</b>

<b>Carrying amount</b>							
<b>Balance at 1 January 2020</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>2,708</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,544</b>

The real estate located in Magdalenka was sold on 4 August 2020. The transaction's result was positive and amounted to PLN 401 thousand.

The assets held for sale as at 31 December 2020 included the real estate situated in Poznań. No assets held for sale were held by the Company as at 31 December 2019.

As at 31 December 2020, the amount of lease liabilities on assets held for sale was PLN 366 thousand.

The Company intends to sell the real estate in Poznań and expects the transaction to be at least equal to the carrying amount of assets. The sale is expected to take place within 12 months of the end of the reporting period.

## 7.6. Goodwill

<b>At cost</b>	<b>Balance at 31-12-2020</b>	<b>Balance at 31-12-2019</b>
Goodwill of PRK	31,172	31,172
<b>Balance at the end of the reporting period</b>	<b>31,172</b>	<b>31,172</b>

ZUE merged with PRK on 20 December 2013. The control of PRK was gained by ZUE in 2010.

The goodwill of PLN 31,172 thousand and the leasehold (difference in the fair value of the net assets at acquisition) of PLN 15,956 thousand (adjusted for a deferred tax asset) disclosed in the separate financial statements at the merger date were calculated as at the date of taking control of PRK by ZUE in 2010 and follow from the consolidated financial statements. Changes in interests resulting from the merger were accounted for as changes in equity.

ZUE and PRK merged under joint control.

The goodwill is assigned in full to the construction segment.

#### **Annual goodwill impairment test**

The test was carried out using the FCFF approach in a five-year time horizon. According to the Company's principles, the recoverable amount of an asset generating cash was measured at use value.

The recoverable amount was determined with the discounted future cash flows method. The rate of average weighted cost of capital including the projected structure and the cost of financing, and the market risks was 8.8%.

After it had considered external circumstances influencing a long-term market capitalization of the Company below the carrying amount, the Company carried out tests for the impairment of the Company's assets as at 31 December 2020. The impairment tests carried out at 31 December 2020 according to *IAS 36 Impairment of Assets* revealed no indication of impairment of the carrying amount of the Company's assets.

#### **Sensitivity to changes in assumptions**

If the useful value of an asset generating cash is estimated, the management personnel is convinced that no reasonably possible change to any key assumption will cause the carrying amount of the said asset to substantially exceed its recoverable value.

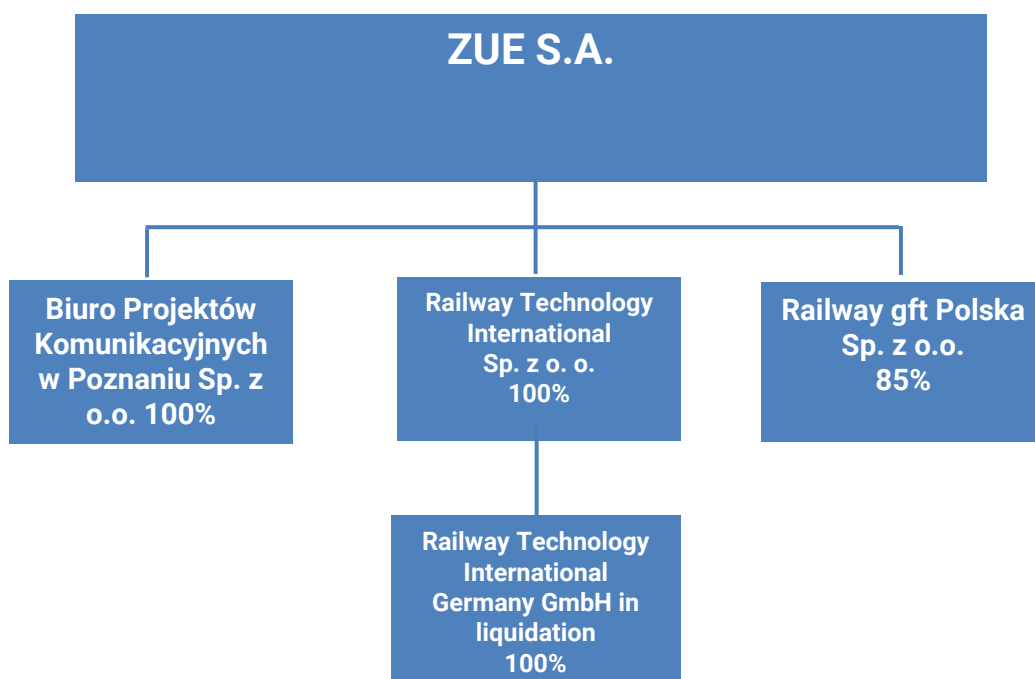
## **7.7. Investments in subordinates**

#### **Information about the Company's subsidiaries**

At the end of the reporting period, ZUE had investments in subsidiaries. The Capital Group emerged on 6 January 2010 (date of acquisition of 85% of shares in the share capital of Przedsiębiorstwo Robót Komunikacyjnych w Krakowie S.A. from the State Treasury).



Structure of the Capital Group at 31 December 2020 and at the date of the report approval:



**The Issuer's subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period:**

**Subsidiary – Biuro Projektów Komunikacyjnych w Poznaniu Sp. z o.o.** has been established on 15 June 2009. Poznań is the company's registered office. The company has been registered with the District Court Poznań - Nowe Miasto i Wilda in Poznań, VIII Commercial Division of the National Court Register, under entry no. KRS 0000332405.

**Subsidiary – Railway gft Polska Sp. z o.o.** has been established on 21 October 2014. Cracow is the company's registered office. The company has been entered into the National Court Register maintained by the District Court for Cracow-Śródmieście in Cracow, XI Commercial Division of the National Court Register, under entry no. KRS 0000532311.

**Subsidiary – Railway Technology International Sp. z o.o.** has been established on 20 July 2011. Cracow is the company's registered office. The company has been entered into the National Court Register maintained by the District Court for Cracow-Śródmieście in Cracow, XI Commercial Division of the National Court Register, under entry no. KRS 0000397032.

**Subsidiary (indirectly through RTI) – Railway Technology International Germany GmbH in liquidation** has been established on 8 May 2012. Görlitz (Germany) is the company's registered office.

The companies within the Capital Group have been incorporated for indefinite period. RTI Germany GmbH is in liquidation. The financial statements of the subordinates have been prepared for the same reporting period as the Parent Company using consistent accounting policies. The Parent Company and the companies within the Group use a calendar year as their financial year.

Company	Core business	Registered office and principal place of business	Interests		Value at historical cost	
			Balance at 31-12-2020	Balance at 31-12-2019	Balance at 31-12-2020	Balance at 31-12-2019
Railway GFT Polska Sp. z o.o.	Sales activities	Cracow	85%	85%	221	221
Biuro Projektów Komunikacyjnych w Poznaniu Sp. z o.o.	Preparation of comprehensive design documentation	Poznań	100%	100%	8,762	8,762
Railway Technology International Sp. z o.o.	Holding activities	Cracow	100%	100%	211	211
<b>Total investments in subordinates</b>					<b>9,194</b>	<b>9,194</b>
Allowance for shares of BPK Poznań (cumulative)					8,762	8,762
Allowance for shares of RTI (cumulative)					211	211
<b>Total investments in subordinates net of allowances</b>					<b>221</b>	<b>221</b>

ZUE has the power to manage the financial and operating policy of BPK Poznań and Railway gft because it holds a 100% and 85% interest, respectively, in the companies.

The financial statements were prepared by the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2020. The financial statements were approved of on 24 March 2021. ZUE is the Parent Company of the Group.

