ARMĀTURA S.A.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2026

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



ARMATURA

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

STATEMENT OF THE OVERALL RESULT

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

NOTES TO THE INDIVIDUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ARMĂTURA S.A.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2026
(in lei, unless otherwise specified)

	01.01.2026	30.09.2026
Active		
Fixed assets		
Tangible fixed assets	17.130	7.841
Intangible assets	0	277
Right to use leased assets	0	0
Total fixed assets	**17.130**	**8.118**
Circulating active		
Stocks	400	400
Customers and other receivables	288.914	281.083
Cash and cash equivalents	6.301.668	8.374
Short-term financial assets	0	0
Total active circulating	**6.590.982**	**289.857**
Receivables regarding deferred corporate income tax	**131.442**	**131.442**
Total activ	**6.739.553**	**429.417**
Equity and liabilities		
Share capital	4.000.000	4.000.000
Items treated as capital	14.110.957	14.110.957
Reserves	1.304.075	1.304.075
Retained earnings including profit for the period	-12.701.422	-12.847.465
Total equity	**6.713.611**	**367.567**
Long-term debts		
Loans	0	0
Liabilities related to financial leasing	0	0
Liabilities related to deferred tax	0	0
Suppliers and other liabilities	0	0
Total long-term liabilities	**0**	**0**

The attached notes are part of these financial statements.

ARMĂTURA S.A.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2026
(in lei, unless otherwise specified)

	01.01.2026	30.09.2026
Current liabilities		
Suppliers and other liabilities	25.361	61.268
Settlements with shareholders regarding the share capital	100	100
Loans	0	0
Liabilities from leasing operations	442	442
Provisions for risks and expenses	41	41
Total current liabilities	25.943	61.851
Total liabilities	25.943	61.8501
Total equity and liabilities	**6.739.553**	**429.417**

Signature
Adrian Racovita

SOCIETATEA COMERCIALĂ ARMĂTURA S.A. 2 CLUJ-NAPOCA, ROMÂNIA

Drawn up,
Ec. Rus Dana

The attached notes are part of these financial statements

ARMĂTURA S.A.
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2026
(in lei, unless otherwise specified)

	30.Sep2025	30.Sep26
Income	920.680	0
Other operating income	54.563	0
Variation in finished product inventories and production in progress	0	0
Raw materials and materials	-49.140	-20.302
Cost of goods	-11.540	0
Personnel expenses	-558.656	-118.537
Utility expenses	-120.498	0
Services provided by third parties	-834.661	-139.161
Depreciation and depreciation fixed assets	-219.951	-9.289
Net movement in provision for other Risks and expenses	170.545	0
Other operational expenditure	-26.779	-6.788
Other income / (losses), net	-47.028	0
Operating result	**-722.465**	**-294.077**
Financial income	127.867	148.087
Financial expenditure	-555	-53
Net Financial Profit/Loss	**127.312**	**148.034**
Profit/Loss Before Tax	**-595.154**	**-146.044**
Income / (Expense) with corporate income tax current and deferred	-2.212	0
Net profit/loss for the year	**-597.366**	**-146.044**
Number of shares issued	40.000.000	40.000.000
Basic and diluted per share result	**0,014934152**	**-0,0036511**

The attached notes are part of these financial statements

ARMĂTURA S.A.
STATEMENT OF THE OVERALL RESULT
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2026
(in lei, unless otherwise specified

	SEPTEMBER 30 2025	SEPTEMBER 30 2026
Profit/Loss for the year	**-597.366**	**-146.044**
Other elements of the overall result:		
Gain/(Loss) from revaluation Buildings	-	-
Impact of deferred tax on Revaluation reserves	-	-
Other elements of the overall result related to the year, Net of tax	-	-
Total overall result for the year	**-597.366**	**-146.044**

Signature
Adrian Racovita

SOCIETATEA COMERCIALA ARMĂTURA S.A. 2 CLUJ-NAPOCA, ROMÂNIA

Drawn up,
Ec.Rus Dana

The attached notes are part of these financial statements

ARMĂTURA S.A.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2026
(in lei, unless otherwise specified)

	Share capital	Items treated as capital	Other reserves	Result carried forward	Total
Balance on January 1, 2026	**4.000.000**	**14.110.957**	**1.304.075**	**-12.701.422**	**6.713.610**
Profit / (Loss) for the year	-	-	-	-146.044	-146.044
Other elements of the result	-	-	-		
Total Overall Result	-	-	-	-146.044	-146.044
Balance as of September 30, 2026	**4.000.000**	**14.110.957**	**1.304.075**	**-12.847.467**	**6.567.567**

