stikcredit

2022
ANNUAL REPORT

This report is prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union

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Annual activity report

The current management report for Stik-Credit JSC (the "Company") presents a commentary and analysis of the financial report and other material information regarding the financial position and the results of the Company for 2022. It is prepared in accordance with art. 39 of the Accounting Act and the requirements of the Commercial Law.

Stik-Credit JSC is a joint-stock company with registered address Republic of Bulgaria, Shumen, 13 B Oborishte sq.

1. **Corporate information**

The company has a one-tier management system. The governing body of the Company is the Board of Directors. A change of members in the Board of Directors was entered in the Commercial register on 02.12.2021. At the date of the financial report the Board of Directors:
is comprised of the following members:

1. Stefan Topuzakov - Chairman of the Board of Directors and Executive Director.
2. Svetlin Sabev - Member of the Board of Directors.
3. Kristian Georgiev - Member of the Board of Directors.

As of December 31, 2022 the Company is represented and managed by the Executive Director Stefan Topuzakov.

The Board of Directors decided that the annual financial report to be audited from “ZAHARINOVA NEXIA” LTD with registration number 138.

The management confirms that it has consistently followed an adequate accounting policy.

The management also confirms that it has complied with current IAS, IFRS, and the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The management is responsible for the proper keeping of accounting records, for the proper management of assets and for taking the necessary measures to avoid and detect possible abuses and other irregularities.

In 2022 no shares of the company were acquired, owned and transferred by the members of the Board of Directors.

The members of the Board of Directors do not have special rights to acquire shares of the company.

The members of the Board of Directors do not participate in companies as unlimited partners. They own more than 25% of the capital of other companies.

Stefan Topuzakov participates and owns the following companies, and they appear related parties for Stik-Credit JSC:

Name of the company:	**UIC**	**Position**	**Shareholding**
St i K pawn brokerage OOD	2000363620	Manager	50%
Stik Property OOD	207034039	Manager	33%

Casino Escape gr. Isperih OOD	200716044	Manager	33%
ICREDIT OOD	203966334	Manager	100%
New Consulting Vision - NCV EOOD	204507451	Manager	100%
Afranga OOD	206337510	Owner	33%

Kristian Kostadinov participates and owns the following companies, and they appear affiliate parties for Stik-Credit JSC:

Name of the company	UIC	Position	Shareholding
St i K pawn brokerage OOD	2000363620	Manager	50%
Stik Property OOD	207034039	Owner	33%
Casino Escape gr. Isperih OOD	200716044	Owner	33%
Afranga OOD	206337510	Owner	33%

Svetlin Sabev participates and owns the following companies, and they appear affiliate parties for Stik-Credit JSC:

Name of the company	UIC	Position	Shareholding
Bedex OOD	203717240	Manager	50%
Afranga OOD	206337510	Owner	33%

As of December 31, 2022 no contracts have been concluded under Art. 240b of the Commercial Law.

Share capital: As of December 31, 2022 the Company has registered capital in the amount of BGN 1,008 thousand, which is fully paid. During the reporting period there is no change in the amount of the registered capital. All shares are ordinary, in an un-certificated form and registered with equal rights, without restriction on the transfer.

Number of shares: At the end of the reporting period the capital of the Company was distributed in 10,008 shares, with a nominal value of BGN 100 each.

The shareholders of Stick - Credit JSC do not have different voting rights in the General Meeting of the Company.

The company is not aware of any agreements, the effect of which may on a subsequent date lead to a change in control.

Commercial activity of the Company: Stick - Credit JSC is a non-bank financial institution registered by the BNB according to Art. 3 para. 2 of the Credit Institutions Act with registration number BGR00370. The main activity of the Company consists in granting loans with funds that are not raised through public attraction of deposits or other repayable funds, as well as any activity for which there is no explicit legal prohibition for the activities subject to licensing - only after issuance of the respective license.

2. **Operating and financial results**

Despite the difficulties arising from the global pandemic and the impact of the military conflict between Russia and Ukraine in 2022, the Company reported another year of good results and growth. In 2022, the company's impaired loan portfolio increased by 6% and reached BGN 22,913 thousand, an increase of BGN 1,381 thousand compared to the previous year. The growth in the loan portfolio is a result of the company's targeted policy to expand its national office network, as well as the desire to gain a leading position in the online lending market. As a result, the number of active customers increased to over 25 thousand by the end of the year.

The investments made by the company amount to 311 thousand levs, distributed as follows:
Investment properties – BGN 57 thousand
Buildings and constructions – BGN 47 thousand
Computer technology – BGN 35 thousand
Transportation vehicles – BGN 167 thousand
Others DMA – BGN 5 thousand

In 2022, the company opened 5 new offices in different regions of the country, while at the same time closing 2 of its existing offices and created 12 new jobs.

The company does not carry out activities in the field of scientific research and studies. Develops software products related to the current functionality of the core business.

Perspectives and development

Although the economic and political situation remains uncertain, the company enters 2023 with excellent operational performance and capital adequacy. Our employees, partners and customers have demonstrated resilience to the challenges posed by the pandemic and the war between Russia and Ukraine. The online business model of the company makes us prepared, despite rising global inflation and ensuring our operations smoothly.

Entering 2023, the management will continue the focused efforts for growing the business on the Bulgarian market, planning to embark a number of marketing activities and technological enhancements, aimed at growing in the niche of online lending. The management will continue to analyze and research the credit market to expand the current office system of the company, maintaining a moderate credit risk policy given the uncertain and complex local and global environment.

Financial results

In 2022 the Company recorded BGN 8,694 thousand higher income from interest and fees compared to 2021 (55% growth). The result of the increase in revenues is due to the long-term efforts of the Management to increase the volume of loans and the size of the loan portfolio.

Interest expenses in 2022 amount to BGN 1626 thousand or BGN 660 thousand more than in 2021, when they amounted to BGN 966 thousand. The reason for their increase is due to the fact that in 2022 the Company has increased the amount of attracted resources which were used for financing the expansion of its activity, due to the increase of the needs for investment and working capital.

The net impairment losses on loans and receivables in 2022 amount to BGN 9,103 thousand, which is an increase of BGN 7,541 thousand compared to the impairment losses on loans and receivables in 2021, when they amounted to BGN 1,562 thousand. The increase in the impairment is due to the growth of the loan portfolio throughout 2022 and its structure at the end of the reporting period.

The total administrative expenses and personnel expenses in 2022 amount to BGN 9,660 thousand compared to BGN 7,744 thousand in 2021 or by BGN 1,916 thousand more compared to the previous period (25% growth), which is in sync with the development of the Company in 2022. The change of the administrative expenses in 2022 is in line with the growing business of the Company during the year and the registered growth of portfolio and revenues during the period. The increase is mainly due to an increase in staff costs, advertising costs, partner commissions and rental and maintenance costs.

The financial result for the reporting year 2022 formed a profit before taxes in the amount of BGN 4,408 thousand, and after taxation of BGN 3,953 thousand. The decrease in profit of BGN 1,144 thousand compared to the profit for 2021 is mainly a result of growth in the cost of impairment of loans and receivables (22% decrease). The increase in provision costs is a consequence of the adopted conservative policy for calculating expected credit losses in view of the conflict in Ukraine and the negative consequences for the economy of high inflation.

The achieved results show that with its 10-year history, Stick-Credit JSC is able to effectively manage and apply the experience gained in the financial services market, continues to successfully develop its innovative product range and maintains the high level of trust that its customers entrust it with.

In 2022 the Company reports financial indicators summarized as follows:

Results from activity	2022	2021	Change	%
Income from interest and fees	24 612	15 918	8 694	55%
Interest expense	(1 626)	(966)	(660)	68%
Net interest income	22 986	14 952	8 034	54%
Loan loss allowance	(9 103)	(1 562)	(7 541)	483%
Personnel expenses	(5 624)	(4 582)	(1 042)	23%
Total administrative expenses	(4 036)	(3 162)	(874)	28%
Profit before tax	4 408	5 687	(1 279)	22%
Corporate tax	(455)	(590)	(135)	23%
Net profit for the year	3 953	5 097	(1 144)	22%
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	3 953	5 097	(1 144)	22%

Key financial ratios	2022	2021
Net margin	15.75%	31.50%
Return on assets	10.62%	17.71%
Return on liabilities	22.74%	39.57%
Return on capital	19.91%	32.05%

The financial indicators and ratios testify to a stable financial condition despite the growing volume of core business, which requires additional levels of external financing and increased operating costs.

3. The military conflict between Russia and Ukraine - influence, effects, actions and measures taken

In late 2021, Russia began to concentrate military forces on its border with Ukraine. As a result, the conflict deepened significantly and Russia launched a large-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. The invasion of Ukraine has been described as the most serious military situation in Europe since the end of World War II. For its attack on its independent neighbour, Russia has been slapped with massive sanctions by the European Union, the US, Britain, Canada and other countries, including traditionally neutral ones like Switzerland. Vladimir Putin is blamed for the violence and human tragedies caused by the war.