## 7.8. Other financial assets

No other financial assets were held by the Company at 31 December 2020 or 31 December 2019.

## 7.9. Other assets

	Current assets	
	Balance at 31-12-2020	Balance at 31-12-2019
Prepayments	430	805
Other receivables	32	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>814</b>

The amount of short-term prepayments mainly includes the items of property insurance.

## 7.10. Advanced loans

	Balance at 31-12-2020	Balance at 31-12-2019
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Loans advanced to related parties	1,879	278
Loans advanced to third parties	285	285
Impairment losses	-440	-361
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,724</b>	<b>202</b>

Advanced loans include principal and interest charged at the end of the reporting period. In the reporting period, the Company granted special-purpose loans of PLN 1,690 thousand to related parties.

### 7.11. Inventories

	<b>Balance at 31-12-2020</b>	<b>Balance at 31-12-2019</b>
Goods, raw and other materials	21,697	24,303
Work-in-progress	205	612
Finished goods	208	199
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,110</b>	<b>25,114</b>

The purchase of strategic materials such as aggregate, sleepers, rails or railway switches is secured by the conclusion of long-term master agreements. The abovementioned materials are purchased to reduce the risk of price increase in times of limited supply caused by the accumulation of railway works.

No inventory write-downs were recorded in the reporting period. The total amount of write downs was PLN 190 thousand as at 31 December 2020 and PLN 196 thousand as at 31 December 2019.

### 7.12. Other financial liabilities

	<b>Current liabilities</b>	
	<b>Balance at 31-12-2020</b>	<b>Balance at 31-12-2019</b>
Liabilities under dividends	36	36
Other	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>

### 7.13. Liabilities under employee benefits

**Liabilities under employee benefits recognised in the statement of financial position:**

	<b>Balance at 31-12-2020</b>	<b>Balance at 31-12-2019</b>
<b>Pension and retirement gratuities, including:</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>1,309</b>
– present amount of obligation at the end of the reporting period	1,442	1,309
– actuarial gains / (losses) unrecognised at the end of the reporting period	0	0
– past service cost unrecognised at the end of the reporting period	0	0
<b>Liabilities to employees</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Employee benefits</b>	<b>31,104</b>	<b>27,562</b>

– provision for unused leaves	6,935	5,254
– provision for bonuses	14,677	13,066
– salaries and wages	5,081	4,858
– social security and other benefits	4,411	4,384
<b>Total obligation under retirement and other benefits</b>	<b>32,546</b>	<b>28,871</b>
including:		
– long-term	1,358	1,200
– short-term	31,188	27,671

Pension and retirement gratuities are paid to the employees who go to retirement or draw pension. The amount of the gratuity is the product of its base at the date of entitlement and the appropriate ratio progressing in proportion to the years of service.

#### Main actuarial assumptions for calculating liabilities under pension and retirement gratuities

	Balance at 31-12-2020	Balance at 31-12-2019
Discount rate	1.59%	2.01%
Expected future rise in salaries and wages	2.50%	2.50%

#### Pension and retirement gratuities

	Period ended 31-12-2020	Period ended 31-12-2019
<b>Present amount of obligation at the beginning of the period</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>1,082</b>
Interest expense	21	28
Current service cost	152	135
Past service cost	0	0
Benefits paid	-110	-42
Actuarial (gains) / losses	70	106
<b>Present amount of obligation at the end of the period</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>1,309</b>

#### Amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in respect of future employee benefits:

	Period ended 31-12-2020	Period ended 31-12-2019
Current service cost	152	135
Interest expense	21	28
Actuarial (gains) / losses to be recognised in the period	70	106
Past service cost	0	0
<b>Costs recognised in statement of comprehensive income</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>269</b>
Amount recognised in profit or loss	173	163
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income (without deferred tax)	70	106

	Period ended 31-12-2020	Period ended 31-12-2019
Actuarial gains (losses) relating to specific benefit schemes	70	106
Deferred tax	-13	-20
<b>Amount recognised in other comprehensive income</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>86</b>

Actuarial gains and losses are recognized by the Company in the statement of comprehensive income.

Provision for pension and retirement gratuities is created on the basis of actuarial valuation made by an independent actuarial consultancy company.

#### Provision sensitivity analysis

The table below presents the analysis of sensitivity of provisions for employee benefits as at 31 December 2020 to the key parameters of actuarial model. The first line presents initial provisions. The remaining lines show how the change in the actuarial model parameter influences the amount of provisions.

PARAMETER / BENEFIT	Retirement gratuity	Pension gratuity	Total
initial provision amounts	1,353	89	1,442
rotation rate -1.0%	1,403	93	1,496
rotation rate +1.0%	1,308	85	1,393
probability of drawing pension -0.5	1,360	74	1,434
probability of drawing pension +0.5	1,346	104	1,450
technical discount rate -1.00%	1,421	92	1,513
technical discount rate +1.00%	1,291	86	1,377
<i>rise in bases</i>	0	0	0
remuneration at the Company -1.0%	1,234	84	1,318
remuneration at the Company +1.0%	1,492	95	1,587

## 7.14. Financial instruments

The following table sets out the carrying amounts of all financial instruments of the Company with a breakdown into particular classes and categories of assets and liabilities.

#### Balance at 31 December 2020

Classes of financial instruments	Financial assets at amortised cost	Financial assets at fair value through:		Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Financial liabilities at amortised cost
		Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income		
Retentions on construction contracts (before discount)	13,164	0	0	0	38,644
Trade receivables	161,016	0	0	0	0

Other financial liabilities	0	0	0	0	36
Advanced loans	2,164	0	0	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents	20,230	0	0	0	0
Loans and bank credits	0	0	0	0	13,333
Lease liabilities	0	0	0	0	21,342
Trade payables	0	0	0	0	124,687
<b>Total</b>	<b>196,574</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>198,042</b>

No changes to the classification of financial instruments or shifts between individual levels of fair value occurred in the reporting period.

## Balance at 31 December 2019

Classes of financial instruments	Financial assets at amortised cost	Financial assets at fair value through:		Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Financial liabilities at amortised cost
		Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income		
Retentions on construction contracts (before discount)	13,260	0	0	0	33,102
Trade receivables	188,796	0	0	0	0
Other financial liabilities	0	0	0	0	36
Advanced loans	563	0	0	0	0
Impairment losses	-361	0	0	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents	27,979	0	0	0	0
Loans and bank credits	0	0	0	0	20,000
Lease liabilities	0	0	0	0	22,316
Trade payables	0	0	0	0	140,722
Payables to the state budget other than corporate income tax	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>230,237</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>216,176</b>

No changes to the classification of financial instruments or shifts between individual levels of fair value occurred in the reporting period.

## Maturity profile of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and at amortised cost (before discount)

	Balance at 31-12-2020	Balance at 31-12-2019
Age structure		
– less than 1 year	161,205	176,481
– 1 - 3 years	17,564	23,693
– 3 - 5 years	2,404	1,534
– 5 + years	16,869	14,468
<b>Total</b>	<b>198,042</b>	<b>216,176</b>

## Derivative instruments

No derivative instrument transactions were entered into by the Company in 2020 or 2019.