Signature
Adrian Racovita

SOCIETATEA COMERCIALĂ ARMĂTURA S.A. 2 CLUJ-NAPOCA, ROMÂNIA

Drawn up,
Ec.Rus Dana

The attached notes are part of these financial statements

ARMĂTURA S.A.
INDIVIDUAL STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2026
(in lei, unless otherwise specified)

	01 January 2026	September 30 2026
Cash flows from activities		
To explode		
Cash generated from operations	102.288	-241.380
Interest paid	-420	0
Net cash generated from operating activities	101.868	-241.380
Cash flows from investment activities		
Acquisitions of tangible assets	-440.239	0
Net proceeds from the sale of Tangible fixed assets	24.230	0
Interest collected	127.867	148.087
Net cash used in investment activities	-288.142	148.087
Cash flows from financing activities		
Leasing loan repayments	-	-
Settlements from associates	-	-
Net cash used in financing activities		-
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	-186.274	-93.294
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	6.478.942	6.301.668
Increases /- Decreases	-186.274	-93.294
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the semester	6.301.668	6.208.374

Signature
Adrian Racovita

SOCIETATEA COMERCIALĂ ARMĂTURA S.A. 2 CLUJ-NAPOCA, ROMÂNIA

Drawn up,
Ec.Rus Dana

The attached notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

ARMATURA SA ("the Company") was registered at the beginning of 1991 with the Cluj Trade Register as a joint stock company, and at the end of 1996 it completed the privatization process, being currently a fully private company. The company has its registered office in Cluj Napoca, Garii Street, no. 19, where it also carries out its production activity.

The company's object of activity is "Manufacture of faucets", NACE code 2814 and operates in the field of metal fittings with an experience in the production of fittings for heating and water and gas supply installations, including today in the product portfolio over 1,500 typodimensional items. The Company's clients are national and international companies.

The Company's shares have been listed in the standard category of the Bucharest Stock Exchange since 1997, and in 2022 the main shareholder is HERZ ARMATUREN Ges.m.b.H Austria.

Starting from 10.10.2025 the main shareholder is Microfruits S.A. , that have acquired from HERZ ARMATUREN Ges m.b.H Austria 86.2245% of the shares.

The company has subscribed and paid-up share capital in the amount of RON 4,000,000 consisting of 40,000,000 shares with a nominal value of RON 0.1 per share.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The main accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below. These policies have been applied consistently throughout the years presented, unless otherwise specified.

2.1 Basics of preparation

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Order of the Minister of Public Finance no. 2844/2016, for the approval of the Accounting Regulations in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards, applicable to companies whose securities are admitted to trading on a regulated market, with subsequent amendments and clarifications.
These provisions correspond to the requirements of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), adopted by the European Union (EU). The effects of the change in exchange rates with regard to the functional currency. For the purpose of preparing these financial statements in accordance with the legislative requirements of Romania, the functional currency of the Company is considered to be RON ("Romanian leu").
For the year ended December 31, 2011 and for all previous financial years, the Company prepared the financial statements in accordance with the Romanian accounting regulations (local accounting principles) represented by OMF 3055/2009 for the years 2011 and 2010. On December 31, 2012, the Company prepared the first set of IFRS financial statements adopted by the EU.

Preparing financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of critical accounting estimates. It also asks the management to use reasoning in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Areas that involve a higher degree of complexity and application of these reasonings or those where assumptions and estimates have a significant impact on the financial statements.

2.1.1. Business continuity

The present financial statements have been prepared based on the principle of business continuity, which implies that the Company will continue its activity in the foreseeable future.

The nature of the Company's business may bring about unpredictable variations in terms of cash inflows in the future. The management analyzed the issue of the opportunity to prepare the financial statements based on the principle of business continuity.

As of September 30, 2026, the Company recorded a loss of RON 146.044.

2.1.2 New accounting regulations

The following amendments to existing standards and new interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the EU are in force for the current period:

Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2. They were adopted by the EU on 15 January 2020, and are applicable for periods starting with or after 1 January 2021.
Amendments to IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts – Extension of the temporary exemption from the application of IFRS 9. The expiry date of the temporary exemption from the application of IFRS 9 has been extended for the annual periods starting with or after 1 January 2023.

Amendments to IFRS 16 Leasing Agreements Adopted by the EU on 30 August 2021 and are applicable after 30 June 2021.

