

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

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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. 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. The registered share capital of Allterco JSCo. was fully paid in. 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 Initial 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.

The scope of business of Allterco JSCo included 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 company is managed and represented by Svetlin Todorov and Dimitar Dimitrov.

1.2. Ownership and Management

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

The distribution of the share capital of the company Allterco JSCo. at the end of the last two financial years is as follows:

As of December 31, 2020 shareholders in the company are:

Name	Number of shares:	% in the capital
Svetlin Todorov	5 847 120	32.48%
Dimitar Dimitrov	5 847 120	32.48%
Victor Atanasov	1 120 500	6.23%
Persons holding less than 5% of the capital		
Other physical persons and legal entities	5 185 259	28.81%
Total	17 999 999	100.00%

** After the end of the reporting period the Company has received a notification from the shareholder Viktor Atanasov for reduction of his shareholding to 2.09%, as of January 12, 2021, therefore in the future his shareholding should be reported as part of other shareholders, which portion will become 32.95%.*

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As of the end of December 31, 2019 shareholder in the company are:

Name	Number of shares	%
Svetlin Todorov	5 776 120	38.51 %
Dimitar Dimitrov	5 776 120	38.51 %
Victor Atanasov	1 120 500	7.47 %
Other physical persons and legal entities	2 327 260	15.51 %
Total	15 000 000	100.00%

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

Members of the Board of Directors are as follows:

1. Dimitar Stoyanov Dimitrov
2. Nikolay Angelov Martinov
3. Svetlin Iliev Todorov

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 group companies' portfolios include the following main groups of services or products:

- Production and trade with IoT (Internet of Things) devices
- Value added services for mobile phone owners

1.4. Group structure

As of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 the Group included and controls Allterco JSCo. and the following subsidiaries, in the country and abroad.

Name of the company	December 31 2020	December 31 2019
	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>

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Name of the company	December 31 2020	December 31 2019
	Percentage of participation	Percentage of participation
Abroad		
<i>ALLTERCO PTE LTD., Singapore</i>	100%	100%
<i>ALLTERCO SDN LTD., Malaysia</i>	100%	100%
<i>ALLTERCO CO. LTD, Thailand</i>	49%	49%
<i>GLOBAL TERACOMM INC, USA</i>	100%	100%

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 for the year.

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 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, 2020 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 company's business because of the specific issues that are addressed in them.

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

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

Amendments in the IFRS references to the Conceptual Framework

The IASB issued the revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting on March 29, 2018, which is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. The Conceptual Framework sets out a comprehensive set of concepts for financial reporting, standards setting, and a guide for compilers of financial statements in developing consistent accounting policies and assisting others in their efforts to understand and interpret standards. The main changes introduced in the revised conceptual framework for financial reporting relate to valuation, including the factors to be considered in selecting an assessment basis, and presentation and disclosure, including income and expenses to be classified in another comprehensive revenue. The conceptual framework also provides updated definitions of assets and liabilities and criteria for their recognition in the financial statements.

IFRS 3 Business Combinations (Amendments): Definition of Business

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. The amendments clarify the minimum business requirements and narrow the definition of business. The amendments also remove the assessment of whether market participants can replace missing elements, add guidelines to assist companies in assessing whether an acquired process is significant and introduce an optional test that allows for a simplified assessment of whether a set of activities and assets is a business or not.

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of “material”

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. The amendments clarify the definition of “material” and how it should be applied, aligning the definition used in the conceptual framework and standards. The amendments also specify that materiality will depend on the nature or importance of the information.

“Base interest rate reform” (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7)

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020 and should be applied retrospectively. In September 2019, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7, thus completing the first phase of its work to address the effects of interbank offered rate (IBOR) reform on financial reporting. The second phase will focus on issues that may affect financial reporting when an existing base interest rate is replaced by a risk-free interest rate (RFR).

The published amendments refer to issues affecting financial reporting in the period before the replacement of an existing base interest rate with an alternative interest rate and address the implications for specific hedge reporting requirements in IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement that require perspective analysis. The amendments provided temporary relief applicable to all hedging relationships that are directly affected by the base interest rate reform, allowing hedge accounting to

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continue during the period of uncertainty before replacing an existing base rate with an alternative, almost risk-free interest rate. There are also amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, about Additional Disclosures concerning the uncertainty arising from the base interest rate reform.

Rental discounts in the context of Covid-19 (Amendments to IFRS 16)

Issued: May 28, 2020

Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after June 1, 2020

The amendment provides lessees with an exemption depending on whether rental discounts in the context of Covid-19 constitute a change in the lease.

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 financial statements of the Group companies are prepared on a going concern basis, assuming that the Company has neither the intention nor the need to proceed with the liquidation or reduction of the volume of its operations, and intends to continue its operations for the foreseeable future. When the annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with this principle, but there are known data and circumstances leading to uncertainty about the ability of the company to continue its business, those data and circumstances should be disclosed.

Items (elements of the financial statements) should be recognized as assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses when they meet the definitions and criteria set out in the General Standards for their recognition.

Assets and liabilities or income and expenses are not compensated unless it is required or permitted by an IFRS.

2.4. Comparative data

Under the Bulgarian accounting law, the financial year ends on December 31, and entities are required to submit annual financial statements as of the same date, together with comparative data for the previous year. If necessary, some of the items in the consolidated statement of financial position, in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and the other comprehensive income and in the consolidated statement of cash flows presented in the financial statements for 2019, which are comparative data, are reclassified in this statement in order to get better comparability with the data for 2020.

