

REPORTING PERIOD

31 DECEMBER 2022

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



ALLTERCO

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
 AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2022**

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

ASSETS	Notes	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021 (recalculated)
<i>Non-current assets</i>			
Property, plant and equipment	3.01	4 653	4 798
Intangible assets	3.02	4 220	3 116
Advances for acquisition of assets		-	19
Assets with right of use	3.03	296	108
Goodwill	3.04	160	160
Investments in associated companies	3.05	157	40
Other long-term capital investments	3.06	830	2 624
Trade receivables	3.07	1 027	2 054
Deferred tax assets	3.08	292	72
<i>Total non-current assets</i>		11 635	12 991
<i>Current assets</i>			
Inventory	3.09	23 002	7 560
Trade receivables	3.10	21 647	19 167
Other receivables	3.11	3 662	1 912
Short term financial assets	3.12	175	-
Cash and cash equivalents	3.13	28 152	30 541
Prepaid expenses	3.14	512	234
<i>Total current assets</i>		77 110	59 414
TOTAL ASSETS		88 745	72 405

Date: 28 February 2023

Compiler of the financial statements:

/Silviya Ivanova Tomova/

Executive Director:

/Dimitar Stoyanov Dimitrov/

The consolidated statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the explanatory notes set out on pages from 7 to 68, which form an integral part of the financial statements attached.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)
AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2022

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

LIABILITIES	Notes	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021 (recalculated)
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>			
Bank loans	3.15	1 488	2 007
Lease liabilities	3.16	157	80
Long-term liabilities to employees	3.17	112	-
<i>Total non-current liabilities</i>		1 757	2 087
<i>Current liabilities</i>			
Current share of bank loans	3.15	668	572
Current share of lease liabilities	3.16	161	58
Trade payables	3.18	1 891	1 557
Payables to employees	3.19	1 841	173
Social security liabilities	3.19	204	115
Tax liabilities	3.20	2 074	1 315
Other liabilities	3.21	1 098	1 026
Accrued revenue		35	-
<i>Total current liabilities</i>		7 972	4 816
TOTAL LIABILITIES		9 729	6 903
EQUITY			
Registered capital	3.22	18 000	18 000
Treasury shares		(780)	-
Retained earnings	3.23	54 958	39 324
Reserves	3.24	1 800	1 800
Reserve from issue of shares	3.25	5 403	5 403
Other comprehensive income	3.26	(563)	1 036
Foreign exchange rate differences from translation of financial statements of foreign operations		198	(61)
TOTAL EQUITY		79 016	65 502
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		88 745	72 405

Date: 28 February 2023

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**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2022**

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

	Notes	12 months of 2022	12 months of 2021 (recalculated)
Revenue from sale	4.01	93 234	59 509
Cost price of sales	4.01	(46 448)	(26 722)
Gross profit		46 786	32 787
Other operating income	4.02	860	1 358
Sales and marketing expenses		(3 900)	(2 696)
Administrative expenses	4.03	(20 505)	(12 240)
Other operating expenses	4.04	(2 849)	(713)
Profit from operating activities		20 392	18 496
Financial income	4.05	-	250
Financial expenses	4.06	(279)	(126)
Share in the profit of associated companies	3.07	118	32
Profit from the ordinary activities		20 231	18 652
Profit before tax on profit		20 231	18 652
Corporate profit tax income (expense)	4.08	(2 797)	(2 760)
Profit for the period from continuing operations		17 434	15 892
Profit/(loss) for the period from discontinued operations		-	-
Net profit		17 434	15 892
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that can be reclassified to the profit or loss			
From other long-term capital instruments		(1 443)	(3 573)
Foreign exchange rate differences from translation of statements of foreign operations		419	(95)
Foreign exchange rate differences from written-off investments		(160)	(246)
Other comprehensive income for the period, after taxation		(1 184)	(3 914)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		16 250	11 978
Net profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent-company		17 434	15 892
Minority interests		-	-
Other comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent-company		(1 184)	(3 914)
Minority interests		-	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent-company		16 250	11 978
Minority interests		-	-
Net income per share		0.97	0.88

Date: 28 February 2023

Compiler of the financial statements:

/ Silviya Ivanova Tomova /

Executive Director:

/ Dimitar Stoyanov Dimitrov/

The consolidated statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the explanatory notes set out on pages from 7 to 68, which form an integral part of the financial statements attached.

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD
ENDING ON 31 DECEMBER 2022**

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

	Registered capital	Retained earnings	Other comprehensive income	Share premium reserves	Reserves	Treasury shares	Foreign exchange rate differences from translation of fin. Stat. of foreign operations	Total	Minority interest	Total equity
Balance as of January 1, 2021	18 000	26 938	4 849	5 703	1 500	(138)	280	57 132	(296)	56 836
Transfer to reserves	-	-	-	(300)	300	-	-	-	-	-
Net Profit	-	15 962	-	-	-	-	-	15 962	-	15 962
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(3 573)	-	-	-	(341)	(3 914)	-	(3 914)
Other movements	-	-	(240)	-	-	-	-	(240)	-	(240)
Dividend distribution	-	(3 600)	-	-	-	-	-	(3 600)	-	(3 600)
Sale of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	138	-	138	-	138
Change in minority interest	-	(296)	-	-	-	-	-	(296)	296	-
Effect from sale of subsidiaries	-	390	-	-	-	-	-	390	-	390
Balance as of December 31, 2021	18 000	39 394	1 036	5 403	1 800	-	(61)	65 572	-	65 572
Adjustment according IAS 8	-	(70)	-	-	-	-	-	(70)	-	(70)
Recalculated Balance as of December 31, 2021	18 000	39 324	1 036	5 403	1 800	-	(61)	65 502	-	65 502
Balance as of January 1, 2022	18 000	39 324	1 036	5 403	1 800	-	(61)	65 502	-	65 502
Net Profit	-	17 434	-	-	-	-	-	17 434	-	17 434
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(1 443)	-	-	-	259	(1 184)	-	(1 184)
Treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	(780)	-	(780)	-	(780)
Reserves	-	(1 800)	-	-	-	-	-	(1 800)	-	(1 800)
Other movements	-	-	(156)	-	-	-	-	(156)	-	(156)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	18 000	54 958	(563)	5 403	1 800	(780)	198	79 016	-	79 016

Date: 28 February 2023

Compiler of the financial statements:

/ Silviya Ivanova Tomova /

Executive Director:

/ Dimitar Stoyanov Dimitrov/

The consolidated statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the explanatory notes set out on pages from 7 to 68, which form an integral part of the financial statements attached.

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2022**

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>12 months of 2022</u>	<u>12 months of 2021</u>
<u>Cash flows from operating activity</u>			
Proceeds from clients		83 914	57 364
Payments to suppliers		(65 109)	(36 973)
Payments of taxes		(4 702)	(3 218)
Payments of corporate tax		(2 660)	(2 087)
Payments to employees and social security		(10 875)	(6 972)
Other proceeds/payments, net		(373)	(139)
<i>Net cash flows from operating activities</i>		195	7 975
<u>Cash flow from investment activities</u>			
Cash flows related to non-current tangible and intangible assets		(2 176)	(1 583)
Cash flows from sales of tangible assets		-	45
Results (Profit and Losses) from investing activities		2 798	2 054
Purchase of investments		(130)	(18)
<i>Net cash flows from investment activities</i>		492	498
<u>Cash flow from financing activities</u>			
Treasury shares		(780)	-
Financial leasing payments		(104)	(75)
Loans paid		(510)	(502)
Cash flows related to interest and commissions		(61)	(73)
Dividend paid		(1 719)	(3 436)
Other income / payments, net		(72)	(45)
<i>Net cash flow from financing activities</i>		(3 246)	(4 131)
<i>Net increase in available cash and cash equivalents for the period</i>		(2 559)	4 341
<i>Net cash flow from positive (negative) exchange rate differences</i>		170	150
Available cash and cash equivalents in the beginning of the period		30 541	26 050
<i>Available cash and equivalents at the end of the period</i>	3.13	28 152	30 541

Date: 28 February 2023

Compiler of the financial statements:

/ Silviya Ivanova Tomova /

Executive Director:

/ Dimitar Stoyanov Dimitrov/

The consolidated statement of cash flow should be read in conjunction with the explanatory notes set out on pages from 7 to 68, which form an integral part of the financial statements attached.

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

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AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2022

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

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AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2022

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

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Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

1. Information about the Group

1.1. Legal status

Allterco JSCo (the mother company), Sofia, is entered in the Commercial Register of the Registry Agency with UIC as per Bulstat (Unified Identification Code as per the Bulgarian Statistical Register): 201047670 and LEI code 8945007IDGKD0KZ4HD95. The company is with registered office and address of management in Bulgaria, Sofia 1407, 103, Cherni Vrah Blvd. No changes in the seat, address or the name of the company were made during the reporting period. The initial registered capital was BGN 5,488,000 (five million four hundred and eighty-eight thousand), distributed in 5,488,000 ordinary registered voting shares with nominal value of BGN 1.00 each. At the end of 2015, the capital was increased to BGN 13,500 thousand through cash and non-cash contributions. At the end of 2016, the capital was increased to BGN 15,000 thousand after the successful Initial Public Offering on the Bulgarian Stock Exchange. In 2020, the capital was increased to BGN 18,000 thousand as a result of a procedure for Secondary Public Offering of a new issue of shares. The public offering of shares was carried out in the period September 28, 2020 – October 30, 2020 on the basis of a Prospectus, together with the supplements to it, confirmed by the Financial Supervision Commission with Decision № 148-F of February 18, 2020, Decision № 405-E of June 11, 2020, Decision № 601-E of August 13, 2020 and Decision № 791-E of October 29, 2020.

Since December 2016 the shares of Allterco JSCo are traded on Bulgarian Stock Exchange and from 22.11.2021 company's shares are also traded on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange.

As of 31 December 2022, the Group is managed and represented by Svetlin Todorov, Wolfgang Kirsch and Dimitar Dimitrov.

1.2. Ownership and Management

The Allterco Group includes Allterco JSCo. (the parent-company) and its subsidiaries, in which the parent-company has a direct or indirect controlling interest. Allterco JSCo. is a public company in Bulgaria under the Public Offering of Securities Act.

The distribution of the share capital of the company Allterco JSCo. as of 31 December 2022, is as follows:

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2022

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

Name	Number of shares:	% in the capital
Svetlin Todorov	5 847 120	32.48%
Dimitar Dimitrov	5 847 120	32.48%
Persons holding less than 5% of the capital		
Other physical persons and legal entities	6 305 759	35.04%
Total	17 999 999	100.00%

On 30 June 2022, the Company announced its intention to acquire 40,000 shares representing 0.22% of the capital.

As of 31 December 2022, members of the Board of Directors are:

- Gregor Bieler - Chairman;
- Nikolay Martinov - Deputy Chairman;
- Dimitar Dimitrov - Executive Director and Representative;
- Wolfgang Kirsch - Executive Director and Representative;
- Svetlin Todorov - Member of the Board of Directors and Representative;

The representatives represent the Company together or individually.

1.3. Scope of Activities

The scope of activities of Allterco JSCo includes the acquisition, management, evaluation and sale of participations in Bulgarian and foreign companies; acquisition, management and sale of bonds; acquisition, evaluation and sale of patents, assignment of licenses for use of patents to companies in which the Company participates; financing of companies in which the Company participates.

The scope of activities of group companies includes development, production and trade with IoT (Internet of Things) devices and management of real estate owned by the Group.