As of January 1, 2018, the Company has applied IFRS 15 Revenue from customer contracts. IFRS 15 sets out a five-step model that will apply to the recognition of revenue from a contract concluded with a customer (with limited exceptions), regardless of the type of transaction or industry. Also, the requirements of the standard will apply to the recognition and measurement of gains and losses from the sale of certain non-operational assets that are not the result of the entity's ordinary business (e.g., sale of tangible and intangible assets). Extensive disclosures will be provided, including breakdowns of total income, information on performance obligations, changes in contractual balances of asset and liability accounts between periods, and key reasoning and estimates.

The company obtained in the year 2026 from bank interest.

Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations; IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment; IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets; and Annual Improvements 2018-2020 (all issued on May 14, 2020) – applicable for the periods starting with or after January 1, 2022.

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (issued on May 18, 2017); **including Amendments to IFRS 17** (issued on June 25, 2020) – applicable for periods beginning with or after January 1, 2023.

Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates (published February 12, 2021) – applicable for periods beginning with or after January 1, 2023.

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and Practice Statement 2 IFRS: Presentation of Accounting Policies (published February 12, 2021) – applicable for periods beginning with or after January 1, 2021.

The Company anticipates that the adoption of these standards and amendments to existing standards will not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements during the initial application period.

There are no other IFRS or IFRIC interpretations that have not yet become effective and that could have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

2.2 Segment reporting

A segment is a distinct component of the Company that provides certain products or services (business segment) or provides products and services in a particular geographic environment (geographic segment) and that is subject to risks and benefits different from those of the other segments. In terms of business segments, the Company does not identify distinct components in terms of risks and benefits.

IFRS 8 Business Segments must apply to the Company's Financial Statements because its equity instruments are traded on a public market (BVB).

The presentation of information on the products and services, as well as the geographical areas in which the company operates, is mandatory, even for those entities that identify a single reportable segment of activity, taking into account the quantitative thresholds and aggregation criteria provided by the standard. Taking into account the quantitative thresholds and aggregation criteria provided by the standard, from the point of view of the business segments, the Company does not identify distinct components from the perspective of the associated risks and benefits.

2.3 Foreign currency conversion

(a) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in lei (RON), the national currency of Romania. The company keeps accounting records in lei, prepares and presents its financial statements in accordance with the specific legislation on the matter and with the Regulations on accounting and financial-accounting reports issued by the Ministry of Public Finance.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are converted into functional currency using the exchange rate valid on the date of the transactions. Gains and losses resulting from exchange rate differences following the conclusion of these transactions and from the conversion at the end of the financial year at the year-end exchange rate of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are reflected in the statement of profit and loss.

Exchange rate gains and losses relating to loans and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the profit and loss account under "financial income or expenses". All other gains and losses on the exchange rate are presented in the profit and loss account under "other (loss)/gains – net".

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are expressed in lei at the balance sheet date. As of 30 September 2026, the exchange rate used to convert balances into foreign currency is 1 EUR = 5.2785 RON, (01 January 2025 1 EUR = 5.0985 RON). Gains and losses resulting from the conversion of monetary assets and liabilities are reflected in the profit and loss account during the year.

2.4 Accounting for the effects of hyperinflation

The Romanian economy has gone through periods of relatively high inflation and has been considered hyperinflationary according to IAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" ("IAS 29").

IAS 29 requires that financial statements prepared in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy be restated in terms of purchasing power at the balance sheet date. The amounts expressed in terms of purchasing power as at 31 December 2004 (the date of cessation of hyperinflation) are treated as the basis for the carrying values in these financial statements.

The Company has decided to reflect the impact of the application of IAS 29 in the financial statements as at December 31, 2012. The impact of these adjustments was reflected on the value of the land, the share capital and the retained earnings.

2.5 Intangible assets

Computer programs

The purchased licenses related to the rights to use the software are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred with the acquisition and commissioning of the respective software. These costs are amortized over their estimated useful life (three years). Costs related to the development or maintenance of software are recognized as expenses during the period in which they are incurred.

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets include software created by the entity or acquired from third parties for its own use needs, as well as other intangible assets owned by the Company.
Expenses that allow intangible assets to generate future economic benefits above the initially expected performance are added to their original cost. These expenses are capitalised as intangible assets if they are not an integral part of the tangible assets.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that are subject to depreciation are reviewed to identify impairment losses whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount can no longer be recovered. The impairment loss is represented by the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable value of the respective asset. Recoverable value is the maximum of the fair value of the asset minus costs of sale and value in use.

