

REPORTING PERIOD

**FOURTH QUARTER
YEAR 2021**

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



ALLTERCO

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

TABLE OF CONTENT

TABLE OF CONTENT	7
1. Information about the Group	9
1.1. Legal status.....	9
1.2. Ownership and Management.....	9
1.3. Scope of Activities	10
1.4. Group structure.....	10
2. Basics of accounting policies of the Group	11
2.1. Basis for Preparation of the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements	11
2.2. Initial application of new and amended IFRSs in force for the current reporting period	11
2.3. Basis of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements	12
2.4. Comparative data	13
2.5. Functional currency and recognition of currency exchange rate differences	13
2.6. Transactions and balances	13
2.7. Assumptions.....	14
2.8. Subsidiaries and associated companies	15
2.9. Non-current assets classified as held for sale and assets included in disposal groups classified as held for sale	15
2.10. Minority interest.....	16
2.11. Consolidation	16
2.12. Revenues	16
2.13. Expenses.....	18
2.14. Property, plant and equipment.....	19
2.16. Investments in Associated companies	21
2.17. Lease	22
2.18. Provisions.....	23
2.19. Inventory	23
2.20. Pension and other payables to employees	23
2.21. Share capital.....	24
2.22. Cash and cash equivalent	26
2.23. Financial instruments	27
2.24. Judgments that are crucial in applying accounting policies of the Group. Key high uncertainty estimates and assumptions.....	30
2.25. Fair value.....	31
3. Notes to the consolidated statement of financial position.....	32
3.01. Property, plant and equipment.....	32
3.02. Intangible assets	33
3.03. Assets with right of use	33

The explanatory notes constitute an integral part of the attached consolidated financial statements.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

3.04.	Goodwill.....	34
3.05.	Other long-term capital investments	35
3.06.	Deferred tax assets	35
3.07.	Inventory	35
3.08.	Trade receivables	36
3.09.	Other receivables.....	36
3.10.	Cash and cash equivalents.....	36
3.11.	Prepaid expenses	37
3.12.	Bank loans.....	37
3.13.	Lease	38
3.14.	Trade payables	38
3.15.	Payables to employees	38
3.16.	Tax liabilities.....	39
3.17.	Other liabilities.....	39
3.18.	Registered capital	39
3.19.	Retained earnings	40
3.20.	Reserves	40
3.21.	Reserve from issue of shares	41
3.22.	Other comprehensive income.....	41
4.	Notes to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.....	41
4.01.	Sales revenue and cost price of sales.....	41
4.02.	Other operating income	41
4.03.	Administrative expenses	42
4.04.	Other operating expenses	42
4.05.	Financial income	43
4.06.	Financial expenses	43
5.	Contingent liabilities and commitments	43
6.	Transactions with related entities	44
7.	Financial instruments by category	44
8.	Financial risk management	45
9.	Fair value	50
10.	Other disclosures.....	51
11.	Events after the date of the financial statements	52

**EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021**

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 Sofia 1407, 103, Cherni Vrah Blvd. 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 November 22, 2021 the shares of the Company are traded on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange.

The company is managed and represented by Svetlin Todorov and Dimitar Dimitrov jointly and separately.

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 2021, is as follows:

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%

Allterco JSCo. is managed and represented by Svetlin Todorov and Dimitar Dimitrov.

Members of the Board of Directors are:

- Dimitar Stoyanov Dimitrov
- Nikolay Angelov Martinov
- Svetlin Iliev Todorov

The explanatory notes constitute an integral part of the attached consolidated financial statements.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

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 December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 the Group included Allterco JSCo. and the following subsidiaries:

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

Name of the company	December 31 2021	December 31 2020
	Percentage of participation	Percentage of participation
<i>Abroad</i>		
<i>ALLTERCO PTE LTD., Singapore</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>
<i>ALLTERCO SDN LTD., Malaysia</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>
<i>ALLTERCO CO. LTD, Thailand</i>	<i>49%</i>	<i>49%</i>
<i>ALLTERCO ROBOTICS INC, USA</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>
<i>ALLTERCO EUROPE GMBH, GERMANY</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>-</i>

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% 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. See p. 2.9 for more

The explanatory notes constitute an integral part of the attached consolidated financial statements.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

details about the deal.

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.

2. Basics of accounting policies of the Group

The accounting policy defines the initial assumptions, principles, rules, bases and procedures adopted by Allterco JSCo. and its subsidiaries, hereinafter referred to as the Companies (the Group), for accounting the activities of the companies and for presenting the information in the consolidated financial statements.

The accounting policy is applied by the Group for the preparation of the interim and annual financial statements.

The accounting policy has been developed in accordance with the requirements of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the International Accounting Standards (IAS), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and the interpretations on their application developed by the IFRS Interpretation Committee (IFRIC) adopted by the European Union.

2.1. Basis for Preparation of the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements

The Group meets the criterion of a public interest entity according to the provisions of Bulgarian Accounting Act and the current consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Accounting Standards, an issue of the International Accounting Standards Board, and adopted for application by the European Union.