1.4. Group structure

As of 31 December 2022, the Group included Allterco JSCo. and the following subsidiaries:

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2022

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

Name of the company	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
	Percentage of participation	Percentage of participation
<i>In the country</i>		
ALLTERCO TRADING OOD (Ltd.)	100%	100%
ALLTERCO ROBOTICS EOOD (Solely-owned LLC)	100%	100%
ALLTERCO PROPERTIES EOOD (Solely-owned LLC)	100%	100%
Name of the company	December 31 2021	December 31 2020
	Percentage of participation	Percentage of participation
<i>Abroad</i>		
ALLTERCO ROBOTICS INC, USA	100%	100%
ALLTERCO EUROPE GMBH, GERMANY	100%	100%

In the beginning of 2021 Allterco JSCo. acquired a stake in newly established (associated) company in China – Allterco Asia Ltd., with a seat and office in Shenzhen. The registered share capital of the newly registered company is CNY 100 000. Allterco acquired 30% (8 thousand BGN) stake and holds an option to acquire additional up to 50% extending its total shareholding up to 80%.

In September 2021 Allterco sold its participation in the capital of 3 Asian subsidiaries.

In December 2021 Allterco JSCo. established a new subsidiary in Germany. The name of the new subsidiary is Allterco Europe GmbH and its registered capital is EUR 500 000 and it is 100% owned by Allterco JSCo. In the first quarter of 2022 Allterco JSCo increased the capital of its wholly owned subsidiary Allterco Robotics Ltd. The goal of the capital increase is to accelerate the development of new products, to increase the production capabilities and finance the entrance to new markets. The registered capital of Allterco Robotics was increased from BGN 1 500 000 to BGN 7 000 000 by issuing new 5 500 000 shares at par value of BGN 1,00 each.

On 15th June 2022 the Board of Directors of Allterco JSCo has approved to increase the capital of the subsidiary Allterco Robotics Inc USA with 1.5 million USD, part of which will be an increase in capital for the amount of 500 000 USD and an additional cash contribution for the amount of 1 million USD, for a period of 1 year, at an annual interest rate of 1%.

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

At the end of the reporting period Alltreco JSCo has made an additional cash contribution of 1 million USD (2 006 thousand BGN) to its subsidiary, which is provided for a period of one year against an annual interest rate of 1.0%. At the date of this statement, the increase in the capital of the subsidiary by 500 thousand USD has not been made.

In November 2022 the of 1 daughter company Allterco Robotics Ltd. Registered a branch in the Republic of Ireland.

2. Basics of preparation of financial statements and accounting policies

2.1. General framework of financial reporting

The Group maintains its current accounting and prepares its financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Bulgarian commercial and accounting legislation.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the International Accounting Standards, published by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the European Union. As of 31 December 2022, IASs include the International Accounting Standards (IASs), the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), the Interpretations of the Standing Interpretation Committee and the Interpretations of the IFRS Interpretation Committee, approved by the IAS Committee.

The IAS Committee issues every year the standards and their interpretations, which after the formal approval by the EC, are valid for the year in which they are issued. However, a big part of them is not applicable to the company's business because of the specific issues that are addressed in them.

2.2. Initial application of new and amended IFRSs in force for the current accounting period

2.2.1. Accounting standards applicable for the current reporting period

The management considered all standards and clarifications to the standards, which are applicable to the activities of the Company and which are officially adopted by the EU as of the date of preparation of the current financial statements.

The management reviewed the amendments in the existing accounting standards which are enforceable as of 1 January 2022 and assessed that no changes in the current accounting policy are necessary.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2022

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

2.2.2. Amendment of IAS/IFRS applicable to the financial statements for the year 2022 adopted by the EU Commission

<i>Standard or clarification, date of amendment and enforcement</i>	<i>Scope of the amendment</i>	<i>Adoption status by EU Commission</i>
<p>Amendment to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment – Receipts before intended use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) on 14.05.2020. ▪ It has been adopted for application in the EU under Regulation (EU) No 2021/1080 of 28 June 2021 (Official Journal, no. L 234 of 2.7.2021). 	<p>The amendment to IAS 16 affects the accounting treatment of sales revenue from units produced by bringing an item of property, plant and equipment to the location and condition necessary for it to function in the manner intended by management.</p>	<p>The companies should apply the amendments at the latest from the starting date of their first financial year, which starts on or after 1 January 2022.</p>
<p>Amendment to IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets – Onerous Contracts – Contract Performance Costs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The amendment to IAS 37 entitled "Onerous Contracts – Contract Execution Costs" was published by the IASB on 14.05.2020. ▪ It has been adopted for application in the EU under Regulation (EU) No 2021/1080 of 28 June 2021 (Official Journal, no. L 234 of 2.7.2021). 	<p>The amendment to IAS 37 specifies which costs an entity should include in the cost of performing a contract in order to assess whether the contract is onerous and, therefore, to recognise provisions.</p>	<p>The companies should apply the amendments at the latest from the starting date of their first financial year, which starts on or after 1 January 2022.</p>
<p>Amendment to IFRS 3 Business Combinations – Reference to the Conceptual Framework.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The amendment to IFRS 3 Business Combinations entitled "Reference to the Conceptual Framework" was published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) on 14.05.2020. ▪ It has been adopted for application in the EU under Regulation (EU) No 2021/1080 of 28 June 2021 (Official Journal, no. L 234 of 2.7.2021). 	<p>Updates the reference to the applicable frame, such as the text "The Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements" is replaced by "The Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting". A new exception to the principle of recognition of liabilities is introduced, and contingent liabilities incurred in a business combination. An explicit requirement is added that the acquirer does not recognise contingent assets acquired in a business combination.</p>	<p>The companies should apply the amendments at the latest from the starting date of their first financial year, which starts on or after 1 January 2022.</p>

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2022

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

<p>Annual improvements to IFRSs, 2018–2020 cycle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual improvements to IFRS, 2018-2020 cycle were published by the IASB on 14.05.2020. ▪ Adopted for application in the EU under Regulation (EU) No 2021/1080 of 28 June 2021 (Official Journal, no. L 234 of 2.7.2021). 	<p><i>IFRS 1 First-Time Application of International Financial Reporting Standards - A Subsidiary as a First-Time Adopter;</i> <i>IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - Fees at the “10 per cent” threshold for derecognition of financial liabilities;</i> <i>IAS 41 Agriculture - Taxation at Fair Value Measurement</i> <i>IFRS 16 Leasing - Lease Incentives</i></p>	<p>The companies should apply the amendments at the latest from the starting date of their first financial year, which starts on or after 1 January 2022.</p>
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2.2.3. Standards and clarifications issued by IASB awaiting adoption by the EU Commission

<i>Standard or clarification, date of amendment and enforcement</i>	<i>Scope of the amendment</i>	<i>Adoption status by EU Commission</i>
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	The overall objective of IFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers.	Waiting for adoption. Date of application no earlier than 1 January 2023
Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to IAS 8	The amended standard clarifies that the effects on an accounting estimate of a change in an input or a change in a measurement technique are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors.	Waiting for adoption. Date of application no earlier than 1 January 2023
Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2	In assessing the materiality of accounting policy information, entities need to consider both the size of the transactions, other events or conditions and the nature of them. Examples of circumstances in which an entity is likely to consider accounting policy information to be material have been added.	Waiting for adoption. Date of application no earlier than 1 January 2023
Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12	Under the amendments, the initial recognition exception does not apply to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.	Waiting for adoption. Date of application no earlier than 1 January 2023
Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16	The amendment specifies the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to	Waiting for adoption. Date of application no earlier than 1 January 2024

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

	the right of use it retains.	
Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current - Amendments to IAS 1	The amendments also clarify that the requirement for the right to exist at the end of the reporting period applies regardless of whether the lender tests for compliance at that date or at a later date.	Waiting for adoption. Date of application no earlier than 1 January 2024
Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture - Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	The amendments are intended to eliminate diversity in practice and give preparers a consistent set of principles to apply for such transactions.	Waiting for a date for adoption

2.3. Accounting principles

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the going concern principle. The latter assumes that the Group will continue to exist in the foreseeable future.

During the last reporting period the COVID-19 pandemic did not cause any negative effect on the business activities of the Group. The military conflict between Russia and Ukraine, which started in February 2022, at this stage, also do not have negative effect on the business of the Group.

The Management has no plans or intentions to sell the business or discontinue the operations, which could significantly change the book value or classification of the assets and liabilities recognized in the financial statements.

The valuation of assets and liabilities and the measurement of income and expenses are carried out in compliance with the principle of historical cost. This principle has been modified in certain cases by revaluing certain assets and / or liabilities to their fair value at 31 December of the current or previous year, as set out below.

2.4. Functional currency and recognition of currency exchange rate differences

Functional and Reporting Currency

The accounting currency for the presentation of the elements of the consolidated financial statements is the Bulgarian Lev (BGN), which is the functional currency of Allterco JSCo.

The data in the elements of the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto are presented in thousands of BGN, unless explicitly stated otherwise. When presented in the financial statements and the explanatory notes, amounts over BGN 500 are rounded to BGN 1 thousand.

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

The Group's companies keep their accounting records in the functional currency of the country in which they operate. The effects of exchange rate differences related to the settlement of foreign currency transactions or the accounting of foreign exchange transactions at rates other than those at which they were initially recognized are included in the statement of comprehensive income at the time they occur, are treated as “other operating income and expenses”, except for those related to investments and loans denominated in foreign currency, which are presented as “financial income” and “financial expenses”. Non-monetary assets and liabilities initially denominated in foreign currencies should be translated to the functional currency using the historical exchange rate at the date of the transaction and subsequently not revaluated at the closing exchange rate.

2.5. Comparative data

According to the Bulgarian accounting legislation and IAS, the financial year ends as of 31 December and enterprises are required to present annual financial statements as of the same date, together with comparative data as of that date for the previous year.

Where the group has made changes in its accounting policies that have been applied retrospectively and/or has made adjustments and/or reclassifications of separate items, it shall present comparative data for two prior reporting periods in the consolidated statement of financial position and the corresponding notes, as follows:

- at the end of the previous reporting period (see point 10);
- at the beginning of the earliest comparable period.

In the other elements of the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding notes, comparative information is presented only at the end of the previous reporting period.

2.6. Errors in previous reporting periods

Errors in previous reporting period are omissions, misstatements or inconsistencies in the group's financial statements for the prior periods arising as a result of reliable information omitted or misused. This is information that was available at the time of approval for the presentation of the financial statements or that was reasonably expected to be obtained and used in the preparation and presentation of those statements. Errors in previous reporting period may arise in recognising, measuring, presenting or disclosing elements of financial statements.

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

The errors are corrected retrospectively by restating comparative information or opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity (where they arose in prior periods for which information was not presented in the financial statements). The adjustment shall be reflected in the first financial statements authorised for issue after their opening and shall also present a statement of financial position at the beginning of the earliest comparative period.

2.7. Transactions and balances

A transaction in foreign currency is recognized initially in the functional currency by applying the foreign currency exchange rate (spot) between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the time of the transaction or operation.

At each date of financial statement preparation:

(a) monetary positions, receivables and payables denominated in foreign currency are recalculated into the functional currency using the exchange rate published by the BNB on the last business day of the month of the report;

(b) non-monetary items held at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction, if an exchange rate other than that of the transaction (average monthly, daily or other) is applied; and

(c) non-monetary items held at fair value in a foreign currency are recalculated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Foreign currency exchange differences are recognized in accordance with IAS 21 the Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates.