2.6 Active finance

Loans and receivables

Classification

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and which are not listed on an active market. They are included in current assets, except for those that have a maturity period of more than 12 months from the balance sheet date. These are classified as fixed assets.

Recognition and evaluation

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trading date – the date on which the Company undertakes to buy or sell the respective asset. Financial assets cease to be recognised when the right to receive cash flows from investments expires or is transferred, and the Company transfers all risks and rewards related to ownership. Loans and receivables are recorded at amortized cost based on the effective interest method. The Company's loans and receivables are classified as "cash and cash equivalents" and "customers and other receivables" on the balance sheet.

Clearing of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net value is reported on the balance sheet only when there is an applicable legal right to offset the amounts recognised and there is an intention to nette on a net basis or to capitalize on the asset and offset the debt at the same time.

2.7 Stocks

As of 30.09.2025\6, the company has stocks of materials worth 400 lei.

2.8 Trade receivables

Receivables are recorded at nominal value minus their impairment adjustments.

Trade receivables are the amounts owed by customers for products, goods sold or services provided in the normal course of business.

The provision for the impairment of trade receivables is constituted when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all the amounts due to it according to the initial conditions of the receivables. The significant difficulties faced by the debtor, the likelihood that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization proceedings, non-payment or non-compliance with payment terms are considered indices of the impairment of trade receivables.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced by using a provision account, and the amount of the loss is recognized in the statement of income and expenses at "other gains/(losses) – net" in the profit and loss account. When a commercial debt cannot be recovered, it is passed on to expense, with the corresponding reversal of the provision for trade debts. Subsequent recoveries of previously amortized amounts are credited to the profit and loss account.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

For the cash flow statement, cash and its equivalents include cash on hand, bank accounts, demand bank deposits, other short-term financial investments, overdraft facilities, and the short-term portion of restricted bank accounts.

2.10 Share capital and reserves

The share capital composed of common shares is registered at the value established on the basis of the articles of incorporation and addendums, as the case may be, as well as the supporting documents regarding the capital payments.
The repurchased own shares, according to the law, are presented in the statement of assets, debts and equity as a correction of equity.

Gains or losses related to the issuance, redemption, sale, free assignment or cancellation of the entity's equity instruments are recognised directly in equity under the lines of "Gains / or Losses related to equity instruments".

2.11 Trade Debts

Trade liabilities are recognised at fair value.

Commercial debts are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been purchased in the normal course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less than one year (or later, in the normal course of business). Otherwise, they will be presented as long-term debts.

2.14 Loans

As of 30.09.2026, the company does not hold loans.

2.15 Current and deferred corporate income tax

The company registers current corporate income tax at a rate of 16% of the taxable profit resulting from the statutory financial statements, by adjusting the expenses that cannot be deducted and the non-taxable income, in accordance with the Romanian Fiscal Code and related regulations.

The tax expense for the period includes the current tax and the deferred tax. The tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, unless it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the related tax is also recognised in other items of the overall result or directly in equity.

The current corporate income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax regulations in force at the balance sheet date in Romania. Management periodically evaluates the positions in the tax returns in terms of situations in which the applicable tax regulations are interpretable. This constitutes provisions, where appropriate, based on the amounts estimated to be due to the tax authorities.

The deferred corporate income tax is recognized based on the balance sheet method, for the temporary differences between the tax bases of the assets and liabilities and their book values in the financial statements. However, deferred corporate income tax resulting from the initial recognition of an asset or liability from a transaction other than a business combination, and which at the time of the transaction does not affect the accounting profit or the taxable profit, is not recognized. The deferred corporate income tax is determined on the basis of the tax rates (and laws) that came into force until the balance sheet date and that are to be applied during the period in which the deferred tax to be recovered will be capitalized or the deferred tax will be paid.

The deferred tax to be recovered is recognised only to the extent that it is likely to obtain a taxable profit in the future from which the temporary differences are deducted.

Deferred tax claims and liabilities are set off where there is an applicable legal right to offset current tax claims against current tax liabilities, and where deferred tax claims and liabilities imposed by the same tax authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities, if there is an intention to offset the balances on a net basis.