As of April 1, 2022, the emergency epidemic situation that was introduced due to the coronavirus pandemic in Bulgaria in 2020 ends. This is after a decision by the health authorities.

Despite the prevailing pandemic situation and the restrictions imposed in connection with it, the condition of customers continued to improve in the first months of 2022. The improvement is reflected in the increased demand for consumer loans, growth of the loan portfolio and the improved performance of delinquent loans.

The main risk that the company identifies at the time of approval of the financial statements is the risk of increased late payment rates, connected to high inflation due to the war conflict between Russia and Ukraine, which directly affects the world economy. The Management has made a detailed review of each exposure in the loan portfolio.

4. Significant events that occurred after the date on which the annual financial statements were prepared.

There are no significant events after the balance sheet date that have an impact on these annual financial statements.

Date: 16 June 2023 Executive Director:

/Stefan Topuzakov/

Independent auditors' report

To Shareholders of Stik Credit JSC
Shumen

Report regarding the financial statements' audit

Opinion

We have audited the special purpose financial statements of Stik Credit JSC (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 December 2022 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the European Union (EC).

Basis for opinion

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

Other information, different from the financial statements and auditor's report

The management is responsible for other information. The other information consists of a management report prepared by the management in accordance with chapter seven of the Accounting Act and it does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereto.

Our opinion regarding the financial statements does not include other information and we are not providing opinion in any form about its fairness, unless it is explicitly stated so in our report and to the level it is stated.

In relation to our audit of the financial statements our responsibility is to read the other information and to provide a professional judgement whether this other information is free from material misstatement in relation to the financial statements or the knowledge we have acquired in the course of the audit. In case we arrive to the conclusion, based on the work that we have performed, that a material misstatement is evident in the other information, we are required to disclose this fact.

We have nothing to disclose in this regard.

Additional procedures arising from the Accounting Act

In addition to our responsibilities under ISAs in relation to the management report, we performed the procedures, in addition to those required under the ISAs, in accordance with the "Instructions regarding new and expanded auditor's reports and auditor's communication" of the professional organisation of the registered auditors in Bulgaria - the Institute of certified public accountants (ICPA). These procedures involve verification of existence and verification of the form and substance of this other information to provide an assessment whether this other information conforms to the information required by chapter seven of the Accounting Act applicable in Bulgaria.

Statement in relation of art. 37 para. 6 of the Accounting Act

On the basis of the performed procedures, our opinion is that:

a) The information provided in the management report for the financial year conforms to the information provided in the financial statements.
b) The management report is prepared in compliance with the requirements of chapter seven of the Accounting Act.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

The management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the IFRS, as adopted by the EC, and for such internal control as they determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements the 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.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Sofia,
23.06.2023г.

„ZAHARINOVA NEXIA" LTD
Audit firm with reg.number 138

Dimitrina Zaharinova
Manager and registrated auditor accountable for the audit with reg.number 0415

Sofia 1309, bul.K.Velichkov, №157-159, fl.1, office 3

General Information

Company name	Stik Credit
Company legal status	Joint stock company
Registration number	202557159
Incorporation date	14 May 2013
Company website	www.stikcredit.com
Registered office	Oborishte sq. 13B Shumen, Bulgaria
Major shareholders	Stefan Topuzakov - 47% Kristiyan Kostadinov - 47%
Board Members	Stefan Topuzakov Kristiyan Kostadinov Svetlin Sabev
Financial year	1 January - 31 December 2022

STIK CREDIT JSC:

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ending 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 BGN (thousand)	2020 BGN (thousand)
Income from interest and charges	3	24 612	15 918
Interest expense	4	(1 626)	(966)
Net income from interest		**22 986**	**14 952**
Other income, net	5	312	133
Financial income	6	175	132
Financial expenses	7	(302)	(224)
Personnel expenses	8	(5 624)	(4 582)
Losses from impairment of loans	12	(9 103)	(1 562)
Total administrative expenses	9	(4 036)	(3 162)
Profit before tax		**4 408**	**5 687**
Corporate income tax	10	(455)	(590)
Net profit for the year		**3 953**	**5 097**
Other comprehensive income			
Total comprehensive income		**3 953**	**5 097**

This financial statement is approved by the Board of Directors on 16.06.2023 and signed on 23.06.2023.
The accompanying notes from p. 6 - 38 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Stefan Topuzakov	Nadka Dimitrova
Executive Director	Prepared by

The audit report is based on the financial statement issued on 23.06.2023.

Dimitrina Zaharinova
Manager and registered auditor accountable for the audit with reg.number 0415 „ZAHARINOVA NEXIA" LTD with reg.number 138

STIK CREDT JSC:

Statement of financial position

for the year ending 31 December 2022

	Notes	31.12.2022 BGN (thousand)	31.12.2021 BGN (thousand)
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	5 672	3 859
Loans to customers	12	22 913	21 532
Receivables from related parties	27	7 179	1 953
Other current assets	13	742	543
Land, machinery and equipment	14	731	896
TOTAL ASSETS		**37 237**	**28 783**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Liabilities			
Loans received	15	15 500	10 589
Liabilities to related parties	27		74
Trade and other payables		230	320
Short-term lease	18	183	228
Current tax liabilities	16	383	647
Other current liabilities	17	741	686
Long-term lease	18	345	337
Total liabilities		**17 382**	**12 881**
Equity			
Share capital	19	1 008	1 008
Reserves	20	101	101
Retained income	21	14 793	9 696
Profit for the financial year		3 953	5 097
Total equity		**19 855**	**15 902**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**37 237**	**28 783**

This financial statement is approved by the Board of Directors on 16.06.2023 and signed on 23.06.2023. The accompanying notes from p. 6 - 38 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Stefan Topuzakov	Nadka Dimitrova
Executive Director	Prepared by

The audit report is based on the financial statement issued on 23.06.2023.

Dimitrina Zaharinova
Manager and registered auditor accountable for the audit with reg.number 0415 „ZAHARINOVA NEXIA” LTD with reg.number 138

STIK CREDT JSC: **Statement of changes in equity**

for the year ending 31 December 2022

BGN (thousand)	Share capital	Reserves	Retained earnings	Profit for the year	Total
Balance as of 1 January 2021	**1 008**	**51**	**6 228**	**4 574**	**11 861**
Profit for the reporting year	**-**	**-**	**-**	5 097	5 097
Dividend paid			(1000)		(1000)
Other comprehensive income	-	50	(106)	-	(56)
Transferred to retained earnings	-	-	4 574	(4 574)	-
Balance as of 31 December 2021	**1 008**	**101**	**9 696**	**5 097**	**15 902**
Balance as of 1 December 2022	**1 008**	**101**	**9 696**	**5 097**	**15 902**
Profit for the reporting year	-	-	-	3 953	3 953
Transferred to retained earnings	-	-	5 097	(5 097)	-
Balance as of 31 December 2022	**1 008**	**101**	**14 793**	**3 953**	**19 855**

This financial statement is approved by the Board of Directors on 16.06.2023 and signed on 23.06.2023. The accompanying notes from p. 6 - 38 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Stefan Topuzakov	Nadka Dimitrova
Executive Director	Prepared by

The audit report is based on the financial statement issued on 23.06. 2023.

Dimitrina Zaharinova
Manager and registered auditor accountable for the audit with reg.number 0415 „ZAHARINOVA NEXIA” LTD with reg.number 138

STIK CREDT JSC:

Statement of cash flow

for the year ending 31 December 2022

	2022 BGN (thousand)	2021 BGN (thousand)
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net increase of loans granted	(6 429)	(9 185)
Interest and taxes paid	19 863	14 284
Other receipts (payments), net	455	78
Payments to employees	(5 702)	(4 043)
Payments to suppliers	(3 923)	(3 145)
Corporate tax paid	(684)	(468)
Net cash flows from operating activities	**3 580**	**(2 479)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of long-term assets	(125)	(78)
Changes in loans provided to related parties	(4 603)	(734)
Net cash flows from investment activities	**(4 728)**	**(812)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Received loans, net	3 897	5 617
Interest and tax paid from received loans	(434)	(341)
Payments connected with dividends, net		(950)
Lease payments	(214)	(176)
Other payments from financing activities, net	(285)	(208)
Net cash flows from financing activities	**2 964**	**3 942**
Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**1 816**	**651**
Net effect from change of currencies	(3)	(10)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	3 859	3 218
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**5 672**	**3 859**

This financial statement is approved by the Board of Directors on 16.06.2023 and signed on 23.06.2023.
The accompanying notes from p. 6 - 38 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Stefan Topuzakov	Nadka Dimitrova
Executive Director	Prepared by

The audit report is based on the financial statement issued on 23.06. 2023.

