



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
COMPANY**

Secop s. r. o.

for the year ended 31 December 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Owners and Statutory Body of the company
Secop s. r. o.:

I. REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Secop s. r. o. (further referred to as „the Company“), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31st, 2021, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at December 31st, 2021, and of its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by European union.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA). 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 provisions of the Act No. 423/2015 Coll. on Statutory Audit and on amendments and supplements to the Act on Accounting No. 431/2002 Coll. as per later amendments (hereinafter the “Act on Statutory Audit”) related to ethical requirements, including the Code of Ethics for Auditors, that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other matter

The prior period financial statements of Secop s. r. o. were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements on May 12th, 2021.

Responsibilities of the Statutory Body and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Statutory body of the Company is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by European union, and for such internal controls as statutory body determines are 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, statutory body is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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 statutory body.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of statutory body'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 obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial 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.

II. REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Report on Information Disclosed in the Annual Report

The statutory body is responsible for information disclosed in the annual report prepared under the requirements of the Act on Accounting. Our opinion on the financial statements stated above does not apply to other information in the annual report.

In connection with the audit of financial statements, our responsibility is to gain an understanding of the information disclosed in the annual report and evaluate whether these information are not materially inconsistent with the audited financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit of the financial statements, or otherwise appear to be materially misstated.

We evaluated whether the Company's annual report includes information which are required to be disclosed by the Act on Accounting.

Based on procedures performed during the audit of the financial statements, in our opinion:

- Information disclosed in the annual report prepared for the year 2021 is consistent with the financial statements for the given year; and
- The annual report includes information pursuant to the Act on Accounting.

Furthermore, based on our understanding of the Company and its position, obtained during the audit of the financial statements, we are required to report whether material misstatements were identified in the annual report, which we received prior to the date of issuance of this auditor's report. In this respect, there are no findings that we should report on.

BDO Audit

BDO Audit, spol. s r. o.
Licence UDVA No. 339



Alena

Ing. Alena SERMEKOVÁ
Licence UDVA No. 815





June 6th, 2022
Pribinova 10
Bratislava, Slovak republic

Note - This is a translation of the original Slovak Auditor´s Report to the accompanying financial statements translated into English language. Annual Report has not been translated. For a full understanding of the information stated in the Auditor´s Report, the Report should be read in conjunction with the full set of financial statements prepared in Slovak.



**Financial statements prepared
in accordance with
International Financial Reporting Standards**

as at 31 December 2021

accounting period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021
and comparison accounting period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020
(expressed in thousands of euros, unless stated otherwise)

Contents

| | Page |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Statement of financial position | 3 |
| Statement of comprehensive income | 4 |
| Statement of changes in equity | 5 |
| Statement of cash flows | 6 |
| Notes to the financial statements | 8 – 40 |

Statement of financial position

| Assets | Note | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Intangible long-term assets | 5 | 660 | 578 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 4 | 50,709 | 47,024 |
| Leased long-term assets | | 403 | 481 |
| State-tax receivable deferred | 16 | 962 | 0 |
| Long-term assets | | 52,734 | 48,083 |
| Inventories | 6 | 37,495 | 27,340 |
| Trade receivables | 7 | 15,216 | 15,249 |
| Other current assets | 7 | 1,292 | 563 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 9 | 4,223 | 5,770 |
| Current assets | | 58,226 | 48,922 |
| Total assets | | 110,960 | 97,005 |

| Equity and Liabilities | Note | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|--|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Share capital | | 91,742 | 91,742 |
| Capital funds | 10 | 32,470 | 23,609 |
| Funds created from profit and other funds | 10 | 377 | 377 |
| Retained earnings / accumulated losses | | -113,451 | -108,204 |
| Total equity | | 11,138 | 7,524 |
| Long-term loan payables | 11 | 42,465 | 35,665 |
| Liabilities from leased assets – long-term | | 239 | 327 |
| Other long-term liabilities | 13 | 165 | 125 |
| Long-term provisions | 13 | 500 | 511 |
| Long-term liabilities | | 43,369 | 36,628 |
| Trade payables | 15 | 47,565 | 47,190 |
| Current contract liabilities | 15 | 305 | 142 |
| Short-term credits and loans | 11 | 3,805 | 754 |
| Provisions | 13 | 1,754 | 2,064 |
| Payables to employees | 15 | 1,794 | 1,695 |
| Liabilities from leased assets – current | | 202 | 173 |
| Other current liabilities | 15 | 1,028 | 835 |
| Current liabilities | | 56,453 | 52,853 |
| Total liabilities | | 99,822 | 89,481 |
| Total Equity and Liabilities | | 110,960 | 97,005 |

The related notes on pages 8 – 40 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of comprehensive income