## 7.15. Transactions with related parties

The following sales and financial transactions were entered into in the reporting period between the related parties:

	<b>Receivables</b>		<b>Payables</b>	
	<b>Balance at</b>		<b>Balance at</b>	
	<b>31-12-2020</b>	<b>31-12-2019</b>	<b>31-12-2020</b>	<b>31-12-2019</b>
Railway gft	70	0	73	1,196
BPK Poznań	2,369	1,222	996	1,503
RTI	0	0	0	0
RTI Germany	0	0	0	0
Wiesław Nowak	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,439</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>2,699</b>

	<b>Revenue</b>		<b>Purchases</b>	
	<b>Period ended</b>		<b>Period ended</b>	
	<b>31-12-2020</b>	<b>31-12-2019</b>	<b>31-12-2020</b>	<b>31-12-2019</b>
Railway gft	414	484	5,701	12,104
BPK Poznań	4,450	543	2,027	6,946
RTI	3	3	0	0
RTI Germany	0	0	0	0
Wiesław Nowak	0	48	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,867</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>7,728</b>	<b>19,050</b>

	<b>Advanced loans</b>		<b>Financial income (interest)</b>	
	<b>Balance at</b>		<b>Period ended</b>	
	<b>31-12-2020</b>	<b>31-12-2019</b>	<b>31-12-2020</b>	<b>31-12-2019</b>
Railway gft	1,007	0	7	35
BPK Poznań	707	202	19	7
RTI	10	0	0	0
RTI Germany	155	76	0	0
Wiesław Nowak	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,879</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>42</b>

In the reporting period, transactions were entered into between ZUE and the subsidiaries, and the related parties on arm's length terms.

The following sales transactions were entered into in the reporting period between ZUE and the related parties:

- o Design services;
- o Lease of rooms, including utilities and phone services;
- o Financial services; and
- o Re invoicing of costs.

In addition, ZUE imposed contractual penalties in the total amount of PLN 209 thousand on the consortium whose leader was BPK Poznań. The Company did not recognise the penalties in revenues.

In the reporting period, ZUE bought the following services from the related parties:

- o Materials used in connection with the construction and repair of tracks;



- Design services; and
- Printing services.

On 11 February 2020, ZUE and BPK Poznań signed the loan agreement whereby BPK Poznań was granted the special-purpose loan of PLN 600,000 to be repaid by 21 June 2021. The loan was disbursed on 21 February 2020.

On 21 February 2020, ZUE and RTI Germany signed the special-purpose loan agreement. The loan of EUR 7000 will be repaid by 20 December 2020. EUR 4000 was disbursed on the date of the agreement and the remaining amount of EUR 3000 was disbursed on 17 November 2020.

On 22 July 2020, ZUE and RTI signed the special-purpose loan agreement. The loan of PLN 10,000 will be repaid by 22 July 2021. The loan was disbursed on 23 July 2020.

On 6 August 2020, ZUE and Railway gft signed the special-purpose loan agreement. The loan of PLN 1m will be repaid by 31 January 2021.

On 24 November 2020, ZUE and RTI Germany signed the special-purpose loan agreement. The loan of EUR 11,000 will be repaid by 20 December 2021.

On 20 December 2020, ZUE and RTI Germany signed the agreement with an annex whereby the loans of EUR 25,000 would be partially cancelled and the repayment of the remaining balance would be extended until 20 December 2021.

ZUE is the parent company of the Group and, if needed, it guarantees the subsidiaries' liabilities. Guarantees are additional security for credit agreements and bonds provided to the subsidiaries. The total amount of the guarantees as at 31 December 2020 is PLN 15,056 thousand.

On 29 January 2021 (after the end of the reporting period), ZUE and Railway gft signed an annex to the loan agreement of 6 August 2020 whereby the loan repayment date was extended until 30 April 2021.

#### Remuneration of key management personnel

	Period ended 31-12-2020	Period ended 31-12-2019
Management Board	4,420	4,276
Supervisory Board	427	371
Proxy	603	500
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,450</b>	<b>5,147</b>

#### 7.16. Proceedings before court or arbitration or public administration authority at the date of preparation of this report

The pending court proceedings are related to the Company's operating activities.

Court cases are discussed in detail in the consolidated financial statements.

#### 7.17. Tax settlements

Tax settlements and other areas of activity may be inspected by the administrative authorities authorised to impose harsh fines and penalties. The applicable laws are unclear and inconsistent because there are no references to established regulations in Poland. Common differences of opinions on legal interpretation of tax regulations both

amongst state authorities and between state authorities and enterprises give rise to uncertainty and conflicts. Accordingly, the tax risk in Poland is much higher than that in the countries with more mature tax systems.

Tax settlements may be inspected within five years of the end of the year the tax was paid in. Additional tax liabilities may be imposed on the Company as a result of such inspections.

No significant or countable tax risks were recognised by the Company at 31 December 2020 or 31 December 2019.

## 7.18. Remuneration of key management personnel

Remuneration of the Management Board members and other members of key management personnel in the financial year:

	Term	Remuneration	Term	Remuneration
<b>Management Board</b>				
Wiesław Nowak	01.2020- 12.2020	1,490	01.2019- 12.2019	1,460
Anna Mroczek	01.2020- 12.2020	813	01.2019- 12.2019	746
Jerzy Czeremuga	01.2020- 12.2020	707	01.2019- 12.2019	680
Maciej Nowak	01.2020- 12.2020	720	01.2019- 12.2019	710
Marcin Wiśniewski	01.2020- 12.2020	690	01.2019- 12.2019	680
<b>Proxy</b>				
Magdalena Lis	01.2020- 12.2020	603	01.2019- 12.2019	500
<b>Supervisory Board</b>				
Mariusz Szubra	01.2020- 12.2020	67	01.2019- 12.2019	39
Barbara Nowak	01.2020- 12.2020	50	01.2019- 12.2019	31
Bogusław Lipiński	01.2020- 12.2020	50	01.2019- 12.2019	31
Piotr Korzeniowski	01.2020- 12.2020	50	01.2019- 12.2019	31
Michał Lis	01.2020- 12.2020	210	01.2019- 12.2019	239
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,450</b>		<b>5,147</b>

The remuneration of the Management Board members is determined by the Supervisory Board and the remuneration of the key management personnel is determined by the Management Board President (the main shareholder of the Company) depending on the performance of individual members and market trends.

The remuneration of Mr. Michał Lis is the remuneration paid under the employment contract plus the remuneration for his service as the Supervisory Board member.

At the end of the reporting period, the Company has no liabilities under retirement or similar benefits to any former members of the of the supervisory or managing personnel.

## 7.19. Dividend

No dividend was paid by the Company in the reporting period.

On 22 April 2020, the Management Board of ZUE passed the resolution on recommendations to the Company's Ordinary General Meeting for allocating the entire net profit for the financial year 2019 of PLN 3,135 thousand to reserve funds. The Company's Supervisory Board gave a favourable opinion on the said recommendations on 18 June 2020.

On 30 July 2020, the Company's Ordinary General Meeting resolved to allocate the entire net profit for the financial year 2019 to reserve funds.

## 7.20. Liabilities incurred to purchase property, plant and equipment

Net liabilities incurred to purchase property, plant and equipment amounted as at 31 December 2020 to PLN 183 thousand.

## 7.21. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

### Contingent assets

	Balance at 31-12-2020	Balance at 31-12-2019
Bonds	98,658	76,049
Promissory notes	4,750	4,254
Pledges	300	300
<b>Total</b>	<b>103,708</b>	<b>80,603</b>

Contingent assets in the form of bonds and guarantees include the bonds provided by banks and insurance companies for the benefit of ZUE to secure the Company's claims relating to subcontracted construction services and the repayment of advances.

In addition, the Company received promissory notes from subcontractors to secure ZUE's claims against the subcontractors and the repayment of advances.

Apart from the bonds and promissory notes, ZUE is the pledgee in connection with the pledge on movables established by a subsidiary.

