

INFORM LYKOS S.A.

FINANCIAL SCHEDULES

31 DECEMBER 2021

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Independent Auditor's Report

To: the Management of INFORM LYKOS S.A.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying special purpose financial information (further referred to as "the Financial Schedules") of INFORM LYKOS S.A as at 31 December 2021 and for the year then ended, prepared in accordance with the Note 4.1 of the Financial Schedules.

In our opinion, the Financial Schedules of INFORM LYKOS S.A. as at 31 December 2021 and for the year then ended, have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Note 4.1.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Schedules" section of our report. We are independent of the Company within the meaning of ethical requirements relevant for the audit of the Financial Schedules and have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities under these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Restriction of use and Distribution

Our auditor's report on these Financial Schedules has been prepared for the management of the Company and its auditors for internal use and consolidation purposes of the AUSTRIACARD AG group and should not be distributed to or used by any other parties.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the Financial Schedules

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these Financial Schedules in accordance with Note 4.1, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of Financial Schedules that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

The Financial Schedules has been prepared solely to enable AUSTRIACARD AG Group to prepare consolidated financial statements and is not intended to follow the all the presentation and disclosures required in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

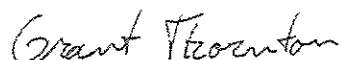
Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Schedules

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

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

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

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



Grant Thornton Audit SRL

Bucharest, Romania

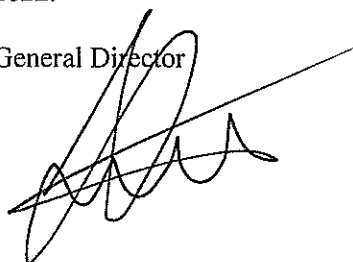
14 June 2022

INFORM LYKOS S.A.
 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
 31 DECEMBER 2021
 (In RON unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	31.12.2021	31.12.2020
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	99,989,220	103,393,822
Intangible assets	6	17,287,270	14,856,116
Investments in subsidiaries		22,836,966	16,720,592
Investment property		-	-
Deferred tax asset	9	-	-
Total non-current assets		140,113,457	134,970,530
Current assets			
Inventories	7	10,001,979	10,025,144
Contract assets		3,673,864	3,034,922
Trade and other receivables	8	40,010,316	36,446,194
Cash and cash equivalents	9	3,205,264	4,105,015
Prepayments		646,665	744,122
Total current assets		57,538,087	54,355,397
Total assets		197,651,544	189,325,927
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	10	31,995,714	31,995,714
Revaluation reserve on land		45,099,948	45,099,948
Retained earnings		30,084,794	29,706,502
Total shareholders' equity		107,180,456	106,802,164
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings		18,340,387	22,837,391
Deferred tax liabilities		3,201,563	3,373,962
Total non-current liabilities		21,541,950	26,211,353
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	44,372,377	41,927,718
Other taxes payables	13	639,657	1,006,593
Provisions	14	-	3,826,562
Loans and borrowings	11	22,999,495	8,481,607
Liabilities to related parties		917,609	1,069,930
Total current liabilities		68,929,137	56,312,410
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		197,651,544	189,325,927

These financial schedules have been approved for issue by the Company Directors on 14th of June 2022.

General Director



Finance Director

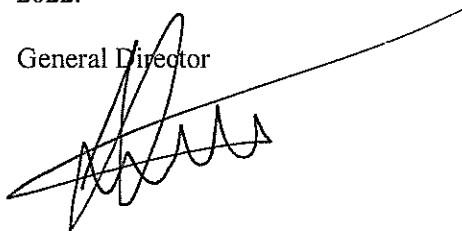


INFORM LYKOS S.A.
 INCOME STATEMENT
 31 DECEMBER 2021
 (In RON unless otherwise stated)

Revenues	Notes	2021	2020
Sales	15	202,241,620	189,217,842
Other operating income	16	4,634,344	4,544,570
Total revenues		206,875,964	193,762,412
Operating expenses			
Materials and merchandise expenses		47,417,245	42,996,290
Mailing and services		98,305,093	92,594,178
Personnel expenses	17	20,201,377	18,821,899
Depreciation and amortization		7,479,507	6,903,771
Other operating expenses	18	23,822,986	23,860,648
Total operating expenses		197,226,207	185,176,786
Profit from Operations		9,649,757	8,585,626
Finance income		5,729,613	1,907,945
Finance expenses		(2,868,987)	(3,379,914)
Financial result – net	19	2,860,626	(1,471,969)
Profit/(loss) before tax		12,510,383	7,113,657
Income tax credit/(expense)		(1,322,560)	(2,104,210)
Net profit/(loss) for the year		11,187,823	5,009,447

These financial schedules have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 14th of June 2022.