| | Note | 1 January 2021- 31 December 2021 | 1 January 2020- 31 December 2020 |
|--|------|--|--|
| Revenues from sale of own products and material | 18 | 107,473 | 95,593 |
| Revenues from sale of merchandise | 18 | 49,104 | 39,580 |
| Revenues from sale of services provided | 19 | 4,522 | 3,824 |
| Change in unfinished and finished goods | 20 | 3,543 | -175 |
| Capitalization | 20 | 148 | 220 |
| Material consumption, cost of material sold | 21 | -81,387 | -58,664 |
| Energy consumption | 21 | -3,469 | -3,205 |
| Cost of merchandise sold | 21 | -42,639 | -34,880 |
| Cost of consumed services | 22 | -18,323 | -17,756 |
| Personnel expenses | 23 | -20,376 | -18,393 |
| Amortization and depreciation, value adjustments to long-term assets | 4, 5 | -2,994 | -12,457 |
| Other operating income | 24 | 634 | 2,699 |
| Other operating expenses | 25 | -592 | -1,152 |
| Value adjustment to receivables | 26 | 822 | 600 |
| Other gains / losses net | 27 | 38 | 172 |
| Operating profit | | -3,496 | -3,994 |
| Interest expenses | 29 | -3,069 | -3,246 |
| Other financial income / expenses | 30 | 356 | -741 |
| Profit before tax | | -6,209 | -7,981 |
| Income tax | 17 | 962 | 0 |
| Profit (loss) of the accounting period | | -5,247 | -7,981 |
| Other comprehensive income | | | |
| <i>Items which may be transferred to profit/(loss)</i> | | | |
| Other comprehensive income of the accounting period | | 0 | 0 |
| Comprehensive income total | | -5,247 | -7,981 |

The related notes on pages 8 – 40 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

| | Share capital | Capital funds | Funds created from profit | Other funds | Retained earnings / accumulated loss | Total |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Balance as of 1 January 2020 | 91,742 | 19,000 | 377 | 0 | -100,223 | 10,896 |
| <i>Comprehensive income of the current accounting period total</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -7,981 | -7,981 |
| Profit (loss) of the current period | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -7,981 | -7,981 |
| <i>Transactions with owners, thereof:</i> | 0 | 4,609 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,609 |
| Increase of equity | 0 | 4,609 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,609 |
| Balance as of 31 December 2020 | 91,742 | 23,609 | 377 | 0 | -108,204 | 7,524 |
| <i>Comprehensive income of the current accounting period total</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -5,247 | -5,247 |
| Profit (loss) of the current period | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -5,247 | -5,247 |
| <i>Transactions with owners, thereof:</i> | 0 | 8,861 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,861 |
| Increase of equity | 0 | 8,861 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,861 |
| Balance as of 31 December 2021 | 91,742 | 32,470 | 377 | 0 | -113,451 | 11,138 |

The related notes on pages 8 – 40 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows

| | Note | 1.1.2021- 31.12.2021 | 1.1.2020- 31.12.2020 |
|---|------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Cash flows from operating activities | | | |
| Cash generated from operations | | -10,663 | 22,100 |
| Interest paid | 27 | -18 | -2,492 |
| Net cash (outflow) from operating activities | | -10,681 | 19,608 |
| Cash flows from investing activities | | | |
| Purchase of long-term assets | 4.5 | -6,565 | -17,422 |
| Proceeds from sale of long-term assets | | 38 | 1,307 |
| Net cash (outflow) from investing activities | | -6,527 | -16,115 |
| Cash flows from financing activities | | | |
| Increase in capital funds | 10 | 8,861 | 4,609 |
| Drawing of loans from the Group and the so called "cash pool" | 11 | 6,800 | 0 |
| Partial repayment of loan from parent company | 11 | 0 | -5,000 |
| Net cash inflow from financing activities | | 15,661 | -391 |
| (Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents | | -1,547 | 3,102 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 9 | 5,770 | 2,668 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year | 9 | 4,223 | 5,770 |
| Net profit (before interest, tax and extraordinary items) | | -3,140 | -4,735 |
| <i>Adjustments for non-monetary transactions:</i> | | | |
| Depreciation, value adjustments to fixed assets and wasted investments | 4.5 | 2,799 | 12,313 |
| Gain (-) / loss (+) from impairment of financial assets and contractual assets | 7 | -821 | -600 |
| Value adjustment to inventory | 6 | 97 | 916 |
| Other provisions | 13 | -281 | -505 |
| Profit (-)/ Loss (+) from the sale of long-term assets | | -38 | -173 |
| Reconciling differences in inventory (stock-counts) | | 57 | 990 |
| Write-off of receivables | | 3 | 2 |
| Other non-monetary transactions | | -109 | 131 |
| Operating profit before changes in working capital | | -1,433 | 8,339 |
| <i>Changes in working capital:</i> | | | |
| Decrease (increase) in trade receivables and other receivables (including accruals/deferrals of assets) | 7 | 60 | 25,453 |
| Decrease (increase) in inventory | 6 | -10,309 | -1,452 |
| (Decrease) increase in liabilities (including accruals/deferrals of liabilities) | 15 | 1,019 | -10,240 |
| Cash generated from operations | | -10,663 | 22,100 |

Liabilities and receivables from financing activities

| Loans and borrowings | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Liabilities from financing activities as at beginning of the year | 36,419 | 41,695 |
| Liabilities from financing activities as at 31 December: | | |
| Long-term loans received from the Group | 42,465 | 35,665 |
| Short-term loans received from the Group (interest) | 3,805 | 754 |
| Liabilities from financing activities as at 31 December total | 46,270 | 36,419 |
| Change in receivables and liabilities from loans, thereof: | 9,851 | -5,000 |
| Changes arising from cash flows | 6,800 | -5,000 |
| Non-monetary changes in financial payables | 3,051 | 0 |

Under Regulation of the European Commission, the Nidec Group sold its compressor business (the Secop Group) as of 6 September 2019 to the new owner –ESSVP IV fund, advised by Orlando Management. The divestment also included loans in total amount of EUR 40,665k when the new shareholder Zerfree GmbH concluded a credit agreement with the Company Secop s.r.o., with a maturity of up to 10 years. Zerfree GmbH was renamed to Secop Group Holding GmbH. Short-term loans from the group represent unpaid interest on a loan from the parent company.