Dimitrina Zaharinova
Manager and registered auditor accountable for the audit with reg.number 0415 „ZAHARINOVA NEXIA" LTD with reg.number 138

Stik Credit JSC
Notes to the financial statements

1. Company name and registered address

Stik-Credit JSC is incorporated in the Republic of Bulgaria, registered in the Commercial Register operated by the Registry Agency under company number 202557159 and with registered address at Shumen, 13 B Oborishte sq. The company is registered without a term or termination condition.

The primary activity of the Company is granting loans with own funds. The company is registered with the Bulgarian National Bank ("BNB") as a non-bank financial institution according to Art. 3, para. 2 of the Credit Institutions Act. The company is registered with the BNB by order reg. № BGR00370/2017.

Stik - Credit JSC is registered as a joint stock company. There is no publicly traded debt or securities and it is not a publicly registered Company. The company's shares are ordinary registered.

As of December 31, 2022 the share capital amounts to BGN 1,008,000 distributed in 10,080 shares, each with a par value of BGN 100. Shareholders holding shares amounting to more than 5% of the capital are as follows:

- Stefan Nikolaev Topuzakov - 4,738 shares - 47%
- Kristiyan Georgiev Kostadinov - 4,738 shares - 47%
- Ivaylo Lazarov Todorov - 604 shares - 6%

The company is managed by a Board of Directors consisting of the following elected members:

- Stefan Nikolaev Topuzakov
- Kristiyan Georgiev Kostadinov
- Svetlin Nikolov Sabev

The company is represented by Stefan Nikolaev Topuzakov.

The company keeps its accounting records in Bulgarian lev (BGN), which it accepts as its reporting currency for presentation. The data in the financial statements and the notes to them are presented in thousands of BGN.

2. Basis of preparation of the financial statements and significant accounting policies

a. Basis of compliance

These financial statements of Stick Credit JSC are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), which consist of: financial reporting standards and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) approved by the Council on International Accounting Standards (IASB) and International Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Standing Interpretations Committee (IAS), approved by the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASB), adopted by the Commission of the European Union, which are effectively in force on 1 January 2021. IFRS, adopted in the European Union, is the common name of the general-purpose framework - accounting base, equivalent to the framework introduced by the definition according to §1 item 8 of the Additional Provisions of the Accounting Act under the name "International Accounting Standards". The Company has complied with all standards and interpretations that have been relevant to its business.

b. New standards, amendments and clarifications to IFRS, which came into force on 1 January 2022.

The company applies the following new standards, amendments and clarifications to IFRS, developed and published by the International Accounting Standards Board, which are mandatory for application from the annual period beginning on January 1, but do not have a significant effect of their application on the financial result and financial position of Company:

• **Property, plant and equipment - Proceeds before intended use - Amendments to IAS 16 - effective date: 1 January 2022**.

The amendment to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment (IAS) prohibits an entity from deducting from the cost of an IAS asset any proceeds received from the sale of manufactured items while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use. It also clarifies that the entity "tests whether the asset is functioning properly" when assessing the technical and physical characteristics of the asset. The financial performance of the asset is not relevant to this assessment.

Businesses must disclose separately the amounts of income and expenses related to manufactured items that do not result from the normal business of the business.

• **Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendment to IFRS 3 – effective date: 1 January 2022**.

Minor amendments were made to IFRS 3 Business Combinations to update the references to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting and to add an exception for the recognition of liabilities and contingent liabilities within the scope of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and Interpretation 21 Charges. The amendments also confirm that contingent assets should not be recognized at the acquisition date.

• **Onerous contracts – Contract performance costs Amendments to IAS 37 - effective date: 1 January 2022**

The amendment to IAS 37 clarifies that direct costs of contract performance include both additional costs of contract performance and allocation of other costs directly related to the performance of contracts. Before recognizing a separate provision for an onerous contract, an entity recognizes any impairment loss that has occurred on assets used in performance of the contract.

• **Annual improvements to IFRS standards 2018-2020 - effective date: January 1, 2022**

The following improvements were finalized in May 2020:

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – clarifies which charges should be included in the 10% test for writing off financial liabilities.

- IFRS 16 Leases – amendment of illustrative example 13 to remove the illustration of payments to the lessor relating to leasehold improvements to remove any confusion about the treatment of lease incentives.
- IFRS 1 Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards for the first time – allows entities that have measured their assets and liabilities at carrying amounts recorded in the books of their parent companies to also measure any restatement differences using the amounts, reported by the parent company. This amendment will also apply to associates and joint ventures that have taken the same exemption under IFRS 1.
- IAS 41 Agriculture – removal of the requirement for entities to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value under IAS 41. This amendment is intended to align with the standard's requirement to discount cash flows on an after-tax basis.

c. Standards, amendments and clarifications that have not yet entered into force, adopted by the EU and not applied from an earlier date by the Company.

As of the date of approval of these financial statements, new standards, amendments and clarifications to existing standards have been published, but are not in force or have not been adopted by the EU for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2022 and have not been applied from an earlier date by the Company. They are not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial statements. The management expects all standards and amendments to be adopted in the Company's accounting policy in the first period beginning after the date of their entry into force.

The changes are related to the following standards:

• **IFRS 17 Insurance contracts – effective date: initially on January 1, 2021, but extended to January 1, 2023, by the CMSS in March 2020.**

IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 as a replacement for IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts. It requires a current measurement model where estimates are remeasured for each reporting period. Contracts are measured using the building blocks of:

- discounted cash flows with weighted probabilities
- explicit risk adjustment and
- contract service allowance (CSM), representing the unrealized contract profit that is recognized as revenue for the coverage period.

The standard allows for a choice between recognizing changes in discount rates either in the statement of profit or loss or directly in other comprehensive income. The choice is likely to reflect how insurers account for their financial assets under IFRS 9.

An additional, simplified premium allocation approach is permitted for the remaining coverage obligation on short-term contracts that are often written by life insurance underwriters.

There is a modification of the general measurement model called the "variable fee approach" for certain contracts written by life insurers where policyholders share in the returns from the underlying elements. When the variable charge approach is applied, the entity's share of changes in the fair value of the underlying items is included in the CSM. Consequently, the results of insurers using this model are likely to be less variable than under the general model.

The new rules will affect the financial statements and key performance indicators of all entities that enter into insurance contracts or investment contracts with discretionary participation features.

The targeted amendments made in July 2020 were intended to facilitate the implementation of the standard by reducing implementation costs and making it easier for entities to explain the results of applying IFRS 17 to investors and other users of financial statements. The amendments also postponed the application date of IFRS 17 to 1 January 2023.

Further amendments made in December 2021 added a transition option that allows an entity to apply a classification coverage of choice in the comparative period(s) presented upon initial application of IFRS 17. The classification coverage applies to all financial assets, including those held in respect of non-contractual activities within the scope of IFRS 17. It allows these assets to be classified in the comparative period(s) in a manner consistent with how the entity expects these assets to be classified on initial application of IFRS 9. Classification may be applied on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

- **Classification of liabilities as current or non-current – Amendments to IAS 1 effective date: 1 January 2023.**

The narrow-scope amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements clarify that liabilities are classified as current or non-current depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. The classification is not affected by the entity's expectations or events after the reporting date (eg revenue from a fluctuation or breach of agreement). The amendments also clarify what IAS 1 means when it refers to "settlement" of a liability.

The changes may affect the classification of liabilities, particularly for entities that previously considered management's intent in determining classification as well as for certain liabilities that can be converted into equity.

They should be applied retrospectively in accordance with the normal requirements in IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

- **Disclosure of accounting policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2) for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.**

The IAS amended IAS 1 to require entities to disclose their significant accounting policies instead of their significant accounting policies. The amendments define what is “material accounting policy information” and explain how to determine when accounting policy information is material. In addition, they clarify that information immaterial to the accounting policy need not be disclosed. If disclosed, it must not obscure material accounting information.

To support this amendment, the IASB also amended IFRS 2 *Practice Statement Making Judgments of Materiality* to provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures.

- **Determination of accounting estimates (Amendment to IAS 8) for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.**

The amendment to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors clarifies how companies should distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The distinction is important because changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively to future transactions and other future events, while changes in accounting policy are generally applied retrospectively to past transactions and other past events as well as to the current period.

• **Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction - Amendment to IAS 12, for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.**

Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes require companies to recognize deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition, result in equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. These generally apply to transactions such as leases to lessees and decommissioning obligations and will require the recognition of additional deferred tax assets and liabilities. The amendment should apply to transactions that take place on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, entities must recognize deferred tax assets (to the extent that they are likely to be used) and deferred tax liabilities at the beginning of the earliest comparative period for all deductible and taxable temporary differences related to:

- Assets with the right to use and lease obligations and
- Decommissioning, recovery and similar liabilities and the corresponding amounts recognized as part of the cost of the related assets.