As of December 31, 2021 IASs include the International Accounting Standards (IAS), the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), Interpretations of the Standing Interpretation Committee and Interpretations of the IFRS Interpretation Committee. The IAS Board reissues annually the standards and explanations thereof, which, after being formally approved by the European Union, are valid for the year for which they were issued. However, many of them are not applicable to the group companies' 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 reporting period

The management of the Company has complied with all standards and explanations that are applicable to its activities and that have been officially accepted for application by the EU as of the date of preparation of these consolidated financial statements. The management has assessed that the application of new amendments does not require significant changes in the accounting policies that were applied during the current year.

The more significant amendments that become applicable in the current period include:

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EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

Changes in IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 4, IFRS 7 and IFRS 16 Reform of reference interest rates – Phase 2, effective sin January 1 2021, adopted by EU

The changes include elements that affect the financial reporting after the reforms made in the reference exchange rate, including its exchange with alternative reference interest rates. The plicated changes address questions that could affect the financial reporting when the existing reference interest rates are actually replaced.

Changes in IFRS 16 Leasing: Decrease of rents, related to COVID-19 in effect since June 30, 2021, in force since April 1, 2021, adopted by EU

The period of validity of changes made in May 2020, which granted the tenants an exemption to treat the discount in rent rates made in relation with COVID-19 as a modification of the leasing contracts, is extended to June 30, 2022.

Apart from the above, the management thinks that it is not necessary to mention in the financial statements the names of those IAS and their corresponding clarifications in which changes has been made, regardless if they are formally or informally approved by EU and that will become effective in the future, if they are not relevant and will not affect the business activities of the Company. Mentioning the name of standards that are not applicable or do not have effect on the Company could lead to misinterpretation by the readers of financial statements.

2.3. Basis of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis and in accordance with the requirements of the accrual basis, going concern, prudence, comparability of income and expenses, consistency of presentation.

✓ Accrual basis

The financial statements, except for the cash flow statement, are prepared on an accrual basis. On this basis, the effects of transactions and other events are recognized at the time of their occurrence and not when the cash or cash equivalents will be paid. They are recorded in the accounting records and accounted in the financial statements for the periods to which they relate.

✓ Going concern

The consolidated financial report of the Group is prepared in accordance with going-concern principle, which assumes that the Group will continue its operations in foreseeable future.

The management of the Group has made and analysis on ne effects from the ongoing crisis and assessed the related risks. The crisis triggered by the Covid-19 pandemic did not affect neither the scope of activities of the Group nor the volume of the business. On the contrary, the volume of the business increased. The revenues of

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EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

the Group increased significantly compared to previous year.

The main scope of activities of the Group – production and trade with IoT devices in two product lines (Myki and Shelly), as well as the continuing R&D activities are not affected by the Covid-19 crisis. The management believes that the continuing spread of Covid-19 does not have a significant effect on the activities of the Group and on the application of going-concern principle, which is used for the preparation of the current financial statements, will continue to be applicable. As of the date of approval of the current consolidated financial report the management of the Group continue to apply measures in order to continue its operations without any breaks while strictly following the instructions of the state authorities.

2.4. Comparative data

In this consolidated financial report, the Group presents comparative data for the previous year (period).

When necessary, the comparative data is reclassified (or recalculated) in order to obtain comparability between the data in the current and previous periods.

2.5. 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.

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 loss”, except for those related to investments and loans denominated in foreign currency, which are presented as “investment 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.

2.6. Transactions and balances

A transaction with 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

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

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 statement of financial position and 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;
- The income and expense items of each comprehensive income statement are recalculated at the 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.

2.7. 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 as of the date of financial statements. These estimates, accruals and assumptions are based on information available at the date of preparation of the financial statements, and therefore future actual results may differ.

The explanatory notes constitute an integral part of the attached consolidated financial statements.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

2.8. 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 of the company, but without being able to fully control those policies.

2.9. Non-current assets classified as held for sale and assets included in disposal groups classified as held for sale

During 2019 the Group's management decided to sell certain subsidiaries. In accordance with the requirements of IFRS 5 *Non-current assets held for sale* in the accompanying consolidated financial statements for 2020 the assets, related liabilities and financial results are presented as subject to immediate sale.

During 2021, Allterco JSCo. has finalized a deal with Skylight Venture Capital Pte. Ltd., Singapore for the sale of 3 subsidiaries with the following terms:

- Sales price: 2 100 000 EUR;
- Payment terms: i. 50 % - after signing the SPA and the Buyer issues a letter to the Seller that all conditions for completion of the deal are met; ii. 25 % - within 18 after completion; iii. 25 % - within 36 months after completion.
- Collateral: first priority pledge of the shares of the capital of ALLTERCO PTE (Singapore) and ALLTERCO SND (Malaysia) in favor of ALLTERCO JSCo to secure the obligation of Skylight Venture Capital Pte. Ltd. for the differed payment of 50 % of the purchase price.

Following the sale of the 3 subsidiaries the Group reports a profit at the amount of BGN 201 thousand, shown in the statements of comprehensive income as financial income.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

2.10. Minority interest

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

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. 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.

▪ 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

The explanatory notes constitute an integral part of the attached consolidated financial statements.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

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.