The items of the consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated statement of comprehensive income of foreign companies of the Group, using a functional currency other than Bulgarian lev, are translated into BGN to be included in the consolidated statement of the group as follows

- All monetary and non-monetary assets and liabilities (including comparative information) are recalculated at the BNB closing exchange rate at the date of the relevant statement of financial position. As of 31st December 2021- 1.72685 BGN for 1 USD; 1,95802 BGN for 10 NOK and 1,95583 BGN for 1 EUR, and as of 31st December 2022 - 1,83371 BGN for 1 USD; 1,86025 BGN for 10 NOK; and 1,95583 BGN for 1 EUR);
- The income and expense items of each comprehensive income statement are recalculated at the

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

accounting date at the weighted average exchange rate for the accounting year;

- All exchange rate differences obtained are recognized as other comprehensive income.
- The cumulative amount of these exchange rate differences is presented in a separate component of equity until the foreign operation is released.

2.8. Assumptions

The presentation of financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards requires the management to make the best estimates, accruals and reasonable assumptions that have an effect on the reported values of assets and liabilities, of income and expenses, and of the disclosure of contingent receivables and liabilities. These estimates, accruals and assumptions are based on the best assessment using the available information at the date of preparation of the financial statements, and therefore future actual results may differ from the amounts presented in the current financial statements.

2.9. Subsidiaries and associated companies

Subsidiaries are the entities over which Allterco JSCo. exercises control as defined in IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements.

The parent-company (the investor) controls the investee company if it has:

- Rights over the ownership of the subsidiary;
- Rights over the variable returns from its participation in the subsidiary;
- Ability to use its powers over the entity in order to influence the size of return on investment.

Subsidiaries are considered controlled starting from the date on which control is acquired by the Group and they cease to be consolidated on the date when the control have been lost.

Associated company is a company in which the Group has significant influence on decisions regarding operating and financial policies, but without being able to fully control those policies.

2.10. Minority interest

Minority interest is valued at the proportionate share of identifiable net assets at the acquisition date.

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

2.11. Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group include the financial statements of the parent company and the subsidiaries. All assets, liabilities, capital, income, expenses and cash flows of the group companies are presented as such as they belong to just one entity.

Subsidiaries are those entities that are controlled by the parent company. Control occurs when the parent company exercises its rights on variable return arising from its participation in the subsidiary's capital and has the ability to influence this return from investment through its power. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared following the same accounting policies with respect to similar transactions and business facts of all companies in the group. All mutual interests, as well as significant internal transactions, balances and unrealized gains in the Group are eliminated and the financial statements are prepared using the full consolidation method. The financial results of operations of the subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition of control over them and cease to be consolidated from the date on which such control is lost. When a subsidiary is acquired as a result of an internal group restructuring, its net assets and financial result are included from the beginning of the earliest accounting period presented in the financial statements.

2.12. Definition and assessment of the items in the consolidated financial statements

2.12.1. Revenues

Revenue from sales and operating expenses has been accrued at the time of their occurrence, regardless of cash receipts and payments. The accounting and recognition of revenue and expenses should be carried out in compliance with the requirement for a cause-consequence connection between them.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the remuneration received or to be received or paid, less any discounts provided.

The Group recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, when it is possible for the Group to obtain future economic benefits, and when it meets specific criteria for each of the Group's activities, as specified below.

Amounts collected on behalf of third parties, such as sales taxes and value added tax, are excluded from revenue.

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

▪ ***Revenue recognition under contracts with customers***

Revenues in the Group are recognized when the control over the goods and/or services promised in the contract with the customer are transferred to the customer. The control is transferred to the customer upon fulfilment of the contractual obligations by transferring the promised goods and/or rendering the promised services as in general the Group generally controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

The Group recognizes revenue when it meets its obligations under the terms of the contract, by transferring the promised service to the customer. An asset (good or service) is recognized as transferred after the customer obtains control over that asset.

▪ ***Evaluation of a contract with a customer***

There is a contract with a customer only when upon its entry into force it:

- ✓ it has a commercial nature and motive;
- ✓ the parties have approved it (orally, in writing or on the basis of "established and generally accepted business practice") and have undertaken to fulfil it;
- ✓ the rights of each party can be identified in relation to the goods or services to be transferred;
- ✓ payment terms can be identified; and
- ✓ there is a probability that the remuneration to which the company is entitled in the performance of its obligations will be received.

A contract for which one of the above criteria has not yet been met is subject to a new evaluation in each reporting period. Remuneration received under such a contract is recognized as a liability (liability under the contract) in the Statement of financial position until:

- ✓ all criteria for recognition of a contract with a customer are met;
- ✓ the company has fulfilled its obligations and has received all or almost all of the remuneration (which is not refundable); and / or
- ✓ when the contract is terminated and the remuneration received is not refundable.

In the initial evaluation of its contracts with customers, the Company makes an additional analysis and assessment of whether two or more contracts should be considered in their combination and should be reported as one and respectively whether the promised goods and / or services in each individual and / or combined contract must be accounted for as one and / or more performance obligations.

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

Any promise to transfer goods and / or services that are distinguishable (themselves and in the context of the contract) is accounted for as a single performance obligation.

The Company recognizes revenue for each *individual obligation to perform within an individual contract with a customer* by analysing the type, term and conditions for each specific contract.

- ***Measurement of revenues under contracts with customers***

The revenue is measured on the basis of the *transaction price* determined for each contract.

The *transaction price* is the amount of the remuneration to which the Company expects to be entitled, except for the amounts collected on behalf of third parties. In determining the transaction price, the Company takes into account the terms of the contract and its usual commercial practices.

- ***Transaction price and payment terms***

The transaction price usually includes a fixed sale price, according to a general or customer price list.

- ***Variable remuneration***

The Variable remuneration is included in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that no significant adjustment will be made to the amount of revenue recognized cumulatively.

Revenue from services

The company reports revenues from services, complying with the commitments under the contract. Revenues from services are reported upon final completion of the services (by sites) recognized as performed.

Other income / revenues

Other income and revenues are recognized when the right to receive them is established.

The Group companies apply IFRS 15 and the management carefully examines its trade practices for possible changes at the time of revenue recognition. No change in the obligations for performance and the distribution of the price of the contracts and recognition of revenues is needed for the reporting period.

Depending on the nature of the activity and the contracts with the clients, the management has assessed the categories of revenue breakdown and has disclosed them in **Note 4.01**.

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

2.12.2. Expenses

The expenses of the Group are recognized at the time of their occurrence and on the basis of the accrual and comparability principles. Expenses are recognized when there is a decrease in future economic benefits associated with a decrease in an asset or an increase in a liability that can be measured reliably. Recognition of expenses for the current period is made when revenue is accrued. An expense is recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive income when the expense does not create future economic benefits or when and to the extent that future economic benefits do not meet the requirements or cease to meet the requirements for recognition of an asset in the statement of financial position. Expenses are accounted for on an accrual basis and are comparable to recognized revenue. They are measured at the fair value of the remuneration paid or pending for payment.

Expenses for future periods shall be deferred for recognition as current expenses in the period in which the obligations under the contracts to which they refer, would be performed.

Financial expenses consist of interest expenses and other direct costs related to loans as well as bank fees and losses from foreign currency exchange.

2.12.3. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment (non-current tangible assets) are presented in the financial statements at acquisition cost (cost price) less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Initial evaluation

Upon initial acquisition, property, plant and equipment are evaluated at acquisition cost (cost price), which includes the purchase price, including customs charges and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition. The direct costs are as follows: costs of site preparation, costs of initial delivering and handling, installation costs, costs for personnel remuneration fees related to the project, non-refundable taxes, etc.

When acquiring property, plant and equipment on a deferred payment basis, the purchase price is equivalent to the present value of the liability, discounted on the basis of the interest rate on the borrowed resources of the company with a similar maturity and purpose. The difference between the cash price equivalent and the general payment is recognized as interest over the course of the loan unless it is capitalized in accordance with IAS 23.

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

Evaluation after recognition

The approach chosen by the Group for the subsequent evaluation of property, plant and equipment is the acquisition cost model - less any subsequent depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

For all other classes of non-current tangible assets, the company has applied the acquisition cost model.

Depreciation Methods

The Company uses the straight-line method of depreciation of non-current tangible assets. Depreciation of assets begins when they are available for use. The useful life by groups of assets is determined in accordance with: physical wear and tear, specifics of the equipment, future intentions for use and actual obsolescence.

The useful life by classes of assets is as follows:

Vehicles	4 years
Computer equipment	2-5 years
Office equipment	5- 6,67 years
Other non-current tangible assets	6,67 years

The determined useful life of non-current tangible assets is reviewed at the end of each year and, if significant deviations are found against future expectations for the useful life of the assets, it is adjusted prospectively.

Write off of non-current tangible assets

The book value of an item of property, plant and equipment is written off: when it is sold, when no other economic benefits are expected from its use, or when it is identified as missing.

Profits or losses arising on the write off of an item of property, plant and equipment are included in the statement of comprehensive income when the asset is written off (unless IAS 17 requires otherwise in a sale and leaseback). Profits and losses on disposals of non-current assets are determined by deducting the book value of the asset and the selling expenses from the proceeds from the sale (disposal). They are stated net, to "Other operating income" in the statement of comprehensive income.

The receivable on disposal of an asset of property, plant and equipment is initially recognized at fair value.

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

2.12.4. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are presented in the financial statements at acquisition price (cost price) less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The Group applies a straight-line method of depreciation of intangible assets with a useful life of 2 years for the software products, 6.67 years for the software platform, 3 years for an ISO certificate.

The book value of the intangible assets is reviewed for impairment when there are events or changes in circumstances that indicate that the book value amount could exceed their recoverable amount. Then the impairment is included as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income.

Initial assessment

Externally generated intangible assets on their acquisition are evaluated at acquisition price, which includes purchase price, import duties, non-refundable taxes and expenses of preparing the asset for its intended use. The direct expenses are: expenses for preparation of the site (the place where the asset will be used), expenses for initial delivery, installation expenses, expenses for fees of persons related to the project, non-refundable taxes, etc.

Intangible assets are recognized if they meet the definition of intangible assets set out in IAS 38 Intangible Assets, namely:

- Meets the definition of an intangible asset;
- Upon its acquisition it can be reliably assessed;
- Economic benefits are expected from the use of the asset, as evidenced by the availability or plan to obtain sufficient resources to enable the enterprise to obtain the expected economic benefits; the ability to effectively perform its functional role in accordance with the intention of the enterprise regarding its use or there is a clearly defined and specified technical feasibility.

Subsequent expenses

Expenses related to the maintenance of initially established standard efficiency, incurred after the commissioning of intangible non-current assets, are recognized as current at the time of their implementation. The book value of the intangible asset is adjusted to the extent of the expenses leading to the increase of the expected future economic benefits associated with the use of an intangible asset over the

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

initially determined standard efficiency.

2.12.5. Goodwill

Goodwill is the excess of purchase prices over the fair value of identifiable net assets of company acquires as of the date of acquisition (business combination). Initially, it is presented in the consolidated financial statements at acquisition cost and subsequently it is presented at acquisition cost minus impairment. Goodwill is not amortized.

The goodwill generated as a result of the acquisition of a daughter company is presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as a part of non-current assets and the goodwill generated as a result of acquisition of joint-ventures or associated companies is included in the total value of investment and is reported as “investments in associated companies”.

The goodwill associated with the acquisition of associated companies is tested as part of the total value of the investment. The goodwill associated with the acquisition of daughter companies is tested for impairment at least one per year. Losses recognized as a result of impairment of goodwill are not reversible. Profit or loss from the sale of a daughter company include also book value of goodwill associated with this daughter company.

Any goodwill amount recognized in the financial statements is attributable to a certain cash generating object at the time a business combination is completed, and this object is applied when tests for impairment are conducted. For determining the cash-generating objects, are considered only objects that are expected to generate future economic benefits and that are subject to the business combination, which generated the goodwill.

Losses from impairment of goodwill are presented in the statements of comprehensive income as part of “Impairment of non-current assets.