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As disclosed in item 2.9, in 2020 in connection with the Group's Management intentions for sale of investments in subsidiaries, the related assets, liabilities and financial results are presented in *Non-current assets classified as held for sale and assets included in disposal groups classified as held for sale, respectively Profit from discontinued operations*. As a result of this change, no recalculation of comparable information in the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2019, respectively in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for 2019 has occurred.

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" and are presented net, 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 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

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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. Some estimates may involve a higher degree of subjective judgment or complexity or where the assumptions and the accounting estimates are material to the consolidated financial statements.

2.8. Subsidiaries

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.

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

In 2020 and 2019, the Group's management has decided to sell certain subsidiaries. The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, as well as the results of operations related to the companies that are offered for sale are presented below. In accordance with the requirements of IFRS 5 *Non-current assets held for sale* in the accompanying consolidated financial statements the assets, related liabilities and financial results are presented as subject to immediate sale. The Group did not recognize impairment in respect of assets held for sale and related liabilities presented as assets held for sale as the management believes that the expected proceeds received on a current and prospective basis, reduced by the expected costs of the sale, will exceed their carrying value.

Assets	December 31, 2019 (in BGN thousands)	December 31, 2020 (in BGN thousands)
Property, plant and equipment	3	5
Intangible non-current assets	857	766
Trade receivables	2 424	1 315
Other receivables	494	525
Cash and cash equivalents	514	70
Total assets	4 292	2 681

Liabilities	December 31, 2019 (in BGN thousands)	December 31, 2020 (in BGN thousands)
Trade payables	2 708	2 437
Payables to employees	65	87
Tax payables	158	108
Other liabilities	3	3
Total liabilities	2 934	2 635

	2019 (in BGN thousands)	2020 (in BGN thousands)
Sales revenue	10 652	6 319
Cost of sales	(9 975)	(6 374)
Gross profit	677	(55)
Other operating income	11	152
Sales expenses	(55)	(13)
Administrative expenses	(490)	(1 360)
Other operating expenses	(627)	(8)
Loss from operation	(484)	(1 284)
Financial cost	(1)	-
Tax expense	(123)	-
Net loss	(608)	(1 284)

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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 prepared as of December 31, 2020. 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 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.

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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.

When assessing the collectability, all relevant facts and circumstances of the transaction shall be taken into account, incl. past experience, usual business practices, published rules and statements made by the Company, collaterals and opportunities for satisfaction.

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 *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.

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- **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 company's management has carefully examined its trading practices for possible changes at the time of revenue recognition, performing an in-depth analysis of the contracts entered into, except for the simplest ones, to determine the impact that the application of IFRS 15 will have on the financial position and financial result. The focus was on the new model for transferring goods and services on a control basis, which would change the timing of revenue recognition in accordance with IFRS 15. As a result, the management has determined that the new revenue recognition framework will not lead to change in the accounting policy applied so far. No change in the obligations for performance and the distribution of the price of the contracts and recognition of revenues has been established.

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 income statement when the expense does not create future economic benefits or when and to the extent that future economic benefits do not meet the requirements or cease to meet the requirements for recognition of an asset in the statement of financial position. Expenses are accounted for on an accrual basis and are comparable to recognized revenue. They are measured at the fair value of the remuneration paid or pending for payment.

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

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

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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 deviations are found against future expectations for the useful life of the assets, it is adjusted prospectively.

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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 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.

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

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. 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

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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

This policy applies to contracts that have entered into force or have been amended on or after January 1, 2019.

Financial leasing

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

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

2.17. 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.

2.18. 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:

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- 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.

2.19. Pension and other payables to employees

The employment and social security relations with the employees of the Group are based on the provisions of the Labor Code and the provisions of the existing social security legislation in the Republic of Bulgaria and the law of the country in which a subsidiary is registered. The Group accrues and realizes employee's income by type, as follows:

Short-term income

Short-term are those employees benefits in the form of remuneration, bonuses and social allowances and benefits that are due within 12 months as of the end of the accounting period in which the employees have worked for them or fulfilled the necessary conditions for their receipt. They are recognized as current expenses in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the reporting period in which the work is performed and as a current liability in the Statement of Financial Position (after deducting any amounts and deductions already paid) at the undiscounted amount.

As of the date of preparation of each financial statement the Company makes an estimate of the amount of the expected expenses on the accumulating compensable leave, which is expected to be paid as a result of the unused right to accumulated paid annual leave. The estimate includes the approximate amount in undiscounted amount of the costs for the remunerations themselves, as well as the costs for the obligatory state social security contributions, which the employer owes on these amounts. The estimated expenses of accumulating compensable leave are recognized as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income. The Company recognizes as a current liability in the Statement of financial position the undiscounted amount of the estimated expenses for paid annual leave that is expected to be paid to employees in exchange of their work for previous reporting periods.

Program with fixed social security contributions

The insurance and pension plans applied by the Company in its capacity as an employer are based on the Bulgarian social security legislation and are plans with fixed social security contributions. According to them, the employer pays monthly fixed social security contributions on the basis of fixed percentages by law, and there is no legal or constructive obligation to pay future social security contributions to the social security funds in cases when they do not have enough money to pay to the respective persons the amounts earned by them for the period of their length of service. The obligations regarding the health insurance are similar.

