



Kosovo Energy Corporation J.S.C

**Financial Statements and Auditor's
Report for the year ended December
31, 2019**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders and Management of Kosovo Energy Corporation J.S.C

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Kosovo Energy Corporation J.S.C ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Republic of Kosovo, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matters

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to the following:

- i. As detailed in note 2.33 during 2019 the Company has identified certain errors in the amounts accounted as deferred tax liabilities and corrected them retrospectively as required under IFRS.
- ii. As disclosed in Note 13 to the accompanying financial statements the Company's activities give rise to the need of significant future costs related to environmental damage and decommissioning of its long-term assets. As at 31 December 2019, the balance of provision related to these environmental costs amounts EUR 30,001 thousand (31 December 2018: EUR 29,500 thousand). In addition, the Company has disclosed in Note 25.F estimated decommission costs which are not recognized as a liability in the Company's financial statements since it is not responsible by the current legislation to carry out the decommissioning of its assets. The ultimate settlement amount of these provisions is dependent upon periodic assessments of environmental impacts and future changes of the legislation in relation to decommissioning liabilities, and in overall energy strategy. The actual amounts may materially differ from these estimates.
- iii. As explained in Note 4 to the accompanying financial statements, included in the land, buildings and equipment are certain assets, which are under the control of the Company but for which the Company does not possess the appropriate ownership documentation. The Company is in process of obtaining property deeds, however the timing and the outcome of the process cannot be determined with any reasonable accuracy, at this stage.

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Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that in our professional judgment were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Each audit matter and our respective response are described below.

Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>Depreciable lives of property, plant and equipment</p> <p>Property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2019 had a net book value of EUR 305,555 thousand which is 73 % of total assets. Accumulated depreciation amounted to EUR 469,703 thousand.</p> <p>We identified the depreciable lives of property, plant and equipment as a key audit matter because it requires the management to exercise significant judgment in relation to the estimate of depreciable lives of the assets considering the nature, timing and likelihood of changes to the technical factors which may affect the useful life expectancy of the assets and therefore could have a material impact on the depreciation expense for the year.</p> <p>We refer to the financial statements note 2.6 and 4 Property, plant and equipment.</p>	<p>The audit of property, plant and equipment was a combination of audit of controls and substantive audit procedures. Our audit response includes the followings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We have obtained an understanding over the management's judgment in relation to the accounting estimates of the depreciable lives of property, plant and equipment and tested the key controls. - On a sample basis we have selected and compared the useful lives of the asset in the current year to the prior year to determine whether there were any significant changes in the useful lives of assets, and considered the reasonableness of changes based on our knowledge of the business and the industry. - Regarding additions, we tested whether additions were classified to correct category, depreciation initiated in a timely manner and the economic lives defined were consistent to economic lives used by the company and presented in the accounting policies. - Challenging the assumptions and critical judgements used by the management by comparing the management's past estimates and plans with the current year's estimates and plans taking into account development in the energy sector in the country. - We have assessed the adequacy of company disclosure related to property, plant and equipment.

Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>Provisions for litigation and contingent liabilities</p> <p>The Company is involved in a large number legal of proceedings. The outcome of these procedures and litigations depends on future events. Management judgement is involved in assessing the accounting for claims, and in considering the probability of a claim being successful and we have accordingly designated this as a focus area of the audit. The risk related to the claims is mainly associated with the completeness of the disclosure, and the completeness of the provisions in the financial statements.</p> <p>We refer to the financial statements note 13 Provisions for Legal cases and 25B Contingent Liabilities.</p>	<p>As part of our audit procedures we have assessed management's processes to identify new possible obligations and changes in existing obligations for compliance with Company policy and IAS 37 requirements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On a sample basis we have analyzed changes from prior periods and obtain a detailed understanding of these items and assumptions applied. - As part of our audit procedures we have reviewed minutes of board meetings, including the sub-committees. - We have obtained from in legal department list on the outstanding legal cases form the legal department and reconciled with accounting records. - We performed inquiry with management about the adequacy of provisions. - We performed additional testing procedures on a sample for court litigations accounted at year end by reviewing the payments subsequent to year end and assessing their adequacy. - We have assessed the adequacy of disclosure related to provisions and contingent liabilities.

Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>Carrying value of trade and other receivables Impairment allowances for bad and doubtful debts are determined based on management's estimate of the expected credit losses, considering the age of the balance, existence of disputes, recent historical payment patterns, and any other available information concerning the creditworthiness of counterparties. Management uses this information to determine whether a provision for impairment is required either for a specific transaction or for a customer's balance overall.</p> <p>Accordingly, it has been determined as a key audit matter. We refer to the financial statements note 7 Trade and other receivables and note 27B.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We evaluated the Company's credit control procedures and assessed and validated the ageing profile of trade and other receivables. - We assessed recoverability on a sample basis by reference to cash received subsequent to year-end, agreement to the terms of the contract in place, and issue of credit notes post year-end, as necessary; - We have obtained on sample basis the confirmations from customer, and reconciled differences. - We considered the appropriateness of judgments regarding impairment allowances for trade receivables and assessed whether these allowances were calculated in accordance with the Expected credit loss model. - Considered the completeness and accuracy of the disclosures.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 31 December 2018, were audited by another auditor who expressed a unmodified opinion on those statements on 18 April 2019 with emphasis of matter paragraphs regarding :a)restatement of financial statements ,b)uncertainty regarding environmental , decommissioning and other related provisions and c) absence of ownership documents for certain assets .

Other Information

Management is responsible for other information. The other information comprises the management report included in the annual report. We have obtained other information before the date of the financial statement and auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statement does not cover other information and, except to the extent explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements , our responsibility is to read the other information, and in doing so , consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with financial statements or our knowledge obtained in audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated .

With respect to the management report we considered whether it include the disclosure required by the Law no. 06 / L-032 on Accounting, Financial Reporting and Auditing, Article 10.

Based, solely on the work required to be undertaken in the course of audit of financial statements and the procedures above in our opinion:

- management report is consistent with the information in the financial statements and is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Law no. 06/L-032 for accounting, financial reporting and auditing, article 10, and administrative instruction no 02/2019 on the independence of the statutory auditors and auditing firms.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our Objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

We were selected by an open bidding process and appointed on 6 December 2019 as auditors of the Company for a three-year period. This is our first year as auditors of the Company.

We confirm that:

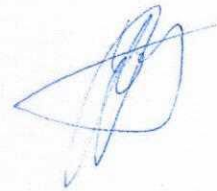
- Our audit opinion on the financial statements expressed herein is consistent with the additional report to the audit committee of the Company.
- We have not provided prohibited non-audit services referred to in Article 5(1) of the administrative instruction no 02/2019 and that we have remained independent of the Company in conducting the audit.

RSM Kosovo Sh.p.k.

RSM Kosovo Sh.p.k

Prishtina, Republic of Kosovo

26 May 2020

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Stojan Jordanov".

Stojan Jordanov
Engagement Partner

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Astrit Kelmendi".

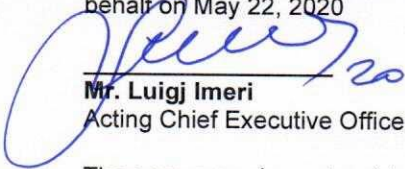
Astrit Kelmendi
Statutory Auditor

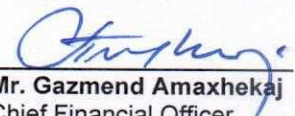
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KOSOVO ENERGY CORPORATION J.S.C.
Statement of Financial Position
As at December 31, 2019

	Notes	As at December 31, 2019 (in EUR' 000)	As at December 31, 2018(restated) (in EUR' 000)	As at January 1, 2018 (restated) (in EUR' 000)
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	4	305,555	313,164	284,146
Intangible assets	5	44	16	17
		305,599	313,180	284,163
Current assets				
Inventories	6	20,725	19,196	20,497
Trade and other receivables, net	7	22,614	25,963	22,854
Income tax prepayment		899	431	1918
Cash on hand and at banks	8	67,207	62,715	89,609
		111,445	108,305	134,878
TOTAL ASSETS		417,044	421,485	419,041
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Shareholder's equity				
Share capital	9	25	25	25
Reserves	10	568,538	569,031	569,444
Accumulated (losses)		(415,187)	(434,409)	(451,452)
Total Shareholder's equity		153,376	134,647	118,017
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Borrowings – noncurrent portion	11	149,541	160,917	171,804
Deferred grants	12	21,373	27,220	33,120
Provisions	13	48,502	50,976	50,728
Deferred tax liability	24	10,171	9,088	8,102
		229,587	248,201	263,754
Current Liabilities				
Borrowings – current portion	11	12,009	11,516	11,309
Trade and other payables	14	15,259	21,171	20,551
Accrued expenses	15	6,813	5,950	5,410
		34,081	38,637	37,270
Total liabilities		263,668	286,838	301,024
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		417,044	421,485	419,041

These financial statements have been approved for issue on behalf of the Management and signed on its behalf on May 22, 2020


Mr. Luigj Imeri
 Acting Chief Executive Officer


Mr. Gazmend Amxhekaj
 Chief Financial Officer

The accompanying notes 1 to 30 are an integral part of these financial statements.