### Contingent liabilities

	Balance at 31-12-2020	Balance at 31-12-2019
Bonds	539,451	508,375
Guarantees	15,056	24,530
Promissory notes	321,888	388,745
Mortgages*	81,529	91,159
Pledges	155,961	18,016
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,113,885</b>	<b>1,030,825</b>

\*Change in the balance as at 31.12.2019 explained in item 8.2.2

Contingent liabilities in the form of bonds for the benefit of third parties include, in particular, bid bonds, performance bonds, defects liability bonds and advance payment bonds provided by insurance companies and banks to the Company's counterparties to secure their claims against the Company, mainly in connection with construction contracts and sales agreements. The insurance companies and the banks have recourse against the Company.

Contingent liabilities in the form of guarantees secure the bonds and credits provided to the Group companies by banks and insurance companies and guaranteed by ZUE as the Parent Company.

The liabilities to banks and strategic clients are secured by promissory notes.

Mortgages are additional security for the credit agreement with mBank S.A., the insurance agreement with PZU S.A. and the loan agreement with ARP.

In the reporting period, the Court of Poznań considered the applications to remove the mortgage established for the benefit of the State Treasury and the mortgages established to secure the credit agreements between the subsidiaries and BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. Consequently, the mortgages were removed from the land and mortgage register for the real estate in Poznań.

Registered pledges have been established to secure the agreements entered into with BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A., PEKAO S.A. and mBank S.A., and to secure the loan agreement entered into with ARP. The pledged assets include wagons, pile driver, maintenance train, engine and profiling machine.

Apart from the registered pledges, there is a financial pledge over the borrower's bank accounts to secure the agreements between the Company and mBank S.A.

## **7.22. Discontinued operations**

No operations were discontinued within the meaning of IFRS 5 in 2020 or the comparative period.

## **7.23. Revisions to estimates**

The following revisions to estimates occurred in the reporting period:

1/ Construction contracts accounted for using percentage-of-completion method – the revision was influenced by the review of the construction contract budgets; and

2/ Useful economic lives of non-current assets – the revision was influenced by the annual review of useful economic lives.

The estimates relate, *inter alia*, to:

Impairment of goodwill (note no. 7.6.)

Useful economic lives of non-current assets (note no. 8.2.10., note no. 8.2.12. and note no. 8.2.16.)

Loss allowances for receivables (note no. 4.1.)

Provisions (note no. 3.3.)

Measurement of long-term construction contracts (note no. 3.1.)

Deferred income tax (note no. 2.7.)

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities (note no. 7.21.)

Uncertainty over tax settlements (note no. 7.17.)

## **7.24. Influence of the coronavirus pandemic on ZUE's activities**

### **Measures taken by the Company**

The Issuer has taken preventive measures to reduce the risk of infection among the employees and associates by letting the staff work remotely, giving instructions on hygiene and precautions to its employees and subcontractors' employees, providing employees with protective equipment such as face masks or disinfectant agents, limiting the number of business meetings, giving comprehensive information on the activities aimed at reducing the risk of infection and measures to be taken in case of infection and limiting contacts with the employees who stayed in higher risk areas.

The Company reacts on an ongoing basis to the worsening pandemic situation in Poland. After the new restrictions had been announced by the Polish government on 10 October 2020 and on later dates, the Company considered the recommendations and extended the ability of its employees to work remotely or on a rotational basis where remote work is impossible. The Company also employed additional measures to keep its employees informed, monitor their health and provide them with protective equipment. The situation is constantly monitored.

These measures have been taken by the Company to ensure the safety of employees and collaborators and to continue operating activities.

### **Impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the Company's activity and financial standing in 2020**

The coronavirus epidemic in Poland and the related restrictions have an influence both on the performance of construction contracts and other areas of the Company's activity. Direct contacts with the representatives of investors and other entities involved in construction projects have been kept to a minimum and due precaution measures have been taken. Most of the contracts, arrangements and acceptances have continued remotely. The work has been organised to ensure the safety of people involved in the performance of construction contracts.

At the end of the reporting period or at the date of preparation of this report, there are no major disruptions to construction processes or the chain of supplies caused by the COVID-19 restrictions which could influence the financial results. The situation is monitored on an ongoing basis.

The Management Board of ZUE believe there are no indicators of impairment or any reasons for the recognition of additional provisions in connection with the pandemic. There are no major changes to the scope of operating activities. The predictions about the performance of concluded contracts enable it to establish the projections which confirm the recoverable amount of the Company's key assets.

### **Possible impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the Company's activity and financial standing**

The impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the Company's future situation or results cannot be estimated at the date of preparation of this report. The construction works are carried out by the Company without obstacles but the restrictions and changes in the economy continue and it is hard to predict when the situation will return to the way it was before the pandemic.

Below please find the factors which may influence the markets in which the Company operates in the next quarters.

#### **Factors which may have a negative influence:**

- Limited supply of certain building materials caused by disruptions in the chains of supply;
- Increased prices of certain imported building materials caused by the weakening of PLN to EUR and USD rates;

- Temporary suspension of competitive tenders for new urban infrastructure contracts as a result of poorer financial condition of the cities caused by the imposed restrictions;
- Possible problems associated with the liquidity of certain enterprises (e.g. subcontractors);
- Possible extensions of deadlines for certain construction contracts caused by delays in the issue of certain administrative consents or approvals;
- Impediments relating to the absence or temporary exclusion of the Company's employees, subcontractors and consortium members; and
- Possible suspension of works under construction contracts.

Factors which may have a positive influence:

- Government decisions to continue the domestic transport infrastructure modernisation projects;
- Simplified procedures concerning, for instance, the acceptance of works and the circulation of documents in connection with railway contracts and quick payments for the works performed;
- Better supply of employees and lower financial expectations (growing unemployment in Poland).

## **8. Other notes to the financial statements**

### **8.1. Use of International Financial Reporting Standards**

#### **8.1.1. Statement of compliance**

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020 and the comparative information for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 have been drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the International Financial Reporting Standards as endorsed by the European Union (EU).

#### **8.1.2. Standards and interpretations used for the first time in the reporting period**

The following amendments to the existing standards published by the International Accounting Standards Board and approved for use in the European Union come into force in 2020:

- **Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020);
- **Amendments to IFRS 3 "Business Combinations"** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020);
- **Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8: "Definition of Material"** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020);
- **Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 - "Interest Rate Benchmark Reform"** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020);
- **Amendments to IFRS 16 "Leases"** – COVID-19-related lease modifications (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020).

The Company believes that the amendments to the standards or interpretations do not have any considerable influence on the separate financial statements of ZUE.

#### **8.1.3. Standards and interpretations published and endorsed by the EU but not yet effective**

There are no standards or interpretations published and endorsed by the EU but not yet effective at the date of approval of this report.

#### **8.1.4. Standards and interpretations adopted by the IASB but not yet approved by the EU**

Amendments to the existing standards or the new standards published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) not yet approved by the EU:

- **Amendments to IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts"** – Deferral of effective date of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021);
- **Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7 and IFRS 16** - IBOR reform (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021 with earlier application permitted);
- **Amendments to IFRS 3 "Business Combinations"** – updated reference to Conceptual Framework (effective for reporting periods beginning after 1 January 2022 with earlier application permitted);
- **Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment"** – proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the condition necessary for it to be capable of operating (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 with earlier application permitted);
- **Amendments to IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets"** – clarification of costs considered in assessing whether a contract is onerous (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 with earlier application permitted);
- **Annual improvements 2018-2020** – the improvements clarify the guidelines for recognition and measurement: IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards," IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments," IAS 41 "Agriculture" and illustrative examples of IFRS 16 "Leases" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 with earlier application permitted);
- **IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" and amendments to IFRS 17** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with earlier application permitted);
- **Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements"** – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with earlier application permitted);
- **IFRS 14 "Regulatory Deferral Accounts"** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016), not endorsed;
- **Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"** (the effective date has been deferred by the IASB indefinitely).