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 analyzing 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 explanatory notes constitute an integral part of the attached consolidated financial statements.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

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.

Revenues 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**.

2.13. 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.

The explanatory notes constitute an integral part of the attached consolidated financial statements.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

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

2.14. 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.

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	3- 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

The explanatory notes constitute an integral part of the attached consolidated financial statements.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

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 portion of the revaluation reserve relating to the written off asset is transferred directly to retained earnings.

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

Intangible assets

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

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

The explanatory notes constitute an integral part of the attached consolidated financial statements.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

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 initially determined standard efficiency.

2.15. 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.

2.16. 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 31.12.2021 The Company reports a share in the profit of associated companies at the amount of BGN 32 thousand. The balance sheet amount of investments in associated companies was increased with the amount

The explanatory notes constitute an integral part of the attached consolidated financial statements.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

of reported profit.

2.17. Lease

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;
- 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.

The explanatory notes constitute an integral part of the attached consolidated financial statements.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

2.18. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company 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 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.

2.19. Inventory

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.

2.20. Pension and other payables 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 Company 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 labor for the past reporting period.

Defined income for retirement

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

In compliance with the Labor Code, when a labor contract of an employee that obtained the right for pension is terminated, the Company pays a compensation at the amount of two gross monthly salaries, if the employee worked for the Company less than 10 years, or six gross monthly salaries if the employee worked for the Company more than 10 years. The Company estimates that the amount is not significant and therefore it is not included in the financial report.

2.21. 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 the creditors of the Company. The shareholders are responsible for the liabilities of the 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.

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;
- 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

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

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 reporting period the company has made payments to the employees of its Bulgarian subsidiaries in shares.

The payment in shares against labor services is made with owner's equity instruments 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 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.

Treasury shares are represented in the financial report at fair values as of the date of the report and are reported as a decrease in the shareholder's equity. Profits and losses from the sale of treasury shares are recognized directly in the shareholder's equity.

Corporate Profit tax

The Corporate Profit tax for the year represents the sum of current and deferred taxes.

Current tax rates are determined in accordance with the requirements of the relevant legislation. The nominal tax rate in Bulgaria for 2020 and 2021 is 10%, for Germany is 15% and for the United States of America: 15 - 35%.

Deferred corporate profit taxes are determined using the balance sheet method with respect to any temporary differences that exist between the book values and the tax bases of the individual assets and liabilities as of the date of preparation of the financial statements.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences:

Deferred tax assets shall be recognized for all deductible temporary differences and for unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable they will reverse when sufficient taxable profit or taxable temporary differences are expected to be generated in the future, which can offset these deductible differences.

The book value of all deferred tax assets is reviewed at each financial statement date and is reduced to the extent that it is probable that they will reverse and generate sufficient taxable profit from which they can be deducted.

Deferred taxes relating to items that are accounted directly in equity or other balance sheet item are also

The explanatory notes constitute an integral part of the attached consolidated financial statements.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

accounted directly in the respective equity component or the balance item.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are estimated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period during which the assets will be realized and the liabilities will be settled (repaid), based on the tax legislation that is in force or is expected with a high degree of certainty and are shown offset in a separate line in the statement of financial position.

As of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2021 the Company reported deferred corporate profit taxes only for Bulgarian entities and they are estimated at a tax rate of 10%. The tax rate is expected to remain the same for the next year

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.

2.22. 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 extend 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

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

adjustments for expected credit losses.

2.23. 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.

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

The explanatory notes constitute an integral part of the attached consolidated financial statements.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

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 that 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.

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

The explanatory notes constitute an integral part of the attached consolidated financial statements.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

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.

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

The explanatory notes constitute an integral part of the attached consolidated financial statements.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

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 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.

2.24. 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

The explanatory notes constitute an integral part of the attached consolidated financial statements.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

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.

2.25. Fair value

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:

- 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

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

	Lands	Building	Facilities	Machine ry and equipme nt	Vehicle s	Comput er equipme nt	Office equip ment	Noncurre nt assets related to financing received	Others	Expenses for acquisitio n of fixed tangible assets	Total
January 01, 2020											
Acquisition cost	465	3 123	131	719	503	226	126	7	151	86	5 537
Accumulated depreciation	-	(209)	(16)	(236)	(201)	(117)	(89)	(7)	(110)	-	(985)
Book value	465	2 914	115	483	302	109	37	-	41	86	4 552
Acquisitions	1 011	148	-	9	-	14	2	-	9	62	1 255
Purchase	1 011	-	-	9	-	14	2	-	9	62	1 107
Put into operation	-	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(19)	-	-	-	-	(148)	(167)
Sale	-	-	-	-	(12)	-	-	-	-	-	(12)
Put into operation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(148)	(148)
Other way	-	-	-	-	(7)	-	-	-	-	-	(7)
Depreciation for the period	-	(122)	(39)	(216)	(116)	(66)	(8)	-	(6)	-	(573)
Changes in depreciation	-	239	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	252
Depreciation of written off assets	-	239	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	252
Book value as of December 31, 2020	1 476	2 940	76	276	167	57	31	-	44	-	5 067
Acquisition cost	1 476	3 032	131	728	471	240	128	7	160	-	6 373
Accumulated depreciation	-	(92)	(55)	(452)	(304)	(183)	(97)	(7)	(116)	-	(1 306)
Book value	1 476	2 940	76	276	167	57	31	-	44	-	5 067
Assets held for sale						3	2				5
Book value at the end	1 476	2 940	76	276	167	54	29	-	44	-	5 062
January 01, 2021											
Acquisition cost	1 476	3 032	131	728	471	240	128	7	160	-	6 373
Accumulated depreciation	-	(92)	(55)	(452)	(304)	(183)	(97)	(7)	(116)	-	(1 306)
Book value	1 476	2 940	76	276	167	57	31	-	44	-	5 067
Acquisitions	-	-	-	16	-	61	-	-	82	44	203
Disposals	-	(1)	-	-	(15)	-	(72)	-	-	11	(77)
Depreciation for the period	-	(121)	(39)	(216)	(151)	(58)	(27)	-	(92)	-	(704)
Changes in depreciation	-	1	-	-	73	5	104	-	130	-	313
Book value as of December 31, 2021	1 476	2 819	37	76	74	65	36	-	164	55	4 802
Acquisition cost	1 476	3 031	131	744	456	301	56	7	242	55	6 499
Accumulated depreciation	-	(212)	(94)	(668)	(382)	(236)	(20)	(7)	(78)	-	(1 697)
Book value at the end	1 476	2 819	37	76	74	65	36	-	164	55	4 802

The land and building owned by the Group are pledged in relation with bank financing used for their purchase (see point 3.12).

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

3.02. Intangible assets

	ISO certificates and intellectual property rights	Trademarks and prototypes	Others	Capitalized R&D expenses	Total
January 01, 2020					
Acquisition cost	871	1 661	402	1 929	4 863
Accumulated depreciation	(164)	(481)	(130)	-	(775)
Book value	707	1 180	272	1 929	4 088
Acquisitions	3	1 427	-	3 027	4 457
Purchase	3	-	-	638	641
By economic way	-	-	-	2 389	2 389
Put into operation	-	1 427	-	-	1 427
Disposals	-	(271)	-	(3 421)	(3 692)
Put into operation	-	-	-	(3 161)	(3 161)
Other way	-	(271)	-	(260)	(531)
Depreciation for the period	(80)	(270)	(94)	-	(444)
Changes in depreciation	-	126	-	-	126
Depreciation of written off assets	-	126	-	-	126
Book value as of	630	2 066	178	1 535	4 409
December 31, 2020					
Acquisition cost	874	2 691	402	1 535	5 502
Accumulated depreciation	(244)	(625)	(224)	-	(1 093)
Book value	630	2 066	178	1 535	4 409
Assets held for sale	625	-	141	-	766
Book value	5	2 066	37	1 535	3 643
January 01, 2021					
Acquisition cost	874	2 691	402	1 535	5 502
Accumulated depreciation	(244)	(625)	(224)	-	(1 093)
Book value	630	2 066	178	1 535	4 409
Acquisitions	150	1 756	-	2 285	4 191
Disposals	(580)	(901)	-	(3 695)	(5 176)
Depreciation for the period	(18)	(124)	(178)	-	(320)
Changes in depreciation	6	-	-	-	6
Book value as of the end	188	2 797	-	125	3 110
December 31, 2021					
Acquisition cost	444	3 546	402	125	4 517
Accumulated depreciation	(256)	(749)	(402)	-	(1 407)
Book value	188	2 797	-	125	3 110

3.03. Assets with right of use

	Vehicles	Buildings	Total
1 January 2020			
Acquisition value	127	9	136
Accumulated depreciation	(42)	(3)	(45)
Book value	85	6	91
Acquisitions	-	-	-
Depreciation for the period	(42)	(3)	(45)
31 December 2020			
Acquisition value	127	9	136
Accumulated depreciation	(84)	(6)	(90)

The explanatory notes constitute an integral part of the attached consolidated financial statements.

**EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021**

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

Book value	43	3	46
01 January 2021			
Acquisition value	127	9	136
Accumulated depreciation	(84)	(6)	(90)
Book value	43	3	46
Acquisitions	104	-	104
Depreciation for the period	(40)	(3)	(43)
December 31, 2021			
Acquisition value	231	9	240
Accumulated depreciation	(124)	(9)	(133)
Book value	107	-	107

The Group has concluded lease agreements for renting office spaces and vehicles used in its activity. The terms are between 1 and 4 years with extension options.

3.04. Goodwill

Name	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Allterco Robotics Inc., USA	34	34
Allterco Sdn, Malaysia	-	30
Allterco PTE Ltd, Singapore	-	2 611
Allterco Properties EOOD (Solely-owned LLC)	126	126
Total:	160	2 801

Impairment of goodwill

The management of the Group has undertaken the necessary procedures to perform the mandatory impairment test of the goodwill recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position for the acquisition of the subsidiaries. For this purpose, it is assumed that each individual company appears as a "cash-generating unit". The calculations are made by the management, based on a detailed review of whether events and facts have occurred, which are indicators of changes in the assumptions and estimates made as of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2021.