The amounts of the social security contributions are approved specifically by the Social Security

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Budget Act and the NHIF Budget Act for the respective year. The social security and health insurance contributions due by the employer are recognized as a current expense in the Statement of comprehensive income in the reporting period of accrual of the respective income to which they are related, and as a current liability in the Statement of financial position in undiscounted amount.

The companies included in the consolidated statements, which operate in the countries outside Bulgaria, apply the insurance and pension plans following the legislation of the respective country.

The Company has not established a private voluntary social security fund.

Long-term employees revenues

According to the Labor Code, Companies operating in Bulgaria are obliged to pay compensation to employees at retirement age, depending on their work experience. By their characteristics, these schemes are "defined benefit plans". Provision of long-term employee liabilities for retirement benefits are not recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, as there are no employees who will retire in the next 5 years.

2.20. 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:

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- 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 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.

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.

Income tax

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

Current income taxes are determined in accordance with the requirements of the relevant legislation. The nominal tax rate in Bulgaria for 2020 and 2019 is 10%, for Singapore - 17%; in Malaysia, for profit up to the MYR 500,000 is 20% and for the excess is 25%, for the United States of America: 15 - 35% and for Thailand 20%.

Deferred income 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 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, December 31, 2019 there are deferred income taxes only for Bulgarian companies and they are estimated at a tax rate of 10%. The tax rate is expected to remain the same for the next year

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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.

2.21. 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 adjustments for expected credit losses.

2.22. 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

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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 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.

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Write off

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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.

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

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition, classification and evaluation

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

Subsequent evaluation

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

Financial liabilities evaluated at depreciation value

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

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

Write off

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

2.23. 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.

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Useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

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

Impairment of receivables

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

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

2.24. 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.

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

	Lands	Buildings	Facilities	Machinery and equipment	Vehicles	Computer equipment	Office equipment	Noncurrent assets related to financing received	Others	Expenses for acquisition of fixed tangible assets	Total
January 01, 2019											
Acquisition cost	465	3 123	-	662	725	569	187	7	158	60	5 956
Accumulated depreciation	-	(84)	-	(29)	(433)	(186)	(162)	(7)	(129)	-	(1 030)
Book value	465	3 039	-	633	292	383	25	-	29	60	4 926
Acquisitions											
Purchase	-	-	131	60	128	4	29	-	38	61	451
Put into operation	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	35
Disposals											
Put into operation	-	-	-	-	(59)	(206)	(13)	-	(15)	(35)	(328)
Assets of sold companies	-	-	-	-	(59)	(206)	(13)	-	(15)	-	(293)
Depreciation for the period	-	(125)	(16)	(210)	(94)	(72)	(4)	-	(11)	-	(532)
Changes in depreciation	-	-	-	3	326	141	61	-	30	-	561
Written off depreciation of sold subsidiaries	-	-	-	3	326	141	61	-	30	-	561
Book value as od December 31, 2019	465	2 914	115	483	302	109	37	-	41	86	4 552
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											
Purchase	1 011	148	-	9	-	14	2	-	9	62	1 255
Put into operation	-	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148
Disposals											
Sale	-	-	-	-	(19)	-	-	-	-	(148)	(167)
Put into operation	-	-	-	-	(12)	-	-	-	-	-	(12)
Other way	-	-	-	-	(7)	-	-	-	-	(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
Assets held for sale											
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
						3	2				5
Book value at the end	1 476	2 940	76	276	167	54	29	-	44	-	5 062

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3.02. Intangible assets

	ISO certificates and intellectual property rights	Patents, licenses, trademarks, prototypes, research and development	Others	Expenses for acquisition of intangible fixed assets	Total
January 01, 2019					
Acquisition cost	871	2 053	209	854	3 987
Accumulated depreciation	(82)	(283)	(25)	-	(390)
Book value	789	1 770	184	854	3 597
Acquisitions	-	77	193	1 230	1 500
Purchases	-	77	38	7	122
By economic way	-	-	-	1 223	1 223
Put into operation	-	-	155	-	155
Disposals	-	(422)	-	(155)	(577)
Put into operation	-	-	-	(155)	(155)
Other way	-	(422)	-	-	(422)
Depreciation for the period	(82)	(245)	(105)	-	(432)
Changes in depreciation	-	47	-	-	47
Depreciation of written off assets	-	47	-	-	47
Book value as of	707	1 180	272	1 929	4 088
December 31, 2019					
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
Assets held for sale	(705)	-	(152)	-	(857)
Book value	2	1 180	120	1 929	3 231
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

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3.03. Assets with right of use

	Vehicles	Buildings	Total
In the beginning of the period			
Acquisition value	127	9	136
Accumulated depreciation	(42)	(3)	(45)
Book value	85	6	91
Acquisitions	-	-	-
Other way	-	-	-
Depreciation for the period	(42)	(3)	(45)
Book value at the end of period			
Acquisition value	127	9	136
Accumulated depreciation	(84)	(6)	(90)
Book value	43	3	46

IFRS 16 Lease was adopted by the EU on October 31, 2017 and entered into force on January 1, 2019. The Group has applied a simplified retrospective approach, making no adjustments for previous periods.

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, 2020	December 31, 2019
Global Teracomm Inc., USA	34	34
Allterco Sdn, Malaysia	30	30
Allterco PTE Ltd, Singapore	2 611	3 091
Allterco Properties EOOD (Solely-owned LLC)	126	126
Total:	2 801	3 281

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, 2019.