#### **8.1.5. Changes in applied accounting principles**

No changes to the applied accounting principles occurred in the reporting period.

### **8.2. Important accounting principles**

#### **8.2.1. Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue in operational existence for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period. The most important factor influencing the Company's ability to continue in operational existence is the financial condition. The key factors with an impact on the Company's ability to continue its operations include liquidity, proper backlog and market situation.

In the 12 months ended 31 December 2020, the Company recognised the sales revenue of PLN 849.6m and the gross profit on sales of PLN 28m. As at 31 December 2020, the Company presented the total current assets of PLN 335.5m, including trade and other receivables of PLN 141.3m and the cash of approx. PLN 20.2m. At the end of the reporting period, ZUE had the backlog worth approx. PLN 1,477m and was in the process of winning new contracts.

Accordingly, the Management Board of ZUE state that there are no significant going concern risks at the date of preparation of this report, no economic circumstances have occurred and no strategic decisions have been made, and these financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue in operational existence in the foreseeable future.

### 8.2.2. Comparability of financial information

No changes in the presentation of financial information have been made in the comparative periods, except for the following changes.

The additional inspection revealed a technical error in the note Contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2019.

The table below presents the effect of changes:

	<b>Corrected</b>	<b>Approved</b>	
	<b>Balance at</b>	<b>Balance at</b>	<b>Effect of</b>
	<b>31-12-2019</b>	<b>31-12-2019</b>	<b>changes</b>
Bonds	508,375	508,375	0
Guarantees	24,530	24,530	0
Promissory notes	388,745	388,745	0
Mortgages	91,159	30,000	61,159
Pledges	18,016	18,016	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,030,825</b>	<b>969,666</b>	<b>61,159</b>

### 8.2.3. Preparation basis

The separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historic cost convention, except for certain non-current assets and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair value according to the accounting policy below.

The accounting principles (policies) used in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with the accounting principles (policies) used in the preparation of the financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2019.

The most important accounting principles applied by the Company are presented below.

### 8.2.4. Segment reporting

ZUE's reporting is based on operating segments. The Company analyses the areas of activity based on the aggregation rules under IFRS 8.12 and identifies one aggregate reporting segment, namely construction activity.

The Company is organised and managed within the abovementioned segment.

Accordingly, the Management Board monitor the segment operating and financial results at the Company.

### 8.2.5. Recognition of revenue from long-term construction contracts

The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity recognises revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customer (Contracting Authority) in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services.

#### Revenue from construction contracts

A five-step model is applied under IFRS 15 to the recognition of revenue:

1. Identification of the contract.



2. Identification of performance obligations.
3. Determination of transaction price.
4. Allocation of the price.
5. Recognition of revenue.

The Company recognises revenue from unfinished construction service according to the five-step model and applies an input method in compliance with a modified retrospective approach.

There is one performance obligation in construction services provided by the Company. Accordingly, the allocation of transaction price to performance obligation does not require any estimates.

#### **Input method**

Input method uses expenditures (costs) incurred by the Company relative to total expected expenditures (costs) to measure the extent of progress toward completion.

#### **Zero-profit method**

If the Company is not able to reasonably measure the outcome of a performance obligation but expects to recover the costs incurred in satisfying the performance obligation, the Company applies a zero-profit method and recognises revenue only to the extent of the costs incurred until such time that it can reasonably measure the outcome of the performance obligation.

#### **Recognition of expected losses**

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, a loss provision is recognised by the Company according to IAS 37.

#### **Practical use of progress toward completion measurement methods**

An input method has been selected based on the type of the Company's operations.

Contract measurement stages:

- a) Determining of a change in contract status – contracts in progress and completed contracts;
- b) Determining of adjustments to the planned revenue;
- c) Revenue budget updates (twice a year);
- d) Cost budget updates (twice a year);
- e) Determining the amount of invoiced revenue;
- f) Determining the amount of direct and indirect costs relating to the performance of construction works;
- g) Determining the amount of general construction costs incurred (entity's general costs and general construction costs);
- h) Measurement of progress toward completion under a contract and recognition of revenue with an input method; and
- i) Measurement of payables and receivables where invoices for construction services contain prices lower or higher than agreed.

In an input method, the percentage of completion is defined as the ratio of actual costs to estimated (budgeted) costs required to perform the contract. Contract budgets are prepared for each construction contract. Budgets are updated twice a year on the basis of April- and October-end closings. The stage of completion of a contract is

determined on the basis of contract budgets by calculating the ratio of the costs actually incurred for the work performed to date to the estimated total costs of the contract. Contracts, which have been signed but do not have approved budgets, are measured with a zero-profit method.

### **8.2.6. Foreign currencies**

Transactions in currencies other than functional currency are recognised at the rate prevailing on the day preceding the transaction. At the end of each reporting period, financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate quoted at that date by the National Bank of Poland. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value and denominated in foreign currencies are measured at the rate prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items are measured at historical cost.

Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in financial income (expenses) or, in circumstances defined by accounting principles (policy), capitalised in the value of assets.

### **8.2.7. Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or production of assets that take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs include exchange differences arising from foreign currency loans and borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

All other borrowing costs are recognised, subject to item 8.2.5, in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs relating to construction contracts are debited directly to the cost of the Company's operating activities.

These capitalisation rules are not applied to assets measured at fair value.

### **8.2.8. Employee benefits**

Costs of employee benefits include short-term benefits and post-employment benefits.

Costs of wages and salaries include the wages and salaries under employment contracts entered into with individual employees. Costs of wages and salaries also include bonuses and incentive rewards paid on the basis of the Corporate Collective Labour Agreement.

Costs of social insurance financed by the employer include pension, social security and accident benefits and contributions to the Guaranteed Employee Benefits Fund, the Labour Fund and the Bridging Pension Fund. Costs of pension benefits include retirement and pension gratuities paid to employees according to the employment law.

The Company operates the retirement gratuity scheme and makes a provision for these benefits. Payments under this scheme are recognised in profit or loss in a way enabling the spread of these costs over the entire term of employees' employment with the Company. The amount of the provision is determined by an independent actuary using the projected unit method.

The provisions for employee benefits also include the provisions for leaves and bonuses.

The Company creates the Company Social Benefits Fund. Contributions to this Fund are the Company's expenses and must be blocked on a separate bank account. The fund assets and liabilities are presented in the financial statements at their net value.

Other employee benefits are paid under the law and the Corporate Collective Labour Agreement. The Company also covers the costs of trainings in occupational health and safety and private medical care for its employees.

The Company recognises actuarial gains and losses in the period in which they arise. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

### **8.2.9. Income tax (including deferred tax)**

Income tax expense represents the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

#### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is calculated based on taxable profit (tax base) for the year. Taxable profit (loss) differs from accounting net profit (loss) because it excludes items of income or expense that are not taxable or deductible and adjusts for taxable expenses that are not balance sheet expenses and taxable income that is not balance sheet income. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates applicable in the year.

#### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method as the tax payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences and a deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences, tax losses or tax credit can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

The Company presents deferred tax assets and liabilities according to their netted balance (IAS 12).

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the asset is realised or the liability becomes due. Income tax is presented in the statement of financial position after the offset against liability payable to the same taxation authority.

#### **Current and deferred tax for the year**

Current and deferred tax are recognised as an expense or income in the income statement, except when they relate to items credited or debited directly to equity, in which case the tax is recognised directly in equity.