The related notes on pages 8 – 40 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements**1. Information about the Company****Foundation of the company****Secop s. r. o.**

History of the name of the Company:

| | |
|--|--|
| Secop s. r. o. | from 1 November 2019 until now |
| Nidec Global Appliance Slovakia s.r.o. | from 23 August 2017 to 31 October 2019 |
| Secop s.r.o. | from 15 January 2011 to 22 August 2017 |
| Danfoss Compressors, spol. s.r.o. | from 19 September 2001 to 14 January 2011 |
| TAKER, s.r.o. | from 22 November 2000 to 18 September 2001 |

Seat of the Company: Továrenská 49, 953 01 Zlaté Moravce

The company Secop s. r. o. (further referred to only as "Company") was founded on 24 October 2000 and registered at the Commercial Register on 22 November 2000 (Commercial Register of the County Court Bratislava I in Bratislava, section Sro, file 13235/N). The Incorporation Agreement from 5 November 2001 changed the seat of the Company from Bratislava, Vajnorská 8/A to Zlaté Moravce, Továrenská 49 and subsequently the file of the company was transferred to County Court Nitra. Identification number (IČO) is 35 800 399.

Scope of business according to the extract from the Commercial Register

- Purchase of goods for further sale to other sole traders (wholesale);
- Production of motors and hermetic compressors for home cooling systems and other cooling systems and facilities and parts thereof.

Information on unlimited liability

The Company is not a shareholder with unlimited liability in other companies according to Article 56 (5) of the Commercial Code or according to similar provisions of other regulations.

Approval of the financial statements for the preceding accounting period

The financial statements as at 31 December 2020 was approved by the Company's general meeting as at 13 October 2021.

Publication of the Financial Statements for the preceding accounting period

The financial statements as at 31 December 2020 including the auditor's report on the audit of the financial statements as at 31 December 2020 were filed in the Register of Financial Statements on 24 May 2021.

Change in the length of the accounting period

Since 1 January 2020, the Company switched to the financial year of the Secop Group which is the same as the calendar year. The accounting period ending on 31 December 2019 is thus a shortened accounting period lasting 9 months. In the following financial statements, both accounting periods are comparable, i.e. 12 months, from January 1 to December 31 for the year 2021 and for the previous year.

Legal reason for the preparation of the Financial statements

The Financial Statements of the Company as at 31 December 2021 has been prepared as ordinary financial statements in accordance with Article 17 (6) of Slovak Act No. 431/2002 Coll. on Accounting as amended („Act on Accounting“) for the accounting period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021.

Information on the Group

For the purposes of the preparation of the financial statements, the Company is a part of the SECOP Group and consequently a part of the investment fund ESSVP IV Group active in the Nordics and German-speaking countries.

The parent company Secop Group Holding GmbH with registered office in Südliche Münchner Str. 8, c/o FlorinTreunhand GmbH, Grünwald 820 31, Germany is managed by the fund.

The Company is included in consolidated financial statements of the parent company Secop Group Holding GmbH.

The SECOP Group was sold as of 6 September 2019 by the original owner Nidec Europe B.V. due to the regulation of the European Commission.

Number of employees

In 2021 the Company had on the average 754 employees (preceding period: 783), thereof 9 managers (preceding period: 8).

Statutory body

Norbert Brath (Managing Director from 3 June 2021 until now)

Johannes Maerz (Managing Director from 1 February 2022 until now)

Iztok Virant (Managing Director from 1 July 2018 to 22 June 2021)

Dr. Jan Hans Hermann Ehlers (Managing director from 13 May 2020 to 2 March 2022)

Ricardo Alexandre Maciel (Managing Director from 10 September 2019 to 13 July 2020)

Shareholders of the Company

| Shareholder | Interest in share capital in thousand EUR | | Voting rights in % | Different interest on other items of equity than interest on share capital in % |
|--------------------------|---|------------|--------------------|---|
| | in absolute terms | in % | | |
| Secop Group Holding GmbH | 91,741 | 99.99 | 99.99 | 99.99 |
| Secop GmbH | 1 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Total | 91,742 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

2. Application of new and amended International Financial Reporting Standards approved for use in EU

2.1. Materiality assessment of the impact of new and amended IFRS valid for the reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2021

The following new international standards, amendments to existing standards and new interpretations issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and approved by the EU, entered into force for the Company from 1 January 2021

| IAS/IFRS/IFRIC | Name | Valid for the reporting period beginning on or after | Endorsed by EU | Material impact on the financial statements |
|---|--|--|----------------|---|
| IFRS 16 | Rent concessions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic | 1 April 2021 | YES | NO |
| IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7 IFRS 4 a IFRS 16 | Reform of the Reference Interest Rate - issued on 27 August 2020 | 1 January 2021 | YES | NO |