The cumulative effect of recognizing these adjustments is recognized in retained earnings or another component of equity, as appropriate. IAS 12 previously did not address how to account for the tax effects of leases recognized in the balance sheet and similar transactions and different approaches were considered acceptable. Some businesses may already have accounted for such transactions in accordance with the new requirements. These entities will not be affected by the amendments.

• **Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28**

The IASB made limited-scope amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.

The amendments clarify the accounting treatment of sales or contributions of assets between an investor and their associates or joint ventures. They confirm that the accounting treatment depends on whether the non-cash assets sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture constitute a "business" (as defined in IFRS 3 Business Combinations).

When the non-monetary assets represent a business, the investor will recognize the full gain or loss on the sale or contribution of the asset. If the assets do not meet the definition of a business, gain or loss is recognized by the investor only to the extent of the other investor's interest in the associate or joint venture. The changes are applied prospectively.

* In December 2015, the IASB decided to delay the implementation date of this amendment until the IASB finalizes its research project on the equity method.

d. Changes in accounting policies

The adopted accounting policies are consistent with those applied in the previous reporting period.

e. Going concern

The going concern assumption is a fundamental principle in the preparation of financial statements. According to this principle, an enterprise is generally considered to continue in the foreseeable future without the intention or necessity of liquidation, cessation of business or seeking protection from creditors as a result of existing laws or regulations. Accordingly, assets and liabilities are reported based on the ability of the enterprise to sell assets and settle its liabilities in the normal course of business. In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate the Management takes into account all available information about the foreseeable future, covering at least, but not limited to, the twelve months from the end of the reporting period.

As at the date of preparation of these financial statements, the Management has assessed the ability of the enterprise to continue its activity as an operating enterprise based on the available information for the foreseeable future. Following the review of the entity's operations, the Management expects that the entity has sufficient financial resources to continue its operational existence in the near future and continues to apply the going concern principle in preparing the financial statements. In connection with the Management's assessment, which covers a period of 24 months after the end of the reporting period, that the company will continue its activities in the foreseeable future, is the fact that the current assets of the company significantly exceed its liabilities, which is a prerequisite for resource adequacy of the enterprise for its liquidity needs.

f. Comparative information

The Company has adopted to present comparative information in its financial statements for one previous period.

When for the purposes of more reliable presentation of the reporting objects and operations it is necessary to make changes in their classification and their presentation as separate components of the annual financial statement, the comparative data for the previous period is reclassified in order to achieve comparability with the current reporting period. In case of a change in the accounting policy, correction of an error from a previous period or a change in the presentation of financial information, the adjustment is reflected retrospectively and the Company provides an additional statement of financial position at the beginning of the comparative period.

g. Reporting currency

The functional currency of the Company and the reporting currency of the presentation of the financial statements of the Company is the Bulgarian lev. As of January 1, 1999, the Bulgarian lev is pegged to the euro at the rate of BGN 1.95583 = BGN 1. Upon initial recognition, a foreign currency transaction is recorded in the functional currency, the exchange rate at the time of the transaction or operation being applied to the foreign currency amount. Cash and cash equivalents, loans and receivables, investments in securities, loans and other liabilities as monetary reporting items denominated in foreign currency are reported in the functional currency using the exchange rate published daily by the BNB.

The most significant exchange rates for the activity of the Company as of 31.12.2022 are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	BGN	BGN
1 EUR is equal to	1.95583	1.95583

Non-monetary items in the statement of financial position that are initially denominated in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the historical exchange rate at the date of the transaction and are not subsequently remeasured at the closing rate.

h. Accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires from the management the exercise of judgement, to make estimates and assumptions, which influence the application of accounting principles and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses as well as to disclose contingent assets and liabilities as at the date of reporting. The estimates, accruals and underlying assumptions are based on knowledge available at the time when the financial statement was prepared and actual results may deviate from them. Items which involve a higher degree of subjective judgement or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are material to the financial statement, are disclosed in Note u.

i. Land, machinery and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured and reported at acquisition price, reduced by accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Initial recognition

The acquisition cost includes the purchase price, non-refundable taxes and fees payable on purchase and all other direct costs necessary to bring the asset to working condition. The direct costs are: costs for site preparation, costs for initial delivery and processing, installation costs, costs for fees of persons related to the project, etc. The value threshold adopted by the Company for recognition of an asset in the group of land, machinery and equipment is BGN 700, below which the acquired assets, despite having the characteristics of fixed assets, are reported as current expense.

Subsequent measurement

Following the initial recognition, the long-term assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation value.

Subsequent costs

Subsequent costs incurred as a result of the replacement of a component of the tangible fixed assets, which is reported separately, are capitalised following the write-off of the replaced component. Other subsequent costs are capitalised only in case they lead to an increase of the economic benefit of using the respective asset above the one initially determined. All other subsequent costs related to the maintenance of the asset in serviceable condition are reported as current in the profit or loss statement and other comprehensive income.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the depreciable fixed assets. The amortization period of assets acquired under a lease is the shorter period between the term of the contract and the useful life of the assets, except when it is almost certain that the property will be acquired at the expiration of the lease contract.

The expected useful life is as follows:

IT equipment and hardware	-	2 years
Transportation vehicles	-	4 years
Office equipment and other long-term asses	-	7 years

At the end of each financial year, a review of the residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of the assets is performed and, if significant deviations from the expected future useful life are found, it is adjusted. The adjustment is treated as a change in the accounting estimates and is effective prospectively from the date the change is made.

Derecognition of fixed assets

Land, machinery or equipment is derecognised upon sale or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Gains or losses arising from the derecognition of the asset (representing the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the asset) are included in the income statement and other comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

j. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured and reported at acquisition price, reduced by the accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment. Changes in the useful life are accounted for by a change in the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in the accounting estimates. At each reporting date the Management reviews the useful lives of the intangible assets. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method to reduce the cost of an intangible asset to its residual value over its useful life.

The Company assesses whether the useful life of an intangible asset is limited or unlimited. The useful life for software is 2 years.

k. Financial instruments

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

(i.) Financial assets

Initial recognition, classification and measurement

Upon initial recognition, financial assets are classified into three groups according to their subsequent measurement: at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income, at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company initially measures the financial assets at fair value, and in the case of financial assets that are not reported at fair value through profit or loss, the direct transaction costs are added. Exceptions are trade receivables that do not contain a significant component of financing - they are measured on the basis of the transaction price determined using IFRS 15.

Purchases or sales of financial assets whose terms require delivery of the assets within a given period of time, usually established by law or current practice in the relevant market (regular purchases), are recognised on the trade date (transaction), i.e. on the date the company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the company's business model for managing them. In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Subsequent measurement

For the purposes of subsequent measurement of financial assets, the company has classified its financial assets in the category "*Financial assets at amortized cost"*.

Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)

The company measures its financial assets at amortized cost when both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held and used within a business model with objective to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, financial assets measured at amortised cost are measured at amortised cost using the EIR. They are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified, or impaired.
The company's financial assets at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents, granted loans and trade and other receivables.

Derecognition

A financial asset (where applicable part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised from the statement of financial position of the company when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have been transferred or the company has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; and either (a) the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

Upon transferring the rights to receive cash flows from the asset or entering into an agreement for transfer, the company performs an evaluation of the extent to which it has transferred the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset. In case the company has neither transferred, nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, nor has it transferred control of it, the company continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its participation in it. In this case the company recognises the related liability. The transferred asset and the related liability are measured on the basis of the rights and obligations retained by the company.

The remaining participation, which takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset, is measured as the higher of initial balance sheet value of the asset and the maximum amount of the payment which the company may be subject to pay.

Impairment of financial assets

The company recognises an adjustment (provision for impairment) for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms, if relevant.

The expected credit losses are calculated in a manner reflecting:

- An objective amount taking into account probability of loss.
- Time value of money.
- Information regarding past events, current conditions and forecasted economic conditions.

Loans granted to customers

For the calculation of the expected credit losses on loans granted to customers, the Company applies the general approach for impairment, determined by IFRS 9 “Financial instruments”. The amount of the expected credit losses recognized as an impairment loss depends on the credit risk of the instrument on initial recognition and the change in credit risk in subsequent reporting periods.

Three levels of credit risk classification have been introduced, with specific reporting requirements for each level. Level 1 includes those financial instruments for which there has been no significant change in credit risk since initial recognition and the arrears on agreed payments do not exceed 30 days. Level 2 includes instruments whose credit risk has increased significantly since their initial recognition, but for which there is still no objective evidence of loss. Level 3 refers to financial instruments for which there is objective evidence of default and/or arrears of agreed payments exceeding 90 days.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company's Management assesses the level to which a financial asset belongs in order to apply the relevant requirements. A financial asset or group of financial assets is considered impaired and this incurs a loss when there is an objective evidence that it has deteriorated as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that event has an impact on the expected future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be estimated. The accumulated impairment is presented by deducting from the carrying amount of the respective financial asset.