The financial budgets developed by the management of the respective companies and of the Group as a whole have been used as a basis for the cash flow (before taxes) forecasts, covering a period of three to five years, as well as other medium- and long-term plans and intentions for the development and restructuring of

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the activities within the Group. The recoverable amount of each cash-generating unit is determined on the basis of its "value in use".

The key assumptions used in the calculations are determined specifically for each company to which goodwill is allocated, treated as a separate cash-generating unit and according to its specifics of activity, business environment and risks. The tests and judgments of the management of the Group for impairment of recognized goodwill are made in the context of its forecasts and intentions regarding the future economic benefits that the Group expects to receive from its subsidiaries, including expectations for future sales and restructuring of the activity, etc.

As a result of the analyses performed by the Group's management as of December 31, 2020, an impairment of the reported goodwill in the amount of BGN 480 thousand was recognized. (December 31, 2019: BGN 4 904 thousand)

3.05. Other long-term capital investments

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Ordinary registered shares - Victory Partners VII Norway Holding AS, in the beginning of the period	3 053	3 053
<i>Increase</i>	4 849	-
Reserves from subsequent evaluation of financial instruments	4 849	-
<i>Decrease</i>	(1 336)	-
Expenses for operations with financial assets and instruments	(1 336)	-
Ordinary registered shares - Victory Partners VII Norway Holding AS, at the end of the period	6 566	3 053

3.06. Deferred tax assets

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Deferred tax assets		
Accruals for unused leave	18	9
Provisions for liabilities	25	20
Impairment of receivables	438	390
Depreciation	1	-
Unpaid remuneration	3	-
Total deferred tax assets	485	419

3.07. Inventory

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Materials	68	-
Goods	3 592	1 285
Total:	3 660	1 285

The Group policy is to try to maintain optimal quantity of goods equal to a three-month forecast of sales. The

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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.

3.08. Trade receivables

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Receivables from customers incl.	9 504	7 553
-to 1 year	9 504	4 498
-over 1 year	-	3 055
Advances to suppliers	5 759	3 357
Trade receivables associated to assets held for sale	(954)	(1 721)
Advances to suppliers associated to assets held for sale	(361)	(703)
Total over 1 year	-	3 055
Total within 1 year:	13 948	5 431

3.09. Other receivables

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
TAX RECEIVABLES	629	117
Corporate tax	280	-
VAT refund receivable	295	98
Customs fees	54	19
Withholding tax	473	434
Assets held for sale	(473)	(434)
OTHER RECEIVABLES	218	121
Receivables on litigations	55	100
Advances to employees	3	-
Deposits with companies and guarantees	14	50
Other receivables	60	31
Assets held for sale	(52)	(60)
Total:	709	238

3.10. Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cash on hand	43	43
Cash in current accounts	25 950	11 400
Other cash - debit cards	2	2
Restricted cash (guarantees)	125	-
Assets held for sale	(70)	(514)
Total:	26 050	10 931

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AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020**

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By currency

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
BGN	15 121	5 115
EUR	10 542	5 371
USD	387	444
Total	26 050	10 931

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, 2020.

3.11. Prepaid expenses

	December 31, 2020			December 31, 2019		
	Up to one year	Over one year	Total	Up to one year	Over one year	Total
Operating activity						
Insurances	3	-	3	6	-	6
Information Services	1	-	1	-	-	-
Other	38	-	38	29	-	29
Total operating activity	42	-	42	35	-	35

3.12. Bank loans

Then depreciable portion of bank loans is as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Raiffeisenbank AD, including:	2 176	2 931
<i>up to one year</i>	276	416
<i>over one year</i>	1 900	2 515
DSK bank EAD	843	-
<i>up to one year</i>	225	-
<i>over one year</i>	618	-
Other short-term financing Global Teracomm INC USA	10	-
Total bank loans - non-current portion:	2 518	2 515
Total bank loans - current portion:	511	416

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

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 AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020

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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

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, 2020			December 31, 2019		
	Up to one year	Over one year	Total	Up to one year	Over one year	Total
Finance lease liabilities	29	31	60	79	67	146
Operating lease liabilities	46	-	46	47	44	91
Lease liabilities	75	31	106	126	111	237

Liabilities under lease agreements presented in the consolidated statement of financial position also include the liabilities of the Group under rental agreements for offices and vehicles (BGN 3 thousand as of December 31, 2020; BGN 91 thousand as of December 31, 2019), which are recognized in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 16 Leasing (see also item 2.15 and item 3.03).

The reconciliation of liabilities related to financing (current and noncurrent) is presented below:

Type of financing	Balance as of 01.01. 2020	Cashflow (net)	Interest	Nonmonetary movements	Balance as of 31.12. 2020
Bank loans	2 931	14	84	-	3 029
Lease contracts	237	(137)	6	-	106

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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3.14. Trade payables

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Suppliers	3 193	3 669
Liabilities from contract with clients	792	448
Liabilities related to assets held for sale	(2 437)	(2 708)
Total:	1 548	1 409

3.15. Payables to employees

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Payables to employees	130	72
Payables for unused paid leave	151	87
Liabilities related to assets intended for sale	(87)	(65)
Total:	194	94

3.16. Tax liabilities

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Corporate tax	283	919
Value Added Tax and GST	156	167
Dividend tax	-	129
Income tax	38	41
Personal use tax	6	7
Entertainment expenses tax	6	6
Social expenses tax	-	1
Customs	7	-
Other taxes	7	5
Liabilities related to assets held for sale	(108)	(158)
Total:	395	1 117