2.2. Issued standards, interpretations and amendments to standards, which entered into force after 1 January 2022

| IAS/IFRS/IFRIC | Name | Valid for the reporting period beginning on or after | Approved for EÚ | Material impact on the financial statements |
|----------------------|---|--|-----------------|---|
| IAS 37 | Unfavorable contracts - costs of fulfilling the contract - issued on 14 May 2020 | 1 January 2022 | YES | NO |
| Different standards | International Financial Reporting Standards Improvement Project, cycle 2018-2020 - issued on 14 May 2020 | 1 January 2022 | YES | NO |
| IFRS 17 | Insurance contracts – issued on 18 May 2017 | 1 January 2023 | YES | NO |
| IFRS 17 | Amendment to IFRS 17 – issued on 18 May 2017 | 1 January 2023 | YES | NO |
| IAS 1 | Amendments to IAS 1: reporting of short-term and long-term liabilities in the financial statements - issued on 23 January 2020) | 1 January 2023 | NO | NO |
| IAS 16 | Proceeds before Intended Use – issued on 14 May 2020 | 1 January 2022 | YES | NO |
| Conceptual Framework | References to the Conceptual Framework - amendment to IFRS 3 - issued on 14 May 2020 | 1 January 2022 | YES | NO |
| IFRS 4 | Amendment of IFRS 4 - postponement of IFRS 9 - issued on 25 June 2020 | 1 January 2023 | YES | NO |
| IAS 1 | Disclosure of accounting procedures - issued on 12 February 2021 | 1 January 2023 | YES | NO |
| IAS 8 | Definition of accounting estimates - issued on 12 February 2021 | 1 January 2023 | YES | NO |
| IAS 12 | Deferred tax relating to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction - issued on 7/5/2021 | 1 January 2023 | NO | NO |
| IFRS 14 | Accruals for Price Regulation - issued on 30 January 2014 | 1 January 2016 | NO | NO |
| IFRS 10 a IAS 28 | Sale or deposit of assets between the investor and its affiliate or joint venture | IASB has not yet determined effective date | NO | NO |

3. Significant accounting policies

Declaration of conformity

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as amended and effective as of 31 December 2021, which contain standards and interpretations approved by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) and which were adopted by the European Union (EU); they are also compiled in accordance with the Act no. 431/2002 Coll. on Accounting (Act on Accounting).

Basis for compilation of financial statements

These financial statements were compiled in accordance with the IFRS according to the historical cost principle except for re-measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit/loss of the current period. Substantial accounting practices have been consistently applied to all accounting periods.

These financial statements were compiled on the basis of the going concern assumption.

Total assets of the Company as at 31 December 2021 exceed total liabilities by EUR 10,176k, the ratio of equity to total liabilities of the Company is higher than the statutory ratio 8:100, specifically 10,2. During 2021, the parent company increased Capital funds by EUR 8,8 mil.

Total assets of the Company as at 31 December 2020 exceed total liabilities by EUR 7,524k, the ratio of equity to total liabilities of the Company is higher than the statutory ratio 8:100, specifically 8,4. During 2020, the parent company increased Capital funds by EUR 4,6 mil.

Parent Company is continuing in Statutory funds increasing during 2022 as well.

Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS/EU requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions which influence the process of application of the accounting principles of the Company and the recognized amounts of assets and liabilities, income and costs. Estimates and the related assumptions are based on previous experience and other various factors regarded as reasonable in the circumstances and provide the basis for assessment of carrying values of assets and liabilities which are not apparent from other sources. The actual results may differ from these estimates. Differences between the actual results and the estimates are immaterial.

Estimates and related assumptions are constantly revised. Re-evaluation of the accounting estimates will be recognized in the period, in which the re-evaluation occurred if the re-evaluation influences only this period or in the re-evaluation period and the following periods if the re-evaluation influences this and the following periods.

Information about material uncertainties of estimates and critical decisions concerning the application of accounting methods, which significantly influenced the values recognized in the financial statements, are described in detail in the individual paragraphs of the Notes, in particular:

- Provisions and contingent liabilities – estimate of the amount of the provision necessary to meet the existing liabilities
- Property, plant and equipment – determination of useful life of an asset
- Revenues or sales
- Financial instruments – allowance for expected credit losses („ECL“).

The assessment of IFRS 5 Long-term Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations in relation to the commitments into which the Nidec Group entered upon the divestiture of the compressor business vis-à-vis the European Commission (document EU Case COMP/M.8947 from 28 February 2019):

The Company continues to manufacture motors for the Nidec Group for its motors division even after sale of its compressor business to a third party under the terms of the OEM contract which entered into force on 7 September 2019. The conditions of the divestment of machines and equipment in the amount of EUR 10 million were also a part of the agreements in September 2019 and they shall be gradually relocated to one of the companies of the NIDEC Group according to the plans of production of motors and components and their sale. Until the end of 2019, the Company manufactured final motors for the NIDEC Group, since January 2020 it manufactures only components.

In 2020, the Secop Group reassessed the profitability of the XV series compressors and due to strong competition in the end-user refrigerator market, the profitability of the XV series compressors decreased significantly, leading to the decision to discontinue production of this series and sell XV compressors to customers with specific 2020 prices. In connection with this decision, the Company quantified the effects of this decision on the financial results in 2020. These effects are expressed in the following points 4, 6, 14 and 24.

Currency of presentation

Financial statements are presented in the euro (EUR). This currency is also the currency of the primary economic environment, in which the Company performs its business activities (functional currency). Financial statements are presented in thousands of euros.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in other currency than the functional currency (foreign currency) are converted into the functional currency at the initial recognition using the exchange rate valid at the date of transaction. During

compilation of the financial statements cash items denominated in foreign currencies are always converted at the foreign exchange rate valid at the balance sheet date. Non-cash items measured at acquisition cost are not converted at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising from the settlement and conversion of cash items are included in the Profit and Loss Statement for the respective period.

Property, plant and equipment

Long-term tangible assets include property, plant and equipment, which are held for use in the production or supply of goods and services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes and which are expected to be used during more than one accounting period.

Long-term tangible assets are recognized at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Acquisition cost comprises all costs that are directly attributable to acquisition of an asset and to bringing the asset to condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. If the Company is obliged to remove the item and restore the site on which it is located, the acquisition cost of long-term tangible asset also includes the estimated cost of dismantling and removing the asset. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a 'qualifying asset' are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset.