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

2.12.6. Other long-term capital investments

Other long-term financial investments are non-derivative financial assets in the form of shares and participation of other companies (minority interest) held with a long-term perspective.

Initial valuation

Capital investments are initially recognized at acquisition cost, which is the fair value paid, including direct acquisition cost of the investment (the financial asset). All purchases and sales of capital investments are recognized on the “trading date” of the transaction, i.e., the date on which the company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent evaluation

Capital investments owned by the Group are subsequently evaluated at fair value. The results of the subsequent evaluation to fair value are presented in the statement of comprehensive income (in other components of comprehensive income) and respectively in the reserve related to financial assets at fair value, through other comprehensive income. These results are transferred to retained earnings on disposal (sale) of the respective investment.

2.12.7. Investments in Associated companies

Investments in associated companies are reported following the capital method. The share of the Group in the comprehensive income of an associated company is shown on one line in the consolidated statements in a way that the amount of investment reflects the share of the Group in the net assets of the associated company as of the date of the financial statements. The Group recognizes its share in the losses of an associated company up to the amount of its investment, including all internal loans extended, unless it has undertaken an obligation to pay such liabilities on behalf of the associated company.

As of 31.12.2022 the Group reports a share in the profit of associated companies at the amount of BGN 157 thousand. The balance sheet amount of investments in associated companies was increased with the amount of reported profit.

2.12.8. Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their book value will be recovered through sale rather than through continuing use in the Company's operations. This condition is considered to exist only when the sale is highly secure and the relevant non-current assets are available for immediate sale in their present

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

condition.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower value between the fair value and the book value less the costs to sell.

2.12.9. Inventories

Inventories are accounted at the lower of the two following values: acquisition cost (cost price) and net realizable value.

The costs incurred to bring an inventory to its present condition and location are included in the cost of acquisition (cost) as follows:

- Materials - the purchase price and all related costs of delivery;
- Goods - the purchase price and all related costs of delivery, customs duties, transport costs, non-recoverable taxes and other costs incurred in order to bring the goods in ready for use state.

In the use (sale) of inventory, the first-in-first-out method is used.

2.12.10. Financial instruments

Financial assets

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset in one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument in another enterprise.

Initial recognition, classification and evaluation

Upon initial recognition, financial assets are classified into three groups, according to which they are subsequently assessed at depreciated value, at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets upon initial recognition depends on the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the respective financial asset and the business model of the Company for its management.

The business model of the Company for management of financial assets reflects how the Group manages its financial assets to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows are the result of contractual cash flows, the sale of financial assets, or both.

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

Evaluation

The Group initially presents financial assets at fair value, and in the case of financial assets that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss, the direct transaction costs are added. An exception is trade receivables that do not contain a material financing component - they are estimated based on the transaction price determined in accordance with IFRS 15 and the invoices issued.

Subsequent evaluation

For the purposes of Subsequent evaluation, financial assets are classified into four categories:

- Debt instruments presented at depreciated value
- Debt instruments presented at fair value through other comprehensive income (reclassified to profit or loss);
- Capital instruments presented at fair value through other comprehensive income (without reclassification in profit or loss);
- Financial assets (debt instruments, capital instruments and derivatives) presented at fair value through profit or loss.

During the current period, the Group reports financial assets in one of these categories - financial assets at depreciated value.

Financial assets at depreciated value (debt instruments)

This category is the most significant for the Group.

The Group measures financial assets at depreciated value when both of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the financial asset is held and used within a business model that aims to hold the asset in order to obtain contractual cash flows from it, and
- the terms of the contract of the financial asset generate cash flows at specific dates, which represent only principal payments and interest on the outstanding principal.

The management of the Group has assessed the financial assets representing cash in banks, interest-bearing receivables from related companies, trade receivables and other receivables (i.e., trade loans receivables and others) are held by the Group in order to obtain the agreed cash flows and they are expected to result in cash flows that represent solely principal and interest payments under the business model applied.

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

Financial assets at depreciated value are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method (EIR). They are subject to impairment. Profits and losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income (in profit or loss for the year) when the asset is written off, modified or impaired.

Write off

A financial asset is written off in the statement of financial position of the Group when:

- the rights to obtain cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have been transferred or the Group has assumed an obligation to pay in full the received cash flows, without significant delay, to a third party through an agreement for transfer. In this case, the Group recognizes also the liability associated with it. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement, which is in the form of a guarantee on the transferred asset, is measured at the lower of the two values: the initial book value of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group may be required to pay.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes an adjustment (provision for impairment) for expected credit losses on all debt instruments that are not accounted at fair value through profit or loss. Expected credit losses are calculated as the difference between the contractual cash flows payable under the terms of the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive discounted at the initial effective interest rate.

At each accounting date, the Group determines whether the debt instrument is assessed as such with low credit risk using all reasonable and well-grounded information that is available without incurring unnecessary expense or effort. In making this assessment, the Group reviews the internal credit rating of the debt instrument. In addition, the Group assesses whether there is a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are overdue for more than 30 days.

The Group considers a financial instrument as default when contractual payments are overdue for more than 60 days. However, in certain cases, it may treat a financial asset as default when internal or external information provides an indication that it is unlikely that the Group will receive the full amount of the outstanding contractual amounts before taking into account any credit improvements held by it. Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation for collection of contractual cash flows.

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

To calculate the expected credit losses of *trade receivables and assets under contracts with customers*, the Group has chosen and applies a simplified matrix-based approach for calculating expected credit losses and does not track subsequent changes in their credit risk. In this approach, it recognizes an adjustment (provision for impairment) based on the expected credit loss for the entire receivable period at each reporting date. The Group has developed and applies a provisioning matrix based on historical experience with respect to credit losses, adjusted for prognostic factors, specific for the debtors and the economic environment, and correlated with the percentage of credit losses. The collectability of receivables from related companies are assessed on individual basis considering factors as financial needs of each related company and the business development plan for the next periods.

Financial assets are written-off when there is no reasonable expectation of collection of contractual cash flows.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition, classification and evaluation

Initially, all financial liabilities are recognized at fair value, and in the case of loans and borrowings and trade and other payables, the net of directly related transaction costs.

Subsequent evaluation

Subsequent evaluation of financial liabilities depends on their classification as described below.

Financial liabilities evaluated at depreciation value

This category is essential for the Group. Subsequent to their initial recognition, the Group evaluates interest-bearing loans and borrowings at depreciation value using the effective interest method. Profits and losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income (in profit or loss for the year) when the corresponding financial liability is derecognized, as well as through depreciation at the effective interest rate method.

Depreciation value is calculated by taking into account any discounts or acquisition premiums, as well as fees or expenses, which are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Depreciation is included as a “financial expense” in the statement of comprehensive income (in profit or loss for the year).

Write off

Financial liabilities are written off when the liability is repaid, terminated or expires. When an existing

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

financial liability is replaced by another of the same creditor under substantially different conditions, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially altered, such exchange or modification shall be treated as derecognition of the original liability and recognition of a new one. The difference with the book value of a financial liability settled or transferred to another party in cash and/or non-monetary assets is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

2.12.11. Cash and cash equivalent

Cash includes cash on hand and amounts in current accounts, and cash equivalents are short-term deposits with banks whose original maturity is less than 3 months.

The cash flow statement is presented using the direct method.

For the purpose of preparing the cash flow statement:

- ✓ Cash inflows from customers and cash payments to suppliers are presented gross, including VAT;
- ✓ VAT on purchases and sales of non-current assets is stated in the cash flows from operating activities, to the extent it participates and is recovered in the operating cash flows of the Company for the relevant accounting period.
- ✓ Interest on loans and deposits granted/received is included as inflows / payments to financial activities.

Cash and cash equivalents are subsequently presented at depreciated value, without any accumulated adjustments for expected credit losses.

2.12.12. Leasing

Operating lease

At the inception of the contract, the company assesses whether the contract represents or contains a lease. A contract represents or contains elements of a lease if, under that contract, the right to control the use of an asset for a specified period of time is transferred in exchange for consideration. The assessment includes an assessment of the following factors:

- Whether the contract involves the use of an identified asset, this may be stated explicitly or by default, and must be physically identifiable or must represent essentially the entire capacity of a physically separate asset. If the supplier has a substantial right of replacement, then the asset is not identified;

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

- Whether the company is entitled to receive substantially all the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the useful life; and
- Whether the company has the right to manage the use of the asset. The company has this right when it has decision-making rights concerning the change in the manner and purpose of using the asset. In the rare cases where it is predetermined how and for what purpose the asset will be used, the company has the right to manage the use of the asset if:
 - ✓ The company has the right to operate the asset; or
 - ✓ The company has designed the asset in a way that determines in advance how and for what purpose it will be used

Financial leasing

The lease contract under which all risks and economic benefit of ownership of the asset are transferred to the company of the Group is classified as a financial leasing and the leased asset is capitalized in the consolidated statement of financial position of the lessee and presented as property, plant and equipment. Upon initial recognition, leased assets are accounted at the lower value of the following two: their current fair value or the present value of the minimum lease payments. The minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance expenses (interest) and the reduction of the lease liability (principal). Financial expenses are allocated to each period over the lease term so that a constant interest rate is reached on the remaining outstanding portion of the principal under the lease liability. Interest expenses are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as "Financial expenses".

Assets acquired under a financial leasing are depreciated based on the useful life of the asset and within the lease term.

2.12.13.Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present (constructive or legal) obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are estimated on the basis of the best estimate of the management at the date of preparation of the financial statements for the expenses necessary for the settlement of the respective obligation. The estimate is discounted when the maturity of the liability is long-term. When it is expected that part of the resources that will be used to settle the obligation will be recovered from a third party, the company recognizes a

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

receivable, if there is a high degree of certainty of its receipt, its value can be reliably determined as income (credit) on the same position in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, where the provision itself is presented.

The Group accrues provisions for guarantee service of devices sold. The provision is calculated on the basis of best estimate of management about the expected expenses, which the Group will incur in case of guarantee events and based on the past experience about the sold products/ services.

2.12.14.Liabilities to employees

Defined contribution plans

The government of the Republic of Bulgaria undertakes the liability to ensure pension payments on the basis of defined contribution plans. The liability of the Company to pay the amounts booked under the defined contribution plans for the employees is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income at the time of occurrence of the liability.

Paid annual leave

The Group recognize as a liability undiscounted amount of estimated cost of annual paid leave, which is expected to be paid to employees in return to their labour for the past reporting period.

Defined income for retirement

In accordance with the requirements of the Labour Code, upon termination of the employment contract of an employee who has acquired the right to a pension, the company pays him compensation in the amount of two gross salaries, if the accumulated length of service in the company is less than ten years, or six gross salaries, in case of accumulated service in the company over ten consecutive years.

By their characteristics, these schemes are defined benefit plans.

The measurement of long-term employee benefits is carried out using the projected unit credit method, and the estimate at the date of the statement of financial position is made by licensed actuaries. The amount recognised in a statement of financial position is the present value of the liabilities Revaluations of the defined benefit plan liability (actuarial gain or loss) arising from experience and changes in actuarial financial and demographic assumptions are recognised in the other comprehensive equity benefits as a reserve for liabilities on retirement. The amounts released from this reserve are transferred through other

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

comprehensive income into retained earnings. The group prepared an actuarial assessment of its retirement obligations and reflected them in its financial statements as of the end of 2022.

2.12.15. Share capital

The Group has adopted the financial concept of maintaining the capital. The financial capital maintaining is assessed in nominal monetary units. Profit for the reporting period is considered to be acquired only if the total equity amount at the end of the period exceeds the amount in the beginning of the period, after deducting the distributions to owners or their investments in capital during the period.