KOSOVO ENERGY CORPORATION J.S.C.
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended December 31, 2019

	Notes	Year ended December 31, 2019 (in EUR' 000)	Year ended December 31, 2018 (restated) (in EUR' 000)
Sales	16	176,862	156,622
Income from grants	17	5,847	5,900
Other income	18	2,426	1,985
		185,135	164,507
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Depreciation and amortization	4,5	(41,816)	(38,957)
Staff costs	19	(56,332)	(51,201)
Electricity and other utilities	20	(17,923)	(15,242)
Maintenance costs		(4,016)	(3,603)
Materials and supplies		(3,557)	(3,843)
Lignite royalty fee	15	(24,200)	(21,518)
Provision for write down of inventories	6	1,210	(1,782)
Net Impairment losses/releases of trade and other receivables	27.B	(2,945)	641
Change in provisions	13	2,474	(248)
Other operating expenses	21	(13,151)	(6,633)
		(160,256)	(142,386)
Profit from operations		24,879	22,121
Finance expenses, net	22	(2,584)	(2,266)
Profit before taxation		22,295	19,855
Income tax expenses	23	(3,073)	(2,812)
Net Profit for the year		19,222	17,043
Other comprehensive loss for the year			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss			
Deferred tax effect on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	24	(493)	(413)
Total comprehensive income for the year		18,729	16,630

The accompanying notes 1 to 30 are an integral part of these financial statements.

KOSOVO ENERGY CORPORATION J.S.C.
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended December 31, 2019

	Share capital (in EUR' 000)	Reserves (in EUR' 000)	Accumulated (losses) (in EUR' 000)	Total (in EUR' 000)
Balance as at January 1, 2019 (Restated)	25	569,031	(434,409)	134,647
Transactions with owners	-	-	-	-
Transactions with owners	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	19,222	19,222
Other comprehensive loss	-	(493)	-	(493)
Total comprehensive income	-	(493)	19,222	18,729
Balance as at December 31, 2019	25	568,538	(415,187)	153,376
Balance as at January 1, 2018	25	565,797	(451,452)	114,370
Correction of errors (See Note 2.33)	-	3,647	-	3,647
Restated balance as at January 1, 2018(restated)	25	569,444	(451,452)	118,017
Transactions with owners	-	-	-	-
Transactions with owners	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	17,043	17,043
Other comprehensive loss	-	(413)	-	(413)
Total comprehensive income	-	(413)	17,043	16,630
Balance as at December 31, 2018(restated)	25	569,031	(434,409)	134,647

The accompanying notes 1 to 30 are an integral part of these financial statements.

KOSOVO ENERGY CORPORATION J.S.C.
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended December 31, 2019

		2019	2018
			(restated)
	Note	(in EUR 000)	(in EUR 000)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit before tax		22,295	19,855
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Depreciation and amortization	4,5	41,816	38,957
Amortization of grants	17	(5,847)	(5,900)
Interest Income	22	(77)	-
Interest Expenses	22	2,661	2,266
Provision for doubtful debts	7	2,945	-
Provision for environmental and pension costs	13	(2,474)	248
Provision for write down/back of inventories	6	(1,210)	1,782
Property, plant and equipment written off	4,5	17	100
Operating cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities		60,126	57,308
Increase in inventories		(319)	(481)
Decrease/(Increase) in trade and other receivables		404	(1,622)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payables		(5,049)	2,029
Cash generated from operating activities		55,162	57,234
Interest Received		77	
Interest Paid		(2,668)	(2,069)
Income tax paid		(2,750)	(3,139)
Net Cash flows generated from Operating Activities		49,821	52,026
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	4	(34,453)	(68,044)
Cash used in investing activities		(34,453)	(68,044)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Payment of Borrowings	11	(10,876)	(10,876)
Cash used in financing activities		(10,876)	(10,876)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash equivalents		4,492	(26,894)
Cash and equivalents at the beginning of the year		62,715	89,609
Cash and equivalents at the end of the year	8	67,207	62,715

The accompanying notes 1 to 30 are an integral part of these financial statements.

KOSOVO ENERGY CORPORATION J.S.C.
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended December 31, 2019

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Kosovo Energy Corporation J.S.C. ("the Company" or "KEK") is shareholding Company incorporated in Kosovo and registered with the Kosovo Business Registration under Reg. No. 70325399 dated December 27, 2005. The Company was transformed into a Joint Stock Company (J.S.C.) under United Nation Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo ("UNMIK") regulation No. 2001/6. The address of its registered head office is: Mother Teresa Street No. 36, 10 000 Prishtina, Kosovo.

The Company's initial registered capital amounts to Euro 25 thousand. The Company's books have been opened as of January 1, 2005 based on the Financial Due Diligence Report as at January 1, 2005 by an independent evaluator.

The Company is 100% owned by the Republic of Kosovo.

The Company's principal activities are generation and mining activities as extraction of lignite used in its thermal power plants.

The Company's current operational structure consists of the corporate headquarters and the following divisions:

- Lignite Production Division;
- Electricity Production Division - Kosova B;
- Electricity Production Division - Kosova A;

The License of Kosovo Energy Corporation - Generation Division (KEK JSC) - TPP Kosovo A for electricity generation is extended for the period from 4th of October 2016 until 4th of October 2020 (license number ERO / Li_05 / 17_A,) from the Energy Regulatory Office.

The License of Kosovo Energy Corporation - Generation Division (KEK JSC) - TPP Kosovo B for electricity generation is given for the period from 4th of October 2006 until 4th of October 2026 (license number ZRRE_Li_05/17_B) from the Energy Regulatory Office (ERO).

Whereas on December 23, 2014 the License of Kosovo Energy Corporation (KEK JSC), Generation Division "TPP Kosova B", with license number ZRRE/Li_05/14_B, is hereby modified into "Electricity and Thermal Energy Cogeneration License" by the Energy Regulatory Office(ERO) with all the all other provisions of the previous license remain in force.

Whereas, on December 20, 2018, the Kosovo Energy Corporation was equipped with the new license ERO / Li_60 / 17 for Electricity Supply with validity from December 20, 2018 to December 19, 2043.

Kosovo Energy Corporation (KEK JSC), during December 2014 started the project for Thermal Energy Cogeneration where the thermal energy is sold to Termokos J.S.C. in order to ensure of heating supply in Prishtina.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

2.2 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for Property, plant and equipment purchased before 2005 which are carried at fair value, which was considered deemed cost at the year of incorporation

2.3 Going concern assumption

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

KOSOVO ENERGY CORPORATION J.S.C.
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended December 31, 2019

2.4 Functional Currency and Presentation

The Company's functional and reporting currency is Euro (EUR), where in accordance with the regulations of the European Monetary Union and instructions issued by the Central Bank of Kosovo, the EUR was adopted as the single legal currency in the territory of Kosovo from January 1, 2002.

The financial statements are prepared as of and for the years ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018. Current and comparative data stated in these financial statements are expressed in thousands of Euros, unless otherwise stated. Where necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to changes in presentation for the year.

2.5 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions denominated in currencies other than EUR are recorded at the exchange rate ruling on the transaction date. Exchange differences resulting from the settlement of transactions denominated in currencies other than EUR are included in the profit or loss using the exchange rate ruling on that date.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than EUR are translated into EUR at the mid-market exchange rate at the date of the statement of financial position. Foreign currency gains and losses arising from the translation of assets and liabilities are reflected in the profit or loss as foreign exchange translation gains less losses.

2.6 Property, plant and equipment

Items of property plant and equipment as at January 1, 2005 are restated at deemed cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, whereas items of property plant and equipment purchased subsequent to January 1, 2005 are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any.

Deemed cost represents the initial values of the assets assessed by the Company with the help of an independent consultant at the time of conversion from a Corporation to a Joint Stock Company as at January 1, 2005.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Land and forest is carried at deemed cost and is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Land in mines	6 - 50 years
Buildings	10 - 50 years
Industrial Heavy Equipment	8 - 20 years
Vehicles	6 - 7 years
Furniture, fittings and equipment	5 - 7 years

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each date of the statement of financial position. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in the profit or loss.

KOSOVO ENERGY CORPORATION J.S.C.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended December 31, 2019

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.7 Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

2.8 Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

2.9 Impairment of non - financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment 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 to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease and to the extent that the impairment loss is greater than the related revaluation surplus, the excess impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss to the extent that it eliminates the impairment loss which has been recognised for the asset in prior years. Any increase in excess of this amount is treated as a revaluation increase.

KOSOVO ENERGY CORPORATION J.S.C.
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended December 31, 2019

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.10 Investments in mineral resources

An entity treats exploration and evaluation assets as a separate class of assets and make the disclosures required by either IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment Property, Plant and Equipment

An entity treats

The Company classifies exploration and evaluation assets as tangible or intangible according to the nature of the assets acquired and applies the classification consistently.

An exploration and evaluation asset is no longer classified as such when the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable. Exploration and evaluation assets is assessed for impairment, and any impairment loss recognised, before reclassification.

Expenditures that are recognised as exploration and evaluation assets include, but are not limited to:

- acquisition of rights to explore;
- topographical, geological, geochemical and geophysical studies;
- exploratory drilling;
- trenching;
- sampling; and
- activities in relation to evaluating the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource.

Investments in mineral resources are disclosed under note 4, Property plant and equipment.

2.11 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and initial measurement of financial assets

Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with IFRS 15, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable). Financial assets, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified into the following categories:

- amortised cost.
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

In the periods presented the Company does not have any financial assets categorized as FVOCI and (FVTPL).

The classification is determined by both:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial asset.
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade receivables which is presented within other expenses.