3.17. Other liabilities

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Liabilities for purchase of shares, incl.	675	675
- up to 1 year	675	675
- over 1 years	-	-
Guarantees/deposits for rent	90	94
Other liabilities	3	3
Liabilities related to assets held for sale	(3)	(3)
Total other liabilities - non-current portion:	765	769
Total other liabilities - current portion:	765	769

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3.18. Registered capital

Allterco JSCo was registered in 2010. The registered capital of the Company as of December 31, 2020 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 of the Company as of December 31, 2019 amounts to BGN 15,000,000 (fifteen million) and is distributed in 15,000,000 (fifteen million) 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. Dimitar Stoyanov Dimitrov made a non-monetary contribution in the amount of BGN 25,000, which had as its subject ordinary registered voting shares with a nominal value of BGN 1 for each share of the capital of Teravoice AD. Svetlin Iliev Todorov made a non-monetary contribution in the amount of BGN 25,000. BGN 000, which had as its subject ordinary registered voting shares with a nominal value of BGN 1 for each share of the capital of Teravoice AD.

In 2010 a second non-monetary contribution was made in the amount of BGN 5,438,000, with Dimitar Stoyanov Dimitrov and Svetlin Iliev Todorov as importers. The subject of the non-monetary contribution was shares, with monetary value at a total amount of 5,438,000. Dimitar Stoyanov Dimitrov made a non-monetary contribution in the amount of BGN 2,719,000, which had as its subject 1,500 ordinary registered voting shares from the capital of Tera Communications AD. Svetlin Iliev Todorov made a non-monetary contribution in the amount of BGN 2,719,000, which had as its subject 1,500 ordinary registered voting 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 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 Initial 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

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13, 2020 and Decision № 791-E of October 29, 2020.

As of December 31, 2020 of the presented reporting periods 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%
Viktor Atanasov	1 120 500	6.23%
Persons holding 5% of the capital		
Other physical persons and legal entities	5 185 259	28.81%
Total	17 999 999	100.00%

* After the end of the reporting period the Company has received a notification from the shareholder Viktor Atanasov for reduction of his shareholding to 2.09%, as of January 12, 2021, on the basis of which his shareholding should be reported also in the share of minority shareholders in the future and the minority shareholdings will increase to a total of 32.95%.

As of December 31, 2019 of the presented reporting periods the shareholders in the company are:

Name	Number of shares:	% in the capital
Svetlin Todorov	5 776 120	38.51 %
Dimitar Todorov	5 776 120	38.51 %
Viktor Atanasov	1 120 500	7.47 %
Other physical persons and legal entities	2 327 260	15.51 %
Total	15 000 000	100.00%

3.19. Retained earnings

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Opening balance	13 531	12 227
Net profit (of owners of the parent-company)	15 141	7 777
Profit (Loss) for the period from discontinued operations	(1 284)	(608)
Transfer of emissions reserve	-	104
Profit distribution incl. for:	(450)	(2 947)
- reserves	-	(247)
- distribution of dividends	(450)	(2 700)
Reduction from sale of companies	-	(3 039)
Other comprehensive income	4 849	-
Foreign exchange rate differences from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations of companies classified for sale	-	17
Retained earnings	31 787	13 531

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3.20. Reserves

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Initial balance of general reserves - Reserve Fund	1 500	14
Profits related to reserves	-	247
Reserve from issue of shares	-	1 239
Total:	<u>1 500</u>	<u>1 500</u>

3.21. Reserve from issue of shares

The reserves from issue of shares of the company, the amount of which as of December 31, 2020 amounts to 5 703 thousand, is formed as a difference between the issue price and the nominal value of shares issued in previous reporting periods, reduced by the issue costs.

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

	<u>2020</u>				<u>2019</u>		
	<u>Production</u>	<u>Goods</u>	<u>Services and rents</u>	<u>Total:</u>	<u>Goods</u>	<u>Services</u>	<u>Total:</u>
Sales revenues	639	38 478	7 225	46 342	21 039	12 279	33 318
<i>Book value of goods sold</i>	-	(15 444)	-	(15 444)	(9 042)	-	(9 042)
<i>Direct cost</i>	(265)	(3 027)	(7 117)	(10 409)	-	(10 583)	(10 583)
Cost of sales	-	(18 471)	(7 117)	(25 853)	(9 042)	(10 583)	(19 625)
Gross profit	<u>374</u>	<u>20 007</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>20 489</u>	<u>11 997</u>	<u>1 696</u>	<u>13 693</u>

4.02. Other operating income

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Loss from sale of non-current assets	(4)	-
Rents and overheads	12	23
Written off liabilities	23	11
Received insurance compensations		2
Penalties	16	-
Financing	589	-
Exchange rate differences gains	240	40
Other operating income	137	106
Total:	<u>1 013</u>	<u>182</u>

4.03. Administrative expenses

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Expenses for materials	131	862
Expenses for external services	1 377	2 102
Expenses for depreciations	353	819
Salaries and social security expenses	4 910	3 294
Other administrative expenses	973	678
Total:	<u>7 744</u>	<u>7 755</u>

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Audit fees of group companies for 2020 include independent audits at the amount of BGN 31 thousand (2019: independent audits at the amount of BGN 27 thousand and BGN 2 thousand other services different from audit).