Allterco JSCo is a joint-stock company and is obliged to register in the Commercial Register its statutory share capital, which shall serve as a security for its creditors. The shareholders are responsible for the liabilities of the mother-company up to the amount of their shareholding in the capital and may claim the return of that holding only in case of bankruptcy or liquidation proceedings. The mother-company reports its registered capital at par value of the number of shares registered.

Equity is the residual value of an entity's assets after deducting all its liabilities. This includes:

Registered capital – it is presented in the Statement of financial position according to the number of issued shares with nominal value of each share.

Financial result – it is formed as the difference between the income and expenses accrued for it. This includes:

- a) retained earnings;
- b) uncovered loss;
- c) the net profit or loss for the current year, which is presented in the statement of financial position after deduction of tax expense due.

The Equity is decreased by the dividends paid to the shareholders during the period in which they are distributed (voted by the General Meeting).

In accordance with the requirements of the Commercial Law and the Statute of Allterco JSCo., the company is obliged to form reserves at the expense of:

- at least one-tenth of the annual profit, until the funds accumulated reach 25 per cent of the share capital;

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

- the funds received above the nominal value of the shares issued (premium reserve);

Treasury shares are reported in the statements of financial position at acquisition cost, which is used to decrease the equity of the Group. The profit and losses from the sale of treasury shares are reported in the equity of the Group, as part of the retained earnings.

During the past reporting periods the company made payments to the employees of its Bulgarian subsidiaries in shares.

The payment in shares against labour services is made with shares of the mother-company. The equity instruments are valued at fair value as of the date of share transfer. The expense related to the payment in shares is recognized for the period in which the labour services were rendered.

Reserve from translation of financial statement of foreign operations - arises from the net effects of foreign currency conversion of the subsidiaries' financial statements from their functional currencies into Bulgarian levs for the purpose of consolidation.

Other comprehensive income is formed by the difference between previous book value of financial assets reported at fair value and the fair value of such assets as of the date of the report.

2.12.16. Income tax expenses

Income tax expense represents the sum of the current income taxes and the tax effect on temporary tax differences. The current income tax is determined in accordance with the tax legislation of the respective country. The nominal corporate profit tax rate in Bulgaria for 2021 and 2022 is 10%.

The foreign daughter companies are subject to corporate profit tax in accordance with the local legislation.

The applicable tax rates are as follows:

Country	Nominal tax rate	
	2022	2021
Germany	15,825%	15,825%
USA	15-35%	15-35 %

Deferred tax assets and / or liabilities are the amounts of recoverable and payable income taxes for future periods in respect of deductible and taxable temporary tax differences.

Temporary tax differences are established by comparing the book value of an asset or liability presented in

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

the Statement of financial position with its tax base when applying the tax rules.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are calculated and recognized for all taxable temporary differences, while deferred tax assets are recognized only if it is probable that they will be recovered and if the company will be able to generate sufficient profit in the future from which they to be deducted.

The effect of recognizing the deferred tax assets and / or liabilities is reflected where the effect of the event that gave rise to them is presented.

For events that affect the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the effect of deferred tax assets and liabilities is also recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

For events that are initially reported in equity (revaluation reserve) and deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized at the expense of equity.

In the Statement of financial position, deferred tax assets and / or liabilities are presented as compensation, as they are subject to a single taxation regime.

As of 31 December 2022, the Group recognize deferred corporate profit taxes only for the Bulgarian companies and they are estimated using 10% rate, which remains unchanged for 2023.

2.12.17. Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period that is subject to distribution among shareholders of ordinary shares, by the average weighted number of ordinary shares held during the period.

The weighted average number of shares represents the number of ordinary shares hold in the beginning of the period, adjusted by the number of repurchased ordinary shares and the new issued shares during the period multiplied by a time-weighting factor. This factor represents the number of days in which specific shares have been held relative to the total number of days in the period.

Earning of shares with reduced value should not be calculated because there are no shares with reduced value issued.

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

2.12.18. Judgments that are crucial in applying accounting policies of the Group.

Key high uncertainty estimates and assumptions.

In the process of applying accounting policies, the management of the Group makes judgments that have a material effect on these financial statements. Such judgments by definition are rarely equal to actual results.

As a result of their nature, they are subject to constant review and updating and include historical experience and other factors as expectations for future events that management believes are reasonable in the current circumstances.

The estimates and assumptions that carry a significant risk of a material adjustment in the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year are set out below.

Useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The financial statements of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets include the use of estimates of their useful lives and carrying values, which are based on judgments made by the management of the Group.

Impairment of receivables

The Management estimates the amount and timing of expected future cash flows related to receivables based on experience in current circumstances in the following groups: individual accounts, households and other small consumers and legal receivables. Due to the inherent uncertainty of this assessment, the actual results may differ from those expected. The management of the Group reviews the estimates from previous years against the actual results from the previous year.

In connection with the implementation of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, the Group have used their accumulated experience in the area of credit losses, and have taken into account current conditions and their forecasts to estimate the expected credit losses on their trade receivables.

2.12.19. Fair values

Fair value is the price that could be obtained from the sale of an asset or could be paid for the transfer of a liability in the ordinary course of trade between market participants at the date of assessment (starting price). Fair value assessment is based on the assumption that the transaction to sell an asset or transfer a liability has been carried out:

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- on the principal market of the respective asset or liability, or
- in the absence of a principal market, on the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market should be accessible for the Company.

The fair value of an asset or liability is estimated by making the assumptions that market participants would make when establishing the price of the asset or liability, assuming that they act in their best economic interest.

All assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or for which fair value disclosure is required in the financial statements, are grouped into categories according to the fair value hierarchy, as described below, based on the lowest level of input data used, which has a significant impact on fair value measurement in general:

- Level 1 - quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities are used
- Level 2 - appraisal methods are applied in which the lowest level of used input data essential for fair value assessment have been observed either directly or indirectly
- Level 3 - appraisal techniques are used where the lowest level of used input data essential for fair value assessment are unobserved

For the assets and liabilities that are regularly evaluated at fair value the Company shall review their categorization at the appropriate level of the fair value hierarchy (based on the lowest level of used input data, that have a significant impact on the fair value evaluation as a whole) to the end of the reporting period and determine whether there is a need to make a transfer(s) from one level to another.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
3. Notes to the consolidated statement of financial position
3.01. Property, plant and equipment

	Lands	Buildings	Machinery and facilities	Vehicles	Computer equipment	Office equipment	Other	Expenses for acquisition of fixed tangible assets	Total
January 01, 2021									
Acquisition cost	1 476	3 032	859	458	240	128	151	9	6 353
Accumulated depreciation	-	(92)	(507)	(291)	(183)	(97)	(116)	-	(1 286)
Book value	1 476	2 940	352	167	57	31	35	9	5 067
Acquisitions	-	-	53	-	24	58	142	46	323
Purchase	-	-	53	-	24	58	142	46	323
Decrease (book value)	-	-	-	(3)	(3)	(45)	-	-	(51)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(43)	-	-	(43)
Other way	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	(3)
Written off book value related to sold investments	-	-	-	-	(3)	(2)	-	-	(5)
Depreciation for the period	-	(121)	(256)	(94)	(49)	(8)	(13)	-	(541)
Changes in depreciation	-	-	-	3	4	84	51	-	142
Depreciation of written off assets	-	-	-	3	4	84	51	-	142
December 31, 2021									
Acquisition cost	1 476	3 032	912	452	257	57	242	55	6 483
Accumulated depreciation	-	(213)	(763)	(382)	(228)	(21)	(78)	-	(1 685)
Book value at the end	1 476	2 819	149	70	29	36	164	55	4 798
January 01, 2022									
Acquisition cost	1 476	3 032	912	452	257	57	242	55	6 483
Accumulated depreciation	-	(213)	(769)	(382)	(228)	(21)	(78)	-	(1 685)
Book value at the end	1 476	2 819	149	70	29	36	164	55	4 798
Acquisitions	-	56	18	6	46	84	2	57	269
Purchase	-	56	18	6	46	84	2	57	269
Decrease (book value)	-	-	(38)	-	-	-	(48)	(45)	(131)
Disposals	-	-	(38)	-	-	-	(48)	-	(86)
Other way	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(45)	(45)
Depreciation for the period	-	(120)	(105)	(43)	(30)	(21)	(27)	-	(346)
Changes in depreciation	-	-	-	-	(5)	-	(58)	-	(63)
December 31, 2022									
Acquisition cost	1 476	3 088	892	458	303	141	196	67	6 621
Accumulated depreciation	-	(333)	(868)	(425)	(253)	(42)	(47)	-	(1 968)
Book value at the end	1 476	2 755	24	33	50	99	149	67	4 653

The land and building owned by the Group are pledged in relation with bank financing used for their purchase (see point 3.14).

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

3.02. Intangible assets

	Software	ISO certificates and intellectual property rights	Trademarks and prototypes	Others	Capitalized R&D expenses	Total
January 01, 2021						
Acquisition cost	190	874	2 691	212	1 535	5 502
Accumulated amortization	(190)	(244)	(625)	(34)	-	(1 093)
Book value	-	630	2 066	178	1 535	4 409
Acquisitions	141	5	1 767	-	2 285	4 198
Purchase	6	5	11	-	-	22
Capitalized	-	-	-	-	2 285	2 285
Put into operation	135	-	1 756	-	-	1 891
Disposals	-	(625)	(546)	(141)	(3 695)	(5 007)
Written off book value of assets related to sold investments	-	(625)	-	(141)	-	(766)
Other way	-	-	(546)	-	(3 695)	(4 241)
Amortization for the period	(17)	(3)	(456)	(8)	-	(484)
Changes in amortization	-	242	298	14	-	554
Amortization of written off assets	-	-	298	-	-	298
Written off amortization of assets related to sold investments	-	242	-	14	-	256
Book value as of the end	124	7	2 831	29	125	3 116
December 31, 2021						
Acquisition cost	331	12	3 614	57	125	4 139
Accumulated amortization	(207)	(5)	(783)	(28)	-	(1 023)
Book value	124	7	2 831	29	125	3 116
January 1, 2022						
Acquisition cost	331	12	3 614	57	125	4 139
Accumulated amortization	(207)	(5)	(783)	(28)	-	(1 023)
Book value	124	7	2 831	29	125	3 116
Acquisitions	-	-	267	207	1 466	1 940
Purchases	-	-	267	207	370	844
Capitalized	-	-	-	-	1 096	1 096
Disposals	-	-	(346)	-	-	(346)
Written off prototypes	-	-	(346)	-	-	(346)
Amortization for the period	(68)	(2)	(532)	(8)	-	(610)
Changes in depreciation	-	-	120	-	-	120
December 31, 2022						
Acquisition cost	331	12	3 535	264	1 591	5 733
Accumulated amortization	(275)	(7)	(1 195)	(36)	-	(1 513)
Book value	56	5	2 340	228	1 591	4 220

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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3.03. Assets with right of use

	December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
	Vehicles	Buildings	Total	Vehicles	Buildings	Total
In the beginning of the period						
Acquisition cost	232	9	241	127	9	136
Amortization	(124)	(9)	(133)	(84)	(6)	(90)
Book value	108	-	108	43	3	46
Acquisitions	162	99	261	116	-	116
Operating leasing	162	99	261	116	-	116
Disposals	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)
Written off	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)
Amortization for the period	(58)	(14)	(72)	(40)	(3)	(43)
Book value at the end of the period						
Acquisition cost	394	108	502	232	9	241
Amortization	(183)	(23)	(206)	(124)	(9)	(133)
Book value	211	85	296	108	-	108

The Group has concluded lease agreements for renting office spaces and vehicles used in its activity.