KOSOVO ENERGY CORPORATION J.S.C.
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended December 31, 2019

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets that are held within a different business model other than 'hold to collect' or 'hold to collect and sell' are categorised at fair value through profit and loss. Further, irrespective of business model financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest are accounted for at FVTPL. All derivative financial instruments fall into this category, except for those designated and effective as hedging instruments, for which the hedge accounting requirements apply.

Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. The fair values of financial assets in this category are determined by reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

In the periods presented the Company does not have any financial assets categorized as (FVTPL).

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

The Company accounts for financial assets at FVOCI if the assets meet the following conditions:

- they are held under a business model whose objective it is "hold to collect" the associated cash flows and sell
- and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Any gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI) will be recycled upon derecognition of the asset.

In the periods presented the Company does not have any financial assets categorized as (FVOCI).

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9's impairment requirements use more forward-looking information to recognise expected credit losses – the 'expected credit loss (ECL) model'. This replaces IAS 39's 'incurred loss model'. Instruments within the scope of the new requirements included loans and other debt-type financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI, trade receivables, contract assets recognised and measured under IFRS 15 and loan commitments and some financial guarantee contracts (for the issuer) that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Recognition of credit losses is no longer dependent on the Company first identifying a credit loss event. Instead the Company considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

KOSOVO ENERGY CORPORATION J.S.C.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended December 31, 2019

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between:

- financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk ('Stage 1') and
- financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low ('Stage 2').

'Stage 3' would cover financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date. '12-month expected credit losses' are recognised for the first category while 'lifetime expected credit losses' are recognised for the second category. Measurement of the expected credit losses is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

Trade and other receivables

The Company makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade and other receivables and records the loss allowance as lifetime expected credit losses. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. In calculating, the Company uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses using a provision matrix.

The Company assess impairment of trade receivables based on management's estimate of the expected credit losses, considering specific factors such as the age of the balance, existence of disputes, recent historical payment patterns, and any other available information concerning the creditworthiness of counterparties. Trade and other receivables are been grouped based on the receivables past due and not due. Refer to trade and other receivable and Credit risk Note for a detailed analysis of how the impairment was accounted.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

As the accounting for financial liabilities remains largely the same under IFRS 9 compared to IAS 39, the Company's financial liabilities were not impacted by the adoption of IFRS 9. However, for completeness, the accounting policy is disclosed below.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables at the reporting dates.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the Company designated a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method except for derivatives and financial liabilities designated at FVTPL, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss (other than derivative financial instruments that are designated and effective as hedging instruments).

All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument's fair value that are reported in profit or loss are included within finance costs or finance income.

KOSOVO ENERGY CORPORATION J.S.C.
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended December 31, 2019

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.12 Fair value measurement

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified into three levels, using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. Classifications are reviewed at each reporting date and transfers between levels are determined based on a reassessment of the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

For recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, external valuers may be used when internal expertise is either not available or when the valuation is deemed to be significant. External valuers are selected based on market knowledge and reputation. Where there is a significant change in fair value of an asset or liability from one period to another, an analysis is undertaken, which includes a verification of the major inputs applied in the latest valuation and a comparison, where applicable, with external sources of data.

2.13 Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

2.14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, on demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.15 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 to 60 days.

The company has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on the receivables past due and not due.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

KOSOVO ENERGY CORPORATION J.S.C.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended December 31, 2019

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.16 Inventories

Materials, spare parts and consumables principally relate to power plant and mining and are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method and includes expenditures incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their present location and condition. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses. Materials and spare parts are expensed or capitalized to plant, as appropriate, when installed. A provision for slow moving and obsolete inventories (excluding coal and fuel) is recognized in the profit or loss, based on the management best estimate.

Lignite: The Company extracts its coal, which is used in the production process for the generation of electricity at its thermal power plants, from the two mines it operates. Lignite stocks restated at cost, which comprises direct costs of extraction and an appropriate portion of those overheads that have been incurred in extracting it.

2.17 Borrowings

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

To the extent that variable rate borrowings are used to finance a qualifying asset and are hedged in an effective cash flow hedge of interest rate risk, the effective portion of the derivative is recognised in other comprehensive income and reclassified to profit or loss when the qualifying asset impacts profit or loss. To the extent that fixed rate borrowings are used to finance a qualifying asset and are hedged in an effective fair value hedge of interest rate risk, the capitalised borrowing costs reflect the hedged interest rate.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.18 Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

2.19 Revenue recognition

The company recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the company: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

KOSOVO ENERGY CORPORATION J.S.C.
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended December 31, 2019

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are initially recognised as deferred revenue in the form of a separate refund liability.

Revenues from the sale of electricity

Revenues from the sale of electricity are recognized when electricity is provided to customers. Billing for electricity sales are made each month within five (5) days of the month following the month in which the consumption of electricity is performed.

Revenues from the sale of the coal

Sale of coal is recognised at the point of sale, which is where the customer has taken delivery of the goods, the risks and rewards are transferred to the customer and there is a valid sales contract

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Rent

Rent revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives granted are recognised as part of the rental revenue. Contingent rentals are recognised as income in the period when earned.

Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Revenue form Unbalancing

Revenues from (positive) imbalances are created in the case when the production realization for certain hours exceeds the production planning and in the system a positive imbalance (deviation) is created and in these circumstances the energy is pushed into the system and billed as the amount of energy diverted, multiplied by the fixed hourly price of the HUPLEX stock multiplying by the factor 0.7.

Income from Co generation

Revenues from the sales of thermic energy are recognized when energy is provided to customers. Billing for electricity sales are made each month within five (5) days of the month following the month in which the consumption of electricity is performed.

Revenue from exchange of energy

The exchange of electricity is carried out in order to support the parties involved in this agreement (KEK and KESH) as in the case of Import or even Export. When KEK has surpluses of electricity that it cannot place on the market, then it asks KESH to deposit them and vice versa, when KESH has surpluses of electricity due to the increase in the water level, then it asks KEK to deposit electricity. In other cases when either party is in an emergency and needs to receive energy from the other, then it submits the request to the other party with reasonableness and duration. Price for exchange of electricity is based on an average price for electricity and is recognized as income/expense in the period in which the exchange of electricity occurs.

KOSOVO ENERGY CORPORATION J.S.C.
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended December 31, 2019

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.20 Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income upon utilisation of the service.

2.21 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs primarily comprise interest on the Company's borrowings. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is necessary to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred and reported as "finance costs".

2.22 Retirement benefit costs

Pension contribution

The Company makes no provision and has no obligation for employee pensions over and above the contributions paid into the obligatory pension plan, Kosovo Pension Savings Trust (KPST).

2.23 Taxation

Taxation has been provided for in the financial statements in accordance with Kosovo tax regulations currently in force, Law no. 06/L-105 "On Corporate Income Tax". The tax rate on taxable corporate income is fixed at 10%.

Current tax

Current tax is calculated on the basis of the expected taxable profit for the year using the tax rates in force at the date of the statement of financial position. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. Company liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been substantially or substantially approved by the end of the reporting period. A provision is known for those issues for which tax determination is uncertain, but it is considered likely that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. Provisions are measured in the best estimate of the amount expected to be paid. The assessment is based on the judgment of tax professionals within the Company based on past experience with these activities and in certain cases on the basis of independent tax advisory councils.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax base used in the computation of taxable profit and are accounted for using the balance sheet method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each date of the statement of financial position 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.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset realized. Deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity like previously revalued PPE treated as deemed cost on transition to IFRS, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Subsequent measurement to the deferred tax liability is also accounted in equity as other comprehensive income. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis. The company does not recognize deferred tax asset on provisions including the provision for receivable as it considers that is due to the uncertainty of tax treatment in future periods.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss, except when it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly to equity, in which case current and deferred tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or net income in equity.

KOSOVO ENERGY CORPORATION J.S.C.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended December 31, 2019

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.24 Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets (including property, plant and equipment) are recognised as deferred income in the consolidated statement of financial position and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates.

Government grants towards staff re-training costs are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs and are deducted in reporting the related expense.

2.25 Value added tax

Revenues, expenses are recognized net of the amount of value added tax, except when the value added tax from the purchase of assets or services is not reimbursable by the tax authority, in which case the value added tax is recognized as part of the expenses for the acquisition or as part of the cost where appropriate; and

The net amount of value added tax which is recoverable from, or payable to the tax authorities is included as part of the receivables or liabilities in the statement of financial position.

2.26 Equity

Shareholder's capital

The shareholder's capital comprises of 25,000 ordinary shares at 1 (one) EUR per share. The Company's sole shareholder is Government of Kosovo.

Reserves

Reserves have been initially accounted for in the Company's books as difference between the registered share capital and the value of the Company's net assets as determined by independent valuation at the date of its incorporation as JSC (January 1, 2005). These reserves are removed on the disposal of the related assets. Further these reserves are not available for distribution to shareholder.

Reserves also include the deferred tax effect (release of deferred tax liability) initially created based on the revaluation of property, plant and equipment upon transition to IFRS.

Accumulated Losses

Accumulated losses are adjusted on January 1st 2005 as a result of a due diligence carried out by Deloitte Central Europe. Accumulated losses were adjusted for: impairment losses of PPE, impairment losses of receivables, impairment losses for inventory, provision for environmental liabilities, provision for pension funds etc.

From 2005 and forward Accumulated losses are debited/credited for the year loss or profit.