4.04. Other operating expenses

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Bank fees	124	84
Written off receivables	-	617
Impairment of investments	483	4 902
Interests and fines	27	-
Donations	37	-
Other	194	-
Total:	<u>865</u>	<u>5 603</u>

4.05. Financial income

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Profit from sale of investments, incl.	3 446	8 475
<i>Sales revenue</i>	4 949	16 316
<i>Book value of sold investments</i>	(1 336)	(7 509)
<i>Expenses related to the sale of investments</i>	(167)	(332)

4.06. Financial expenses

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Expenses for currency operations	739	120
Interest on financial lease	6	6
Interest on loans	84	96
Bank financial services	20	24
Total:	<u>849</u>	<u>246</u>

4.07. Corporate profit tax expenses

The reconciliation of corporate profit tax income(expense) as of 31 December 2020 is as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Profit before tax	14 991	8 318
Corporate profit tax due at the applicable tax rates	(1 499)	(832)
Effect from permanent tax differences	215	208
Effect from unrecognized tax assets from previous periods	-	4
Adjustment on permanent tax differences due to consolidation	(226)	(393)
Profit tax income (expense) for the period	<u>(1 510)</u>	<u>(1 013)</u>

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As of 31 December 2020, the components of corporate profit income (tax) are as follows:

	2020	2019
Corporate profit tax expense	1 576	1 411
Tax effect from permanent tax differences	66	398
Profit tax income (expense) for the period	(1 510)	(1 013)

5. Contingent liabilities and commitments

Contract	Annex	Creditor	Debtor	Joint debtor /Guarantor	Amount/Limit	Financial conditions	Term	COLLATERAL provided by the borrower
Factoring November 09, 2016 (terminated as of February 09, 2021)	Annexes: 1/ July 27, 2017 2/ November 12, 2018 3/ October 28, 2019	Raiffeisenbank Bulgaria EAD	Allterco Robotics EOOD	Tera Communications AD (dropped out) Allterco JSCo - solidary, replaces Tera Communications AD, according to Annex 2 dated November 12, 2018	600 000 BGN	Reference interest rate and margin of 2 percentage points, but not less than 2%; Annual management fee; Invoice processing fee	February 09, 2021	Contract for special pledge of receivables on bank accounts; promissory note for the value of the limit plus 10% interest, with a deadline of presentation March 09, 2021;
Investment loan August 25, 2017 contract under art. 114 para 10 of the Public Offering of Securities Act	Annex No.1 October 31, 2018	Raiffeisenbank Bulgaria EAD	Allterco JSCo	Tera Communications AD solidary (dropped out) 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 of the company in the bank. Pledge under the law for financial security contracts;
Revolving bank loan contract 12+12+12 dated November 09, 2018 contract under art. 114 para 10 of the Public Offering of Securities Act	Annex No.1 September 30, 2020	Raiffeisenbank Bulgaria EAD	Allterco Robotics EOOD	None	1 600 000 BGN	short-term interest rate of BNB, increased by 2.5 %, but not less than 2.5%; (Annex №1 amended) management commission; commitment fee	October 25, 2021	Pledge of receivables on bank accounts of the company with the bank
Overdraft September 30, 2019 – contract under art. 114 para 10 of the Public Offering of Securities Act	Annex No.1 of August 28, 2020	Raiffeisenbank Bulgaria EAD	Allterco Robotics EOOD	Allterco JSCo - guarantor	1 000 000 EUR	One-month EURIBOR, increased by 2.5 percentage points, but not less than 2.5%; management commission; commitment commission; commission for issuing guarantees;	September 29, 2022	Pledge of receivables on accounts;

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Contract for standard investment loan No.2757 dated September 28, 2020	none	DSK Bank AD	Allterco Properties EOOD	Allterco Trading EOOD – solidary debtor	450 000 EUR	Annual interest rate formed by a variable interest rate of 1m EURIBOR + 2.1% but not less than 2.1%; annual management fee;	September 28, 2024	Mortgage on real estate owned by Allterco Properties EOOD; Pledge of receivables on bank accounts of Allterco Properties EOOD and Allterco Trading EOOD in DSK Bank.
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In connection with a transaction for the sale of five subsidiaries to Link Mobility Group AS, completed in 2019, in July 2020, the buyer has filed a claim against the company. At present, the claims by Link Mobility Group AS have not been filed in the manner prescribed by the contract, and are not subject to arbitration or court proceedings, and the parties have the opportunity to resolve the dispute between them through negotiations, in the tone of good business relations. The assessment of the company's management is that even if the claims are filed in court or arbitration, they will be rejected as unfounded. Therefore, no provisions for contractual obligations have been accrued in these individual financial statements.

Allterco JSCo. is a claimant under a court case number 10685 with the Sofia Administrative Court. The company disputes the decision of financial revision report to deny the Company the right to use VAT tax credit at the amount of BGN 55 thousand. As of the date of the financial statements the Court ruled in favor of the Company and the decision become effective.

6. Transactions with related entities

The companies included in the Group are disclosed in item 1.4. During the year, the Group did not engage in transactions with related parties outside the Group, which should be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

Information on the amount of remuneration, awards and / or benefits of each of the members of the Board of Directors for the reporting financial year, prepared by the Parent Company and its subsidiaries, regardless of whether they are included in the expenses or produced from the profit distribution, including:

In 2020 the members of the Board of Directors received cash remunerations (gross) in the amount of BGN 79 thousand distributed as follows:

- Dimitar Stoyanov Dimitrov – BGN 36 thousand.
- Svetlin Iliev Todorov – BGN 36 thousand
- Nikolay Angelov Marinov – BGN 7 thousand

In 2019, the members of the Board of Directors received cash remunerations (gross) in the amount of BGN 79 thousand, distributed as follows:

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 AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020

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- Dimitar Stoyanov Dimitrov – BGN 36 thousand.
- Svetlin Iliev Todorov – BGN 36 thousand
- Nikolay Angelov Marinov – BGN 7 thousand

The members of the Board of Directors did not receive non-monetary remunerations in 2020 and 2019.