3.04. Goodwill

Name	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Allterco Robotics Inc., USA	34	34
Allterco Properties EOOD (Solely-owned LLC)	126	126
Total:	160	160

No impairment of goodwill is recognized as of 31 December 2022.

3.05. Investments in associated companies

During 2021 Allterco participated in the establishment of a new company in China – Allterco Asia Ltd. , with seat and management address Shenzhen, Guangdong Province. The registered capital of the new company is CNY 100 000 as Allterco holds 30% (8 thousand BGN) and has an option to acquire additional up to 50%, reaching up to 80%, if the development of the company meets the expectations of Allterco.

The movement of the investments in associated companies is as follows:

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	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Opening balance at Jan 1	40	-
Acquisition of participation in the capital	-	8
Share in the profit for the period	117	32
Balance as of the end of the period	157	40

3.06. Other long-term capital investments

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Ordinary registered shares – Link Mobility, in the beginning of the period	2 624	6 566
<i>Decrease</i>	<i>(1 794)</i>	<i>(3 942)</i>
Effect from transactions with financial assets	(355)	(369)
Revaluation of other financial instruments	(1 439)	(3573)
Ordinary registered shares – Link Mobility, at the end of the period	830	2 624

3.07. Long-term trade receivables

In September 2021, the Group sold its business through ALLTERCO PTE, ALLTERCO SDN and ALLTERCO CO. LTD, respectively, in Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand. As part of the terms of the sales contract, the payment of part of the transaction value is deferred. The amount of 1 027 thousand BGN is due after the end of 2023 therefor they are presented in long-term receivables.

The management assess that the value of other long-term receivables presented in the statement of financial position as of 31 December 2022 is equal to their fair value.

3.08. Deferred tax assets

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Deferred tax assets		
Tax effect of accrued for unused leave	40	19
Tax effect of provisions for liabilities	66	30
Tax effect of impairment of receivables	46	25
Tax effect of outstanding personal income	128	-
Tax effect of long-term liabilities to employees	13	-
Total deferred tax assets	293	74
Deferred tax liabilities		

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Tax effect related to the application of IFRS16	(1)	(2)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(1)	(2)
Total deferred tax asset (liability)	292	72

3.09. Inventories

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Goods	18 436	3 900
Goods in transit	3 317	979
Supplies	937	2 227
Materials	312	454
Total:	23 002	7 560

As of 31 December 2022, in the consolidated statement of financial position are presented:

- Supplies representing components for production of devices at the amount of 937 thousand BGN, which were ordered by the Group and purchased by the factories that produce devices for the Group. The components are available at the warehouse of the factories and according to the agreements the Group has ownership rights over them
- Goods in transit, which are not in the warehouses of the Group yet but which are owned by the Group on the basis of purchase agreements

The Group policy is to try to maintain optimal quantity of goods equal to a several months forecast of sales. The management of the Group expects that in the near future the level of inventories will continue to increase as a consequence of increasing sales as well as a result of growing portfolio of devices sold.

3.10. Trade receivables

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Receivables from customers	20 302	12 642
Written off receivables	(1 486)	-
Impairment of receivables	(526)	(237)
Advances to suppliers	3 357	6 762
Total	21 647	19 167

The movement of impairment during the reporting period was as follows:

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	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Impairment at the beginning of the period	237	-
Reversed and written-off impairment	(152)	-
Accrued impairment for the period	441	237
Net total:	526	237

In June 2022, an agreement was reached with Link Mobility Group, Norway, to pay the overdue last instalment in connection with the sale of the European telecommunications business to Allterco AD, for which arbitration proceedings were initiated before the International Arbitration in Vienna. As a result of the agreement, Link Mobility Group paid 2 151 thousand BGN from the amount due and the remaining 902 thousand BGN has been written off. The restored and written down impairment presented above is linked to this agreement.

3.11. Other receivables

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
TAX RECEIVABLES	3 515	1 884
VAT refund receivable	3 447	1 857
Overpaid corporate profit tax	68	2
Customs duties	-	25
OTHER RECEIVABLES	282	28
Deposits with companies and guarantees	104	22
Advances to employees	3	4
Other receivables	-	2
Total:	3 662	1 912

3.12. Short term financial assets

At the end of 2022, the Company reported current financial assets amounting to 175 thousand BGN which include costs of legal and consulting services related to the acquisition of the Slovenian company GOAP. Upon successful completion of the transaction, these costs will be added to the value of the

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investment.

3.13. Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cash on hand	24	92
Cash in current accounts	24 118	30 320
Other cash - debit cards	12	4
Restricted cash (guarantees)	3 988	125
Cash equivalents	10	-
Total:	28 152	30 541

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
By currency		
EUR	13 160	6 180
BGN	5 748	13 298
USD	8 640	11 063
Other	604	-
Total	28 152	30 541

The Group's cash funds are in bank accounts with banks with stable long-term ratings. The Management has assessed the expected credit losses on cash funds and cash equivalents. The estimated value is determined as insignificant and is not accrued in the consolidated financial statements of the Group as of 31 December 2022

3.14. Prepaid expenses

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Information feed services	63	28
Insurances	78	35
Licenses/ Certificates	147	-
Memberships fees	40	34
Subscriptions	8	27
Trade fairs	161	109
Other	15	1
Total	512	234

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3.15. Bank loans

Then depreciable portion of bank loans is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
KBC Bank AD, including:	1 615	1 900
- <i>up to one year</i>	293	285
- <i>over one year</i>	1 322	1 615
DSK bank EAD	392	617
- <i>up to one year</i>	226	225
- <i>over one year</i>	166	392
Other short-term financing (Allterco Robotics USA)	149	62
Total bank loans - non-current portion:	1 488	2 007
Total bank loans - current portion:	668	572

Bank	KBC Bank AD
Date of the contract:	25 August 2017
Agreed loan amount:	1 620 000
Original currency	EUR
Purpose	Financing up to 90% (excluding VAT) of the final price of all company shares representing 100% of the capital of the joint debtor Allterco Properties EOOD (Solely-owned LLC), designated in the concluded between the Borrower and JFC Developments OOD (Ltd.) Share Transfer Contract into Final Contract
Term	10 February 2028
Collaterals:	Mortgage on real estate, owned by Allterco Properties EOOD (Solely-owned LLC), joint debtor - Allterco Properties EOOD (Solely-owned LLC), pledge of all bank accounts of Allterco JSCo. with the bank

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Creditor **DSK Bank AD**

Date of the contract:	28 September 2020
Total amount	EUR 450 thousand
Purpose	Financing of 90% of the expenses for purchase of real estate
Currency	EUR
Fixed term	28 September 2024
Collaterals:	Mortgage of real estate owned by Allterco Properties Ltd.

A subsidiary of Allterco has an agreement for bank financing in the form of overdraft, which was not used during the reporting period. Details about the parameters of this financing are presented in point 5.

3.16. Lease

	December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
	Up to one year	Over one year	Total	Up to one year	Over one year	Total
Finance lease liabilities	129	61	190	31	-	31
Operating lease liabilities	32	96	128	27	80	107
Lease liabilities	161	157	318	58	80	138

Liabilities under lease agreements presented in the consolidated statement of financial position include the liabilities of the Group under rental agreements for offices and vehicles, which are recognized in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 16 Leasing.

3.17. Long-term liabilities to employees

As of 31 December 2022, the Groupe had charged obligations for a defined benefit plan upon retirement of 112 thousand BGN. The amount of the obligation is determined on the basis of an actuarial assessment based on assumptions about mortality, disability, probability of leaving, wage growth, etc.

Present value movements of defined benefit plans in retirement:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Liabilities at the beginning of the period	-	-
Debts paid during the period	(-)	(-)
Costs recognised in profits or losses	112	-
Costs for accumulated length of service	111	-

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Financial costs of future liabilities	1	-
Actuarial losses recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-
Liabilities at the end of the period	112	-

In the case of early retirement due to disability, staff shall be entitled to a benefit of up to two months' salaries, increased by 100 % in the case of a minimum period of five years' service and provided that no such benefits have been received during the last five years of service.

The demographic statistical assumptions used are based on the following:

- rate of turnover of the Company's staff over the past few years;
- mortality of the population of Bulgaria in the period 2019 – 2021 according to the data of the National Statistical Institute;
- statistics of the National Center for Health Information on disability of the population and early retirement.

3.18. Trade payables

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021 (recalculated)
Suppliers	1 797	1 001
Advances from clients	94	556
Total:	1 891	1 557

3.19. Payables to employees

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Payables to employees	1 217	5
Payables for unused paid leave	624	168
Total:	1 841	173

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Liabilities to social security	204	115

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3.20. Tax liabilities

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Corporate tax	479	281
Value Added Tax	797	940
Income tax	51	73
Liabilities to customs	710	-
Other taxes	37	21
Total:	2 074	1 315

3.21. Other liabilities

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Liabilities for purchase of shares	535	665
Guarantee service provision	502	300
Guarantees/deposits for rent	61	61
Total other liabilities	1 098	1 026

3.22. Registered capital

Allterco JSCo was registered in 2010. The registered capital of the Company as of 31 December 2022 amounts to BGN 17,999,999 (seventeen million nine hundred ninety-nine thousand nine hundred ninety-nine) and is distributed in 17,999,999 (seventeen million nine hundred ninety-nine thousand nine hundred ninety-nine) ordinary registered shares with a nominal value of BGN 1 each. The registered capital is fully paid in four instalments:

The first issue was made upon the establishment of the Company in the form of a non-monetary contribution in the amount of BGN 50 000, which had as its subject ordinary registered voting shares of the capital of Teravoice AD.

In 2010 a second non-monetary contribution was made in the amount of BGN 5 438 000, which had as its subject shares from the capital of Tera Communications AD.

At the end of 2015, a new issue of 8,012,000 (eight million and twelve thousand) ordinary registered voting shares was issued, with a nominal value of BGN 1 (one) each.

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At the end of 2016 the capital of ALLTERCO JSCo was increased with a new issue in the amount of 1,500,000 (one million and five hundred thousand) shares on the basis of a successful initial public offering, according to the Prospectus for public offering of shares, confirmed by the Financial Supervision Commission with Decision № 487 – E of July 08, 2016 entered in the Commercial Register under No.20161108100414 of November 08, 2016.

In 2020 the capital of the Company was increased by cash contributions in the total amount of 2,999,999 (two million nine hundred ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine) against 2,999,999 (two million nine hundred ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine) subscribed and paid dematerialized ordinary registered voting shares with a nominal value of BGN 1 as a result of a procedure for Public Offering of a new issue of shares. The public offering of shares from the capital increase of Allterco JSCo was carried out in the period September 28, 2020 – October 30, 2020 on the basis of a Prospectus, together with the supplements to it, confirmed by the Financial Supervision Commission with Decision № 148- F of February 18, 2020, Decision № 405-E of June 11, 2020, Decision № 601-E of August 13, 2020 and Decision № 791-E of October 29, 2020.

As of 31 December 2022, the shareholders in the company are:

Name	Number of shares:	% in the capital
Svetlin Todorov	5 847 120	32.48%
Dimitar Todorov	5 847 120	32.48%
Persons holding 5% of the capital		
Other physical persons and legal entities	6 305 759	35.04%
Total	17 999 999	100.00%

3.23. Retained earnings

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021 (recalculated)
Opening balance	39 324	13 531
Net profit	17 434	15 892
Distribution of dividends	(1 800)	(3 600)
Change due to sale of subsidiaries	-	94
Closing balance at the end of the period	54 958	39 324

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3.24. Reserves

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Opening balance	1 800	1 500
Reserve from issue of shares	-	300
Balance at the end of the period	1 800	1 800

3.25. Reserve from issue of shares

As of 31 December 2022, the reserves from issue of shares are at the amount of 5 403 thousand BGN. They are formed by the excess of share price of newly issued shares during 2020 over the par value of shares. The excess amount was 6 000 thousand BGN and was decreased by the expenses related to the share issue at the amount of 2967 thousand BGN and by 300 thousand BGN, which were transferred to reserves, pursuant to a decision of the general meeting of shareholders held on June 28, 2021.