KOSOVO ENERGY CORPORATION J.S.C.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended December 31, 2019

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.27 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

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

Provisions related to Clean-up and land reclamation

The balance of provision represents the Company's best estimate of costs related to clean-up and land reclamation, ash dump removal and decommissioning of gasification plant from energy generation sites. These costs are based on the management internal assessments, where management believes that timings of cash flow in this regard will be 3-10 years. While making provision assessments, the Company utilized all related factors including possible offers for such projects, estimated timing of cash flows and other market related information.

Provisions related to staff disability

Provisions are recognized in the Company financial statements for payments related to supplementary pensions and rents which are paid based on court decisions for employees injured at work place and have lost their ability to work and to their family members in the event that the employee has died in the workplace. The management makes yearly estimation about the balance that need to be accounted for in relation to the Company's obligation for payment of supplementary pensions and rents.

Jubilee Provisions

The company did not recognize the provisions for Jubilee payroll duties for the years 2015-2017. Following the events occurring in 2018, the company is obliged to pay in some cases the obligation for Jubilee salary. The Company's Management has revalued the provisions for the Jubilee salary and it was concluded that an additional provision should be recognized in company financial statements as at 31 December 2018. During the year ended 31 December 2019 the company recognized the expenses incurred for the jubilee costs in the year in which the employees have the right to be compensated.

2.28 Related parties

Related parties are those where one of the parties is controlled by the other or has significant influence in making financial or business decisions of the other party.

2.29 Commitments and contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements. A contingent liability is disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. A contingent asset is not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable. The amount of a contingent loss is recognized as a provision if it is probable that future events will confirm that, a liability incurred as at the date of the statement of financial position and a reasonable estimate of the amount of the resulting loss can be made.

KOSOVO ENERGY CORPORATION J.S.C.
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended December 31, 2019

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.30 Events after reporting date

Post-year-end events that provide additional information about a Company's position at the statement of financial position date (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Post-year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes when material.

2.31 New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The company has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period. Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted. The following Accounting Standards and Interpretations are most relevant to the company:

IFRS 16 'Leases'

In the current year, the Company has applied IFRS 16 (as issued by the IASB in January 2016) that is effective for annual periods that begin on or after 1 January 2019.

IFRS 16 introduces new or amended requirements with respect to lease accounting. It introduces significant changes to lessee accounting by removing the distinction between operating and finance lease and requiring the recognition of a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at commencement for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets. In contrast to lessee accounting, the requirements for lessor accounting have remained largely unchanged. The adoption of IFRS 16 had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 9 Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

The Company has adopted the amendments to IFRS 9 for the first time in the current year. The amendments to IFRS 9 clarify that for the purpose of assessing whether a prepayment feature meets the 'solely payments of principal and interest' (SPPI) condition, the party exercising the option may pay or receive reasonable compensation for the prepayment irrespective of the reason for prepayment. In other words, financial assets with prepayment features with negative compensation do not automatically fail SPPI.

Amendment to IAS 12 Income Taxes

The amendments clarify that the Company should recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the Company originally recognised the transactions that generated the distributable profits. This is the case irrespective of whether different tax rates apply to distributed and undistributed profits.

Amendment IAS 23 Borrowing Costs

The amendments clarify that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalisation rate on general borrowings.

IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

The Company has adopted IFRIC 23 for the first time in the current year. IFRIC 23 sets out how to determine the accounting tax position when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The Interpretation requires the Company to:

- determine whether uncertain tax positions are assessed separately or as a group; and
- assess whether it is probable that a tax authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment used, or proposed to be used, by an entity in its income tax filings:
- If yes, the Company should determine its accounting tax position consistently with the tax treatment used or planned to be used in its income tax filings.
- If no, the Company should reflect the effect of uncertainty in determining its accounting tax position using either the most likely amount or the expected value method.

KOSOVO ENERGY CORPORATION J.S.C.**Notes to the financial statements****For the year ended December 31, 2019****2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)*****New and revised IFRS Standards in issue but not yet effective***

Accounting Standards that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the company for the annual reporting period ended 31 December 2019. The company's assessment of the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations, most relevant to the company, are set out below.

The Standards and amendments that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company include:

- Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3)
- Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8)
- Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting

The Company has elected not to adopt these standards, revisions and interpretations in advance of their effective dates.

2.32 Reclassification of corresponding figures

To conform to the current year financial statements presentation, has reclassified the release of provision in amount of EUR 641 thousand from other income to Net Impairment losses/releases of trade and other receivables.

2.33 Correction of prior period error

The Company has identified the error in computation of deferred tax liability and its recognition in the other comprehensive income and corrected them accordingly retrospectively by restating its earliest period presented. Given below is the detail of correction of error for the balances and transactions affected.

Statement of financial position (Extract)	December 31, 2018 (EUR' 000)	Increase (Decrease) (EUR' 000)	December 31, 2018 (Restated) (EUR' 000)	December 31, 2017 (EUR' 000)	Increase (Decrease) (EUR' 000)	January 1, 2018 (Restated) (EUR' 000)
Deferred tax liability	14,404	(5,316)	9,088	11,749	(3,647)	8,102
Reserves	563,142	5,889	569,031	565,797	3,647	569,444
Accumulated losses	(433,836)	(573)	(434,409)	(451,452)	-	(451,452)

Statement of comprehensive income (Extract)	31 December 2018 (EUR' 000)	Increase (Decrease) (EUR' 000)	31 December 2018 (Restated) (EUR' 000)
Income Tax expenses	2,239	573	2,812

KOSOVO ENERGY CORPORATION J.S.C.
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended December 31, 2019

3. CRITICAL JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING THE COMPANY'S ACCOUNTING POLICIES

There are no critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (see 3.1 below), that the management have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the significant effect on the amounts recognized in these financial statements.

3.1 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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 risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying of the assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Impairment and useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company assets are composed from large and complex installations. They are expensive to construct, tend to be exposed to harsh operating conditions and require periodic replacement or repair. Generating assets are composed from a significant number of components, many of which will have different useful life. As described in note 2.6 above, the Company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. Any change in continued use of properties or other factor may impact the useful lives of assets and accordingly may significantly change the carrying amount of those assets.

Allowance for expected credit losses

The allowance for expected credit losses assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime expected credit loss, grouped based on the receivables past due and not due and makes assumptions to allocate an overall expected credit loss rate for each group. These assumptions include recent sales experience and historical collection rates.

Provision for impairment of inventories

The provision for impairment of inventories assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. The managements make the assessment of impairment of inventory based on the movement of inventory during the year. The balance of impairment is calculated each year end and inventory that has not moved for 365 days is provisioned.

Provisions related to staff Benefits

Provisions are recognised in company financial statements for payments related to supplementary pensions and rents are paid based on court decisions, for persons injured at work place who have lost their ability to work and for their family members in the event that the person has died in the workplace. The management makes yearly estimation about the balance that need to be accounted for in relation to the company's obligation for payment of supplementary pensions and rents.

Assessment of legal cases

In the normal course of business, the Company makes estimation for settlement amounts of legal cases as guided by the legal counsel of the Company. On the basis of this estimation, the Company accordingly records the provisions, if any, or discloses the contingent liability. Actual results may differ from estimation.

Assessment for environmental, decommissioning and other related matters

Currently there is no binding legal requirement for environmental, decommissioning, and other related provisions in Kosovo. The Company regularly performs its internal assessments for such provisions and recognizes them depending on the nature and circumstances around those provisions. Depending on the nature and size of the operations of the Company in future and further on any possible change in legal framework in Kosovo, actual results may differ from the assessments of the Company

Taxes

The tax liability of the Company for operating activities is the sum of the total current tax liabilities. The calculation of the total tax payment of the Company necessarily includes a degree of evaluation and judgment in relation with certain items, the tax treatment of which cannot be determined definitively until a solution with the relevant tax authority has been reached or, as the case may be, through a formal legal process. The final solution of some of these items may have a material impact on the statement of comprehensive income and / or variances in cash flow.

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4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land and forest (in EUR' 000)	Land in mines (in EUR' 000)	Buildings (in EUR' 000)	Equipment (in EUR' 000)	Construction in progress (in EUR' 000)	Total (in EUR' 000)
Cost/Deemed costs:						
As at January 1, 2018	11,489	40,762	39,187	578,758	3,983	674,179
Additions	-	97	3,990	37,458	26,499	68,044
Written off	-	-	(86)	(714)	-	(800)
Internal transfers	-	18,860	150	3,157	(22,167)	-
As at December 31, 2018	11,489	59,719	43,241	618,659	8,315	741,423
As at January 1, 2019	11,489	59,719	43,241	618,659	8,315	741,423
Additions	-	88	1,333	23,752	9,280	34,453
Written off	-	-	(150)	(233)	-	(383)
Internal transfers	-	-	492	5,335	(5,827)	-
Transfer to Inventory	-	-	-	-	(235)	(235)
As at December 31, 2019	11,489	59,807	44,916	647,513	11,533	775,258

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4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

	Land and forest (in EUR' 000)	Land in mines (in EUR' 000)	Buildings (in EUR' 000)	Equipment (in EUR' 000)	Construction in progress (in EUR' 000)	Total (in EUR' 000)
Accumulated depreciation:						
As at January 1, 2018	-	19,195	20,796	350,042	-	390,033
Charge for the year	-	5,514	1,250	32,172	-	38,936
Removed on written off assets	-	-	(85)	(625)	-	(710)
As at December 31, 2018	-	24,709	21,961	381,589	-	428,259
As at January 1, 2019	-	24,709	21,961	381,589	-	428,259
Charge for the year	-	5,890	1,516	34,404	-	41,810
Removed on written off assets	-	-	(138)	(228)	-	(366)
As at December 31, 2019	-	30,599	23,339	415,765	-	469,703
Net book value:						
As at December 31, 2018(restated)	11,489	35,010	21,280	237,070	8,315	313,164
As at December 31, 2019	11,489	29,208	21,577	231,748	11,533	305,555

Included in the Property, Plant and Equipment, under the category Construction in Progress, are investments in mineral resources for the new mine in the amount of EUR 2,599 thousand as at December 31, 2019 (31 December 2018: EUR 1,972 thousand).