General Director



Finance Director



INFORM LYKOS S.A.
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
31 DECEMBER 2021
(In RON unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2021	2020
Profit/(loss) before tax		12,510,384	7,113,656
Depreciation		7,479,507	6,903,771
Provisions:			
-Inventories		(53,505)	220,073
-Accounts receivable		145,717	63,754
Not recurring items		(3,826,562)	2,459,933
Interest income		(5,729,339)	(1,865,028)
Interest expense		2,197,793	2,759,185
Cash flows from operations		12,723,994	17,655,344
Tax paid		(1,739,791)	(2,129,336)
Interest paid		(1,630,938)	(2,059,998)
Inventories		76,671	2,537,355
Accounts receivable and prepayments		(4,251,324)	4,208,308
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		2,170,234	3,032,593
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities		7,348,8456	23,244,265
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(5,580,429)	(2,424,113)
Acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash acquired		(6,116,374)	-
Acquisition of other investments		0	-
Dividend received		5,729,339	1,865,028
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities		(5,967,463)	(559,084)
Repayment from long term borrowings		-	(11,003,702)
Proceeds from borrowings		10,305,473	-
Payments of financial leasing		(1,777,075)	(1,523,327)
Dividends paid to owners of the Company		(10,809,531)	(7,365,076)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		(2,281,134)	(19,892,104)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(899,752)	2,793,076
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		4,105,015	1,311,939
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	9	3,205,264	4,105,015

These financial schedules have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 14th of June 2022.

INFORM LYKOS S.A.
 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
 31 DECEMBER 2021
 (In RON unless otherwise stated)

	Share capital	Legal reserves	Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
31-Dec-2019	31,995,714	-	45,670,076	31,847,457	109,513,247
Net profit (loss) for the year	-	-	-	5,009,446	5,009,446
Dividend distribution				(7,365,075)	(7,365,075)
Other movements			(570,128)	214,674	(355,454)
31-Dec-2020	31,995,714	-	45,099,948	29,706,502	106,802,163
Net profit (loss) for the year	-	-	-	11,187,824	11,187,824
Dividend distribution	-	-	-	(10,809,531)	(10,809,531)
31-Dec-2021	31,995,714	-	45,099,948	30,084,794	107,180,456

The statutory financial statements of the Company are the basis for profit distribution and other appropriations.

These financial schedules have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 14th of June 2022.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Description of the business

INFORM LYKOS S.A.'s principal activities include production of business forms, digital printing and mailing and document management solutions. The Company's manufacturing facilities are based in Bucharest.

INFORM LYKOS S.A. ("the Company" or "Inform Lykos") was incorporated as a joint stock Company in Romania in 1996. As at 31 December 2021 the Company employed 185 persons (31 December 2020: 192). The address of the registered office of the Company is Sos. Odai nr. 347-363, 13603 Bucuresti Sector 1.

2. REPORTING ENTITY

These financial schedules (the "financial schedules") are presented by INFORM LYKOS S.A. At 31 December 2021, Inform Lykos S.A. owned the majority interest in Next Docs ECM Expert S.R.L. (ex Sistec Next Docs S.R.L.) (80.60%) and Next Docs Confidential S.R.L. (ex Sistec Confidential S.R.L. (80.00%).

3. AIM AND POLICIES OF RISK MANAGEMENT

3.1 Factors of financial risk

The Company is exposed to financial risks like market risks (changes to foreign exchange rates, interest rates and market-prices), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The general program of risk management of the Company focuses on the non-predictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize the contingent negative effect on the financial performance of the Company.

Risk management is performed by the central financial service of the Company, which operates by specific rules approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors offers guidelines for the general risk management and also general guidelines for the management of specific risks like foreign exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and credit risk.

The procedure applied is the following:

- Evaluation of risks related to the activities and operations of the Company,
- Methodology planning and selection of the appropriate actions or/and financial products for the reduction of risks and
- Execution/application, according to the approved by the management, procedure of risk management.

The financial means of the Company include mainly bank deposits, bank overdraft rights, trade receivables and creditors, liabilities from loans and leases.

3.2 Market risk

Market risk is defined as the risk according to which fair value or the future cash flows of the financial means of the Company is expected to present deviations due to changes on market prices.

This risk regarding the Company focuses on two basic types of risks: foreign exchange rate risks and interest rate risks.

3.3 Foreign exchange risk

There is no important risk according to which the fair value or the future cash flows of financial means of the Group or the Company are expected to present remarkable fluctuations due to changes of foreign exchange rates. The main part of trade transactions of the Group companies (Greece, Romania) is denominated to the currency of the main economic environment in which every Company operates (operation currency), while there are no important foreign exchange rate risks for cash, cash equivalents and cash deposits.

3.4 Interest rate risk

The loan liabilities of the Company are related to fluctuant rates which depending on the market conditions can remain fluctuant or convert into stable.

The Company does not use derivatives. As in previous year, other financial assets and other financial liabilities are not significantly affected by interest rate prices.

3.5 Credit risk

The exposure of the Company concerning the credit risk refers to the financial assets, which are analyzed below:

	2021	2020
Cash and cash equivalents	3,205,264	4,105,015
Customers and Other Commercial Receivables (*)	40,010,316	36,446,194

	2021	2020
Not due	36,388,720	28,372,868
Past due 1 - 30 days	1,438,518	4,185,492
Past due 31 - 90 days	733,162	1,021,112
Past due 91 - 120 days	245,694	287,034
Past due more than 120 days	1,204,222	2,579,687
	40,010,316	36,446,194

(*) The above balances concern receivables after impairment

The Company has set and applies credit control procedures aiming to minimize bad debts and cover directly the receivables by securities. Wholesales are directed mainly to clients with evaluated credit history and there is a wide diversification of balances. The policy of the Company demands to cooperate only with reliable clients. Impairment provisions are recorded whenever there is indication of bad debt.