3.26. Other comprehensive income

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Value at the beginning of the period	1 036	4 849
Reserves transferred to retained earnings	(160)	(240)
Reserves related to financial instruments reported at fair value	(1 443)	(3 573)
Other variations	4	-
Value at the end of the period	(563)	1 036

The reserves related to the long-term financial instruments decreased by 1 595 thousand BGN as a result of the revaluation of the long-term financial instruments held at fair value as of 31 December 2022 and due to the sale of part of the capital instruments during the reporting period.

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4. Notes to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income

4.01. Sales revenue and cost price of sales

	12 months of 2022			12 months of 2021			
	Goods	Services and rents	Total:	Production	Goods	Services and rents	Total:
Sales revenues	93 063	171	93 234	108	58 723	678	59 509
<i>Cost of goods sold</i>	(44 775)	-	(44 775)	-	(24 964)	-	(24 964)
<i>Other direct costs</i>	(1 673)	-	(1 673)	-	(1 525)	(233)	(1 758)
Cost of sales	(46 448)	-	(46 448)	-	(26 489)	(233)	(26 722)
Gross profit	46 615	171	46 786	108	32 234	445	32 787

4.02. Other operating income

	12 months of 2022	12 months of 2021
Gain /loss from sale of fixed assets	-	(23)
Rentals and overheads	47	2
Written off liabilities	-	40
Financing / electricity price compensations	25	-
Exchange rate differences, net	734	866
Other operating income	54	473
Total:	860	1 358

4.03. Administrative expenses

	12 months of 2022	12 months of 2021 (recalculated)
Material expense	(500)	(190)
External services	(3 628)	(2 478)
Depreciation	(451)	(193)
Salaries and social security	(14 644)	(7 590)
Other administrative expenses	(1 282)	(1 789)
Total:	(20 505)	(12 240)

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4.04. Other operating expenses

	12 months of 2022	12 months of 2021
Written off receivables	(1 223)	(97)
Bank fees	(367)	(134)
Devaluation	(441)	(85)
Written off prototypes	(263)	-
Interest, fines and penalties	(53)	(19)
Provisions	(502)	(300)
Donations	-	(15)
Other	-	(63)
Total:	(2 849)	(713)

The movement of provisions for warranty repairs is as follows

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Provisions obligations at the beginning of the period	300	250
Provisions accumulated during the period	502	300
Provisions used during the period	(300)	(250)
End-of-period provisions obligations	502	300

4.05. Financial income

	Twelve months of 2022	Twelve months of 2021
Positive differences from the sale of financial assets, including		250
- <i>Share sale (investments)</i>	-	4 526
- <i>Book value of assets sold</i>		(4 276)
Total:	-	250

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4.06. Financial expenses

	12 months of 2022	12 months of 2021
Loss from operations with financial assets	(119)	-
<i>Proceeds from sale of financial assets</i>	236	-
<i>Carrying amount of financial assets sold</i>	(355)	-
Interest on financial lease	(3)	(2)
Interest on loans	(79)	(76)
Bank financial services	(78)	(45)
Other financial expenses	-	(3)
Total:	(279)	(126)

4.07. Tax Expense/Savings

	12 months of 2022	12 months of 2021
Current tax expenses	(3 017)	(2 755)
Tax effect of temporary tax differences	220	(5)
Total:	(2 797)	(2 760)

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5. Contingent liabilities and commitments

Contract	Annex	Creditor	Debtor	Joint debtor /Guarantor	Amount/Limit	Financial conditions	Term	COLLATERAL provided by the borrower
Investment loan August 25, 2017 contract under art. 114 para 10 of the Public Offering of Securities Act	Annex No.1 October 31, 2018	KBC Bank Bulgaria EAD	Allterco JSCo	Allterco Properties EOOD - solidary	1 620 000 EUR	Fixed interest rate for the whole period 3% per year; Management fee	May 10, 2029	Mortgage on real estate owned by Allterco Properties EOOD; Pledge of receivables on bank accounts with the bank. Pledge under the law for financial security contracts;
Overdraft September 30, 2019 – contract under art. 114 para 10 of the Public Offering of Securities Act	Annex No.1 of August 28, 2020	KBC Bank Bulgaria EAD	Allterco Robotics EOOD	Allterco JSCo - guarantor	1 000 000 EUR	One-month EURIBOR, +2.5 %, but not less than 2.5%; management commission; commitment commission; commission for issuing guarantees;	September 29, 2023	Pledge of receivables on accounts;
Contract for standard investment loan No.2757 dated September 28, 2020	none	DSK Bank AD	Allterco Properties EOOD	Allterco Trading EOOD – solidary debtor	450 000 EUR	Annual interest rate formed by a variable interest rate of 1m EURIBOR + 2.1% but not less than 2.1%; annual management fee;	September 28, 2024	Mortgage on real estate owned by Allterco Properties EOOD; Pledge of receivables on bank accounts of Allterco Properties EOOD and Allterco Trading EOOD in DSK Bank.

On 29 July 2022 Allterco JSCo concluded with the four owners of the capital of GOAP d.o.o. ("GOAP") (one legal and three physical persons) a binding preliminary agreement (Term Sheet) on the main terms and conditions for the acquisition of the Slovenian IoT provider. The transaction was finalized on

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04.01.2023. (for more information, see note 11).

6. Transactions with related parties

During the reporting period the Group did not engage in transactions with its shareholders or entities, which could be considered as related parties.

The Group has not entered into transactions with its subsidiaries and associates that are outside its normal business or significantly deviate from market conditions. Transactions in the ordinary course of operations with subsidiaries are excluded for consolidation purposes.

The companies included in the Group are disclosed in item 1.4

Key management

During the reporting period the key managers in the companies of the Group received gross remuneration at the total amount of 750 thousand BGN. The paid remuneration is according to the announced Remuneration Policy and the changes made to the number and composition of the members of the Board of Directors of the parent company, adopted at an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders on 8 April 2022.

At the General Meeting of Shareholders of Allterco AD held on 13.12.2022, a decision was adopted to amend the remuneration policy, as well as schemes for providing the members of the Board of Directors of Allterco AD with variable remuneration in shares of the company for the period 2022 – 2025.

As of the end of the reporting period, the Group companies have no obligations to its key management.

7. Financial instruments by category

The accounting policies for financial instruments are applied to the items listed below

Structure of financial assets and liabilities by categories is as follows:

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December 31, 2022					
<i>Financial assets according to the Statement of financial position</i>	Cash	Financial assets reported at depreciated value	Financial assets reported at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial assets reported at fair value through profit or loss	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	28 152	-	-	-	28 152
Other long term financial assets	-	-	830	-	830
Non-current trade receivables	-	1 027	-	-	1 027
Current trade receivables	-	18 290	-	-	18 290
Deposits and guarantees	-	104	-	-	104
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	28 152	19 421	830	-	48 403

December 31, 2022				
<i>Financial liabilities according to the Statement of financial position</i>	Financial liabilities reported at depreciated value	Financial liabilities reported at a specifically determined value	Financial liabilities reported at fair value through profit or loss	Total
Lease	318	-	-	318
Bank loans	2 156	-	-	2 156
Trade liabilities	1 797	-	-	1 797
Liabilities for purchase of shares	535	-	-	535
Guarantees	61	-	-	61
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	4 867	-	-	4 867

December 31, 2021					
<i>Financial assets according to the Statement of financial position</i>	Cash	Financial assets reported at depreciated value	Financial assets reported at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial assets reported at fair value through profit or loss	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	30 541	-	-	-	30 541
Other long term financial assets	-	-	2 624	-	2 624
Non-current trade receivables	-	2 054	-	-	2 054
Current trade receivables	-	12 405	-	-	12 405
Deposits and guarantees	-	22	-	-	22
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	30 541	14 481	2 624	-	47 646

December 31, 2021

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<i>Financial liabilities according to the Statement of financial position</i>	Financial liabilities reported at depreciated value	Financial liabilities reported at a specifically determined value	Financial liabilities reported at fair value through profit or loss	Total
Leasing	138	-	-	138
Bank loans	2 579	-	-	2 579
Trade liabilities	931	-	-	931
Liabilities for purchase of shares	665	-	-	665
Guarantees	61	-	-	61
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	4 374	-	-	4 374

8. Financial risk management

In the course of their normal business, the Group companies may be exposed to various financial risks, the most significant of which are: market risk (currency risk, risk of changes in fair value and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The general financial risk management is focused on forecasting the changes in the financial markets to minimize potential adverse effects on financial performance. Financial risks are currently identified, measured and monitored through various control mechanisms to determine adequate measures and to avoid unjustified exposure to any potential financial risk.

Financial risk management is an ongoing process directly supervised by the management of the Group and financial experts. It is carried in accordance with a policy established by the Board of Directors of the Parent-company, which has developed the basic principles of general financial risk management. On the basis of those principals specific procedures for managing the individual specific financial risks are defined.

The various types of financial risks to which Group companies are exposed in the course of their business operations are described below, as well as the approach taken to mitigate them.

Market Risk

a. Currency risk

The Group companies carry out their transactions in Bulgaria, some in the European Union and others in third countries (Asia and USA). The biggest portion of supplies made by the Group companies are in Bulgarian lev (BGN), Euro and US dollars. In order to control the currency risk, a system for planning the supplies from countries inside and outside the European Union is used, as well as procedures for periodic monitoring of movements in exchange rates of foreign currencies and control of forthcoming payments.

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The tables below summarize the exposure to currency exchange rates:

December 31, 2022

	in EUR	in USD	In other foreign currency	In BGN	Total
	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000
Cash and cash equivalents	13 160	8 640	604	5 748	28 152
Non-current trade receivables	1 027	-	-	-	1 027
Current trade receivables	15 311	1 595	9	1 375	18 290
Deposits	-	-	-	104	104
TOTAL ASSETS	29 498	10 235	613	7 227	47 573
Lease	128	-	-	190	318
Bank loans	2 007	149	-	-	2 156
Trade payables	448	228	-	994	1 797
Liabilities for purchase of shares	-	-	-	535	535
Guarantees	-	-	-	61	61
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2 583	504	0	1 780	4 867

	in EUR	in USD	in another foreign currency	in BGN	Total
December 31, 2021					
Cash and cash equivalents	6 180	11 063	-	13 298	30 541
Non-current trade receivables	2 054	-	-	-	2 054
Current trade receivables	10 036	1 344	419	606	12 405
Deposits	-	11	-	11	22
TOTAL ASSETS	18 270	12 418	419	13 915	45 022
Lease	18	-	-	120	138
Bank loans	2 517	62	-	-	2 579
Trade payables	370	68	-	493	931
Liabilities for purchase of shares	-	-	-	665	665
Guarantees	-	-	-	61	61
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2 905	130	-	1 339	4 374

Currency sensitivity analysis

The Group companies are not exposed to foreign currency risk with respect to their euro transactions.

Currency risk is associated mainly to payments in US dollars and Norwegian krone (NOK). As of 31 December 2022, the Group's current financial assets are 62% in EUR, 22% are in USD and 1.3% in NOK.

b. Price risk

The Group companies are exposed to a specific price risk with respect to the prices of the services provided

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and goods sold. Minimizing the price risk of negative changes in prices is achieved by periodically analysing and renegotiating contractual terms in order to update prices in the light of market changes.

Allterco JSCo. owns shares of Link Mobility Group that are traded on a regulated market. During 2021 the Company sold part of its shares. The remaining shares are exposed to price risk.