For loans that are not individually significant, the expected impairment losses are calculated collectively on a portfolio basis. Assets are grouped according to similar credit risk characteristics and are considered together for impairment.

The amount of loan impairment is calculated as the difference between the recoverable amount and the carrying amount of loans at the end of the reporting period. The loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the recoverable amount of the loan, which is the present value of expected future cash flows, discounted at the loan's original effective interest rate. The calculations of the amounts for impairment are performed by the Company on the basis of internally developed principles, rules and techniques.

The book value of the loans is reduced through the use of an adjustment account for impairment losses. The amount of the loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. Future cash flows for a group of financial assets that are considered together for impairment are measured on the basis of contractual cash flows and historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics. Historical loss experience is adjusted based on current available data to reflect the effect of existing conditions that did not affect the period on which historical loss experience is based and to eliminate the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not currently exist. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce the differences between estimates and current losses. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decline can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through a reduction in the allowance account for the impairment loss.

As at the reporting date, for the purchased or initially created financial assets with credit impairment, the Company recognizes only the cumulative changes in the expected credit losses for the entire term of the instrument after the initial recognition as a loss adjustment. The Company recognizes in profit or loss the amount of the change in expected credit losses for the entire term of the instrument as a gain or loss from impairment.

Trade receivables and assets under contracts with clients

To calculate the expected credit losses on trade receivables and assets under contracts with customers, the company has chosen to apply a simplified approach based on a matrix for calculating expected credit losses and does not track subsequent changes in their credit risk.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from them have expired, when substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets have been transferred or when the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets, but has transferred control of them, or has transferred the rights to receive the cash flows from the asset, or has undertaken to pay all collected cash flows, without significant delay, to a third party to a transfer transaction.

(ii.) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition, classification and measurement

The financial liabilities of the company include trade and other liabilities, loans and other borrowed funds, Upon initial recognition, they are usually classified as liabilities at amortized cost.

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

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement of financial assets is determined by their classification. Generally, they are classified and measured at amortised cost.

Classification groups

Loans and other borrowings
After initial recognition, loans and borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are reported in the statement of comprehensive income (in profit or loss for the year), when the respective financial asset is written-off as well as through amortisation base on the EIR.

Amortisation cost takes into account any discounts/premiums upon acquiring the asset as well as any taxes or expenses which represent an inseparable part of the EIR. Amortisation is included as a financial expense in the statement of comprehensive income.

Derecognition

The financial liabilities are derecognised when the payable is paid in full, cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced with another financial liability from the same lender under substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing financial liability are substantially modified, then this change or modification is treated as a derecognition of the initial liability and the recognition of a new one. The difference in the respective balances is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

(iii.) Compensation (netting) of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset (netted) and the net amount is recognized in the statement of financial position if there is an applicable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and if there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle at the same time.

This requirement derives from the real economic nature of the relationship with a counterparty, that with the simultaneous existence of assets and liabilities, the expected actual future cash flow and benefits of these estimates for the company is the net flow, i.e. the net amount reflects the real right or obligation of these financial instruments - to receive or pay only the net amount.

The criteria that are applied to establish "the existence of a current and legally applicable netting right" are: not to depend on a future event, i.e. not to be applicable only in the event of a future event; and be practicable and legally defensible in the course of the ordinary activity, in the event of default/non-performance and in the event of insolvency.

l. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in current accounts with commercial banks, and cash in payment institutions.

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the cash flow statement consist of cash on hand and in bank accounts - on sight and/or with an original term of up to three months, which funds are free from any restrictions.

m. Interest income and interest expense

Interest income and interest expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognized in interest income and interest expense in the income statement and other comprehensive income using the effective interest method for all instruments except those designated as such at fair value through profit or loss. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

In calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the cash flows approximately, considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but does not take into account future loan losses. The calculation includes all agreed outgoing and incoming cash flows that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums and discounts. Interest income is reported on the basis of the gross value of loans, with the exception of loans with objective evidence of impairment. In these cases, income is calculated using the original effective interest rate applied to the new carrying amount.

Exchange differences on foreign currency transactions are recognized net in the statement of comprehensive income.

n. Other income and financial revenue

Other income includes the net positive results, as well as gross income that are realized from activities other than the usual for the Company, and/or are incidental. Other income includes income from operating leases in accordance with accounting policies and IFRS 16 - Leasing, as well as income from sales of goods and fixed assets, net of their carrying amount, at which income is currently recognized in accordance with IFRS 15, in which the client receives control over them, respectively the obligation to perform is satisfied. Other income also includes written-off and undue liabilities, including financial liabilities and others that have been terminated or expired, as well as differences from write-offs related to provisions and surplus assets and inventories, and other.

o. Administrative expenses and financial expenses

Expenses are recognized when they arise on the basis of accrual principles and comparability between income and expenses. They are measured at the fair value of what has been paid or is due to be paid. Recognition of expenses for the current period is performed when their corresponding income is accrued.

An expense is recognized immediately in the income statement when the expense does not create a future economic benefit or when and to the extent that the future economic benefit does not meet the requirements or ceases to meet the requirements for recognition of an asset in the statement of financial position.

Negative exchange rate differences, commissions and fees paid to banks, etc. are reported as financial expenses.

p. Employee benefits

Employee benefits include all forms of remuneration for past service provided by employees and the relevant social security contributions required by law. In accordance with the requirements of IAS 19, accrued short-term employee benefits originating from unused staff leave and accrued on the basis of current insurance rates, insurance contributions on these benefits and other long-term benefits are also included.

Short - term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and are reported as an expense when the related services are received. Liabilities are recognized for the amount that is expected to be paid on short-term bonuses if the Company has a legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past services provided by employees and the obligation can be measured reliably.

The Company reports short-term liabilities for compensatory leave arising from unused paid annual leave in cases where it is expected to be used within 12 months after the date of the reporting period during which employees have performed work related to these leaves.

Long - term employee benefits

Defined contribution plans
The main obligation of the company as an employer in Bulgaria is to provide mandatory insurance of its employees.

The amounts of the social security contributions are approved specifically by the Social Security Budget Act for the respective year. The contributions are distributed between the employer and the insured person in a ratio that changes annually and is determined by the insurance code. The total amount of the contribution for compulsory state social insurance and for health insurance for 2022 is 33.3% for those working under the conditions of the third category of labour. The distribution of the contributions for the Pensions Fund and for the Universal Pension Fund is 7.9% at the expense of the insured person and 9.9% at the expense of the insurer among the workers under the conditions of the third category of labour, for the other funds and for the health insurance contributions person 60: 40. For 2023 the amount and distribution of contributions between employee and employer for the other funds are retained.

These mandatory pension insurance plans applied by the company in its capacity as an employer are defined contribution plans.

Contributions due by the Company under defined contribution plans for social and health insurance are recognized as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income (in profit or loss), unless an IFRS requires that amount to be capitalized in the cost of a certain asset.

Defined benefit plans
According to the Labour Code, the company in its capacity as an employer in Bulgaria is obliged to pay the staff upon retirement compensation in the amount of two to six salaries depending on the length of service in the Company, as of the date of termination of employment. The payment of these benefits depends not only on financial variables but also on assumptions about demographic factors. At each reporting date, management estimates the estimated amount of potential costs payable at the current level of remuneration.

q. Leases

The company as a lessee

Lease recognition appraisal

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease. A lease is defined as "a contract or part of a contract that gives the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a specified period of time in exchange for remuneration". To apply this definition, the Company makes three main judgments:

- whether the contract contains an identified asset that is either explicitly stated in the contract or is specified by default at the time the asset is made available for use.
- the Company has the right to receive essentially all economic benefits from the use of the asset during the entire period of use, within the defined scope of its right to use the asset under the contract.
- the Company has the right to manage the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use.

Initial recognition and measurement

At the starting date of the lease agreement the Company recognizes the asset with the right of use and the lease liability in the statement of financial position. The asset with the right of use is valued at acquisition cost, which consists of the amount of the initial valuation of the lease liability, the initial direct costs incurred by the Company, an estimate of the costs that the lessee will incur for dismantling and relocating the main asset at the end of the lease and any lease payments made before the date of commencement of the lease less the lease incentives received.

The Company depreciates the asset with the right of use under the straight-line method from the date of commencement of the lease for the term of the lease agreement. The Company also reviews impaired assets when such indicators exist.

At the starting date of the lease agreement, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that have not been paid as of that date, discounted by the Company's differential interest rate.

When a lease liability is revalued, the corresponding adjustment is recognized in the asset held for use or recognized in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the asset held for use is already reduced to zero.