The management of the Company considers that any receivables not impaired, are of high credit quality, including delayed receivables.

3.6 Liquidity risk

The Company manages its liquidity needs by careful observation of debts, long-term financial liabilities and also payments made daily. Liquidity needs are observed in various time zones, on a daily and weekly basis and also on a rolling period of 30 days. Long-term liquidity needs for the next 6 months and the next year are determined monthly.

3.7 Policies and procedures of capital management

The aims of the Company, concerning capital management are the following:

- To ensure the ability of the Company to continue its operations (going-concern)
- To ensure a satisfactory performance to the shareholders and
- To maintain an ideal capital allocation in order to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company in order to maintain or adjust its capital structure can change the dividend to the shareholders, return capital to the shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce its debt.

According to similar practices of its business sector, the Company observes its capital based on the leverage ratio. This ratio is estimated by dividing net borrowings to the total capital. Net borrowings are estimated as «Total Borrowings» (including «short-term and long-term borrowings» as presented in the Balance Sheet) less «Cash and cash equivalents». Total capital is estimated as «Total Equity» as presented at the Balance Sheet plus Net Borrowings.

	2021	2020
Total Borrowings (banks)	41,339,882	31,318,998
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	3,205,264	4,105,015
Net Borrowings	38,134,618	27,213,983
Equity	107,180,456	106,802,164
Total Capital	145,315,074	134,016,147
Leverage ratio	35.58%	25.48%

4. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL SCHEDULES

4.1 Basis of preparation

These Financial Schedules have been prepared in accordance with accounting policy of Inform P. Lykos S.A. (Greece) group which are based on International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). The Financial Schedules have been prepared solely to enable Inform Lykos Group, part of Austriacard AG Group, to prepare consolidated financial statements and is not intended to follow all the presentation and disclosures required in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

The Company maintains its accounting records in Romanian Lei (“RON”) and prepares its statutory financial statements in accordance with the Regulations on Accounting and Reporting of Romania. These financial schedules are based on the statutory records, with adjustments and reclassifications recorded for the purpose of presentation in accordance with group accounting policy.

The Financial Schedules have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below. The preparation of Financial Schedules in conformity with group accounting policy requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Financial Schedules and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates have principally been made in respect to fair values of the impairment provision for property, plant and equipment, deferred taxes and the provision for impairment of receivables and of inventories. Although these estimates are based on management’s best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from these estimates.

4.2 Going concern

The accompanying Financial Schedules have been prepared based on the going concern principle, which assumes that the Company will continue to operate in the foreseeable future. In order to assess the reasonability of this assumption, the management reviews the forecasts of the future cash inflows.

A major Coronavirus outbreak occurred in the first quarter 2020 and continued up to 2022, adversely affecting the daily routine of the personnel and its clients, and of the whole business environment in Romania, as a consequence, the Company performance. The Company performance depends on the duration of this outbreak, the effective measures taken by the personnel and the authorities in curbing the outbreak. The economic consequences and uncertainties resulting from the Coronavirus itself or from actions taken by governments and the private sector to respond to the outbreak may have an impact on the personnel of the Company and or on various financial indicators, and ultimately on the Company’s going concern.

The Company’s management will continue to closely monitor the developments and consequences of the epidemic, and their potential impact on the financial indicators, estimates and assumptions used in the reporting process.

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated Financial Schedules are set out below:

Implications of COVID-19 on significant accounting policies and estimates

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which had a significant impact on economic and financial markets, the Company considered the adequacy of the accounting policies, estimates and assumptions used in 2021 and assessed the impact on its financial position, cash flows and financial performance.

5.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the balance sheet at cost. For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, cash held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. In the balance sheet, bank overdrafts are included within borrowings in current liabilities.

5.2 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are carried at original invoice amount less provision made for impairment of these receivables. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of sale. The amount of the provision is the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount, being the present value of expected cash flows, discounted at the market interest rate available on origination for similar borrowers.

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the earned consideration that is conditional.

5.3 Leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Company has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and also right of use assets leases as per IFRS 16 are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges so as to achieve a constant rate on the finance balance outstanding. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in other long-term payables. The interest element of the finance costs is charged to the statement of income over the lease period. The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the asset or the lease term.

Leases where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received

from the lessor) are charged to the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

5.4 Inventories

Inventories are recorded at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average basis method. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and selling expenses. When necessary, provision is made for obsolete and slow-moving inventories.

5.5 Property, plant and equipment

Items of property and equipment are measured at readjusted values cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property or equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

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

The Company policy is to capitalize the interest on borrowing costs for construction of buildings. The interest is capitalized only until completion of construction, in accordance with IAS 23.

Tangible assets - Land

Land used for production, distribution of goods or services, or for the needs of administration services of the Company, is presented at the balance sheet date at its re-adjusted value, minus any impairment provision made. The management re-adjusts the value of land in such time periods, that the figures of the balance sheet do not vary substantially from the fair values at the balance sheet date.