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company's equipment and mining assets are collateralized against borrowings from loan from Ministry of Finance (see Note 11).

Included in the 'land', 'buildings' and 'equipment' are certain properties, which are under the control of the Company but for which the Company does not possess the appropriate ownership documentation. The Company is in process of resolving matter and to complete the documentation with the assistance of Government of Kosovo.

KOSOVO ENERGY CORPORATION J.S.C.
Notes to the financial statements
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5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets in the statement of financial position are analyzed as follows:

	Software (in EUR' 000)
Cost/deemed cost:	
Balance as at January 1, 2018	245
Additions during the year	-
Transfers	18
Write off	(16)
Balance as at December 31, 2018	247
Additions during the year	4
Transfers	30
Write off	(1)
Balance as at December 31, 2019	280
Accumulated amortization:	
Balance as at January 1, 2018	228
Amortization for the year	20
Write off	(17)
Balance as at December 31, 2018	231
Amortization for the year	6
Write off	(1)
Balance as at December 31, 2019	236
Net book value as at December 31, 2018(restated)	16
Net book value as at December 31, 2019	44

6. INVENTORIES

Inventories in the statement of financial position are analyzed as follows:

	2019 (in EUR' 000)	2018 (in EUR' 000) (restated)
Materials and consumables	27,625	27,643
Lignite	6,010	5,286
Fuel	1,870	1,845
Spare parts	14,591	14,883
Others	10,267	10,387
	60,363	60,044
Provision for obsolete inventories	(39,638)	(40,848)
	20,725	19,196

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6. INVENTORIES (CONTINUED)

Movements in inventory provision account are presented as follows

	2019	2018
	(in EUR' 000)	(in EUR' 000)
		(restated)
Balance at 1 January	(40,848)	(39,066)
Charge for the Period	-	(1,782)
Release of provision	1,210	-
Balance at 31 December	(39,638)	(40,848)

7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables in the statement of financial position are analyzed as follows:

	2019	2018
	(in EUR' 000)	(in EUR' 000)
		(restated)
Trade receivables:		
Local customers	30,049	48,162
Foreign customers	4,927	3,749
	34,976	51,911
Loss allowance (see Note 27.B)	(16,706)	(30,243)
	18,270	21,668
Other receivables and advances:		
Advances to suppliers	4,361	4,384
Vat Receivables	372	-
Bank Guarantee-Margin account	316	-
Other receivables	991	1,533
	6,040	5,917
Loss allowance for other receivables and advances (see Note 27.B)	(1,696)	(1,622)
Total other receivables	4,344	4,295
Total	22,614	25,963

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for sale of electricity, cogeneration steam, coal etc in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days and therefore are all classified as current. Other receivables and advances are composed from advances given to suppliers for works and services to be performed whereas the other receivables are amount due from costumers for services performed. For further analysis on impairment allowance and credit risk please refer to Note 27.B.

8. CASH ON HAND AND AT BANKS

	2019	2018
	(in EUR 000)	(in EUR 000)
		(restated)
Current accounts with banks	67,201	62,714
Cash on hand	6	1
	67,207	62,715

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9. SHARE CAPITAL

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018 and according to the Business Registration issued by the Kosovo Business Registration Agency under Business Reg. No. 70325399, total subscribed capital amounts to EUR 25 thousand. It comprises of 25,000 ordinary shares at 1 (one) EUR per share. The Company's sole shareholder is Government of Kosovo.

10. RESERVES

Reserves, which at December 31, 2019 amount to EUR 568,538 thousand (2018: EUR 569,031 thousand) have been initially accounted for in the Company's books as difference between the registered share capital and the value of the Company's net assets as determined by independent valuation at the date of its incorporation as JSC (January 1, 2005). These reserves are removed on the disposal of the related assets. Further these reserves are not available for distribution to shareholder.

Reserves also include the deferred tax effect (release of deferred tax liability) initially created based on the revaluation of property, plant and equipment upon transition to IFRS.

11. BORROWINGS

The Company has received long-term and short term loans from the Government of Republic of Kosova, as follows:

	2019 (in EUR 000)	2018 (in EUR 000) (restated)
Non-current portion		
Interest bearing loan from Ministry of Finance	149,541	160,917
	149,541	160,917
Current portion		
Interest bearing loan from MoF – Current portion	11,387	10,887
Accrued Interest (not past due)	622	629
	12,009	11,516
Total borrowings	161,550	172,433

Government loans:

The first loan in amount of EUR 166,367 thousand is for Mines and the principal and interest are repayable in 18 years in 36 equal installments except for the first interest payment of EUR 1,500 thousand which was paid on 15 October 2015. The principal and interest are payable starting from 15 October 2018 and carries interest at the rate of 2.5%p.an at maximum. The loan is secured against pledge of company's' property plant and equipment (see Note 4).

The second loan in amount of EUR 25,565 thousand is for generation and the principal and interest are repayable in 9 years in 18 equal installments starting from 15 April 2016 and carries interest at the rate of 2.5% p.a at maximum. The loan is secured against pledge of company's' property plant and equipment (see Note 4).

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11 BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

The repayment plan of the loans is as follows:

	Total in EUR'000
Within 12 months	11,387
2021	11,387
2022	11,387
2023	11,387
2024	11,387
After 2024	103,993
	160,928

11.1 Net debt reconciliation

	2019 (in EUR 000)	2018 (in EUR 000)
Cash and cash equivalents	67,207	62,715
Borrowings – repayable within one year	(12,009)	(11,516)
Borrowings – repayable after one year	(149,541)	(160,917)
Net debt	(94,343)	(109,718)
Cash and liquid investments	67,207	62,715
Gross debt – variable interest rates	(161,550)	(172,433)
Net debt	(94,343)	(109,718)

11.2 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	1 January 2019 EUR '000	Cash flows EUR '000	Non Cash Changes EUR '000	31 December 2019 EUR '000
Current interest-bearing borrowings	10,887	500	-	11,387
Non-current interest-bearing borrowings	160,917	(11,376)	-	149,541
	171,804	(10,876)	-	160,928
	1 January 2018 EUR '000	Cash flows EUR '000	Non Cash Changes EUR '000	31 December 2018 EUR '000
Current interest-bearing borrowings	10,876	11	-	10,887
Non-current interest-bearing borrowings	171,804	(10,887)	-	160,917
	182,680	(10,876)	-	171,804

12. DEFERRED GRANTS

The Company has deferred grants received before 2010 year from the Government of Republic of Kosova for financing of long-term assets. The remaining balance as at 31 December 2019 and 2018 is as follows::

	2019 (in EUR 000)	2018 (in EUR 000) (restated)
As at January 1,	27,220	33,120
Amortized during the year (Note 18)	(5,847)	(5,900)
Balance as at December 31,	21,373	27,220

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13. PROVISIONS

The Company's provisions as shown in the statement of financial position are further analyzed as follows:

	As at December 31, 2019 (in EUR' 000)						As at December 31, 2018 (in EUR' 000) (restated)			
	Clean-up and land reclamation	Legal cases	Staff pension	Jubilee salaries	Total	Clean-up and land reclamation	Legal cases	Staff pension	Jubilee salaries	Total
Balance as at January 1,	29,500	17,913	1,561	2,002	50,976	29,500	17,596	1,630	2,002	50,728
Additions during the year	20,001	1,683	-	-	21,684	-	757	-	-	757
Amount used /reversed	(19,500)	(1,673)	(983)	(2,002)	(24,158)	-	(440)	(69)	-	(509)
Change / release during the year	501	10	(983)	(2,002)	(2,474)	-	317	(69)	-	248
As at December 31,	30,001	17,923	578	-	48,502	29,500	17,913	1,561	2,002	50,976

Clean-up and land reclamation provisions:

The balance of provision as at December 31, 2019 represents the Company's best estimate of costs related to clean-up and land reclamation, ash dump removal and decommissioning of gasification plant from energy generation sites. These costs are based on the management internal assessments, where management believes that timings of cash flow in this regard will be 3-10 years. While making provision assessments, the Company utilized all related factors including possible offers for such projects, estimated timing of cash flows and other market related information.

Given below is the breakdown of clean-up and land reclamation provisions.

	2019		2018	
	(in EUR' 000)		(in EUR' 000)	
Stored chemical removal	-		2400	
Ash dump removal	7,000		7,000	
Overburden dump	17,933		3,000	
Decommissioning of gasification plant	-		15,600	
Air reduction pollution in Kosovo B	-		1500	
Treatment of dangerous chemicals	1,068		-	
Treatment of water spills	4,000		-	
	30,001		29,500	

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13 PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)

Clean-up and land reclamation provisions

As at 31 December 2019 the management has made new estimation about the environmental liabilities, the project "Decommissioning of gasification plant" has been removed from provisions. This obligation will be addressed through the Decommissioning Project of the EU-funded Chemical Application Area. The commitment to finance this project was given by the EU (through IPA funds) in December 2019.