The Company has chosen to account for short-term leases (up to 12 months) and leasing of low-value assets (up to USD 5,000), using the practical benefits provided in the standard. Instead of recognizing assets with a right of use and liabilities under leases, payments in respect of them are recognized as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

r. Income taxes

Tax recovery

Tax for recovery does not arise from contractual relationships and it is not classified as a financial asset. Tax paid for the current and previous periods which exceeds the amount due in the respective periods is recognised as an asset. Current tax assets for the current and previous periods are measured at the amount which is expected to be recovered from tax authorities using the tax rates and tax laws which have been enacted, or substantively enacted, by the date of preparation of the statement for financial position. Tax refunds are reported in item *other receivables* in the statement of financial position.

Tax liabilities

The Company's current tax liabilities do not arise from contractual relationships and are not classified as financial liabilities.

The current tax for the current and previous periods is recognized as a liability to the extent to which It is not paid.

Current tax liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount that is expected to be paid to the tax authorities when applying the tax rates and tax laws, effective as of the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet method for all temporary differences arising between tax bases of the assets and the liabilities and their carrying amount at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all amounts due in future periods of taxes related to taxable temporary differences.

A deferred tax assets is recognized for recoverable amounts of tax related to deductible temporary differences, carry-over of unused tax losses and tax credits, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary tax differences can be utilised.

As at the date of every statement of financial position, the company remeasures unrecognised deferred tax assets. The company recognises the unrecognised deferred tax assets in a previous period to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary tax differences can be utilised.

The carrying value of deferred tax assets is remeasured at the date of preparation of the statement of financial position. The company reduces the carrying value of the deferred tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Any such reduction is rolled back to the extent to which it has become probable for the company to realise the deferred tax asset.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the asset is realized or the liability is settled / settled based on tax rates (and tax laws) that are enacted or substantively enacted as of the balance sheet date.

Current and deferred taxes are recognised as income or expense and are reported in the profit or loss for the period except for the extent to which the tax has arisen from a transaction or event which has been recognised in the same period or different period in the shareholders' equity.

s. Share capital and equity reserves

STICK - CREDIT JSC is a joint stock company registered in the Commercial Register in accordance with the legal requirements for the activity it carries out. The shareholders are responsible for the obligations of the Company up to the amount of their participation in the capital and may claim return of this participation only in liquidation or bankruptcy proceedings.

The company's capital consists of:

- Share capital represented at nominal value according to a decision for entry in the Commercial Register. The share capital is fully paid.
- Reserve Fund formed in accordance with the requirements of the Commerce Act and the Articles of Association of the company.
- The financial result which includes as at the date of preparation of the financial statements the retained earnings from previous reporting periods and the profit for the current year.

Dividends

Dividends are recognized as a reduction of the Company's net assets and a current liability to the owners of the capital in the period in which their right to receive them has arisen.

In 2022, no decision was made to distribute dividends to shareholders.

t. Net profit or loss for the period

All income and expense items recognized for the period are included in profit or loss, unless a standard or interpretation in IFRS requires otherwise.

u. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing net profit for the period by the weighted average number of ordinary registered shares during the reporting period.

v. Critical judgements in applying the accounting policy. Key estimates and assumptions with high uncertainty.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the management to make critical judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and, accordingly, the reported values of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. As a result, actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically. The effect of a change in estimates is reflected in the period of the change and in future periods, in case the change affects not only the current period. The principal judgments and assumptions applied in these financial statements are as follows:

Calculation of expected credit losses on loans, trade receivables and cash receivables and cash equivalents.

<u>Impairment losses on loans and receivables</u>

The Company's management has an established policy for monthly review of the loan portfolio to determine the amount of expected loan losses. In determining whether and to what extent the expected credit loss should be recognized in the income statement or other comprehensive income, it is assessed whether there is sufficient, visible and objective data indicating the existence of a measurable decrease in projected actual future portfolio cash flows (group) with loans with similar characteristics before even such a reduction can be accurately identified and measurable at the level of a specific loan in the portfolio.

The company has adopted a model for calculating impairment losses on loans, according to which the assessment and calculation of impairment of the loan portfolio include the following steps:

- Distribution of the portfolio by groups of days in arrears.
- Calculation of impairment ratios for each of the levels of arrears based on the transition of receivables from one level to another, averaged over twenty-four monthly periods.
- Calculation of the amount of the accumulated impairment loss on the loan portfolio of the Company at the end of the reporting period - as the difference between its carrying amount and recoverable amount. The change in its amount compared to the date of the previous individual statement of financial position is treated and recognized as an increase / decrease in the impairment loss for the current year (period).

The determination of the expected credit loss is made on the basis of the data on the total amount of the loan portfolio, segmented by groups of arrears on the basis of historical information for the previous twenty-four months.

The process of analysis and assessment to determine the expected credit loss begins from the first day after the loan is provided to the client. The Company monitors whether there are objective events and loss indicators for each loan in a group.

Related to leasing contracts

When identifying and classifying a lease or a leased item in a contract, the company's management makes several important assessments: whether there is a lease agreement, including whether the contract contains an identified asset and whether the right of control is transferred under it. over the used asset for the respective term of the contract; determining the term of the contract; determination of the differential interest rate under the lease agreements.

The management has made an analysis of the concluded lease agreements and has determined that there are twenty-five lease agreements, as well as that the right to control over the used qualifying assets is transferred under them for the respective term of the agreement. The identified assets are premises used for offices and cars.

w. Restatement of errors

Past period errors are omissions or inaccuracies in the Company's financial statements for one or more past reporting periods resulting from the non-use or misuse of reliable information that was available at the time the financial statements for those periods were approved for publication. and it was possible, with reasonable efforts, to obtain and consider in the preparation and presentation of these financial statements.

These errors include the effects of mathematical errors, errors in the application of accounting policies, negligence or inaccurate presentation of facts.

Errors may arise in relation to the recognition, measurement, reporting and disclosure of items of the financial statements. Potential errors relevant to the current period and discovered within the current period are corrected before publishing the financial statements. Despite the best effort, errors may be determined in subsequent periods and such errors related to previous periods are corrected.

Errors from a previous period are corrected by a retroactive remeasurement unless doing so is practically impossible and the specific or cumulative effects from the error cannot be calculated.

x. Events after the balance sheet date

Post-year-end events are such events which arise between the balance sheet date and the date at which the financial statements are approved for publishing.

There are two types of post-year-end events:

- events which prove conditions existed as at the balance sheet data (adjusting events after the balance sheet date)
- events which are indicative for conditions that have occurred after the balance sheet data (non-adjusting events after the balance sheet date)

The company adjusts the carrying values, reported in the financial statements, to reflect the adjusting events after the balance sheet date and updates announcements. When the non-adjusting events after the balance sheet date have a significant impact and their non-disclosure would affect the ability of the readers to make accurate decisions, the company discloses such events for every significant category of non-adjusting events after the balance sheet date:

- the nature of the event
- an approximate estimate on its financial impact or statement that such estimate cannot be made

y. Related parties and related party transactions

For the purposes of these financial statements the company presents as related parties' shareholders, their subsidiaries and associates, key management personnel, close family members, including companies controlled by all of the above, are considered and threated as related parties.

z. Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent liability is such that:

- a possible liability which arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed upon the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events which cannot be entirely controlled by the company; or
- current liability which arises from past events but is not recognised because its repayment is unlikely to require an outflow of resources containing economic benefits and the amount of the liability cannot be determined with sufficient accuracy.

Contingent asset is a possible asset which arises from past events and whose existence can be confirmed upon the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events which cannot be fully controlled by the company.

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised.

aa. Statement of cash flows

The company has adopted the direct method for measuring and reporting cash flows in the statement of cash flows. Cash flows from customers and cash payments to suppliers are reported gross inclusive of VAT (20%). The paid VAT for purchases of long-term assets is reported in line "payments to suppliers" insofar as it participates in the operating cash flows of the company for the respective period/month.