Any re-adjustment premium, (less the appropriate tax) is recorded directly to the capital reserves, except for the cases when the premium is respective to an impairment loss caused by a previous re-adjustment of the same asset that has been recorded to the income statement. In that case the premium is recorded at the income statement, up to the amount of the respective impairment loss recorded at previous years. The impairment loss that may arise by the re-adjustment of an asset is recorded directly at the income statement, if it is not covered by a previously recorded premium for the same asset and is presented as a balance at the account of premium reserve at the time of the re-adjustment.

Investment property

Investment property owned by the Company includes land possessed mainly for increase of the value of its equity. This land is expected to generate cash flows for the Company mainly apart from the other assets owned by the Company.

Investment property is recorded only in the following cases: (a) it is possible that future economic benefits related to investment property will inflow at the entity and (b) the cost of investment property can be reliably valued.

Investment property is initially valued at cost. The transaction cost is included at the initial measurement. The cost of an acquired by purchase investment property includes the acquiring price and every directly attributable expense. The directly attributable expenses include, for example, professional remuneration for legal advice, tax on real estate transfer and other transaction costs.

After initial recognition, the Company evaluates the investment property by the method of fair value, under the condition that there is rebuttable evidence that the Company is in position to determine the fair value of investment property reliably on a constant basis.

Profit or loss caused by a change of fair value of investment property will be included at the income statement of the period it appears.

At December 31, 2021 the Company does not own any investment property. The management of the Company decided in June 2014 to transfer the investment property to owner occupied tangible assets as the scope of utilization changed.

Depreciation

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other items of property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives:

	<u>Useful lives in years</u>
Buildings	25 to 50
Plant and machinery	12 to 20
Equipment and motor vehicles	5 to 10
Computer and related equipment	5 to 6

The residual value of an asset is the estimated amount that the Company would currently obtain from disposal of the asset less the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life. The residual value of an asset is nil if the Company expects to use the asset until the end of its physical life. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

Operating leases

Where the Company is a lessee in a lease that is an exemption according to IFRS 16, short term or low-value assets, the total lease payments, including those on expected termination, are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Intangible assets

All of the Company's intangible assets have definite useful lives and primarily include capitalised computer software, patents, trademarks and licences.

Acquired computer software licenses, patents and trademarks are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring them to use.

Development costs that are directly associated with identifiable and unique software controlled by the Company are recorded as intangible assets if inflow of incremental economic benefits exceeding costs is probable.

Development costs are mainly staff payroll costs employed in software development tools that the Group uses to generate economic benefits, either providing services, or by incorporating the technical skills of software used by the Group to produce goods and services. All other costs associated with computer software, e.g. its maintenance, are expensed when incurred.

Intangible assets are amortised using the straight-line method over their useful lives.

If impaired, the carrying amount of intangible assets is written down to the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between the acquisition cost and the fair value at the date of the transaction of the part of the net assets acquired.

Goodwill is recognized on purchase or merger when all or part of the assets and, as the case may be, the debt and equity are transferred. The transfer must be related to a business, represented by an integrated set of activities and assets organized in order to obtain benefits. The recording of assets and liabilities received on the occasion of the transfer is performed at the fair value determined by their individual valuation.

Goodwill is tested for impairment at the end of each year.

Customer contracts

An intangible asset is identifiable if it meets either the contractual-legal criterion or the separability criterion. Customer-related intangible assets might be either contractual or non-contractual. Contractual customer relationships are always recognised separately from goodwill as they meet the contractual-legal criterion. However, non-contractual customer relationships are recognised separately from goodwill only if they meet the separability criterion. Consequently, determining whether a relationship is contractual is critical to identifying and measuring both separately recognised customer relationship intangible assets and goodwill.

5.6 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at the fair value of the proceeds received (which is determined using the prevailing market rate of interest for a similar instrument, if significantly different from the transaction price), net of transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective yield method; any difference between fair value of the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised as interest expense over the period of the borrowings.

5.7 Trade and other payables

Liabilities for trade and other payables are carried at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the Company.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract

liability is recognized when the payment is made, or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Group performs under the contract.

5.8 Income tax and deferred tax

Current income taxes include short-term liabilities or receivables from the fiscal authorities that relate to taxes payable on the taxable income of the period and any additional income taxes from previous periods.

Current taxes are measured according to the tax rates and tax legislation in effect during the financial years to which they relate, based on the taxable profit for the year. All changes to the short-term tax assets or liabilities are recognized as part of tax expense in the income statement.

Deferred income tax is estimated using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are valued based on the tax rates that are expected to be in effect during the period in which the asset or liability will be settled, taking into consideration the tax rates (and tax legislation) that have been put into effect or are essentially in effect up until the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit, against which the temporary differences can be utilized, will be available.

5.9 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Where the Company expects a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

5.10 Shareholders' equity

Legal reserves

Legal reserves are classified as equity. Legal reserve is an un-distributable reserve. It is to be constituted from the gross profit until it arrives to a level of 20% from the share capital.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental external costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares, other than in connection with a business combination, are shown as a deduction in equity from the proceeds. Any excess of the fair value of consideration received over the par value of shares issued is recognised as a share premium.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised as a liability and deducted from equity at the balance sheet date only if they are declared before or on the balance sheet date. Dividends are disclosed when they are proposed before the balance sheet date or proposed or declared after the balance sheet date but before the financial schedules are authorised for issue.