Costs incurred after an asset was put into use shall be included in the carrying amount of the related asset or shall be recognized as a separate asset, whichever is appropriate, only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Daily maintenance expenses and small repairs are expensed as incurred. The cost to replace significant parts or components of a long-term tangible asset are capitalized and the replaced part is derecognized.

A long-term tangible asset is derecognized at the moment of retirement, or when no future economic benefits are expected from further use of the asset. Profit or loss on de-recognition of the asset, determined by comparison of the revenue with the carrying amount of the item, is recognized in the Profit or Loss of the current accounting period.

Since 1 April 2019, the Company recognizes assets under operating leases complying with IFRS 16 as a part of the asset in the amount of amortized future lease payments combined with a straight-line depreciation over the operating lease term. The duration of the operating lease is mainly 4 years. The Company recognizes fork-lift trucks and passenger cars in such a way.

Depreciation of long-term tangible assets

Depreciation charges of long-term tangible assets (other than land, unfinished investments and selected production machinery and equipment) are recognized evenly to allow depreciation of acquisition cost of the asset during its estimated useful life.

Depreciable amount of an asset is its acquisition cost less its residual value. Residual value of an asset and its useful life shall be regularly reviewed.

The Company uses following periods of economic life:

| | | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| SK301 | Manufacturing plant and equipment | 18 years |
| SK302 | Generic tools | 10 years |
| SK303 | Forms | 7 years |
| SK304 | Presses | 25 years |
| SK305 | Buildings & halls | 50 years |
| SK307 | Installations in buildings | 22 years |
| SK306 | Cars and production vehicles | 5 years |
| SK308 | Furniture and storage equipment | 15 years |
| SK309 | IT equipment | 8 years |
| SK312 | Wastewater treatment plants | 22 years |

| | | |
|-------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| SK313 | Electrical switchgears and equipment | 15 years |
| SK316 | Low-value tangible assets | 2 years |

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.

Land is not depreciated.

Unfinished investments comprise unfinished property, plant and equipment and are recognized at acquisition cost, which includes costs of property, plant and equipment and other direct costs. Unfinished investments are not depreciated before they are put into a serviceable condition and into operation.

Long - term intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognized at acquisition cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets are recognized if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Costs of improvement or extension of the use of software beyond the initial specification are recognized as technical improvements and added to initial acquisition cost of software. Costs related to software maintenance are expensed in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

Given the growing competences of the development department and works on projects for new products, the Company has decided to make use of the option to capitalize development costs.

Development means plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products and processes. Development costs are capitalized only when they can be reliably measured; products or processes are demonstrated to be technically and commercially feasible; future economic benefits are probable; there is an intention of the Company to finish and use or sell the results of the development and the Company has sufficient resources to finish the development, for its use or sale. Capitalized development costs comprise material costs, direct labor, production overheads directly attributable to the creation of the asset operating in the intended manner and capitalized interest and borrowing costs. Other development costs which do not meet the above mentioned criteria are recognized in profit or loss in that accounting period, in which they were incurred. Capitalized development costs are depreciated evenly during the estimated economic life.

An item of long-term intangible assets is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Gains and losses on asset disposal are determined by comparing the revenues with the carrying value of the asset and they are recorded with an impact on profit or loss of the current period.

Amortization of long-term intangible assets

Amortization of long-term intangible assets is recognized evenly so that the amount for amortization of an asset is amortized over useful life of that asset. The amount for amortization of an asset is its cost less its residual value. The residual value of an asset is nil unless there is a commitment by a third party to purchase the asset at the end of its economic life or unless there is an active market for that asset. Residual value of an asset and its useful life shall be regularly reviewed.

The Company uses following periods of economic life:

| | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------|
| SK310 | Software | 10 years |
| SK314 | Development costs | 8 years |
| SK315 | Low-value intangible assets | 2 years |

Impairment of long-term tangible and intangible assets

At each balance sheet date, the Company will revise the carrying amount of tangible and intangible assets to identify potential signs of impairment of the respective asset. In case of identification of such signs it will estimate the realizable value of the asset in order to determine the scope of potential impairment losses. If the realizable value of an individual item cannot be quantified the Company will determine the realizable value of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. The realizable value equals the fair value less costs of sale or the value in use, whichever is higher. When assessing the value in use the estimate of future cash-flows is discounted to their present value at the discount rate before taxation, which reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the estimate of the realizable value of asset (or of the cash generating unit) is lower than its carrying amount then the carrying amount of the asset (entity generating cash) is reduced to its realizable value. The impairment loss will be directly reflected in the Profit or Loss for the accounting period.

The impairment loss may be reversed only if there is a change of estimates used to determine the asset's value in use or its fair value less cost of sales. If the impairment loss is subsequently reversed the carrying amount of the assets (the entity generating cash) will be increased to the adjusted estimate of the recoverable amount; however, the increased carrying amount must not exceed the carrying amount, which would be determined if no loss on impairment of the assets (cash generating unit) had been recognized in the previous years. The reversal of the impairment loss will be directly reflected in the Profit or Loss for the accounting period.

Inventory

Inventory is valued at the lower of the following: cost (purchased inventory) or own cost (inventory produced by own work) or net realization value.

Acquisition cost includes price of inventory and costs of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs (duty, freight, insurance, commissions, discounts, price reductions etc.) of inventory up to their present state and present place.

In the case of own work capitalized, costs of conversion comprise direct costs (direct material, direct labor and other direct costs) and a portion of indirect costs directly related to production of inventory by own work (overheads) up to their present state and present place. Production overheads is included in own costs depending on the stage of completion of the inventory. Administrative overheads and sales costs are not included in own costs.