Cash flows are classified as cash flows from:

- Operating activities
- Investing activities
- Financing activities

bb. Statement of changes in equity

The company prepares a statement of changes in equity showing:

- profit or loss for the period
- any profit or loss for the period which, in accordance with the requirements of an accounting standard, is recognised directly in the equity capital, as well as the total amount of these articles
- for each component of equity, the effects of changes in the accounting policy or restatement of errors in accordance with IFRS 8
- transactions related to the shareholders capital, acting in their capacity as owners of the share capital, reported individually for each shareholder
- the balance of the retained earnings (i.e. accumulated profit or loss) in the beginning of the period and at the balance sheet date and movements for the period

- equalization of the book value of each class of paid-in capital and all reserves
- in the beginning and end of the period with each change reported separately

Additional information to the financial statements

3. Income from interest and fees

	2022 BGN (thousand)	2021 BGN (thousand)
Interest income from granted loans	5 407	3 252
Income from fees to loan agreements	18 891	12 448
Other income from interest	314	218
Total:	**24 612**	**15 918**

4. Interest expense

	2022 BGN (thousand)	2021 BGN (thousand)
Crowdfunding platforms	1 614	954
Interest for lease payments	12	12
Total:	**1 626**	**966**

5. Other income

	2022 BGN (thousand)	2021 BGN (thousand)
Income from commissions for money transfers	184	125
Income from sales of goods		1
Carrying value of goods sold		(1)
Profit / loss from sale of goods		0
Revenues from sale of fixed assets	276	(5)
Book value of sold fixed assets	(183)	(6)
Profit / loss from sale of fixed assets	(93)	(1)
Other operating income	25	9
Compensation according to PMS	10	
Total:	**312**	**133**

6. Income from financial operations

	2022 BGN (thousand)	2021 BGN (thousand)
Income from commissions	175	132
Total:	**175**	**132**

7. Expenses from financial operations

	2022 BGN (thousand)	2021 BGN (thousand)
Fees	246	175
Negative exchange differences	3	10
Fines, penalty interest, etc.	53	39
Total:	**302**	**224**

8. Personnel expenses

	2022 BGN (thousand)	2021 BGN (thousand)
Salary costs	5 119	4 246
Social insurance costs	505	336
Total:	**5 642**	**4 582**

9. Administrative and other general expenses

	2022 BGN (thousand)	2021 BGN (thousand)
Advertising and marketing services expenses	472	417
Consulting, legal and auditing services	1 218	1 062
Fees and commissions expenses - bank and payment institutions	26	7
Rent and maintenance	464	363
Credit scoring reports	316	275
Amortization	263	205
Fuel	298	157
IT services and applications	242	168
Telecommunication services	213	122
Office stationery and consumables	144	125
Courier services	21	15
Automobiles and lease	97	91
Other expenses	262	155
Total:	**4 036**	**3 162**

Office rent expenses include:

	2022 BGN (thousand)	2021 BGN (thousand)
Rent payments to short-term leases	287	241
Total:	**287**	**241**

10. Corporate income tax expenses

	2022 BGN (thousand)	2021 BGN (thousand)
Profit before tax	4 408	5 687
Tax effect of temporary differences, net	74	62
Tax effect of permanent differences, net	69	147
Tax result	4 551	5 895
Tax rate	10%	10%
Corporate income tax	**455**	**590**

The effective corporate income tax rate is 10.3% for 2022 and 10.3% for 2021.

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 BGN (thousand)	2021 BGN (thousand)
Cash	1 424	1 766
Cash at banks and payment institutions	4 247	2 093
Total:	**5 672**	**3 859**

12. Loans granted to customers

	2022 BGN (thousand)	2021 BGN (thousand)
Principal	27 001	20 682
Accrued interest and fees	8 370	4 074
Other loans		131
Gross loan amount	35 371	24 887
Reduced by: impairment loss	(12 458)	(3 355)
Total:	**22 913**	**21 532**

Movements in the loan loss allowance account

	2022 BGN (thousand)	2021 BGN (thousand)
In the beginning of the period	**3 355**	**1 790**
Accrued for the period	9 103	1 565
Reduced for the period		
Written off	-	-
In the end of the period	**12 458**	**3 355**

The distribution of the loan receivables grouped by days in arrear is presented below by days past due:

	2022 BGN (thousand)	2021 BGN (thousand)
Loans not past due	11 784	13 319
1 - 90 days in arrear	5 425	4 562
Over 90 days in arrear	18 162	7 006
Total:	**35 371**	**24 887**

13. Other current assets

	2022 BGN (thousand)	2021 BGN (thousand)
Receivables from customers	183	70
Advance payments and prepaid expenses	41	74
Guarantees provided	64	52
Court receivables	77	251
Other receivables	377	96
Total:	**742**	**543**

14. Land, machinery and equipment

	Buildings	Transportation Vehicles	Other assets	Asset acquisition cost	Total
Carrying amount					
Balance as at 01.01.2021	343	333	68	5	749
Additions	136	339	25	148	648
Written-off		(27)		(99)	(126)
Balance as at 31.12.2021	479	645	93	54	1 271
Additions	104	167	43	37	351
Written-off	(252)	(44)		(90)	(386)
Balance as at 31.12.2022	331	768	136	1	1 236
Depreciation					
Balance as at 01.01.2021	67	78	36		181
Additions	78	111	15		204
Written-off		(10)			(10)
Balance as at 31.12.2021	145	179	51		375
Additions	82	153	29		264
Written-off	(104)	(30)			(134)
Balance as at 31.12.2022	123	302	80		505
Carrying amount as at					
01.01.2021	276	256	31	5	568
31.12.2021	334	466	42	54	896
31.12.2022	208	466	56	1	731

Additional information for the right-of-use assets included in the Land, machinery and equipment note is presented in the table below:

	Buildings BGN (thousand)	Vehicles BGN (thousand)
Balance as at 1 January	361	270
Acquired during the period	47	-
Written-off during the period	(154)	(37)
Balance as at 31.12.2022	254	233
Accrued depreciation		
Balance as at 1 January	128	111
Accrued depreciation for the period	82	75
Written-off depreciation for the period	(104)	(26)
Balance as of 31 December	106	160
Carrying amount as at 31 December	148	73

15. Loans received

The liabilities on loans of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 represent a liability on loans received from individuals and legal entities. The loans bear interest at a fixed interest rate.

	2022 BGN (thousand)	2021 BGN (thousand)
Crowdfunding platforms	15 500	10 589
Total:	**15 500**	**10 589**
Current	9 451	10 589
Non-current	6 049	

16. Current tax liabilities

	2022 BGN (thousand)	2021 BGN (thousand)
Corporate income tax	335	554
Personal income tax	29	93
Withholding tax	14	
Other alternative taxes	3	
VAT	2	
Total:	**383**	**647**

17. Other current liabilities

	2022 BGN (thousand)	2021 BGN (thousand)
Current personnel liabilities	327	394
Social security liabilities	56	46
Healthy insurance liabilities	20	15
Liabilities for unused leave	252	180
Liabilities to insurers	50	39
Other liabilities	36	12
Total:	**741**	**686**

18. Lease liabilities

The lease obligations of the Company as of December 31, 2022 are related to concluded contracts for the right-of-use office premises and cars. They are presented net of interest due and are as follows:

	2022 BGN (thousand)	2021 BGN (thousand)
Up to one year	183	228
Over one year	345	337
Total:	**528**	**565**

19. Share capital

As of December 31, 2022, the registered share capital of the Company amounts to BGN 1,080 thousand, distributed in 10 thousand shares each with a nominal value of BGN 100. The share capital is fully paid.

As of December 31, 2022, the capital structure is presented as follows:

Shareholder	No. shares	Subscribed capital BGN (thousand)	Paid capital BGN (thousand)	Shareholding (%)
Stefan Nikolaev Topuzakov	4 738	474	474	47%
Kristiyan Georgiev Kostadinov	4 738	474	474	47%
Ivaylo Lazarov Todorov	604	60	60	6%

20. Reserves

Reserves include mandatory reserves as per art. 246 of the Commercial Act and they are formed with a decision of the General meeting of the shareholders.

21. Financial results

	BGN (thousand)
Profit as at 31.12.2020	10 802
Profit for 2021	5 097
Dividend distribution	(1 000)
Distribution of profit in reserves	(51)
Other	(56)
Profit as at 31.12.2021	14 792
Profit for 2022	3 953
Profit as at 31.12.2022	18 746

22. Movement of liabilities arising from financing activities

The table below presents changes in liabilities from financing activities, including monetary and non-monetary changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which the cash flows are, or future cash flows will be classified in the statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

Liabilities	Balance as at		Monetary flows	Non-monetary flows		Balance as at
	01.01.2022 BGN (thousand)	Received BGN (thousand)	Paid BGN (thousand)	BGN (thousand)	BGN (thousand)	31.12.2021 BGN (thousand)
Loans	10 589	10 740	5 829			15 500
Liabilities to related parties	46		46	-		-

23. Credit risk

The company is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that customers - borrowers are unable or unwilling to pay the required amount at maturity. The company manages the credit risk according to a framework developed by it, which covers a wide range of mechanisms:

- The company has developed internally approved procedures, rules and models for assessing loan applications in order to minimize credit risk.
- The company performs constant analysis and control over the approved internal procedures, and also makes constant efforts to improve the models based on statistical and other information which it receives, making changes to the criteria, requirements and approval procedures.
- The company sets limits related to one borrower or a group of borrowers, geographical unit (street, neighbourhood, city or district), or a risk unit according to the developed scorecards and other categories of portfolio diversification.
- The Company makes efforts to renegotiate the terms of loans to borrowers who are unable or unwilling to pay the required amount at maturity.