5.11 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the invoiced value for the sale of goods and services net of value-added tax, rebates and discounts. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods are transferred to the buyer. Revenue from rendering of services is based on the stage of completion determined by reference to services performed to date as a percentage of total services to be performed. Interest income is recognised on an effective yield basis.

5.12 Employee benefits

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The Company, in the normal course of business, makes payments to the Romanian State on behalf of its employees. All employees of the Company are members of the Romanian State pension plan. All such contributions to the mandatory government pension scheme are expensed when incurred. The Company does not operate any other pension scheme or post-retirement benefit plan and, consequently, has no obligation in respect of pensions. In addition, the Company is not obliged to provide further benefits to current and former employees.

Social costs

The Company incurs employee costs related to the provision of benefits such as health services. These amounts principally represent an implicit cost of employing production workers and accordingly, have been charged to cost of sales.

5.13 Earnings/(loss) per share

Earnings/(loss) per share is determined by dividing the net income attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the reporting period.

5.14 Derivative financial instruments and hedging

The Company does not make use of any other derivative financial instruments, nor does it enter into any hedging activities.

5.15 Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions during the period have been translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses arising on the settlement and translation of foreign currency items have been recognised in the income statement.

6. INTANGIBLE AND TANGIBLE ASSETS

TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Land & Buildings	Investment Properties	Plant & Machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Construction in Progress	Total
Net book value at 1 January 2020	82,066,251		24,700,882	366,681	379,243	107,513,057
Adjustment/Revaluation	(355,452)					(355,452)
Additions	171,447		1,379,817	52,621	1,010,406	2,614,291
Transfers	83,909		(83,909)			-
Disposals			(80,800)		(1,040,877)	(1,121,677)
Depreciation charge	(939,344)		(4,251,052)	(66,003)		(5,256,399)
Effect of movements in exchange rates						-
Net book value at 31 December 2020	81,026,811	-	21,664,938	353,299	348,772	103,393,821
Net book value at 1 January 2021	81,026,811	-	21,664,938	353,299	348,772	103,393,821
Adjustment/Revaluation						-
Additions	143,652		1,493,495	111,897	363,620	2,112,664
Transfers						-
Disposals			(21,886)	(683)	(10,984)	(605,075)
Depreciation charge	(958,577)		(4,402,227)	(123,034)		(5,483,838)
Effect of movements in exchange rates			126			
Net book value at 31 December 2021	80,211,886	-	18,734,446	341,479	701,409	99,989,220

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Goodwill	Software, Patents, Licenses	Development costs	Customer contracts	Total
Net book value at 1 January 2020	1,119,201	1,109,545	800,436	12,334,838	15,364,020
Adjustment/Revaluation					0
Additions		648,063			648,063
Internal developed			468,829		468,829
Transfers					0
Disposals					0
Depreciation charge		(570,636)	(203,481)	(850,678)	(1,624,796)
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Net book value at 31 December 2020	1,119,201	1,186,972	1,065,784	11,484,160	14,856,116
					-
Net book value at 1 January 2021	1,119,201	1,186,972	1,065,784	11,484,160	14,856,116
Adjustment/Revaluation					0
Additions		4,035,953	390,871		4,426,824
Internal developed					0
Transfers					0
Disposals					0
Depreciation charge		(790,472)	(354,519)	(850,678)	(1,995,669)
Net book value at 31 December 2021	1,119,201	4,432,453	1,102,136	10,633,481	17,287,271

Tangible assets

Starting with 2008 and by retrospective application for the previous year, the Company applies regarding the valuation of its land, the method of value re-adjustment (alternative method of IAS 16). After the application of this method, land appears at fair value.

The determination of fair value was based on the report of Ing. Dumitrascu Marin in 2010, Ing. Felicia Frunza in 2011, Nicolae Dumitru in 2012 and 2013, Conadi Imob Construct SRL in 2014, 2016, 2018 and Conadi Valuation SRL in 2020 all of them ANEVAR Expert Valuators. These valuers have the appropriate recognized professional skills, and they are also experienced in respective reports on land of the same geographical region where the investments of the Company are.

The method and the main assertions applied for the above-mentioned report are the traded sales of land in this area. Therefore, fair value has been determined through the direct reference to the current values of an active market. If land were recorded by the method of cost, the analysis and change of land would be the following:

2010	at costs 2.561.268	fair value	38.544.592
2011	at costs 2.561.268	fair value	39.378.199
2012	at costs 2.528.271	fair value	38.870.902 (696 m2 in Investment Property)
2013	at costs 2.528.271	fair value	38.870.902
2014	at costs 3.762.209	fair value	56.911.196 (26.028 m2 transferred from Investment Property into Land)
2016	at costs 3.762.209	fair value	56.218.836
2017	at costs 3.762.209	fair value	56.218.836
2018	at costs 3.762.209	fair value	56.218.836
2019	at costs 3.762.209	fair value	56.218.836
2020	at costs 3.762.209	fair value	56.110.121
2021	at costs 3.762.209	fair value	56.110.121

The land and buildings were revalued at December 2020.
The revaluated net value per 31.12.2021 was 80,211,885 RON (2020: 81,026,812 RON).