Also, project "Air reduction pollution in Kosovo A" has been removed since Green Belt projects, Cleaning and maintenance of green areas and Pear Park (WB), will affect the improvement of air quality for TPP Kosovo A, while due to the age of TPP Kosovo A and uncertainty about the reconstruction / decommissioning of TC Kosova A the management does not plan any investment in this power plant.

The new provisions for Overburden dump is based on legal liabilities of the company and internal cost calculations based on previous years experiences.

Legal provision:

As at December 31, 2019, the Company has reassessed the possible impact of court cases. The Company believes that the amount of EUR 17,913 thousand (December 31, 2018: EUR 17,596 thousand) is a best estimate for any probable outflow of cash. The following table disclosure the nature of the legal provisions:

	December 31, 2019 (in EUR 000)	December 31, 2018 (in EUR 000) (restated)
Dispute relate with termination of employment and employment related	8,820	6,024
Dispute with supplier	4,378	4,061
Compensation claims related to damage of property	4,483	7,520
Other Claims	242	308
Total legal provisions	17,923	17,913

Staff pension provision:

Staff provision relates to certain number of ex-employees with whom the Company had service contracts specifying the post-employment benefits owing to certain conditions. The Company recorded this provision based on the recent decision by the Constitutional Court, whereby the Court referred to the Supreme Court to revisit its previous decision in the light of constitutional rights of employees. In prior years, the Company stopped making such contracts and ultimately stopped making such payments. During 2007 based on the Supreme Court's decision in favor of the Company, the Company removed the provision from its books.

Provisions related to staff disability

Provisions are recognized in the Company financial statements for payments related to supplementary pensions and rents which are paid based on court decisions for employees injured at work place and have lost their ability to work and to their family members in the event that the employee has died in the workplace. The management makes yearly estimation about the balance that need to be accounted for in relation to the Company's obligation for payment of supplementary pensions and rents.

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Jubilee Provisions

The company did not recognize the provisions for Jubilee payroll duties for the years 2015-2017. Following the events occurring in 2018, the company is obliged to pay in some cases the obligation for Jubilee salary. The Company's Management has revalued the provisions for the Jubilee salary and it was concluded that an additional provision of EUR 2,002 thousands should be recognized in company financial statements as at 31 December 2018. During the year ended 31 December 2019 and for upcoming years the Company accounts the expenses incurred for the jubilee costs in the year in which the employees have the right to be compensated.

14. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade payables are non-interest-bearing liabilities with domestic and foreign suppliers and are normally settled on a period ranging from 30 days to 180 days.

	2019 (in EUR' 000)	2018 (in EUR' 000) (restated)
Trade Creditors		
Local suppliers	8,321	7,601
Foreign suppliers	2,512	6,229
	10,833	13,830
Other current payables		
Salaries to employees	3,279	3,330
Income tax and pension contribution payables	877	761
Customers advances	153	40
Tax payables base on the inspection report from TAK	110	3,144
Other payables	7	66
	4,426	7,341
	15,259	21,171

Included in Foreign suppliers are liabilities toward suppliers for the exchange electricity in amount of EUR 1,957 thousand as at 31 December 2019(31 December 2018: .EUR 4,010 thousand) Liabilities related to exchange electricity are calculated based on average price and amount of electricity exchanged

15. ACCRUED EXPENSES

	2019 (in EUR' 000)	2018 (in EUR' 000) (restated)
Lignite royalty fee	6,648	5,785
Other accrued expenses	165	165
	6,813	5,950

Lignite royalty fee represents royalties paid in connection with the mining activities of the Company for extraction of lignite used in the power plants. The royalty tax Euro 3\ton in 2019 (2018: EUR 3\ton). Total royalty fee charged in current profit and loss for the year ended December 31, 2019 amounts to EUR 24,200 thousand (2018: EUR 21,518 thousand).

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16. REVENUES FROM ELECTRICITY AND OTHER SALES

The Company's sales consist of the following:

	Year ended December 31,2019 (in EUR' 000)	Year ended December 31,2018 (in EUR' 000) (restated)
Sale of electricity		
Revenue from sale of electricity	135,867	130,189
Income from no balances	3,318	630
Income from Co generation	1,131	1,037
Export of electricity	32,544	22,905
	172,860	154,761
Other sales		
Sales of coal	3,230	1,421
Other	772	440
	4,002	1,861
	176,862	156,622

Sales of electricity by customer are as followed:

	Year ended December 31,2019 (in EUR' 000)	Year ended December 31,2018 (restated) (in EUR' 000)
Sale of electricity		
KEDS	30,574	24,606
KESCO	102,539	101122
KOSTT	6,074	5,787
	139,187	131,515

Export of electricity

KEK has started to realize the export of electricity from 31.05.2019. Prior to this date, KESCO exported electricity on behalf of KEK.

17. INCOME FROM GRANTS

Revenues from grants presented in the Comprehensive Income Statement are related to depreciation of non current assets financed through grants prior to year 2010:

	Year ended December 31,2019 (in EUR' 000)	Year ended December 31,2018 (restated) (in EUR' 000)
Amortization of deferred grants related to PPE	5,847	5,900
	5,847	5,900

The Company has not received grants, neither for operating expenses or finance of long term assets, since 2010 year.

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18. OTHER INCOME

The other revenues are presented in the Comprehensive Income Statement and are analyzed as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018 (restated)
	(in EUR' 000)	(in EUR' 000)
Collection of client receivables from KESCO/KEDS*	1,008	1,326
Income from rent	22	23
Other income	1,396	636
	2,426	1,985

*Subsequent to the transfer of the Distribution and Supply divisions, KEK entered into an agreement with KEDS to assign to KEDS the collection of outstanding receivables and KEK has written off all the amounts receivable from individual and commercial clients, which were already fully provided for. The collection agreement ended on May 2018 and the Company has not signed any new agreement for debt collection. The net amount of receivable written off at 08 of May 2013 is kept as off balance sheet account and as at 31 December 2019 amounts to EUR 283,950 thousand.

For year 2019 KEDS/KESCO has collected only the amounts that relate to debt forgiveness law for which KEK has an agreement with KEDS/KESCO. Commissions paid on behalf of KEDS are in amount of EUR 261 thousand and are disclosed under note 21 Other operating expenses.

19. STAFF COSTS

Personnel expenses are presented in the Comprehensive Income Statement and are analyzed as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018 (restated)
	(in EUR' 000)	(in EUR' 000)
Salaries, net	46,030	41,550
Pension contributions and taxes	9,043	8,052
Other	1,259	1,599
	56,332	51,201

20. ELECTRICITY AND OTHER UTILITIES

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018 (restated)
	(in EUR' 000)	(in EUR' 000)
Fuel	5,632	5,698
Transmission of electricity	8,186	5,895
Expenses for covering of losses (ERO Decision 909_2017)	2,744	2,672
Gas and water	826	639
Exchange of electricity expenses	535	325
Other electricity expenses	-	13
	17,923	15,242

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ELECTRICITY AND OTHER UTILITIES (CONTINUED)

Decision V_909_2017 was taken by ERO for the annual adjustments for the regulatory period 2013-2016. Based on this decision, ERO has obliged KEK to compensate the amount of 21 million euros to consumers through KOSTT. For the implementation of this decision, KEK and KOSTT have agreements for sale and purchase of energy and compensation. The same amount is recognized as income under KOSTT.

21. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	Year ended December 31,2019	Year ended December 31,2018 (restated)
	(in EUR' 000)	(in EUR' 000)
Insurance expenses	1,828	1,985
Litigation expenses	1,683	824
Licenses	1,216	1,173
Non-production	811	724
Expenses related to collection of old receivables –(Kesco)	261	374
Written of PPE and Inventory	401	100
Utilities	294	271
Tax expenses	185	191
Legal and consulting	147	168
Transport services	94	95
Customs	-	416
Tax penalties	5,874	-
Direct written of receivables	214	-
Other expenses	143	312
	13,151	6,633

During 2019-2020, the company was audited by the Tax Administration of Kosovo for the fiscal years 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018. The Tax Administration of Kosovo issued the report during 2019 and 2020. The Company accounted for tax penalties as follows:

- Additional VAT for the years 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 determined by tax audit was in amount of EUR 109 thousand.
- Additional Tax on profit for the years 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 determined by tax audit was in amount of EUR 686 thousand.

In addition, to Tax expenses are also included:

- Additional interest and penalties for taxes for the period 2012-2014 in amount of EUR 4,240 thousand.
- Additional taxes paid for the re-declaration of taxes made by the company for the years 2015-2018 in amount of EUR 839 thousand.