As a result of the analyses performed by the Group's management as of December 31, 2020, an impairment of the reported goodwill of the Asian subsidiaries in the amount of BGN 480 thousand was recognized. No impairment of goodwill is recognized as of December 31, 2021.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

3.05. Other long-term capital investments

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Ordinary registered shares – Link Mobility, in the beginning of the period	6 566	3 053
<i>Increase</i>	-	4 849
Reserves from subsequent evaluation of financial instruments	-	4 849
<i>Decrease</i>	(3 942)	(1 336)
Transfer to retained earning	(240)	
Expenses for operations with financial instruments	(129)	(1 336)
Revaluation of other financial instruments	(3573)	-
Ordinary registered shares – Link Mobility, at the end of the period	2 624	6 566

3.06. Deferred tax assets

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Deferred tax assets		
Accruals for unused leave	20	18
Provisions for liabilities	31	25
Impairment of receivables	23	438
Depreciation	-	1
Unpaid remuneration	-	3
Total deferred tax assets	74	485
Deferred tax liabilities		
Depreciation	2	-
Total deferred tax liabilities	2	-
Total deferred tax asset (liability)	72	485

3.07. Inventory

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Materials	454	68
Goods	6 202	3 592
Total:	6 656	3 660

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 increasing deficit of certain electronic components needed of the production of devices.

**EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021**

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

3.08. Trade receivables

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Receivables from customers	14 249	9 504
- <i>Up to 1 year</i>	12 195	9 504
- <i>Above 1 year</i>	2 054	-
Advances to suppliers	9 009	5 759
Trade receivables associated to assets held for sale	-	(954)
Advances to suppliers associated to assets held for sale	-	(361)
Total up to 1 year	21 204	13 948
Total above 1 year	2 054	-

3.09. Other receivables

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
TAX RECEIVABLES	2 041	629
Corporate tax	2	280
VAT refund receivable	2 039	295
Customs fees	-	54
Withholding tax	-	473
Assets held for sale	-	(473)
OTHER RECEIVABLES	27	218
Receivables on litigations	-	55
Advances to employees	5	3
Deposits with companies and guarantees	-	14
Other receivables	22	60
Assets held for sale	-	(52)
Total:	2 068	709

3.10. Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Cash on hand	121	43
Cash in current accounts	30 419	25 950
Other cash - debit cards	-	2
Restricted cash (guarantees)	-	125
Assets held for sale	-	(70)
Total:	30 540	26 050

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 December 31, 2021

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

3.11. Prepaid expenses

	December 31, 2021			December 31, 2020		
	Up to one year	Over one year	Total	Up to one year	Over one year	Total
Operating activity						
Insurances	35	-	35	3	-	3
Information Services	28	-	28	1	-	1
Subscriptions	27	-	27	-	-	-
Memberships	34	-	34	-	-	-
Trade fairs	109	-	109	-	-	-
Other	1	-	1	38	-	38
Total operating activity	234	-	234	42	-	42

3.12. Bank loans

Then depreciable portion of bank loans is as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Raiffeisenbank AD, including:	1 900	2 176
- up to one year	285	276
- over one year	1 615	1 900
DSK bank EAD	617	843
- up to one year	225	225
- over one year	392	618
Other short-term financing Global Teracomm INC USA	61	10
Total bank loans - non-current portion:	2 007	2 518
Total bank loans - current portion:	571	511

Bank	Raiffeisenbank AD
Date of the contract:	August 25, 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	May 10, 2029
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

**EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021**

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

Creditor DSK Bank AD

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

3.13. Lease

	December 31, 2021			December 31, 2020		
	Up to one year	Over one year	Total	Up to one year	Over one year	Total
Finance lease liabilities	14	18	39	29	31	60
Operating lease liabilities	25	82	107	46	-	46
Lease liabilities	39	100	139	75	31	106

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.

3.14. Trade payables

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Suppliers	863	3 193
Advances from clients	451	792
Liabilities related to assets held for sale	-	(2 437)
Total:	1 314	1 548

3.15. Payables to employees

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Payables to employees	2	130
Payables for unused paid leave	169	151
Liabilities related to assets intended for sale	-	(87)
Total:	171	194

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

3.16. Tax liabilities

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Corporate tax	302	283
Value Added Tax	1 003	156
Income tax	71	38
Personal use tax	-	6
Entertainment expenses tax	-	6
Customs	-	7
Other taxes	-	7
Liabilities related to assets held for sale	-	(108)
Total:	1 376	395

3.17. Other liabilities

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Liabilities for purchase of shares	665	675
Guarantees/deposits for rent	-	90
Guarantee service provision	300	
Other liabilities	3	3
Liabilities related to assets held for sale	-	(3)
Total other liabilities	968	765

3.18. Registered capital

Allterco JSCo was registered in 2010. The registered capital of the Company as of December 31, 2021 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 installments:

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.