Investment property

As at December 31, 2021 the Company does not own any investment property.

Investments in subsidiaries

At 31 December 2021, Inform Lykos S.A. owned the majority interest in Next Docs ECM Expert S.R.L. (ex Sistec Next Docs S.R.L.): 80.60% and Next Docs Confidential S.R.L. (ex Sistec Confidential S.R.L.): 80.00%. The value of investment is of RON 22 836 966.

7. INVENTORIES

Inventories consist of the following:

	2021	2020
Raw materials	8,904,139	7,945,183
Work in progress	-	-
Merchandise	220,139	354,363
Finished products (at cost)	36,151	342,683
Down payments for stocks	841,549	1,382,915
Raw materials purchase in progress	-	-
	10,001,979	10,025,144

8. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2021	2020
Trade receivables	40,481,479	37,449,631
Allowance for impairment of other receivables	(1,352,044)	(1,210,415)
Other receivables -Bills of exchange receivable	11,484	13,696
Other receivables	869,397	193,282
Income tax receivable	-	-
	40,010,316	36,446,194

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	2021	2020
Cash at hand	4,870	6,255
Cash in banks	3,200,394	4,098,761
	3,205,264	4,105,016

10. SHARE CAPITAL

Share capital is presented at nominal value. As at 31 December 2021 share capital amounts to RON 31.995.714 (2020: RON 31.995.714) and is fully paid in.

In 2013 there was registered no change in the share capital of the Company. In 2012 there was registered an increase in share capital in total amount of RON 21.750.000. In 2016 there was a decrease in share capital of RON 7.974.960 by reducing the share capital in order to cover the accumulated net losses from previous years, reducing the nominal value of the shares from 0,8 RON / share to 0.64 RON / share. In 2018 & 2019 & 2020 & 2021 there was registered no change in the share capital of the Company.

The structure of the shareholders of the Company at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020 is as follows:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Terrane Limited, Cyprus	99.999998%	99.999998%
Comp-Paper Converting S.A.	0.000000%	0.000002%
Nikolaos Lykos	0.000002%	0.000000%

On 19.12.2019, the Nicosia Regional Court approved the merger of the majority shareholder Inform Lykos (Romania) Limited with the company TERRANE LIMITED (registration number HE 146462), thus the new shareholder of the Company becomes Terrane Limited. The ultimate parent Company is AUSTRIACARD AG, a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Austria. Dividends of 10,809,531 RON were declared and paid during 2021.

The statutory financial statements of the Company are the basis for profit distribution and other appropriations.

11. BORROWINGS

Short-term borrowings and long term borrowings by principal lender may be analysed as follows:

Long-term borrowings	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Alpha Bank 2.5 mil EUR	3,420,226	6,059,027
Alpha Bank 5 mil EUR	10,766,580	11,758,075
Leasing HP1	1,382,171	2,219,254
Leasing HP2	1,832,919	2,344,107
Autotehnica (IFRS 16 impact)	792,079	264,804
Leasing Toyota	141,155	192,123
Loan centrala	5,258	-
	<u>18,340,388</u>	<u>22,837,391</u>

Short-term borrowings and bank overdrafts	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Alpha Bank Overdraft	12,593,872	-
Alpha Bank 2.5 mil EUR	2,737,053	2,665,921
Alpha Bank 5 mil EUR	5,873,047	4,149,988
Leasing HP1	872,951	859,067
Leasing HP2	545,769	517,259
Autotehnica (IFRS 16 impact)	297,969	238,495
Leasing Toyota	54,073	50,876
Loan centrala	24,760	-
	<u>22,999,495</u>	<u>8,481,607</u>

12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2021	2020
Accounts payables	42,639,089	40,411,953
Other payables	555,576	478,794
Contract liabilities	1,177,712	1,036,970
	44,372,377	41,927,718

13. OTHER TAXES PAYABLE

	2021	2020
Contributions and tax related to salary	489,725	539,404
Current income tax liabilities	149,932	394,765
VAT payable	-	72,424
	639,657	1,006,593

14. PROVISIONS

	2021	2020
Litigations	-	3,826,562
	-	3,826,562

15. SALES

	2021	2020
Revenue from sale of goods	81,545,160	76,870,563
Revenue from services	8,263,939	5,425,870
Revenue from sale of merchandise	3,366,193	2,640,920
Revenues from delivery/shipment services	109,066,329	104,280,488
	202,241,620	189,217,842

16. OTHER INCOME

	2021	2020
Rental income from property & machinery leases (Austria Card)	2,681,255	2,623,842
Gain on sale of equipment	3,142	42,459
Capitalized development cost (personnel costs)	289,319	453,464
Reversal of previous year accruals & provisions	-	16,013
Income from release of allowance on (semi-) finished products	-	-
Income from release of allowance on receivables	-	-
other, Other income (re-invoiced)	1,659,217	1,386,117
Subsidies	1,411	22,675
	4,634,344	4,544,570

17. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

	2021	2020
Wages and salaries	16,963,974	15,816,818
Social security contributions & payroll related taxes & duties	544,898	513,299
Other expenses for personnel	2,692,506	2,491,781
	20,201,377	18,821,899

18. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2021	2020
Tele-communication, internet	494,316	618,363
Sales Commissions	2,034,730	1,966,679
Other third party services	7,031,862	6,228,543
Taxes	365,718	346,948
Rent	610,201	655,982
Utilities	1,192,719	1,000,410
Transportation	2,096,021	1,921,964
Repairs	1,965,935	1,771,622
Assurance	95,178	105,595
Travel expenses	31,524	12,344
Other expenses	3,174,789	2,392,745
Spare parts and consumables	3,239,156	3,114,915
Expenses for Austria Card	1,490,836	1,264,605
Non-recurring expenses	-	2,459,933
	23,822,985	23,860,649

19. FINANCIAL RESULT – NET

	2021	2020
Interest income	274	1,089
Dividend income	5,729,339	1,906,856
Interest expense	(1,664,006)	(2,164,931)
Bank Commissions	(473,240)	(423,116)
Loss from Foreign exchange differences (financing related)	(731,741)	(791,867)
Finance costs	(2,868,987)	(3,379,914)
Net finance costs recognized in profit or loss	2,860,626	(1,471,969)

20. INCOME TAX

Profit/ (loss) before taxation for financial reporting purposes is reconciled to tax expense as follows:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Profit/(loss) before tax	12,510,383	7,113,656
Theoretical tax charge at effective statutory rate	2,001,661	1,138,185
Permanent differences	13,587,876	6,715,981
Tax effect on permanent differences	2,174,060	1,074,557
Temporary difference between IFRS and statutory generating deferred tax	(1,077,494)	397,674
Temporary difference between IFRS and statutory income tax due to late statutory postings	50,111	698,068
Deferred income tax expense	(172,399)	63,628
Statutory result	12,292,962	5,840,445
Other non-deductible expenses/Other exempt rev	(3,077,425)	3,096,521
Tax effect of items, which are not deductible or assessable for taxation purposes	1,474,486	1,429,915
Fiscal losses to be recovered	-	-
Incentives for early payments & sponsorships	(29,639)	(87,401)
Income tax	1,444,847	1,342,514
Corporate income tax	<u>1,322,559</u>	<u>2,104,210</u>

Income tax expense

The Company was subject to the statutory tax rate of 16% on taxable profits for 2021. Deferred tax asset/liabilities are measured at the enacted statutory effective tax rate of 16% as at 31 December 2021. The net effect of the change on deferred tax balances recognised as at 31 December 2021 is reflected in the statement of income for the year end.

	2021	Recognition, reversals	2020
Tax effects of deductible temporary differences			
Property, plant and equipment	(987,449)	(187,761)	(1,175,210)
Deferred tax asset related to provision for impairment of receivables and stock	258,427	-	258,427
Deferred tax asset for the cumulated fiscal loss	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities - other liabilities	(2,472,541)	15,362	(2,457,179)
Total net deferred tax asset (liability)	(3,201,563)	(172,399)	(3,373,962)

21. BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related party transactions

In the normal course of business the Company enters into transactions with its related parties. These transactions are priced predominantly at market rates. Judgement is applied in determining if transactions are priced at market or non-market interest rates, where there is no active market for such transactions. The basis for judgement is pricing for similar types of transactions with unrelated parties and effective interest rate analyses.

For the purposes of these financial schedules, parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party, is under common control, or can exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operational decisions. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form.

The nature of the related party relationships for those related parties with whom the Group entered into significant transactions or had significant balances outstanding at 31 December 2021 are detailed below.

i) Balances and transactions with related parties

At 31 December 2021, the outstanding balances with related parties were as follows:

	2021	2020
Receivables balances		
Inform Lykos Hellas Single Member S.A	1,800,062	293,754
Austria Card S.R.L.	2,377,357	436,969
Austria Card - Plastikkarten und Ausweissysteme Gesellschaft m.b.H.	3,028	24,691
Austria Card Turkey kart Operasyonlari AS	-	-
Austria Card Holdings AG	88,868	33,307
Next Docs ECM Expert S.R.L	9,177	-
Next Docs Confidential S.R.L.	72,184	-
	4,350,676	788,720

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Payable balances		
Inform Lykos Hellas Single Member S.A	612,336	318,342
Inform P. Lykos Holdings S.A.	-	-
Austria Card S.R.L.	285,255	457,332
Austria Card - Plastikkarten und Ausweissysteme Gesellschaft m.b.H.	-	34,997
Next Docs ECM Expert S.R.L.	20,016	259,260
	<u>917,607</u>	<u>1,069,931</u>

The sales and acquisitions with related parties for the year 2021 & 2020 were as follows:

Sales to related parties	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Inform Lykos Hellas Single Member S.A	2,712,680	9,665,035
Austria Card - Plastikkarten und Ausweissysteme Gesellschaft m.b.H.	4,105	46,807
Austria Card S.R.L.	7,839,179	4,862,243
Inform Albania Sh.p.k	43,867	42,800
Austria Card Turkey kart Operasyonlari AS	-	-
Austria Card Holdings AG	143,431	88,060
Next Docs ECM Expert S.R.L.	28,791	-
Next Docs Confidential S.R.L.	132,843	-
	<u>10,904,896</u>	<u>14,704,944</u>

Acquisitions from related parties	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Inform Lykos Hellas Single Member S.A	534,571	267,501
Inform P. Lykos Holdings S.A.	166,116	2,671,617
Austria Card - Plastikkarten und Ausweissysteme Gesellschaft m.b.H.	-	240,222
Austria Card S.R.L.	9,473	11,136
Next Docs ECM Expert S.R.L.	538,021	553,325
	<u>1,248,181</u>	<u>3,743,800</u>

ii) Key management and Administration Council members' compensation

Compensation paid to key management and directors for their services in full or part time executive management positions is made up of a contractual salary and a performance bonus depending on operating results.