Risk of interest-bearing cash flows

There is no significant concentration of interest-bearing assets in the Group companies, except for loans granted and free cash on current accounts with banks. For this reason, the operating cash flows are to a great extent independent of changes in market interest rates.

At the same time, the cash outflows of the Group companies for the reporting period are exposed to interest rate risk due to the use of bank loans in EUR agreed at a variable interest rate.

Cash in current accounts with banks is subject to interest at interest rates according to the tariffs of the respective banks.

The exposure of the Group companies to changes in market interest rates is constantly monitored and analysed. Different scenarios of refinancing, renewal of existing interest rates and alternative financing are simulated. The calculations cover significant interest-bearing positions.

December 31, 2022

	interest-free	with floating interest rate %	with fixed interest rate %	Total
	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000
Cash and cash equivalents	28 152	-	-	28 152
Current trade receivables	18 290	-	-	18 290
Non-current trade receivables	1 027	-	-	1 027
Deposits	104	-	-	104
TOTAL ASSETS	47 573	-	-	47 573
Lease	-	-	318	318
Bank loans	-	541	1 615	2 156
Trade payables	1 797	-	-	1 797
Liabilities for purchase of shares	535	-	-	535
Guarantees	61	-	-	61
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2 393	541	1 933	4 867

December 31, 2021

interest-free	with floating interest rate	with fixed interest	Total
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	BGN'000	%	rate %	BGN'000
	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000
Cash and cash equivalents	30 541	-	-	30 541
Current trade receivables	12 405	-	-	12 405
Non-current trade receivables	2 054	-	-	2 054
Deposits	22	-	-	22
TOTAL ASSETS	45 022	-	-	45 022
Lease	-	-	138	138
Bank loans	-	679	1 900	2 579
Trade payables	931	-	-	931
Liabilities for purchase of shares	665	-	-	665
Guarantees	61	-	-	61
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1 657	679	2 038	4 374

Credit Risk

The financial assets of the Group companies are concentrated mainly in two groups - cash (cash on hand and in bank accounts) and receivables from clients.

Credit risk is basically the risk that the customers of the Group companies will not be able to pay the due amounts in full and in the usual terms. Receivables from customers are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value. An impairment for doubtful and difficult-to-collect receivables has been accrued, based on previous experience with events leading to losses from uncollectability.

The Group companies do not have a significant concentration of credit risk. Their policy is to negotiate a credit period longer than 60 days only with customers that have a long trading history and cooperation with the Group companies. Payments from customers are made by bank transfers.

Significant part of Group's revenue is generated by mobile operators or other client, which in most cases are large companies with very good credit ratings.

The collectability and concentration of trade receivables is monitored on an ongoing basis, in accordance with the established policy of the Group companies. For this purpose, regularly the Finance and Accounting Departments review the open positions by customers and receipts, and make an analysis of outstanding amounts.

As of 31 December 2022, cash and banks transfers are allocated to several banks, which mitigates the risk related to cash and cash equivalents exposure.

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Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the companies face difficulties in meeting their financial obligations. Part of the Group customers are mobile operators or other big companies that have a very good credit rating and meet their payment deadlines.

The Group companies maintain a conservative liquidity management policy aimed at constantly maintaining an optimum cash reserve and the ability to finance their business. They also use some borrowed credit resources.

To control liquidity risk, the Group companies control the timely payment of liabilities in accordance with the agreed payment terms with each client.

The Group companies monitor and control the actual and forecasted cash flows and try to match the maturities of assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis the maturity and timely payment are monitored by accounting department and daily information on available cash and the obligations for future payments is maintained.

December 31, 2022	up to 1	1-3	3-6	6-12	1-2	2-5	over 5	with no	total
	month	months	months	months	years	years	years	maturit	
	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000	y	BGN'000
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 152	28 152
Current trade receivables	12 897	2 628	739	2 026	-	-	-	-	18 290
Non-current trade receivables	-	-	-	-	1 027	-	-	-	1 027
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	104
TOTAL ASSETS	12 897	2 628	739	2 026	1 027	0	0	28 256	47 573
Lease liabilities	14	33	46	143	82	-	-	-	318
Bank loans	171	111	162	263	423	1 026	-	-	2 156
Trade payables	822	35	64	876	-	-	-	-	1 797
Liabilities for purchase of shares	10	20	30	475	-	-	-	-	535
Guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	61
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1 017	199	302	1 757	505	1 026	0	61	4 867

December 31, 2021	up to 1	1-3	3-6 months	6-12	1-2 years	2-5	over 5	with no	total
	month	months	BGN'000	months	BGN'000	years	years	maturity	
	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000
Cash and cash equivalents	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 416	30 541

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Current trade receivables	9 048	455	-	2 902	-	-	-	-	12 405
Non-current trade receivables	-	-	-	-	1 027	1 027	-	-	2 054
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	22
TOTAL ASSETS	9 173	455	-	2 902	1 027	1 027	-	30 438	45 022
Lease liabilities	3	7	10	38	27	53	-	-	138
Bank loans	48	109	158	256	523	1 103	382	-	2 579
Trade payables	839	17	25	50	-	-	-	-	931
Liabilities for purchase of shares	10	20	30	605	-	-	-	-	665
Guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	61
TOTAL LIABILITIES	900	153	223	949	550	1 156	382	61	4 374

Capital risk management

With the capital management the Parent Company aims to create and maintain the ability for continuous operations (going concern company) and to ensure the appropriate return on investment to shareholders, as well as to maintain optimal capital structure in order to reduce capital costs.

Allterco JSCo monitors its capital structure using the debt ratio. It is calculated as the ratio between the net debt capital and the total amount of capital. Net debt is defined as the difference between all borrowings (current and non-current) as stated in the consolidated statement of financial position and cash and cash equivalents. The total amount of capital is equal to the equity and the net debt capital.

The table below presents the debt ratios based on the capital structure as of:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Total debt capital, incl.:	9 729	6 903
- Bank loans	2 156	2 579
- Lease liabilities	318	138
Reduced by cash and cash equivalents	28 152	30 541
Net debt capital	(18 423)	(23 638)
Total equity	79 016	65 502
Total capital	60 593	41 864
Ratios of indebtedness	0.00%	0.00%

The Group is not in debt for the reporting periods, as cash exceeds the total debt capital.

9. Fair value

Usually, external independent appraisers are used for the assessment of fair value of significant assets. The

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need of external appraisers is assessed annually by the management of the Company. External appraisers are chosen based on their professional experience, qualities and reputation.

The Group's policy is to disclose in its financial statements the fair value of financial assets and liabilities for which information about market prices is available.

For the purpose of fair value disclosure, the Company determines different classes of assets and liabilities, depending on their nature, characteristics and risk, and on the relevant level in the fair value hierarchy set out in Significant Accounting Policies.

The Company's management has estimated that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, finance lease and bank loans are close to their book values due to the short-term nature of these instruments and their timely payment over time.

The table below shows the book value and fair value of financial assets and liabilities, including their levels in the value hierarchy. Fair value information is not presented if the book value is considered reasonably equal to the fair value.

	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
December 31, 2022				
Financial assets				
Other long term financial investments	830	830	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	28 152	-	-	-
Trade receivables	18 290	-	-	-
Long-term trade receivables	1 027	-	-	-
Deposits in companies and guarantees	104	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	48 403	830	-	-
Financial liabilities				
Lease	318	-	-	-
Bank loans	2 156	-	2 156	-
Trade payables	1 797	-	-	-
Liabilities for purchase of shares	535	-	-	-
Guarantees	61	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	4 867	-	2 156	-
December 31, 2021				
	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3

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Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	30 541	-	-	-
Current trade receivables	12 405	-	-	-
Other long term financial investments	2 624	2 624	-	-
Non-current trade receivables	2 054	-	-	-
Deposits	22	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	47 646	2 624	-	-
Financial liabilities				
Lease	138	-	-	-
Bank loans	2 579	-	2 579	-
Trade payables	931	-	-	-
Liabilities for purchase of shares	665	-	-	-
Guarantees	61	-	-	-
Other liabilities	0	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	4 374	-	2 579	-

The fair value of financial liabilities, included in Level 2, is defined applying the commonly used discounted cash flow model.

10. Recalculations of comparative information

In the process of preparing the consolidated financial statements for 2022, the Group has restated the comparative information as a result of the correction of an error. As a result of the adjustments made, effects have appeared in the statement of financial position and in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the Group.

When preparing the consolidated financial statements for 2022, the Group found that for the period of 2021 (comparative information) there was an error in calculating and recognizing the current costs for the period related to external services provided by foreign counterparties. It was found that the Group has not recognized as current expenses for 2021, a total of 70 thousand BGN.

As a result of the adjustments as of 1 January 2022, the amount of retained earnings was reduced, amounting to 70 thousand BGN. No tax effect occurs at the time of the adjustment.

The effect of the changes in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position is set out below:

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2022

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

	Before Recalculation as of 01.01.2022	Adjustment	After Recalculation as of 01.01.2022
	Thousand BGN	Thousand BGN	Thousand BGN
Non-current assets	12 991	-	12 991
Current assets	59 414	-	59 414
TOTAL ASSETS	72 405	-	72 405
Registered capital	18 000	-	18 000
Retained earnings	39 394	(70)	39 324
Reserves	1 800	-	1 800
Reserve from issue of shares	5 403	-	5 403
Other comprehensive income	1 036	-	1 036
Foreign exchange rate differences from translation of financial statements of foreign operations	(61)	-	(61)
TOTAL	65 572	-	65 502
Minority interest	-	-	-
TOTAL EQUITY	65 572	(70)	65 502
Non-current liabilities	2 087	-	2 087
Current liabilities	4 746	70	4 816
TOTAL LIABILITIES	6 833	70	6 903
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	72 405	-	72 405

The effect of changes in the consolidated profit and loss statement and other comprehensive income of the Group is presented below:

	As of the end of 31.12.2021 Thousand BGN	Adjustment Thousand BGN	As of the end of 31.12.2021 Thousand BGN (Recalculated)
Total income	61 289	-	61 289
Total expenses	42 567	70	42 637
Corporate profit tax income (expense)	2 760	-	2 760
Profit for the period from continuing operations	15 962	(70)	15 892
Other comprehensive income for the period	(3 914)	-	(3 914)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	12 048	(70)	11 978

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

11. Events after the end of reporting period

On 04.01.2023, Allterco AD announced the completion of the first phase of the acquisition of Slovenian IoT provider GOAP - Računalniški inženiring in avtomatizacija procesov d.o.o. Nova Gorica, ("GOAP") consisting in the acquisition of 60% of the company's capital. For the transaction, agreements for the acquisition of company shares ("SPA") have been concluded. All four shareholders of GOAP signed the transaction's agreements. The total cost of the first-phase deals amounts of 2 million EUR. The remaining 40% of the capital of GOAP, belonging to three owners – individuals, is subject to an options contract that was signed together with the acquisition agreements. Under the options contract, Allterco has an unconditional option to purchase (call option), and sellers – conditional option to sell (put option) two packages of company shares (the exercise of each of the sellers' options is conditional on achieving in the period 2023-2025 certain minimum criteria for KPI, EBITDA and revenue). One option is for the acquisition of 16% and the other for the acquisition of 24% of the capital of GOAP. The total price of the shares in the exercise of the options depends on the degree of realization of the conditions for this and may vary in the range from EUR 699 999.70 (BGN 1 369 080.41) to EUR 3 449 998.60 (BGN 6 747 610.76).

The transactions were concluded in accordance to the decision of the General Meeting of Shareholders of Allterco AD from December 2022. With the acquisition, Allterco intends to expand its technology portfolio that will expand the product offering to both customers and professional users.