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

The explanatory notes constitute an integral part of the attached consolidated financial statements.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

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 December 31, 2021 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%

3.19. Retained earnings

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Opening balance	26 938	13 531
Change due to sale of subsidiaries	231	-
Net profit (of owners of the parent-company)	15 548	15 141
Profit (Loss) for the period from discontinued operations	-	(1 284)
Distribution of dividends	(3 600)	(450)
Retained earnings	39 117	26 938

3.20. Reserves

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Opening balance	1 500	1 500
Reserve from issue of shares	300	-
Total:	1 800	1 500

The explanatory notes constitute an integral part of the attached consolidated financial statements.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

3.21. Reserve from issue of shares

The reserves from issue of shares are formed as the difference between the par value and actual share price of capital increase, decreases by the expenses related to the capital increase. The General meeting of shareholders held at the end of June 2021 voted for transferring BGN 300 thousand from share issue reserve to Reserves.

3.22. Other comprehensive income

Other comprehensive income is formed by the difference between fair value of assets as of the date of the report and the fair value of assets as of the date of previous report.

For 2021 Allterco reports decrease in other comprehensive income at the amount of 3 573 thousand BGN representing revaluation of financial assets reported at fair value, and increase at the amount of 1 374 thousand BGN representing effect from the sale of the 3 Asian subsidiaries.

4. Notes to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income
4.01. Sales revenue and cost price of sales

	2021				2020			
	Production	Goods	Services and rents	Total:	Production	Goods	Services and rents	Total:
Sales revenues	107	59 353	43	59 503	639	38 478	7 225	46 342
<i>Cost of goods sold</i>	(35)	(26 116)	-	(26 151)	(265)	(15 444)	-	(15 709)
<i>Sales cost</i>	-	(2 415)	-	(2 415)	-	(3 027)	(7 117)	(10 144)
Cost of sales	(35)	(28 531)	-	(28 566)	(265)	(18 471)	(7 117)	(25 853)
Gross profit	72	30 822	43	30 937	374	20 007	108	20 489

4.02. Other operating income

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Gain (loss) from sale of fixed assets	(33)	(4)
Rents	-	12
Written off liabilities	40	23
Insurance indemnity	27	-
Interest	8	-
Penalties	1	16
Financing	-	589
Exchange rate differences gains	1 015	240
Other operating income	17	137
Total:	<u>1 250</u>	<u>1 013</u>

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

4.03. Administrative expenses

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Material expense	132	131
External services	2 475	1 377
Depreciation and amortization	1 067	353
Salaries and social security	7 590	4 910
Other administrative expenses	331	973
Total:	<u>11 595</u>	<u>7 744</u>

During 2021 the Bulgarian group companies provided to some of the employees, which meet certain criteria set by the management of the Group, additional payments in shares, which do not carry any restrictions for further disposition. The total number of shares transferred to the employees was 14 018 shares with par value of BGN 1 each and market price at the date of the transfer BGN 24,40 per share. The value of services provided by the employees was calculated using the fair value of the shares using the last closing share price at Bulgarian Stock Exchange before the share transfer. The payment in shares is done entirely with treasury shares.

4.04. Other operating expenses

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Bank fees	178	124
Interest and penalties	19	27
Impairment of receivables	238	483
Written off receivables	184	-
Written of prototypes and R&D costs	1 331	-
Donations	15	37
Other	58	194
Total:	<u>2 023</u>	<u>865</u>

As of December 31 2021, the Company reported written off receivables at the amount of 184 thousand BGN, of which 87 thousand BGN receivables from the sold Asian daughter companies.

The Company recognized impairment of a receivables at the amount of 238 thousand BGN including 153 thousand BGN related to the sale of European telecom business of the Group. The maturity of this receivable was in August. The management undertaken steps, as stipulated by the share purchase agreement, for collection of the due amount.

Also, as of the end of 2021 the group companies reviewed their capitalized cost related to internally developed prototypes and the current R&D project cost. As a result of this review the group companies decided to write off prototypes and R&D costs at the total amount of 1 331 thousand BGN.

**EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021**

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

4.05. Financial income

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Gains from operations with financial assets, including		
- <i>Sale of shares</i>	4 526	4 949
- <i>Book Value of shares sold</i>	(4 276)	(1 336)
- <i>Expenses related to the sale of shares</i>	-	(167)
Gains from further revaluation of financial assets	245	-
Total:	<u>495</u>	<u>3 446</u>

4.06. Financial expenses

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Currency exchange rates losses	141	739
Interest on financial lease	2	6
Interest on loans	76	84
Bank financial services	2	20
Total:	<u>221</u>	<u>849</u>

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	Raiffeisen 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	Raiffeisen 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, 2022	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	September 28, 2024	Mortgage on real estate owned by Allterco Properties EOOD; Pledge of receivables on bank accounts of Allterco

The explanatory notes constitute an integral part of the attached consolidated financial statements.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

						less than 2.1%; annual management fee;		Properties EOOD and Allterco Trading EOOD in DSK Bank.
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In relation to the signed in 2019 contract for sale of five subsidiaries, the Buyer did not pay the last installment of the purchase price at the amount of 3 053 thousand BGN in accordance with the agreed payment schedule. The management of Allterco take the necessary actions, as per the terms of the signed Share Purchase Agreement, though opening and arbitration case in the International Arbitration of Vienna.