Additional fees, compensation and allowances may be paid to directors for their services in that capacity, and also for attending board meetings.

22. GUARANTEES

On 31 December 2021, the Company had letters of guarantee in the amount of RON 7,245,229 (2020: RON 9,746,878) issued by Alpha Bank.

23. CONTINGENCIES, COMMITMENTS AND OPERATING RISKS

23.1 Taxation

The Romanian taxation system is undergoing a process of consolidation and harmonisation with the European Union legislation. However, there are still different interpretations of the fiscal legislation. In various circumstances, the tax authorities may have different approaches to certain issues, and assess additional tax liabilities, together with late payment interest and penalties (respectively 0.06% per day and 0.5% per month of delay). In Romania, tax periods remain open for 5 years. The Company's management considers that the tax liabilities included in these financial schedules are fairly stated.

23.2 Transfer pricing

The Romanian fiscal legislation has included regulations regarding transfer pricing between related parties since the year 2000. The current legislative framework defines the "arm's length" principle for transactions between related parties, as well as the methods for determining the transfer prices. Thus, it is expected that the tax authorities may initiate in depth inspections of the transfer prices, in order to ensure that the taxable profit and/or the customs value of imported goods are not misstated by the effects of transfer prices between related parties. The Company cannot assess the outcome of any such inspection.

23.3 Insurance policies

The Company holds adequate insurance policies in relation to its assets, operations, product liability, and in respect of public liability and other insurable risks.

23.4 Environmental matters

Environmental regulations are developing in Romania and the Company has not recorded any liability at 31 December 2021 for any anticipated costs, including legal and consulting fees, site studies, the design and implementation of remediation plans, related to environmental matters. Management do not consider the costs associated with environmental issues to be significant.

23.5 Legal proceedings

In the opinion of management, there are no current legal proceedings or other claims outstanding which could have a material effect on the result of operations or financial position of the Company and which have not been accrued or disclosed in these consolidated financial schedules.

23.6 Operating environment of the Company

The Romanian economy continues to display some characteristics of an emerging market. These characteristics include, but are not limited to, the existence of a currency that is not freely convertible outside Romania, restrictive currency controls, and relatively high inflation. The tax, currency and customs legislation within Romania is subject to varying interpretations, and changes, which can occur frequently.

Whilst there have been improvements in the economic trends, the future economic direction of Romania is largely dependent upon the effectiveness of economic, financial and monetary measures undertaken by the government, together with tax, legal, regulatory and political developments.

24. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In April 2022, the Company acquired its remaining stakes in its subsidiaries: 19,4% of Next Docs ECM Expert SRL and 20% of Next Docs Confidential SRL against a cash consideration of 15.287,51RON thousand. Following these transactions, the Company controls 100% of its two subsidiaries' shares.

In the first quarter of 2022, Russia started an armed conflict against Ukraine and the response of the main part of the international community was to impose various sanctions to the Russian companies, organisations and individuals. The economic consequences and uncertainties arising directly from the conflict or due to imposed sanctions mentioned above might influence local companies.

Based on the following information analysed: the Company doesn't collaborate with other companies from affected areas, nor with local companies affected by the imposed sanctions and electricity & gas expenses (whose prices might increase) are not significant in the total costs, Company's management concluded that business continuity principle is relevant in the preparation of the financial statements on 31 December 2021.

25. COVID 19

At the end of 2019, The Coronavirus epidemic broke out in China and spread rapidly around the world, later being recognized by the World Health Organisation as a pandemic. The virus had multiple worldwide consequences, the most significant of which being the public health crisis which is still a threat at this moment. Full effects (health and economic) have not been determined so far. In addition to affecting human health, coronavirus also has a negative impact on certain businesses and economic activities.

At the beginning of 2020, the virus spread rapidly in Europe, Romania being among the first countries affected by this pandemic. In the attempt to stop the spread of pandemics, in March 2020, the Romanian authorities implemented a series of measures to minimize human interaction. This had a negative impact on the economy, as some companies were seriously affected. Our Company followed the measures imposed by authorities, adjusted its activity, transformed service delivery from office work to work-from-home to a large extent, while trying to limit as much as possible any negative consequence to its workforce and business activities.

The Company's management analysed the impact of the coronavirus. Based on the analysis, the management of the company concluded that, as a consequence of active measures taken, the pandemic did not significantly and negatively affect the activity in 2021. The principle of business continuity is relevant in the preparation of the financial statements on 31 December 2021. The management of the company closely monitors developments and takes appropriate decisions regarding staff and clients to support the position and performance of the company.