2.16 Uncertain tax positions

The Company's uncertain tax positions are reviewed by management at the date of each balance sheet. Liabilities are recorded for tax items for which management considers that additional taxes are likely to be applied if these items were verified by the tax authorities. The valuation is based on the interpretation of the tax laws that were adopted at the balance sheet date. Liabilities related to penalties, interest and taxes, other than income tax, are recognized on the basis of the best estimates of the management necessary to settle the obligations at the balance sheet date.

2.17 Employee benefits

During the financial year, *the Company* makes payments to the Social Security budget on behalf of its employees, as all of them are included in the public pension system.
The company does not contribute to any other pension plan or benefits after retirement and does not have any other obligations such as those mentioned for its employees.

Benefits upon cessation of activity

In the Company's collective labor agreement, valid for the previous period, it was provided that the Company's employees receive on the occasion of retirement a bonus equivalent to one/two basic salaries received in the month prior to retirement. The company made an estimate of the present value of this promised benefit, in order to constitute the necessary provision, but which did not materialize because it is not considered that it will have a significant impact on the financial statements.

2.18 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a current obligation (legal or implied) generated by a previous event, it is likely that an outflow of resources will be necessary to honor the obligation, and the liability can be credibly estimated.

The provisions for taxes are constituted for the amounts to be paid to the state budget, provided that the respective amounts are not reflected as a debt in relation to the state.

Provisions are revised at the date of the financial statements and adjusted to reflect management's current best estimate in this regard. If an outflow of resources is no longer likely to be extinguished for the extinguishing of an obligation, the provision must be cancelled by resumption of revenue.

2.19 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recorded when the significant risks and advantages of ownership of the goods are transferred to the customer. The amounts representing the income do not include sales taxes (VAT), but include the commercial discounts granted. Financial discounts granted to clients (discounts) reduce the value of the Company's revenues.

The Company recognizes revenues when its value can be reliably assessed, when it is likely to produce future economic benefits to the entity, and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below. The value of income is not considered reliably assessable until all sales contingencies have been resolved. The company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into account the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specific elements of each contract.

The income from the provision of services is recognized in the period in which they were provided and in correspondence with the execution stage.

The income from the collection of rents and/or rights to use the assets are recognized on the basis of accrual accounting, according to the contract.

Dividends distributed to shareholders, proposed or declared after the date of the financial statements, are recognized as dividend income when the shareholder's right to receive them is established.

Signature
Adrian Racovita

SOCIETATEA COMERCIALĂ ARMĂTURA S.A. 2 CLUJ-NAPOCA, ROMÂNIA

Drawn up,
Ec.Rus Dana

ARMATURA

QUARTERLY REPORT
30.09.2026*
S.C. ARMATURA S.A.

Headquarters 400267 Cluj-Napoca
Str. Gării Nr. 19

Telephone: +40 07490875

Email: office@armatura.ro
www.armatura.ro

Unique registration code: RO 199001
Register serial number J12/13/1991
Commerce: Subscribed share capital 4,000,000

The regulated market on which the issued securities are traded:

The shares of S.C. ARMĂTURA S.A. are traded at the standard category of the Bucharest Stock

Exchange.

The main characteristics of the securities issued by the company:

1 Number of shares: 40,000,000
2 Nominal value: 0.1 RON/share
3 Registered shares, issued in dematerialized form, registered in the independent register of S.C. Depozitarul Central S.A., according to contract no. 1958 of 19.01.2007

Report date : 06.11.2026

* Drawn up according to Regulation no. 5/2018 of the Financial Supervisory Authority.
* The financial statements as of 30.09.2026 were not audited.

ARMATURA

Statement

in accordance with the provisions of art. 30 of the Accounting Law no. 82/1991

The financial statements were prepared as of 30.09.2026 for:
SC Armatura SA,
County: 12 – Cluj
Address: Cluj Napoca, 19 Garii Street
Trade Register Number : J12/13/1991
Form of ownership: 34 – Joint stock companies
Predominant activity (NACE code and class name): 2814 – Manufacture of faucets
Tax identification code: RO 199001

The undersigned Adrian Racovita, as Administrator of SC Armatura SA, assumes responsibility for the preparation of the financial statements as of 30.09.2026 and confirms that:

a) The financial statements as of 30.09.2026 were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and OMF 2844/2016.
b) The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements for the third quarter are in accordance with the applicable accounting regulations.
c) The financial statements for the third quarter provide a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and other information related to the activity carried out.
d) The legal entity carries out its activity in conditions of continuity.

Signature,

SOCIETATEA COMERCIALĂ ARMĂTURA S.A. CLUJ-NAPOCA, ROMÂNIA