The members of the Board of Directors received remuneration from subsidiaries during the reporting period for performing other functions. Those remunerations are disclosed in the report for the application of Corporate remuneration policy.

7. Financial instruments by category

The accounting policies for financial instruments are applied to the items listed below Structure of financial assets and liabilities as of December 31 by categories:

	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>					
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	-	-	34 614

	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

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Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

	December 31, 2019				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>					
Cash and cash equivalents	10 931	-	-	-	10 931
Loans extended	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables		5832	-	-	7 553
Deposits with companies and guarantees		20	-	-	20
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	10 931	5 852	-	-	16 783

	December 31, 2019				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	237	-	-	-	237
Bank loans	2 931	-	-	-	2 931
Trade liabilities	1048	-	-	-	1048
Liabilities for purchase of shares	675	-	-	-	675
Guarantees	94	-	-	-	94
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	4 985	-	-	-	4 985

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 performance of certain areas of the financial markets to minimize potential adverse effects that could affect the financial performance. Financial risks are currently identified, measured and monitored through various control mechanisms to determine the adequate prices of the materials, goods and services of the Group companies and the capital borrowed by them, as well as to adequately assess the market circumstances, the investments made and the forms of maintaining liquidity reserves without exposure to unjustified concentration of a 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 which the specific procedures for managing the individual specific financial risks are defines, such as currency, price, interest, credit and liquidity risk and risks arising from usage of derivative and non-derivative instruments.

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

Market Risk
a. Currency risk
a. Currency risk

The Group companies carry out their transactions in Bulgaria, some in the European Union and others in third countries (Asia). The biggest portion of supplies made by the Group companies are in Bulgarian lev (BGN), Euro, Singapore dollars, Romanian lei, Serbian dinars and US dollars. There are also small portion of supplies in Australian dollars, Macedonian Denars and Malaysian Ringgit. 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 daily monitoring of movements in exchange rates of foreign currencies and control of forthcoming payments.

The tables below summarize the exposure to currency exchange rates:

31 December 2020

	in EUR	in USD	In other foreign currency	In BGN	Total
	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000
Trade receivables	7 698	97	-	755	8 550
Cash and cash equivalentst	10 542	387	-	15 121	26 050
Deposits with companies	-	-	-	14	14
TOTAL ASSETS	18 240	484	-	15 890	34 614
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

	in EUR	in USD	in another foreign currency	in BGN	total
December 31, 2019	5 372	444	-	5 115	10 931
Cash and cash equivalents	4 869	73	-	890	5 832
Trade receivables	-	20	-	-	20
Deposits in companies and guarantees	10241	537	-	6 005	16 783
TOTAL ASSETS	5 372	444	-	5 115	10 931

	in EUR	in USD	in another foreign currency	in BGN	total
December 31, 2019	169	-	-	68	237
Lease	169	-	-	68	237
Bank loans	2 774	18	-	139	2 931
Trade payables	349	172	-	527	1 048
Liabilities for purchase of shares	-	-	-	675	675
Guarantees	-	-	-	94	94
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3 292	190	-	1 503	4 985

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AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020

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 other foreign currency. As of December 31, 2019, 3% of the Group's financial assets are in US dollars.

b. Price risk

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

The Group companies do not hold investments in subsidiaries, the shares of which are listed on stock exchanges - accordingly, they are not exposed to financial risks from negative changes in the stock markets. The Group does not have a portfolio of available-for-sale financial investments.

Risk of interest-bearing cash flows

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

At the same time, the cash outflows of the Group companies for 2020 and 2019 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, which are kept relatively constant over a longer period of time.

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

31 December 2020

	interest-free	with floating interest rate %	with fixed interest rate %	Total
	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000
Trade receivables	8 550 1	-	-	8 550
Cash and cash equivalentst	26 050	-	-	26 050
Deposits with companies	14	-	-	14
TOTAL ASSETS	23 212	8 855	2 547	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

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Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in BGN thousand.

December 31, 2019	interest-free	with floating interest rate	with fixed interest rate %	Total
	BGN'000	%	BGN'000	BGN'000
Cash and cash equivalents	10 931	-	-	10 931
Trade receivables	5 832	-	-	5 832
Deposits in companies and guarantees	20	-	-	20
TOTAL ASSETS	9 548	-	7 235	16783
Lease	-	19	218	237
Bank loans	18	139	2 774	2 931
Trade payables	1 048	-	-	1 048
Liabilities for purchase of shares	675	-	-	675
Guarantees	94	-	-	94
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1 835	158	2 992	4 985

Credit Risk

The financial assets of the Group companies are concentrated 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 both in cash and by bank transfer.

Significant part of Group's revenue is generated by mobile operators, 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, every day the Finance and Accounting Departments review the open positions by customers and receipts, and make an analysis of outstanding amounts.

As of December 31, 2020, cash and banks transfers are allocated to several banks, which limits the risk with respect to cash and cash equivalents.

Liquidity Risk

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. Most customers of the Group companies are mobile operators that have a very good credit rating and meet payment deadlines.

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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 new liabilities and the accumulated old ones are repaid by clients on the basis of individual settlement agreements.