The Company measures inventory during the accounting period structured as follows: determined standard price, deviation from the standard price and costs of acquisition. Any disposal of inventory is recognized at determined standard cost. Valuation differences and costs of acquisition of inventory are allocated on a monthly basis to the value of inventory or released in costs depending on the ratio of their additions to the value of acquired inventory at standard valuation in the respective period.

Net realization value is estimated selling price of inventory decreased by estimated costs of its completion and estimated costs of its sale. If acquisition cost or own costs of inventory exceed its net realization value at the balance sheet date a value adjustment to inventory will be created in the amount of the difference between its valuation in accounting and its net realization value.

Financial instruments

a) Key measurement definitions

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The best evidence of fair value is the price in an active market. Active market is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with

sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial instrument. An incremental cost is one that would not have been incurred if the transaction had not taken place. Transaction costs include fees and commissions paid to agents (including employees acting as selling agents), advisers, brokers and dealers, as well as levies by regulatory agencies and security exchanges, transfer taxes and duties. Transaction costs do not include debt premiums and discounts, financing costs or allocations of internal administrative or holding costs.

Amortized cost („AC“) is the amount at which the financial instrument is recognized at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus cumulative amortization, and for financial assets minus any allowance for expected credit losses („ECL“). Accrued interest includes amortization of transaction costs accrued at initial recognition and any debt premium or discount up to the amount payable using the effective interest method. Accrued interest income or accrued interest expense including accrued coupon and amortized debt discount or premium (including any accrued charges) is not recognized separately and it is included in the carrying values of the related items in the Statement of financial position.

Effective interest method is the method of allocation of interest revenue or interest expense over the relevant period in order to achieve a constant regular interest rate (effective interest rate) from the book value. Effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or income (except for future credit losses) over the expected useful life of a financial instrument or over a shorter period, whichever is appropriate to the gross carrying amount of the financial instrument. Effective interest rate discounts cash flows from variable rate debt instruments until the next date of revaluation of interest rate, except for debt premiums or discounts, which reflect the credit spread over the floating rate specified by the instrument or other variables which have not been revalued to reflect the market rates. Such debt premiums or discounts are amortized over the expected useful life of the instrument. Calculation of the current value includes all fees paid or received between the contracting parties, which constitute an integral part of the effective interest rate.

b) *Financial assets – Initial recognition*

All financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value adjusted for transaction costs. Fair value at initial recognition is best demonstrated by the transaction price. Profit or loss at initial recognition is reported if, and only if there is a difference between fair value and the transaction price which may be evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique, whose variables include only data from observable markets. Upon initial recognition, a value adjustment to financial assets measured at amortized cost is recognized, resulting in an immediate accounting loss.

c) *Financial assets – Measurement categories*

The Company classifies financial assets only in the category of amortized cost. Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on: (i) business model of the Company for managing its portfolio of related assets and (ii) characteristics of cash flows from assets.

d) *Financial assets – business model*

A business model refers to how the Company manages its assets in order to generate cash flows, i.e. whether the objective of the Company is: (i) solely to collect contractual cash flows from assets (hold to collect), or (ii) to collect contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from sale of assets (hold to collect and sell), or if none of the items (i) and (ii) is applicable, financial assets are classified under „other“ business model and are measured at fair value through profit or loss („FVTPL“).

A business model for a group of assets (on a portfolio level) is determined on the basis of all relevant information available at the date of assessment on the activities undertaken by the Company in order to achieve the objective set for the portfolio. Factors, that the Company takes into account when determining the business model, include purpose and composition of the portfolio and previous experience with how

the cash flows from the related assets were collected. The objective of the business model used by the Company is to hold financial assets and collect contractual cash flows.

e) Financial assets – Cash flow characteristics

If the objective of a business model is to hold assets and collect contractual cash flows or to hold financial assets to collect cash flows and sell assets, the Company determines, whether cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest („SPPI“). Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered as a whole when assessing whether cash flows meet the SPPI criterion. When conducting this assessment, the Company assesses whether contractual cash flows comply with the basic credit arrangements, i.e. whether interest includes only compensation for credit risk, the time value of money, other lending risks and a profit margin.

Where contractual terms introduce risk exposure or volatility which is contrary to basic credit arrangements for granting credits, a financial asset is classified and measured at FVTPL. SPPI is assessed at initial recognition of an asset and it is not reassessed subsequently. The Company applies the SPPI test to its financial assets.

The Company holds only trade receivables, contract assets, cash and cash equivalents. The nature of these financial assets is current and contractual cash flows are represented by payments of principal and interest considering the time value of money, therefore, they are measured at amortized cost.

f) Financial assets – reclassification

Financial instruments are reclassified only if the business model for managing the Company's portfolio as a whole changes. Such reclassification has future effects and is implemented from the first day of the first reporting period following the change of the business model. The Company has neither changed its business model during the current period nor done any reclassification.

g) Impairment of financial assets – allowance for expected credit losses („ECL“)

The Company determines ECL for receivables recognized at amortized cost and for contract assets taking into account expected future developments. The Company calculates ECL and recognizes net impairment losses on financial and contract assets at each reporting date. Calculation of ECL reflects: (i) an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, (ii) the time value of money and (iii) all available and supportable information which is available at the reporting date without undue cost and effort about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future conditions.

Receivables measured at amortized cost are presented in the Statement of financial position after deduction of adjustments considering the calculation of ECL.