### **8.2.10. Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment include non-current assets and expenditures on non-current assets under construction the entity intends to use in its operation and for administrative purposes for more than 1 year from which future economic benefits are expected to flow to the entity. Expenditure on non-current assets includes capital expenditure and expenses incurred in connection with future deliveries of plant and equipment and services related to the production of non-current assets (prepayments). Non-current assets also include essential specialist spare parts, which function as elements of non-current assets.

Non-current assets and non-current assets under construction are initially recognised at purchase price or production cost, including financing costs less impairment losses.

Non-current assets are depreciated according to the rates which reflect the estimated period of their useful lives. Estimates of useful life are reviewed every year. Non-current assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis. The following useful lives are used for non-current assets:

Item	Useful lives
Buildings and structures	10 – 50 years
Plant and equipment	3 – 30 years
Vehicles	5 – 30 years
Other non-current assets	4 – 15 years

Freehold land is not depreciated.

According to the principle of prudence, low-value non-current assets are carried on a one-off basis to profit or loss in the period in which the expense was incurred. Prudence is analysed in terms of accumulated value of low-value non-current assets.

Non-current assets and non-current assets under construction are tested for impairment if there are indications of impairment at least at the end of each reporting period. Rules governing the determining of impairment are set out in note 8.2.13. Effects of the impairment of non-current assets and non-current assets under construction are recognised in other operating expenses.

Gains or losses from the sale/liquidation or discontinued use of non-current assets are determined as the difference between sales revenue and the carrying amounts of those assets and are recognised in profit or loss.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a purchase price or production cost that is significant in relation to the total price or cost of the item is depreciated separately.

### **8.2.11. Investment property**

Investment properties are properties (including properties under construction) held by the Company as their owner or lessee under finance lease to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation.

Investment properties are initially recognised at purchase price, including associated transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties, except for land, are depreciated on a straight-line basis less impairment losses.

Investment properties, which meet the criteria of being classified as held for sale or disclosed in a pool held for sale, are measured according to the rules set forth in note 8.2.14.

Gains or losses arising from the sale/liquidation or discontinued use of properties are determined as a difference between sales revenue and the carrying amounts of these items and recognised in profit or loss.

### **8.2.12. Intangible assets**

Intangible assets are the Company's assets which are without physical substance and identifiable, can be reliably measured and from which future economic benefits are expected.

Intangible assets are initially recognised at purchase price or production cost.

Intangible assets are amortised according to the rates which reflect the estimated period of their useful lives. Estimates of useful life are reviewed every year. The Company does not own any intangible assets whose useful lives are indefinite. Intangible assets with definite useful lives are amortised on a straight-line basis. The following useful lives are used for particular intangible assets:

Item	Useful lives
Licences for software	2 - 10 years

Intangible assets are tested for impairment if there are indications of impairment and any impairment is determined at the end of each reporting period. Rules governing the determining of impairment are set out in note 8.2.13. Effects of the impairment of intangible assets and their amortisation are carried to other operating expenses.

According to the principle of prudence, low value intangible assets are carried on a one-off basis to profit or loss in the period in which the expense was incurred.

Gains or losses from the sale/liquidation or discontinued use of intangible assets are determined as the difference between sales revenue and the carrying amounts of those assets and are recognised in profit or loss.

At the end of the reporting period, intangible assets are measured at cost less amortisation and impairment losses, if any.

### ***8.2.13. Impairment of tangible and intangible assets excluding goodwill***

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are substantially independent from cash flows generated by other assets, the Company analyses the group of cash-generating assets to which the asset belongs. If it is possible to identify a reliable and uniform allocation basis, non-current assets held by the Company are allocated to specific cash-generating units or to the smallest groups of cash-generating units for which reliable and uniform allocation bases can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell or value in use. The latter is equivalent to the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to an asset.

If the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount of an assets (or a cash-generating unit), the carrying amount of the asset or the unit is reduced to the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is immediately recognised as an expense of the period in which it occurred, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount (in which case, such impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease).

If the impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the net value of the asset (or the cash-generating unit) is increased to the new estimated recoverable value, however not higher than the carrying amount of the asset as it would have been established had impairment not been identified in the past years. Any reversal of impairment is recognised immediately in the profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount – in this case, the reversal will be treated as a revaluation increase.

### ***8.2.14. Non-current assets held for sale***

Non-current assets held for sale are the assets that meet all the following criteria:

- An appropriate level of management must be committed to sell the asset;
- Assets are available for immediate sale in their present condition;
- An active programme to locate a buyer must have been initiated;
- The completion of the sale is highly probable within 12 months of classification as held for sale;
- Sales price is reasonable in relation to its present fair value; and
- It is unlikely that plan will be significantly changed.

The classification change is reflected in the reporting period in which the aforementioned criteria have been satisfied. If the abovementioned criteria are satisfied after the end of the reporting period, an asset is not reclassified at the end of the financial year preceding the event.

No further depreciation will be recorded once an asset is classified as held-for-sale. Assets held for sale (excluding, inter alia, financial assets and investment property) are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

In the case of any subsequent increase in the fair value less costs to sell, a gain is recognised to the extent this does not exceed the cumulative impairment loss.

### **8.2.15. Investments in subordinates**

Investments in subordinates are measured at historical cost net of impairment, if any.

The carrying amount of such assets is reviewed each time to find out whether it does not exceed the amount of future economic benefits. If the carrying amount exceeds the amount of anticipated economic benefits it is reduced to the amount of net sales price. Impairment losses are recognised in financial expenses. The rise in the value of an investment directly associated with a previous decrease in the value included in financial expenses is recognised up to the amount of these expenses as financial income.

### **8.2.16. Leases**

IFRS 16 provides a single lessee accounting model by eliminating the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases. As such, the lessee is required to recognise a right-of-use asset and a lease liability, unless the lease term is short (up to 12 months) or the underlying asset is of low value.

The lessee is also required to recognise the depreciation of a right-of-use asset and interest on lease liability in profit and loss account (according to IAS 17, expenditures relating to the use of leased assets were recognised in general administrative expenses). Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis and lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

The change of the definition of a lease mainly related to the concept of control. IFRS 16 determines whether a contract contains a lease on the basis of whether the customer has the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time. The Company uses the definition of a lease and the related guidelines specified in IFRS 16 for all lease contracts regardless of whether the Company is a lessee or lessor under the contract.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured by the Company at cost which includes:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement of the lease (less any lease incentives received);
- any initial direct costs incurred by the Company;
- an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

If the lessee applies the fair value model, price or cost model in IAS 40 Investment property to its investment property then the same model should be applied to right-of-use assets (the land) which meet the definition of investment property contained in IAS 40.

After initial recognition, a right-of-use asset is measured by the Company at cost less depreciation (on a straight line basis) and impairment losses, adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability.

Lease liabilities are measured by the Company at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if the rate can be readily determined. If the rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate can be used. The rate is defined as the rate of interest that a lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

At the commencement date, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

- a) Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed lease payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- b) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate initially measured with the index or the rate at the commencement date;
- c) Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- d) The exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- e) Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, the lease liability is measured by:

- f) Increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability;
- g) Reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and
- h) Remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications, or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

After initial recognition, a lease liability is measured by the Company at amortised cost.

Remeasurement of lease liability is recognised by the Company as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. If the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognises any remaining amount as profit or loss.

The amount of incremental borrowing rate for leases is remeasured by the Company annually.

The Company applies the same discount rates to the portfolio of leased cars and rentals. The Company applies a separate discount rate to the leasehold land.