The maximum credit risk exposure

BGN (thousand)		31.12.2022 BGN (thousand)	31.12.2021 BGN (thousand)
Cash and cash equivalents		5 672	3 859
Loans to customers		22 913	21 532
Receivables from related parties		7 179	1 953
Other current assets		742	543
	Total:	**36 506**	**27 887**

The above table presents the credit risk exposure of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021. For the balance sheet assets the credit risk exposure presented in the table is based on the net carrying amount as reported in the statement of financial position of the Company for the respective period. As of December 31, 2022, 63% of the maximum credit risk exposure is related to the loan portfolio. The Company's cash and payment operations are concentrated in various first-class banks. In the distribution of cash flows between them, the Management of the Company takes into account a number of factors, including the amount of capital, security, liquidity, credit potential of the bank and others.

24. Foreign exchange risk

The Bulgarian lev is pegged to the euro in the ratio of BGN 1.95583 per 1 euro as of January 1, 1999, which is a result of the currency board that came into force in July 1997. As of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company's exposure to foreign currencies is only in euros and therefore the Company's currency risk is assessed as minimal.

25. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that it is impossible for the Company to pay its liabilities when they are due. The Company is exposed to liquidity risk, which arises from the objective mismatch between the maturities of assets and liabilities.

The main objective of the Company's liquidity risk management is to ensure stable growth of the loan portfolio and to lead liquidity efficiency by securing debt financing for the needs of its credit products and maintaining a minimum cash surplus. The Company's Management believes that the coincidence and controlled mismatch of undiscounted cash flows and the risk of changes in interest rates are important for maximizing profitability. It is normal for companies operating in the field of consumer lending to have a good match of cash flows in the short term, due to the rapidturnover. The presence of a cash flow mismatch and the lack of cash surpluses potentially leads to higher returns, but this also leads to an increased risk of loss. The presence of a mismatch in cash flows with cash surpluses reduces profitability due to inefficient use of funds, but at the same time achieves more stable liquidity.

The table below presents the undiscounted cash flows of the Company from other financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period to the remaining maturity. The amounts indicated are the agreed undiscounted cash flows, which include interest, if any.

As at 31 December 2022	No maturity	Up to 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities						
Loans received	1 319	1 578	1 144	5 410	6 049	15 500
Liabilities to related parties						
Lease liabilities		16	46	121	345	528
Trade and other liabilities	56	595	66	637		1 354
	1 375	**2 189**	**1 256**	**6 168**	**6 394**	**17 382**

As at 31 December 2021	No maturity	Up to 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities						
Loans received	1 319	1 519	971	5 051	1 729	10 589
Liabilities to related parties		-	74			74
Lease liabilities		19	57	152	337	565
Trade and other liabilities	74	735	59	785		1 653
	1 393	**2 273**	**1 161**	**5 988**	**2 066**	**12 881**

The liquidity of the various elements of the statement of financial position at 31.12.2022 is as follows:

As at 31 December 2022	No maturity	Up to 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 months	Total
Cash and cash equivalents		5 672				5 672
Loans to customers, net		6 767	8 593	2 647	4 906	22 913
Other receivables	67	58	165	493	7 138	7 921
Total assets	**67**	**12 497**	**8 758**	**3 140**	**12 044**	**36 506**
Loan liabilities	1 319	1 578	1 144	5 410	6 049	15 500
Other liabilities	56	611	112	758	345	1 882
Total liabilities	**1 375**	**2 189**	**1 256**	**6 168**	**6 394**	**17 382**
Difference in maturity thresholds	(1 308)	10 308	7 502	(3 028)	5 650	19 124
With accumulation	(1 308)	9 000	16 502	13 474	19 124	19 124

As at 31 December 2021	No maturity	Up to 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 months	Total
Cash and cash equivalents		3 859				3 859
Loans to customers, net		5 335	2001	8 575	5 621	21 532
Other receivables	39	78	116	229	2 034	2 496
Total assets	**39**	**9 272**	**2 117**	**8 804**	**7 655**	**27 887**
Loan liabilities	1 319	1 519	971	5 051	1 729	10 589
Other liabilities	74	754	171	956	337	2 292
Total liabilities	**1 393**	**2 273**	**1 142**	**6 007**	**2 066**	**12 881**
Difference in maturity thresholds	(1 354)	6 999	975	2 797	5 589	15 006
With accumulation	(1 354)	5 645	6 620	9 417	15 006	15 006

26. Capital management

The Management of the Company uses for current monitoring and planning of the capital structure the debt ratio, the ratio between total debt capital and equity of the Company.

The debt ratio as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Total debt capital	17 382	12 881
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(5 672)	(3 859)
Net debt capital	11 710	9 022
Total equity	19 855	15 902
Total capital	**31 565**	**24 924**
Debt ratio	0.37	0.36

The company has a legal obligation as of December 31, 2022 for a minimum mandatory share capital of BGN 1,000 thousand, which requirement is fulfilled.

The Company's Management constantly monitors and updates the risk management procedures in order to adapt them and make them more effective in relation to the business environment.

27. Related parties

The related parties with which the Company is in a relationship of control, as well as companies with which the Company has carried out transactions are as follows:

Kristiyan Georgiev Kostadinov	-	Shareholder
Stefan Nikolaev Topuzakov	-	Shareholder
Ivaylo Lazarov Todorov	-	Shareholder
Svetlin Nikolov Sabev	-	Key management personnel
ST i K 9086 OOD	-	Company under the control of shareholders
TIBERUS GOLD AND EXCANGE OOD	-	Company under the control of shareholders
ICREDIT OOD	-	Company under the control of shareholders
Casino Escape OOD	-	Company under the control of shareholders
New Consulting EOOD	-	Company under the control of shareholders
Stik i Nik EOOD	-	Company under the control of shareholders
Afranga OOD	-	Company under the control of shareholders
St i K 9086	-	Cooperation under the control of shareholders
Bedex OOD	-	Company under the control of key management personnel

Related party transactions

The volume of transactions with related parties of the Company are as follows:

Related party	Transaction type	31.12.2022 BGN (thousand)	31.12.2021 BGN (thousand)
Stefan Nikolaev Topuzakov	Interest income on a loan	28	3
TIBERUS GOLD END EXCHANGE OOD	Interest income on a loan	-	9
Casino Escape OOD	Interest income on a loan	603	43
St i K 9086 OOD	Interest income on a loan	5	-
HLS Consult OOD	Costs for external services	-	-
New Consulting EOOD	Interest income on a loan	16	2
ST i K 9086 OOD	Costs for interest on a loan	-	4

ST i K 9086 OOD	Costs for external services	4	2
Ivaylo Lazarov Todorov	Interest income on a loan		1

The carrying amount of the related party transactions are as follows:

Related party	**Transaction type**	**31.12.2022** BGN (thousand)	**31.12.2021** BGN (thousand)
St i K 9086 OOD	Loan received	-	46
St i K 9086 OOD	Loans and interest provided	36	-
Ivaylo Lazarov Todorov	Loan granted	-	1
Kristiyan Georgiev Kostadinov	Loan granted	-	27
Stefan Nikolaev Topuzakov	Loan granted and interest receivables	240	256
Casino Escape OOD	Loan granted and interest receivables	6 785	1 555
TIBERUS GOLD AND EXCHANGE OOD	Loan granted and interest receivables	-	14
New Consulting EOOD	Loan granted	118	102
St i K 9086 OOD	Overpaid amount on loan	-	20
St i K pawn brokerage	Overpaid amount	-	8

In 2022, the gross remuneration of the key management personnel of the Company and the insurance costs amount to BGN 1 415 million (2021: BGN 1 588 thousand).

Current receivables from related parties as of 31.12.2022 amount to BGN 663 thousand, and non-current receivables amount to BGN 6 516 million.

28. Covid-19 pandemic - impact, effects and measures

2022 is marked by two important international events:
On April 1, 2022, the emergency epidemic situation, which was introduced due to the coronavirus pandemic in Bulgaria in 2020, ends. This is after a decision of the health authorities. However, its impact continues.
At the same time, in February 2022, the military conflict between Ukraine and Russia deepened. Several countries have imposed sanctions against Russia. The conflict and related sanctions have a significant effect on the global economy, leading to distinct effects on different local economies. The future development of the conflict is associated with a lot of uncertainty and cannot be predicted in its entirety. The company has no operations with commercial counterparties included in the sanction's lists published by the European Union. The main risk identified by the company at the time of approval of the financial statements is the risk of delay in collections related to the increased inflation due to the military conflict. The management has made a detailed review of each exposure in the credit portfolio.

29. Events after balance sheet date

No significant material events have occurred after the balance sheet date related to the property and the financial condition of the company, as well as until the date of authorization for issuance of this report.

30. Approval of the financial statements

The financial statements prepared as at 31 December 2022 are approved for publishing by the Board of Directors on 16 June 2023.

Prepared by:	Executive Director:
Nadka Dimitrova	Stefan Topuzakov