22. FINANCIAL INCOME/EXPENSES NET

	Year ended December 31,2019	Year ended December 31,2018 (restated)
	(in EUR' 000)	(in EUR' 000)
Interest income	77	-
Interest expense on borrowings	(2,661)	(2,266)
Financial income/(charges), net	(2,584)	(2,266)

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23. TAXATION

The composition of the taxation expense for 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2019 (in EUR' 000)	Year ended December 31, 2018 (restated) (in EUR' 000)
Current tax charge	2,483	2,239
Deferred tax expense	590	573
	3,073	2,812

The reconciliation between accounting and tax profit is presented in the table below:

	Year ended December 31, 2019 (in EUR' 000)	Year ended December 31, 2018 (restated) (in EUR' 000)
Profit before taxation	22,295	19,855
Not deductible expenses for tax purposes		
Depreciation	(4,802)	(43)
Impairment losses/releases of trade and other receivables and write offs	4,141	(641)
Other Non-Deductible-Tax penalties	5,874	
Change in provision of inventory	-	1,783
Change in lignite reserve	-	905
Change on other provision	1,436	316
Other Non-Deductible-Tax expenses	443	282
Income excluded for tax purposes		
Change in provision of inventory	(1,209)	-
Change in lignite reserve	(725)	-
Written off liabilities	(1,639)	-
Change in provision of pension fund	(982)	(69)
Profit before utilization of tax losses	24,832	22,388
Tax losses brought forward	-	-
Taxable Profit	24,832	22,388
Income tax expense for the year	2,483	2,239
Deferred tax charges	590	573
Income tax expenses	3,073	2,812

According to the Corporate Income Law no. 06/L-105, the Company is required to pay income tax at a rate of 10% on the taxable profit, as calculated in the annual Income Tax Return Statement. In accordance with new Law, tax losses may be carried forward to be set off during the next four years following the year in which the tax loss was incurred.

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24. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Deferred tax liability is calculated as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018 (restated)
	(in EUR' 000)	(in EUR' 000)
Carrying amount	253,370	260,154
Tax carrying amount	(151,656)	(169,272)
Taxable temporary difference	101,714	90,882
Deferred tax liability at 10%	10,171	9,088

Total deferred tax liability was released through other comprehensive income and profit and loss for the year ended December 31, 2019 amounts EUR 493 thousand and 590 thousand respectively (2018: EUR 413 thousand and EUR 573 thousand respectively).

25. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

A Commitments:

As at December 31, 2019, the Company has capital commitments of EUR 25,332 thousand (2018: EUR 22,227 thousand). The Company has no operational lease commitments as at year end.

B Contingent Liabilities :

As of the date of these financial statements the Company is involved in 764 lawsuits (2018: 790 cases). Other than provision recognized in these financial statements, the Company believes that there will be no additional provision required against the cases pending in court. The potential undiscounted amount of the total payments for contingent liabilities not recognized in the financial statements, that the Company could be required to make, if there was an adverse decision related to the lawsuit, is estimated to be approximately EUR 912 thousand.

C Tax Litigations

The Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 are subject to inspection by local tax authorities.

The Company's management used its best estimate and judgment to comply with the tax laws including the use of results of previous tax inspections. Owing to use of judgment in complying with certain requirements of tax laws and depending on the tax authorities' assessment, tax expenses, liabilities and prepayments as at December 31, 2019 will not differ significantly compared to the one reported in these financial statements.

Tax Inspection

During 2019-2020, the company was audited by the Tax Administration of Kosovo for the fiscal years 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018. The Tax Administration of Kosovo issued the report on March 2020 which resulted in the following tax penalties accounted in the Company's financial statements:

- Additional VAT for the years 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 determined by tax audit was in amount of EUR 109 thousand.
- Additional Tax on profit for the years 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 determined by tax audit was in amount of EUR 686 thousand.

In addition, to Tax expenses are also included:

- Additional interest and penalties for taxes for the period 2012-2014 in amount of EUR 4,240 thousand based on the report issued on March 2019.

D Bank and other guarantees: As at December 31, 2019, outstanding guarantees issued in favor of the Company were amounting to EUR 23,174 thousand (as at December 31, 2018: EUR 12,217 thousand). Whereas the Guarantees issued by the Company in favor of other parties' amount to EUR 257 thousand as at 31 December 2019.

KOSOVO ENERGY CORPORATION J.S.C.**Notes to the financial statements****For the year ended December 31, 2019****25. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)****F Decommissioning and clean-up costs:**

The Government of Kosovo is committed to decommission TPP 'Kosova A', due to its age and environmental pollution, but also for the fact that Kosovo is a party to the ENCT and must comply with European Directive 2001/80/EC, on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from large combustion plants.

Based on the Energy Strategy of the Republic of Kosovo for the period 2009-2019 is foreseen that the Power generation from TPP Kosova A, operating with A3, A4 and A5 units and in line with the European Directive for Large Combustion Plants, the units of TPP Kosova A could be operated until the end of 2018. In relation to this activity, the Government of the Republic of Kosovo issued its Decision No. 22/109, which establishes three working groups for the preparation for decommissioning of TPP Kosova A and other facilities at its location

Whereas based on the Draft Energy Strategy of the republic of Kosovo for the period 2013-2022 is foreseen that time of decommissioning of TPP Kosova A, is closely linked with the entry into operation of TPP Kosova e Re, in order not to create a shortage of electricity in local capacities. It should also be noted that the dismantling of all units of TPP Kosova A will start immediately after the decommissioning of its active units.

In addition to recognized environment provisions disclosed in Note 14, the Company acknowledges that there are a number of environmental concerns and liabilities arising from the Operations of the Company that require significant cost to rectify. Based on a decommissioning study dated March 15th 2010, such costs are estimated as follows:

	(in million EUR)
Demolition, cleaning and revitalization of the area with a number of supporting facilities serving for five units of Kosova A	28.4
Social issues; which include retraining of workers, socialization, early retirement and other forms of rehabilitations of workers.	5
Decommissioning of Gasification and Nitrogen "Kosova Thëngjilli" (Kosova Coal), decommissioning and rehabilitation of the environment in the area of TC Kosova A	17.5
	5
Total estimated	55.9

These costs may not be the ultimate outcome of the cost of settling these obligations and further studies are required and are planned to ascertain the potential liabilities.

The Company however has no current legal liability to settle these obligations as such obligations are not clearly foreseen by the legislation in force. Consequently, it has not recognized a provision in its financial statements.

As of the reporting date there are no new decisions or information available to us which would indicate different approach to the TPP Kosova A units.

At the reporting date, there are no available decisions or information that would show different approaches to Kosovo A units.

These costs may not be the final outcome of the cost to regulate these obligations, and other studies are also needed and are planned to ascertain the possible obligations.

However, the Company currently has no legal obligation to carry out these obligations, as these liabilities are not clearly foreseen by the applicable legislation. Consequently, no provisions have been recognized in the financial statements. At the reporting date, there are no available decisions or information that would show different approaches to Kosovo A units.

KOSOVO ENERGY CORPORATION J.S.C.
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended December 31, 2019

26. CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities for each category are as follows:

	As at December 31, 2019 (in EUR' 000)	As at December 31, 2018 (in EUR' 000) (restated)
Financial assets		
<i>Loans and receivables (amortized cost)</i>		
Trade and other receivables	22,614	25,963
Cash and cash equivalents	67,207	62,715
	89,821	88,678
Financial liabilities		
<i>Other liabilities (amortized cost)</i>		
Trade and other payables	15,106	21,171
Borrowings	161,550	172,433
	176,656	193,604

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

A: - Capital Risk Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to shareholder through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the company consists of borrowings and the equity attributable to equity holder, comprising capital, reserves and retained losses.

Gearing ratio

Management reviews the capital structure on continuously basis. As part of this review, management considers the cost of capital and the risk associated with each class of capital. The gearing ratio at the year-end was as follow:

	As at December 31, 2019 (in EUR' 000)	As at December 31, 2018 (in EUR' 000) (restated)
Debt	161,550	172,433
Equity	153,376	134,647
Debt to equity ratio	105%	128%

KOSOVO ENERGY CORPORATION J.S.C.
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended December 31, 2019
27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)
B: - Credit risk

The Company is subject to credit risk through its selling activities. In this respect, the credit risk for the Company stems from the possibility that different counterparties might default on their contractual obligations. The company obtains guarantees where appropriate to mitigate credit risk. The Company's policy is to deal only with credit worthy counterparties. The credit terms range between 30 and 90 days.

The ongoing credit risk is managed by monitoring the costumers on monthly basis and customers warned promptly. Trade receivables consist of small number of costumers. The due net receivables from KESCO, KEDS, Termokos, Kostt and Kosova thengjill amount to EUR 16,931 thousand or 92% of the net receivables of the Company as at 31 December 2019. The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the Statement of financial position, as stated in the following table:

	As at December 31, 2019 (in EUR' 000)	As at December 31, 2018 (in EUR' 000) (restated)
Financial assets		
<i>Loans and receivables</i>		
Trade receivables	18,270	21,668
Other receivables	4,344	4,295
	22,614	25,963
Cash and Cash Equivalents	67,207	62,715
	89,821	88,678

The Company analyzes its receivables grouped based on the receivables past due and not due and makes assumptions to allocate an overall expected credit loss rate for each group. At December 31, the Company has not allocated credit loss to certain trade receivables that are not due those which have not been settled by the contractual due date considering that they will be received in the first months of subsequent year.