6. Transactions with related entities

The companies included in the Group are disclosed in item 1.3. During the reporting period the Group did not engage in transactions with related parties outside the Group, which should be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

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:

<i>Financial assets according to the Statement of financial position</i>	December 31, 2021				Total
	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	
Non-current trade receivables	-	2 054	-	-	2 054
Other long term financial assets	-	-	2 624	-	2 624
Cash and cash equivalents	30 540	-	-	-	30 540
Current trade receivables	-	12 195	-	-	12 195
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	30 540	14 249	2 624	-	47 413

<i>Financial liabilities according to the Statement of financial position</i>	December 31, 2021				Total
	Financial liabilities reported at depreciated value	Financial liabilities reported at a specifically determined value	Financial liabilities reported at fair value through profit or loss	Financial liabilities reported at fair value through profit or loss	
Lease	139	-	-	-	139
Bank loans	2 578	-	-	-	2 578
Trade liabilities	863	-	-	-	863
Liabilities for purchase of shares	665	-	-	-	665
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	4245	-	-	-	4 245

The explanatory notes constitute an integral part of the attached consolidated financial statements.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

	December 31, 2020				Total
	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	
<i>Financial assets according to the Statement of financial position</i>					
Other long term financial assets	-	-	6 566	-	6 566
Cash and cash equivalents	26 050	-	-	-	26 050
Loans extended	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	8 550	-	-	8 550
Deposits with companies and guarantees	-	14	-	-	14
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	26 050	8 564	6 566	-	41 180

	December 31, 2020			Total
	Financial liabilities reported at depreciated value	Financial liabilities reported at a specifically determined value	Financial liabilities reported at fair value through profit or loss	
<i>Financial liabilities according to the Statement of financial position</i>				
Lease	106	-	-	106
Bank loans	3 029	-	-	3 029
Trade liabilities	756	-	-	756
Liabilities for purchase of shares	675	-	-	675
Guarantees	90	-	-	90
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	4 656	-	-	4 656

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 currently carried out under the direct management of the management of the Group and financial experts 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

The explanatory notes constitute an integral part of the attached consolidated financial statements.

**EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021**

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

operations are described below, as well as the approach taken to manage 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 was introduced, as well as procedures for periodic monitoring of movements in exchange rates of foreign currencies and control of forthcoming payments.

The tables below summarize the exposure to currency exchange rates:

	in EUR	in USD	in another foreign currency	in BGN	total
December 31, 2021					
Non-current trade receivables	2 054	-	-	-	2 054
Other long term financial investments	-	-	2 624	-	2 624
Cash and cash equivalents	14 152	3 091	-	13 297	30 540
Current trade receivables	10 941	244	419	591	12195
TOTAL ASSETS	27 147	3 335	3 043	13 888	47 413

Lease	-	-	-	139	139
Bank loans	617	61	-	1 900	2 578
Trade payables	331	129	-	403	863
Liabilities for purchase of shares	-	-	-	665	665
TOTAL LIABILITIES	948	190	-	3 107	4 245

	in EUR	in USD	In other foreign currency	In BGN	Total
	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000
Other long-term financial investments			6 566		6 566
Trade receivables	7 698	97	-	755	8 550
Cash and cash equivalents	10 542	387	-	15 121	26 050
Deposits with companies	-	-	-	14	14
TOTAL ASSETS	18 240	484	6 566	15 890	41 180
Bank loans	843	10	-	2 176	3 029
Leasing	-	-	-	106	106
Trade liabilities	291	111	-	354	756
Liabilities related to purchase of shares	-	-	-	675	675
Guarantees	-	-	-	90	90
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1 134	121	-	3 401	4 656

The explanatory notes constitute an integral part of the attached consolidated financial statements.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

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 December 31, 2021, 7.0% of the Group's financial assets are in USD and 6.4% in NOK.

b. Price risk

The Group companies are exposed to a specific price risk with respect to the prices of the services provided and goods sold. Minimizing the price risk of negative changes in prices is achieved by periodically analyzing and discussing contractual relations in order to review and update prices in the light of market changes.

Allterco JSCo. owns shares of Link Mobility Group that are traded on a regulated market. During the year the Company sold part of its shares and reported profit from the transaction. 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 largely independent of changes in market interest rates.

At the same time, the cash outflows of the Group companies for 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 analyzed. Different scenarios of refinancing, renewal of existing interest rates and alternative financing are simulated. The calculations cover significant interest-bearing positions.

December 31, 2021	interest-free	with floating interest rate %	with fixed interest rate %	Total
	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000
Non-current trade receivables	2 054	-	-	2 054
Cash and cash equivalents	30 540	-	-	30 540
Current trade receivables	12 195	-	-	12 195
TOTAL ASSETS	44 789	-	-	44 789
Lease	-	-	139	139
Bank loans	-	617	1 961	2 578
Trade payables	863	-	-	863
Liabilities for purchase of shares	665	-	-	665
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1 528	617	2 100	4 245

The explanatory notes constitute an integral part of the attached consolidated financial statements.

**EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021**

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

December 31, 2020

	interest-free	with floating interest rate %	with fixed interest rate %	Total
	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000
Trade receivables	8 550	-	-	8 550
Cash and cash equivalents	26 050	-	-	26 050
Deposits with companies	14	-	-	14
TOTAL ASSETS	34 614	-	-	34 614
Bank loans	-	853	2 176	3 029
Leasing	-	-	106	106
Trade liabilities	756	-	-	756
Liabilities related to purchase of shares	675	-	-	675
Guarantees	90	-	-	90
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1 521	853	2 282	4 656

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 amounts due in full and in the usual terms. Receivables from customers are presented in the Consolidated statement of financial position at fair value. An impairment charge for doubtful and difficult-to-collect receivables has been accrued since, according to previous experience with events leading to losses from uncollectibility.

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 having a long history and commercial 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 December 31, 2021 cash and banks transfers are allocated to several banks, which limits the risk with respect to cash and cash equivalents.

Liquidity Risk

The explanatory notes constitute an integral part of the attached consolidated financial statements.

**EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021**

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the companies face difficulties in meeting their obligations in respect of financial liabilities settled with cash or another financial asset. 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 ability to finance their business. They also use 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 forecasts 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, 2021	up to 1 month BGN'000	1-3 months BGN'000	3-6 months BGN'000	6-12 months BGN'000	1-2 years BGN'000	2-5 years BGN'000	over 5 years BGN'000	with no maturity BGN'000	total BGN'000
Non-current trade receivables	-	-	-	-	1027	1027	-	-	2 054
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30540	30 540
Current trade receivables	9 308	2 347	540	-	-	-	-	-	12 195
TOTAL ASSETS	9 308	2 347	540	-	1 027	1 027	-	30 540	44 789
Lease liabilities	3	7	8	20	42	59	-	-	139
Bank loans	43	85	128	254	532	1 530	6	-	2 578
Trade payables	405	458	-	-	-	-	-	-	863
Liabilities for purchase of shares	10	20	30	60	545	-	-	-	665
TOTAL LIABILITIES	461	570	166	334	1 119	1 589	6	-	4 245

31 December 2020	up to 1 month BGN'000	1-3 months BGN'000	3-6 months BGN'000	6-12 months BGN'000	1-2 years BGN'000	2-5 years BGN'000	over 5 years BGN'000	with no maturity BGN'000	total BGN'000
Trade receivables	3 434	1 962	99	3 055	-	-	-	-	8 550
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	25 925	26 050
Deposits with companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
TOTAL ASSETS	3 434	1 962	224	3 055	-	-	-	25 925	34 614
Bank loans	42	83	148	228	511	1 497	520	-	3 029
Leasing	5	16	16	7	26	36	-	-	106
Trade liabilities	680	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	756
Liabilities related to purchase of shares	-	-	-	-	675	-	-	-	675
Guarantees	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	90
TOTAL LIABILITIES	727	175	164	325	1 212	1 533	520	-	4 656

The explanatory notes constitute an integral part of the attached consolidated financial statements.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

Capital risk management

With the capital management the Parent Company aims to create and maintain opportunities for it to continue to operate as a going concern 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 strategy of the management of the Company is to maintain a debt ratio within no more than 50%.

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

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Total debt capital, incl.:	6 769	8 857
- Bank loans	2 578	3 029
- Lease liabilities	139	106
Reduced by cash and cash equivalents	30 540	26 050
Net debt capital	(23 771)	(17 193)
Total equity	66 902	56 836
Total capital	43 131	39 643
Ratios of indebtedness	0.00%	0.00%

The group has no indebtedness for the reporting periods, as cash fund is more than the total debt capital.

9. Fair value

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

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 repayment over time.

The table below shows the book value and fair values of financial assets and liabilities, including their levels
The explanatory notes constitute an integral part of the attached consolidated financial statements.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

in the fair value hierarchy. Fair value information is not presented if the book value is reasonably close to the fair value.

December 31, 2021	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets				
Non-current trade receivables	2 054	-	-	-
Other long term financial investments	2 624	2 624	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	30 540	-	-	-
Current trade receivables	12 195	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	47 413	2 624	-	-
Financial liabilities				
Lease	139	-	-	-
Bank loans	2 578	-	2 295	-
Trade payables	863	-	-	-
Liabilities for purchase of shares	665	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	4 245	-	2 295	-

	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
December 31, 2020				
Financial assets				
Other long term financial investments	6 566	6 566	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	26 050	-	-	-
Trade receivables	8 550	-	-	-
Deposits in companies and guarantees	14	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	41 180	6 566	-	-
Financial liabilities				
Lease	106	-	-	-
Bank loans	3 029	-	2 578	-
Trade payables	756	-	-	-
Liabilities for purchase of shares	675	-	-	-
Guarantees	90	-	-	-
Other liabilities	0	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	4 656	-	2 578	-

During 2020 a transfer has been made of long-term investments in shares from Level 3 to Level 1 on the ground that the shares have been registered for trade in a regulated stock exchange. No transfers have been made during the reporting period.

10. Other disclosures

For other disclosures see p. 9 from the Report on Business Activities of Allterco JSCo as of December 31, 2021.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

11. Events after the date of the financial statements

See p. 8 from the Report on Business Activities of Allterco JSCo as of December 31, 2021