The Company uses the ECL approach for trade receivables as a simplified approach under IFRS 9, i.e. it measures ECL using lifetime expected credit losses. In order to calculate lifetime ECLs for trade receivables the Company uses matrix which takes into account receivables turnover during the current period, revenues for the current period and the amount of written-off receivables. Based on these indicators, the Company has decided that creation of value adjustments to trade receivables on the basis of historical data is sufficient as the development of the given indicators corresponds to the development in previous years.

h) Financial assets – write off

The Company writes off a financial asset, in its entirety or portion of it, when the Company has exhausted all practical means of recovering cash flows from these assets and there is no reasonable expectation of recovering these cash flows.

i) Financial assets – derecognition

The Company derecognizes financial assets if i) the assets have been repaid or the rights to the cash flows from these assets expired or ii) the Company has transferred its right to receive the cash flows from the financial assets to a third party.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, balances of current accounts (non-term deposits) and other current highly liquid investments with maturity not exceeding three months, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in the value. Cash and cash equivalents are measured at amortized cost due to the fact that the Company holds them to obtain funds and cash flows correspond to principal and interest. Value adjustments related to cash and cash equivalents are immaterial.

Current financial assets

Current financial assets represent current received loans and equivalents. Value adjustments related to current financial assets are immaterial.

Trade receivables and other receivables

Receivables represent non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and that are not intended for trade. They are included in the current assets if their maturity does not exceed 12 months after the balance sheet date. Otherwise, they are recognized as long-term assets. In the balance sheet, receivables are recognized under current financial assets and under trade receivables and other receivables.

Receivables are initially valued at transaction cost as defined in IFRS 15 and IFRS 9 and subsequently recognized at amortized cost using the effective interest method, whereby their value will be decreased by an adjustment. How the Company creates adjustments to receivables is described in the section Impairment of financial assets – allowance for expected credit losses („ECL“) above and in point 7 of the Notes.

Provided loans

Provided loans are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, whereby their value will be decreased by an adjustment. Provided loans are recognized in the Statement of financial position under Current financial assets. The Company provides short-term loans to companies within Group.

Trade payables

Trade payables represent an obligation to pay for goods or services that have been acquired from suppliers in the ordinary course of business. Liabilities are classified as current liabilities if they are due within one year or within the entity's operating cycle. All other items of liabilities are recognized as long-term liabilities.

Trade payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Received credits and loans

Interest-bearing bank loans, bank overdrafts and loans are initially measured at fair value less transaction costs incurred. Credits and loans are subsequently recognized at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, whereby the difference between the value, at which the loans are to be repaid and the acquisition cost is recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method over the duration of the credit relationship.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net value is recognized in the individual statement of financial position if, and only if, the entity has a legally enforceable right to set-off the recognized amounts and it also intends either to settle items on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The right of set-off (a) shall not be contingent on a future event and (b) must be legally

enforceable in all of the following circumstances: (i) in the normal course of business, (ii) in the event of default and (iii) in the event of bankruptcy or restructuring.

Equity

The legal reserve fund was created in accordance with the Commercial Code. Contributions to the legal reserve fund are created in the amount of 5% of net profit of the Company until the fund reaches the amount of 10% of share capital. This fund is indivisible and may only be used to increase share capital or for coverage of losses.

Capital funds include investments of partners, other funds are created from other financial and hedging derivative transactions of the Company. Capital funds may be used to increase share capital or to cover losses.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provision is a liability of uncertain timing or amount. Provisions are posted if the Company currently has legal or other obligations that result from past events and their fulfilment will probably lead to outflow of resources embodying economic benefits of the Company and the amount of the liability can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not formed for future operating losses.

They are measured on the basis of the best estimate of the management of the Company, concerning costs required for fulfilment of the obligation at the balance sheet date. If the impact of the time value of money is significant, provisions are discounted to the present value using the discount rate before taxation, which reflects the risks specific for the obligation. Increase in provisions owing to the passage of time is accounted for as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities include obligations that do not meet the recognition criteria and obligations whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent liabilities are not reported in the individual financial statements. They are disclosed in the Notes to the individual financial statements, except for those where the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is highly improbable.

Provisions for warranty repairs

During the year, the Company creates provisions for warranty repairs in the amount of 0,5 % of the total amount of sales and at the end of the period, the amount of provision is reassessed by the Company based on the number of open complaints, volume of sold pieces placed in the market depending on the warranty period agreed with the customer (1-2 years after placing of the final product – refrigerator or cooling system at the final customer) and the estimated compensation amount.

Employee benefits

Salaries, wages, contributions to state pension and insurance schemes, paid annual leaves and paid sickness leaves, bonuses and other benefits in kind (e.g. health care) are recognized in the accounting period to which they are timely and objectively related.

Defined contribution plans

The Company contributes to state and private supplementary pension insurance schemes.

During the year, the Company pays mandatory contributions to health, sickness, pension, accident insurance, as well as contributions to guarantee funds and unemployment insurance in the statutory amount on the basis of gross wages. Throughout the whole year, the Company contributed to these funds in the amount of 35,2 % of gross wages up to the amount of monthly salary specified by the relevant legislation, whereby the employee contributed to the insurance concerned with another 13,4 %. The cost of these contributions is accounted for in profit or loss in the same period as the related wages and salaries.

The Company shall have no further legal or other obligations to pay further contributions unless the fund has sufficient assets for payment of entitlements to all employees for the period worked by them in the current or previous periods.