In the case of short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, lease payments are recognised by the Company as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Non-current assets are depreciated according to the rates which reflect the estimated period of their useful lives. Estimates of useful life are reviewed every year. Non-current assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis. The following useful lives are used for non-current assets:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Useful lives</u>
Land and buildings	1 - 5 years
Plant and equipment	10 - 25 years
Vehicles	1 - 25 years
Leasehold land	30 - 89 years

The lease information is presented by the Company in the note 6.2. Leases.

The disclosure requirements set out in IAS 40 apply to the leasehold land which meets the definition of investment property.

### **8.2.17. Inventories**

Inventories are the assets held for sale in the ordinary course of business, assets in the production process for sale and materials that are consumed in the production process or service provision. Inventories include materials, merchandise, raw materials, finished goods and work in progress.

Materials, merchandise and raw materials are initially measured at purchase price. At the end of the reporting period, materials and merchandise are measured on a prudent basis; i.e. these categories are measured at purchase price or achievable sales price, depending on which is lower.

Work in progress is initially measured at actual production cost. At the end of the reporting period, work in progress and finished goods are measured on a prudent basis.

Materials, merchandise, raw materials and finished goods are written down at the discretion of the Company.

Inventory disbursement is recorded in accordance with the principles of specific identification and is recognised in the cost of sales. Write-downs of inventories resulting from prudent valuation and write-downs of items in excess of anticipated demand are recognised as an expense of the period and the reversal of write-downs is recognised as a decrease in the expense of the period.

### **8.2.18. Trade and other receivables**

Trade receivables are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for expected credit losses. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the balance of receivables is determined by discounting projected future cash flows to their present value using the discount rate, which reflects current market assessments of the time value of money. If a discounting approach is used, the increase in receivables as a result of the passage of time is recognised as financial income.

Trade and other receivables are classified by the Company in the following manner:

- a) Trade receivables;
- b) Receivables from the state budget other than corporate income tax;
- c) Other receivables.

Other receivables include advance payments for remuneration, purchases, other(accommodation), accounting for: business trips(overall), mileage compensation limits, credit cards, shortages or damage, shortages charged on employees, treatment of surpluses, other accounts payable-bid bond and determining the Company Social Benefits Fund.

The Company recognises allowances on the basis expected credit losses likely to occur over the life of an instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

If a credit risk related to the instrument increases significantly at the end of the reporting period, an allowance is measured by the Company at an amount equal to expected credit losses over the entire lifetime.

### **8.2.19. Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and short-term bank deposits recognised in the balance sheet include cash at bank and in hand and short-term bank deposits which have a maturity of three months or less.



### **8.2.20. Trade and other non-financial payables**

Short-term trade and other payables are recognised at an amount due.

Trade and other payables are classified by the Company in the following manner:

- a) Trade payables;
- b) Liabilities to the state budget other than corporate income tax;
- c) Other payables.

Other payables include employees' life insurance premiums, court seizures, train tickets, contributions to organisations, contributions to trade unions, contributions to the Employee Mutual Assistance Fund, sports and recreation cards, medical care for employees, medical care for the company, contributions to the Employees Capital Pension Scheme, etc.

Other non-financial liabilities include, in particular, liabilities to revenue office relating to VAT. Other non-financial liabilities are recognised at an amount due.

### **8.2.21. Accruals**

Accruals include provisions for the costs of contracts.

In the course of performance of construction contracts, the Company enters into agreements with subcontractors whereby the works performed by subcontractors are accepted at later dates. Accordingly, there may be the works of significant value already performed at the end of the reporting period for which no invoice has been issued to the Company. In such cases, the Company recognises accruals relating to the works uninvoiced by the subcontractors.

Provisions for the works performed by subcontractors are charged to contract costs. Provisions are created at the Company with a breakdown into particular contracts.

After it has been used, the provision is released by reducing the cost of sales.

### **8.2.22. Advance payments**

There are the following types of advance payments at the Company: Advance payments made/received in connection with performed contracts and Other advance payments.

The Company presents the advance payments transferred to counterparties in the Advance payments item excluding Advance payments for the purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets which are presented according to the nature of the assets they relate to.

The amounts transferred to subcontractors to ensure the timely performance of construction contracts are presented in the item of Advance payments made in connection with performed contracts.

The item of Advance payments received in connection with performed contracts presents the obligation under the contracts in respect of which the advance payment has been made and the remuneration has been paid in advance for the construction works which have not yet been performed by the Company. Advance payments for performed contracts are settled during the contract performance as part of the ordinary course of the Company's operations.

### **8.2.23. Financial assets**

#### **Classification and measurement**

The classification of financial assets depends on the business model for managing financial assets and characteristics of contractual cash flows.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the assets in order to collect the contractual cash flows; and
- b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss, unless it is measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

The following items are included by the Company into the category of financial assets measured at amortised cost:

- Trade receivables;
- Retentions on supplies and services;
- Advanced loans; and
- Cash and cash equivalents.

Under IFRS 9 financial instruments are initially measured at fair value. The fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price (i.e. the fair value of the consideration paid or received). Given a diverse range of financial instruments as a result of the classification, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, the initial value includes the transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

Trade receivables under IFRS 15 without a significant financing component (i.e. the measurement of long-term construction contracts) are initially recognised at their transaction price.

## Impairment

IFRS 9 introduces new impairment requirements – the expected credit loss model. Unlike the model applied under IAS 39 according to which credit losses are recognised once there has been an incurred loss event, the expected credit loss model is based on the calculation of expected losses. The expected credit losses are weighted by the probability that the obligation will not be performed.

The Company measures allowances on the basis of expected credit losses likely to occur over the life of an instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

If a credit risk related to the instrument increases significantly at the end of the reporting period, an allowance is measured by the Company at an amount equal to expected credit losses over the entire lifetime.

Trade receivables are the most important item of financial assets in the Company's financial statements, which is governed by the rules of calculating the expected credit losses.

The Company has applied a simplified model of recognising loss allowances for trade receivables based on historical data concerning credit losses adjusted, where appropriate, for the influence of information about the future.

In the case of trade receivables covered by IFRS 15 (i.e. the measurement of long-term construction contracts), a loss allowance is measured by the Company at an amount of expected credit losses for the entire expected lifetime of the financial asset.

#### **Hedge accounting**

No hedge accounting is applied by the Company.

### **8.2.24. Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company**

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or equity depending on the substance of contractual arrangements.

The Company classifies all financial liabilities into one of the following categories:

- a) financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss; or
- b) financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading or defined as measured at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term;
- it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together by the Company according to a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated or effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than held for trading may be designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial asset forms a part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it is a part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives and under IFRS 9, the entire contract (asset or liability) may be designated as an item as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial derivative instruments are recognised in financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The following items are included by the Company into the category of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:

- Retentions on construction contracts;
- Loans and bank credits and other financing sources; and
- Trade and other payables.

### **8.2.25. Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation but the amount and timing are uncertain.

The amount recognised as a provision reflects the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows required to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain the reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Provisions are charged to the cost of sales, general and administrative expenses or other operating expenses depending on the type of a provision and an organisational unit within the Company the provision relates to.

After it has been used, the provision is released by reducing the cost of sales, general and administrative expenses or other operating expenses.

A provision is used for what it has been initially created.

### **8.3. Sources of estimation uncertainty**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the IFRS requires the Management Board to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the adopted policies and reported assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The estimates relate, *inter alia*, to:

1. Impairment of goodwill
2. Useful economic lives of non-current assets
3. Loss allowances for receivables
4. Provisions
5. Measurement of long-term construction contracts
6. Deferred income tax
7. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities
8. Uncertainty over tax settlements

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that have a significant influence on the risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

### **8.3.1. Impairment of goodwill**

Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of all cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated. The value in use calculation requires the directors to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit and a suitable discount rate required to calculate the present value.