Allowance for expected credit losses

The Company has recognized a loss of EUR 2,945 thousand in statement of comprehensive income in respect of the expected credit losses for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Below are presented the trade receivables based on the receivables past due and not due and allowance for expected credit losses provided for above are as follows:

	As at December 31, 2019 (in EUR' 000)			As at December 31, 2018 (in EUR' 000)		
TRADE RECEIVABLES DUE AND NOT YET DUE	Gross value	Provisi on	Net value	Gross value	Provisi on	Net value
overdue by up to 6 months	903	-	903	3,726	-	3,726
overdue by 6-12 months	132	-	132	638	-	638
overdue by more than 12 months	16,706	(16,706)	-	30,243	(30,243)	-
Trade receivables due	17,741	(16,706)	1,035	34,607	(30,243)	4,364
Not yet due	17,235	-	17,235	17,304	-	17,304
Trade receivables not yet due	17,235	-	17,235	17,304	-	17,304
Total	34,976	(16,706)	18,270	51,911	(30,243)	21,668

KOSOVO ENERGY CORPORATION J.S.C.
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended December 31, 2019

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

The loss allowances for trade and other receivables as at 31 December reconcile to the opening loss allowances as follows:

	As at December 31, 2019	As at December 31, 2018
	(in EUR' 000)	(in EUR' 000)
Balance at 1 January	(31,865)	(32,506)
Write offs of old receivables provision	16,408	-
Release of provisions	618	641
Charge for the Period	(3,563)	-
Balance at 31 December	(18,402)	(31,865)

Trade and other receivables are written off where there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the Company.

Net impairment losses on financial and contract assets recognized in profit or loss

During the year, the following gains/(losses) were recognized in profit or loss in relation to impaired financial assets:

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
	(in EUR' 000)	(in EUR' 000)
Impairment losses		
Impairment charged to trade and other receivables	(3,563)	-
Reversal of previous impairment losses	618	641
Net impairment losses on financial assets	(2,945)	641

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

C: - Market risk

The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risk of changes in interest rates, as below in 28(e) and commodity risk in 28(d). The market risk is not concentrated to currency risk, as majority of the transactions of the Company are in local currency.

D: - Commodity risk

Commodity Risk refers to the uncertainties of future market values and of the size of the future income, caused by the fluctuation in the prices of commodities. The Company imports electricity to cover the deficit in the energy balance of Kosovo, thereby exposing the Company to commodity risk. However, starting from May 2013, KEK is no longer importing energy. Hence, its exposure to commodity risk is limited to export of energy that is not significant for the Company's operations currently.

E:-Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is comprised of the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates and the risk that the maturities of interest bearing assets differ from the maturities of the interest bearing liabilities used to fund those assets (re-pricing risk). The length of time for which the rate of interest is fixed on a financial instrument therefore indicates to what extent it is exposed to interest rate risk.

KOSOVO ENERGY CORPORATION J.S.C.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended December 31, 2019

Management believes that other than borrowings the Company is not exposed to interest rate risk on its financial instruments. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, all borrowings are obtained from the Government of Kosovo, who is the 100% shareholder of the Company, with variables interest rates. Given below is the analysis of both financial assets and financial liabilities.

	As at December 31, 2019 (in EUR' 000)	As at December 31, 2018 (in EUR' 000)
Assets		
<i>Non – interest bearing</i>		
Trade and other receivables	22,614	25,963
Cash and cash equivalents	6	1
	22,620	25,964
<i>Fixed rate interest</i>		
Cash and cash equivalents	67,201	62,714
Liabilities		
<i>Non – interest bearing</i>		
Trade and other payables	15,259	21,171
<i>Variable rate interest</i>		
Borrowings	161,550	172,433
	244,010	256,318

The Company's financial liabilities are with variable interest rate which at maximum can rise up to 2.5% p.a. The following table illustrates the sensitivity of profit and equity to a reasonably possible

	Profit for the year		Equity	
	+ 2.5%	- 2.5%	+ 2.5%	- 2.5%
December 31, 2019	4,039	4,039	-	-
December 31, 2018	4,295	4,295	-	-

Change in interest rates of +/- 2.5% (2018: +/- 2.5%).

KOSOVO ENERGY CORPORATION J.S.C.
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended December 31, 2019

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

F:-Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk reflects the Company's inability in raising funds to meet commitments. Management closely monitors the Company's liquidity and cash flow position. This includes maintenance of statement of financial position liquidity ratios, debtors and creditors concentration both in terms of the overall funding mix and avoidance of undue reliance on large individual customer. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company's liabilities have contractual maturities (including interest payments where applicable) as summarized below:

**As at December 31,
2019**

	Within 1 Month (in EUR' 000)	From 1 to 3 months (in EUR' 000)	From 3 to 12 months (in EUR' 000)	From 1 year to 5 years (in EUR' 000)	Over 5 years (in EUR' 000)	Total (in EUR' 000)
Financial Liabilities						
Trade and other payables	9,900	4,593	766	-	-	15,259
Borrowings	-	-	12,009	45,548	103,993	161,550
Accrued expenses	6,813	-	-	-	-	6,813
Total liabilities	16,713	4,593	12,775	45,548	103,993	183,622

**As at December 31,
2018**

	Within 1 Month (in EUR' 000)	From 1 to 3 months (in EUR' 000)	From 3 to 12 months (in EUR' 000)	From 1 year to 5 years (in EUR' 000)	Over 5 years (in EUR' 000)	Total (in EUR' 000)
Financial Liabilities						
Trade and other payables	13,761	6,351	1,059	-	-	21,171
Borrowings	-	-	11,516	54,380	106,537	172,433
Accrued expenses	5,950	-	-	-	-	5,950
Total liabilities	19,711	6,351	12,575	54,380	106,537	199,554

KOSOVO ENERGY CORPORATION J.S.C.
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended December 31, 2019

27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

G: - Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value estimation

Fair value represents the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Financial instruments recognized at fair value

The financial assets measured according to the fair value in the statement of financial position are in accordance with the hierarchy of the fair value which groups the financial assets and liabilities into three levels based on the significance of the incoming data used during the measurement of the fair value of the financial assets. Fair value hierarchy is as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (not adjusted) on the active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: other incoming data, aside from the quoted prices, included in Level 1 which are available for asset or liability observing, directly (i.e. as prices), or indirectly (i.e. made of prices) and
- Level 3: incoming data on the asset or liability that are not based on data available for market observing.

As at 31 December 2019 and 2018, the Company has no financial assets measured at fair value.

Financial instruments that are not presented at fair value

The fair values of current assets and current liabilities approximate their carrying values due to their short-term nature. The fair value of borrowings as well approximates the fair value because although they are variable interest bearings loans the lender has punctually waived all interests from the company.

	Carrying amounts		Fair values	
	As at December 31, 2019 in EUR' 000)	As at December 31, 2018 in EUR' 000)	As at December 31, 2019 in EUR' 000)	As at December 31, 2018 in EUR' 000)
Financial assets				
Trade and other receivables	22,614	25,963	22,614	25,963
Cash and Banks	67,207	62,715	67,207	62,715
Total	89,821	88,678	89,821	88,678

	Carrying amounts		Fair values	
	As at December 31, 2019 in EUR' 000)	As at December 31, 2018 in EUR' 000)	As at December 31, 2019 in EUR' 000)	As at December 31, 2018 in EUR' 000)
Financial Liabilities				
Trade and other accounts payable	15,259	21,171	15,259	21,171
Borrowings	161,550	172,433	161,550	172,433
Total	176,809	193,604	176,809	193,604

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale

KOSOVO ENERGY CORPORATION J.S.C.
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended December 31, 2019

28. PRODUCTION AND LOSSES OF ELECTRICITY

The Company has two power plants; Kosova A and Kosova B for electricity production purposes. These plants have total operating capacity of 860 MW, and operated at 89.00% of the plants' capacity during 2019 (2018: 82.08%). The production of energy in both plants for 2019 was 5,403,754 MWh (2018: 5,007,720 MWh).

	As at December 31, 2019	As at December 31, 2018
Kosova A	(in MW/h)	(in MW/h)
Unit A3	480,607	824,177
Unit A4	902,513	712,747
Unit A5	983,352	703,724
	2,366,472	2,240,648
Kosova B		
Unit B1	2,192,714	1,074,986
Unit B2	1,477,389	2,284,914
	3,670,103	3,359,899
Total	6,036,575	5,600,547
Internal Consumption	(497,410)	(468,140)
Internal Consumption - Cost	(135,411)	(124,688)
	(632,821)	(592,828)
Net energy produced	5,403,754	5,007,720

The production of lignite in 2019 was 8,063,051 ton (2018: 7,169,767 ton).

Electricity losses:

After the unbundling of the distribution and supply divisions, KEK is no longer exposed to energy losses in the network.

29. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the ordinary course of business, KEK entered into transactions during the financial reporting periods with customers who are Government entities and individuals who are associated with or work for Government entities. The Company has also a related party relationship with its directors and executive officers. The monetary transactions with related parties are disclosed below:

Account	Description of transaction	As at December 31, 2019	As at December 31, 2018
Borrowings	Ministry of Finance	161,550	171,804
Interest expense	Ministry of Finance	2,584	1,637
Compensation (salaries)	Executive and non-executive officers	121	137

30. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

After December 31, 2019, the reporting date until the approval of these financial statements, there are no adjusting events reflected in the financial statements or events that are materially significant for disclosure in these financial statements.



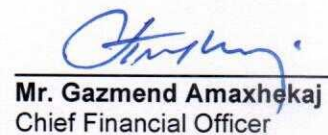
KORPORATA ENERGJETIKE E KOSOVËS SH.A.
KOSOVO ENERGY CORPORATION J.S.C.
ENERGETSKA KOPORACIJA KOSOVA D.D.

Statement of Compliance

For the financial statements as at December 31, 2019

We declare that the financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2019 give true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows and that the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all requirements of *Law 06 / L-032 on Accounting, Financial Reporting and Auditing*.


Mr. Luigj Imeri
Acting Chief Executive Officer


Mr. Gazmend Amaxhekaj
Chief Financial Officer

Prishtinë
22 May 2020