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

**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 year 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

December 31, 2019	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 year BGN'000	with no maturity BGN'000	total BGN'000
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 931	10 931
Trade receivables	1 859	918	-	-	3 055	-	-	-	5 832
Deposits in companies and guarantees	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	20
TOTAL ASSETS	1 859	918	-	20	3 055	-	-	10 931	16 783
Lease liabilities	12	24	36	83	54	28	-	-	237
Bank loans	21	76	103	216	267	801	1 447	-	2 931
Trade payables	1 048	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 048
Liabilities for purchase of shares	675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	675
Guarantees	-	12	-	-	21	-	-	61	94
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1 756	112	139	299	342	829	1 447	61	4 985

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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 of shareholders, economic benefits of stakeholders and participants in its business, as well as to maintain optimal capital structure in order to reduce capital costs.

Allterco JSCo currently monitors the security and capital structure based on 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, 2020*	December 31, 2019*
Total debt capital, incl.:	8 857	9 555
- Bank loans	3 029	2 931
- Lease liabilities	106	237
Reduced by cash and cash equivalents	26 050	10 931
Net debt capital	(17 193)	(1 376)
Total equity	56 836	30 336
Total capital	39 643	28 960
Ratios of indebtedness	0.00%	0.00%

*Data as of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 include also liabilities related to assets classified as held for sale.

The group has no indebtedness for 2019 and for 2020, 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. After discussions with the appraisers, the Management have to decide which appraisal techniques and input data are most appropriate to be used in each particular case.

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.

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The Company's management has estimated that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, finance lease and bank loans in overdraft regime 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 in the fair value hierarchy. Fair value information is not presented if the book value is reasonably close to the fair value.

31 December 2020	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
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	34 614	6 566	-	-
31 December 2020				
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	-
31 December 2019				
	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets				
Other long term financial investments	3 055	-	-	3 055
Cash and cash equivalents	10 931	-	-	-
Trade receivables	5 832	-	-	-
Deposits in companies and guarantees	20	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	19 838	-	-	3 055
Financial liabilities				
Lease	237	-	-	-
Bank loans	2 931	-	2 321	-
Trade payables	1 048	-	-	-
Liabilities for purchase of shares	675	-	-	-
Guarantees	94	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	4 985	-	2 321	-

During the current reporting period, a transfer has been made of long-term investments in shares from Level 1 to Level 3 on the ground that the shares have been registered for trade in a regulated stock exchange.

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10. Other disclosures

In connection with the need to limit and control the spread of coronavirus (COVID-19) in the country, from March 13 to May 13, 2020, a state of emergency was declared in Bulgaria, and after this period an emergency epidemic situation. In the reporting year 2020, the management has successfully implemented certain stabilization measures, which limit the negative financial consequences on its activities. As a result of these measures, in 2020 there is no deterioration in the financial position of the group, on the contrary, the Company and its subsidiaries, which operate in sectors not affected by the crisis, have improved their financial performance. The group is counting on a similar effect in 2021, so that in the event of a continuing epidemic situation, this will not have a significant negative impact on its ability to continue as a going concern.

During the reporting period ALLTERCO JSCo. increased its capital through a public offering of shares, which further increases the financial stability of the group.

11. Events after the date of preparation of the financial statements

The following significant events occurred after the date of preparation of the Annual Financial Statements of the company:

- After the end of the reporting period, the company announced that in 2021 a process for registration of the shares of ALLTERCO JSCo. for trading on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange was launched. The company's decision was provoked by the great investor interest from consumers, partners and institutional investors abroad.

The listing aims to make the shares of Allterco JSCo. available to more investors outside Bulgaria, as well as to provide the company with access to more opportunities for financing and business development.

- After the end of the reporting period, the company announced that in connection with its disclosed plans to enter the Asian market and to optimize logistics for the region, Allterco JSCo. is establishing a subsidiary in China. The Chinese company will have its registered office and address of management in Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, where a large part of the production process of Allterco Robotics EOOD products is currently concentrated. The capital of the new company will be CNY 100,000 or BGN 25,124.30 according to the BNB fixing as of March 4, 2021. The participation of Allterco JSCo. is 30% with an option to acquire additional up to 50% and reach a controlling stake of at up to 80% at the discretion of the holding in case of good development of the project. The rest of the capital is owned by a long-term partner of Allterco Robotics EOOD in China. As of the date of the statements, the subsidiary is registered under the Chinese law.

- After the end of the reporting period, an indicative offer was submitted to the Company for the acquisition of the participation of Allterco JSCo. in the subsidiaries ALLTERCO PTE (Singapore), ALLTERCO SDN (Malaysia) and ALLTERCO Co., Ltd. (Thailand) operating its telecommunications business in Asia. The offer was made by the Singaporean company Skylight Venture Capital Pte. Ltd. as the proposed price of EUR 2,100,000 is indicative and subject to negotiations after a thorough due diligence.

- After the end of the reporting period in the office of the Company a notification was received from the

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shareholder Victor Georgiev Atanasov regarding change of his share participation compared to the thresholds under Art. 145, para. 1 of the Public Offering of Securities Act (reduction of his voting right below 5 percent), namely - up to 2.09% as a result of disposal (sale) of 744,000 of the totals of 1,120,500 shares owned by him in the capital of Allterco JSCo., ISIN BG1100003166, made on January 08, 2021 with the date of registration of the transaction in the Central Depository AD January 12, 2021.