### **8.3.2. Useful economic lives of non-current assets**

Items 8.2.10 and 8.2.12 discuss the expected periods of review and useful economic lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at the end of each annual reporting period.

Depreciation and amortisation rates are determined on the basis of the expected useful economic lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. The Company verifies the adopted useful economic lives every year based on current estimates.

### **8.3.3. Loss allowances for receivables**

The Company recognises loss allowances on the basis of expected credit losses likely to occur over the life of an instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

If a credit risk related to the instrument increases significantly at the end of the reporting period, an allowance is measured by the Company at an amount equal to expected credit losses over the entire lifetime.

Trade receivables are the most important item of financial assets in the financial statements of the Company, which is governed by the rules of calculating the expected credit losses.

The Company has applied a simplified model of recognising loss allowances for trade receivables based on historical data concerning credit losses adjusted, where appropriate, for the influence of information about the future.

### **8.3.4. Provisions**

#### **Provisions for litigations**

Lawyers and the Company's Management Board make detailed analyses of the number and substance of litigations and potential risks relating to them. Based on these analyses, they decide about the necessity to account for the effects of such proceedings in the Company's records and the amount of the provision for litigations.

#### **Provisions for employee benefits**

Provisions for employee benefits include the provisions for leaves, bonuses and retirement and pension gratuities.

#### **Provisions for warranty claims**

A provision for warranty claims is created for the construction contracts in respect of which warranty has been given by the Company depending on the amount of revenues. In the reporting period, the ratio of provisions to revenue under the contracts was 0.5% - 0.75%. The amount of provisions may decrease or increase on the basis of inspections of construction works carried out in subsequent years of warranty.

Provisions for warranty claims are charged to the cost of a contract based on the amount of direct expenses that have been involved. Provisions for warranty claims are created at the Company with a breakdown into individual contracts. They are maintained until the expiry date of warranty rights or claims taking account of the occurrence probability.

If a created provision is not utilised (after expiry date), the provision is released by reducing the cost of sales.

Depending on the date by which they are maintained, provisions are presented in the statement of financial position as long- or short-term provisions.

#### **Provisions for loss on contracts**

Provision for a loss on contracts is created if budgeted costs exceed the total revenue under the contract. The anticipated loss is immediately recognised as an expense.

A loss provision is created to bring profit or loss to the amount of a budgeted loss. Provisions for expected losses are charged to the cost of contract. If it is not used, the provision is released (after contract completion) by reducing the cost of sales. They are presented in the statement of financial position as short-term provisions.

#### **8.3.5. Construction contracts accounted for using percentage-of-completion method**

Revenues from a construction service that has not been completed are recognised by the Company under the percentage-of-completion method. Contract budgets are prepared for each construction contract. Budgets are updated twice a year on the basis of month-end closes for April and October. The stage of completion of a contract is determined on the basis of contract budgets by calculating the proportion that contract costs incurred for the work performed to date bear to the estimated total costs of the contract. When contracts are signed but their budgets not approved, the contracts are measured using the zero-profit method.

Changed cost and revenue estimates are used to determine the amount of costs and revenues recognised in the profit or loss in the reporting period in which they occur and in subsequent periods.

#### **8.3.6. Deferred tax assets**

The Company's Management Board decide about the recognition of deferred tax assets based on financial projections.

#### **8.3.7. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities**

Contingent assets are not recognised in financial statements since this may lead to the recognition of income that may never be realized. However, when the realization of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and its recognition is appropriate.

Contingent assets are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements. If it has become virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and the related income are recognised in the financial report of the period in which the change occurs.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised by the Company in the statement of financial position. The Company discloses information about a contingent liability in the notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

#### **8.3.8. Uncertainty over tax settlements**

Regulations on VAT, corporate income tax and social security charges are frequently amended. Accordingly, there are no appropriate points of reference, there are few established precedents which could be used and interpretations are inconsistent. The applicable regulations are ambiguous and cause differences in opinions on legal interpretation of tax regulations both amongst state authorities and between state authorities and enterprises.

Tax settlements and other areas of activity (e.g. customs or foreign exchange issues) may be inspected by the authorities authorised to impose harsh fines and penalties and all additional liabilities resulting from the inspection must be paid with interest. Accordingly, the tax risk in Poland is greater than that in countries with more mature tax systems.

Consequently, the amounts presented and disclosed in financial statements may change in the future as a result of the final decision of a fiscal control authority.

The amendments were introduced to the Tax Ordinance as of 15 July 2016 to include the provisions of the General Anti-Abuse Rules (GAAR). The GAAR is intended to prevent the creation and use of artificial legal arrangements to avoid paying taxes in Poland. Under the GAAR, tax avoidance is defined as an activity carried out first of all to achieve a tax advantage which is contrary in the circumstances to the subject matter and objective of a tax act. According to the GAAR, the activity does not result in achieving a tax advantage if the course of action was artificial. Any (i) unjustified split of operations; (ii) involvement of intermediaries without any economic or business justification; (iii) elements that compensate or cancel each other; and (iv) other similar activities may be treated as an argument in favour of the existence of artificial activities governed by the GAAR. The new regulations will require a lot more judgement in assessing the tax implications of individual transactions.

The GAAR clause should be applied to the transactions carried out after it came into force and to the transactions carried out before it came into force in respect of which advantages were or still are being after the effective date. The implementation of the abovementioned regulations will enable the Polish fiscal control authorities to question the legal arrangements and schemes carried out by taxpayers, such as group restructuring and reorganization.

The Company recognizes and measures current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities by applying the requirements of IAS 12 *Income Taxes* based on the taxable profit (tax loss), tax base, tax losses carried forward and unused tax reliefs and tax rates taking into account the assessment of uncertainty over tax settlements.

## 9. Events after the end of the reporting period

On 28 January 2021, the Company learnt about the conclusion by the other party of the contract between the Company and the City of Grudziądz – Zarząd Dróg Miejskich w Grudziądzu for the project named: “Reconstruction of the tramway track from the Wiejska Street to the OM Rządź tram terminus” as part of the following project: “Reconstruction of tram infrastructure to improve public transport in Grudziądz.” The Company informed about the selection of the Company’s offer as the most economically advantageous tender in the current report 33/2020. Contract net value: PLN 47.7m. Contract gross value: PLN 58.6m. Completion date: 31 October 2021. **(Current report 2/2021)**

On 3 February 2021, the Company learnt about the contract signed the Company and the City of Wrocław – Miejskie Przedsiębiorstwo Komunikacyjne sp. z o.o. for the project named: “Maintenance of tram tracks and switches in Wrocław, B region”. Contract net value: Approx. PLN 18.5m. Contract gross value: Approx. PLN 22.8m. Project completion date: between 3 February 2021 and 31 December 2023. **(Current report 3/2021)**

On 22 March 2021, the Company received the signed annex to premium multi-purpose credit line agreement entered into between the Company and BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. (BNP) whereby the credit limit granted to the Company was increased from PLN 30m to PLN 65m. On the same date, the Company received the signed annex to the bond line agreement with BNP whereby the line would be available until 21 March 2022. **(Current report 5/2021)**

## **10. Approval of the financial statements**

The financial statements were approved by the Management Board on 24 March 2021.



## 11. Signatures

The financial statements have been prepared by:

Ewa Bosak Chief Accountant

Signatures of the management personnel:

**Wiesław Nowak** Management Board President

Anna Mroczek Management Board Vice-President

Jerzy Czeremuga Management Board Vice-President

Maciej Nowak Management Board Vice-President

Marcin Wiśniewski                      Management Board Vice-President

Cracow, 24 March 2021