Defined benefit plans

According to the Labor Code a retiring employee is entitled to remuneration in the amount of one average monthly wage. On the basis of the collective agreement with trade unions valid for the current year the Company provides bonuses for life anniversaries and one-off allowance for survivors of an employee who died in an industrial accident. Based on these assumptions, the Company forms provision for employee benefits taking into account average annual labor turnover, wage increase and discount factor.

Expected period of utilization of the provision is longer than one year. The timing of provision and amount of the liability is uncertain.

In accordance with paragraph 133 of IAS 19 Employee Benefits, the Company does not differentiate short-term and long-term portion of liabilities from defined benefit plans and recognizes the estimate as a whole under long-term liabilities.

Income tax due

The company determines the tax base and calculates the tax due on the basis of profit and/or loss recognized in the Statement of comprehensive income, adjusted by items of revenues or costs increasing the tax base according to valid tax regulations. The payable of the Company from the tax due is calculated using the tax rates valid at the date of financial statements. The tax liability is indicated after deduction of paid advances for the income tax, which the Company paid during the year. If advance payments for the income tax made during the year exceed the tax liability for this year the Company will report the resulting tax asset.

Deferred taxes

The balance sheet method is used for the calculation of the deferred tax. Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax impact of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities used for the financial reporting purposes and the values used for the tax purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, redeemable and unused tax credits and tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized (up to the amount at which it is probable that temporary differences can be set off against the future tax base).

The rate of the income tax, which is expected to be valid at the moment of payment of the deferred tax, is used for the calculation of the deferred tax. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is always assessed at the balance sheet date and decreased when generation of taxable profits sufficient for recovery of some or all assets seems improbable.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are set off against each other if there is a legal claim for setting off of current tax assets against current tax liabilities and if they relate to the income tax imposed by the same tax authority, whereby the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

The deferred tax is recognized in the Profit and Loss Statement, unless it relates to items that are recognized directly as a component of other comprehensive income. In this case the respective deferred tax will be recognized in the Other comprehensive income as well.

Lease

Lease is classified as financial lease when basically all risks and benefits typical for ownership of the respective asset are transferred to the lessee on the basis of the terms of lease. Any other type of lease is classified as

operating lease. The Company does not register any financial lease as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019.

Operating lease has been revised in accordance with the new IFRS 16 valid for financial statements from 1 January 2019, which the Company considered in the financial statements for current and predeceasing period. Under this standard, assets which meet the requirements of operating lease are recognized as part of assets at amortized cost of future lease payments depreciated on a straight-line basis over the entire operating lease term.

Operating lease not complying with IFRS 16 or short-term rent is recognized as asset by the lessor and lease payments or rental payments are recognized in costs evenly during the period of the lease contract.

Revenue or Income

Recognition of revenues from contracts with customers

The main sources of revenue of the Company are proceeds or revenues from the sale of compressors and accessories based on orders from customers. Revenues are measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and they are recognized after consideration of VAT, amount of the expected returns, rebates and discounts. The Company recognizes revenues when their amount can be reliably estimated and it is probable that they will bring economic benefits to the Company and specific criteria of individual categories of revenues from contracts or orders from customers have been met. Revenue is reduced by the agreed bonuses, which are contractually declared and evaluated on an annual basis after the end of the year concerned depending on annual sales and agreed conditions.

The Company accounted for estimated annual bonuses to customers for achieving sales as for a provision under trade payables. The so-called volume discounts or customer bonuses, which depend on the volume of purchases of the customer and the agreed percentage of sales, have been agreed with certain customers. Based on these assumptions, the Company defines contract liabilities as current as they will be settled by the end of the following financial year.

Contract assets and contract liabilities (accruals/deferrals)

The Company accounts for contract assets or receivables where it has performed the obligation from a contract with a customer prior to receiving the related consideration. The Company recognizes a contract asset or receivable in the individual balance sheet depending on the period, to which the performance obligation from the contract with the customer is timely and objectively related and whether occurrence of other events is required prior to payment. Where the Company receives consideration prior to performing the obligation from the contract with the customer, the Company reports a contract liability. The Company creates a 100 % allowance to receivables which are overdue for more than one year. Company's experience has shown that such overdue receivables are, in general, unrecoverable.

The Company has applied the practical expedient in paragraph 63 of IFRS 15 and does not adjust the promised amount for the impact of a significant financing component, as the Company expects at contract inception that the interval between transfer of the promised goods or services by the Company to the customer and payment by the customer will be less than one year. The Company has not concluded contracts with customers or trades with individual performances longer than one year.

Financial costs and financial income

Financial costs and financial income include costs of received credits and loans calculated at the effective interest rate, received interest, foreign exchange gains and losses and bank fees.

Costs of received credits and loans directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of quantifiable asset are activated as part of acquisition cost of the respective asset. Other costs of received credits and loans are recognized as costs in the profit or loss for the accounting period in the period, in which they arose.

Interest revenues are recognized in the Profit or Loss in the period, to which they are timely and objectively related, using the effective interest rate.

Subsidies from the state budget

Subsidies are recognized only when there is reasonable assurance that the entity will comply with any conditions related to the subsidies and that subsidies will be received. Subsidies are systematically recognized in profit and loss in the periods in which the Company accounts for related costs to be compensated by the subsidy.

Received state subsidies, the provision of which is made conditional upon acquisition of long-term assets, are recognized as deferred income and released into revenues over the useful life of an asset. Revenues are recognized in the Profit or Loss under the item Other operating income.

Subsidies to be taken as compensation for costs already incurred or losses already incurred or for the purpose of providing immediate financial support to the Company, with no future related costs, are recognized as income in the period to which they are timely and objectively related.

4. Property, plant and equipment

Information on the movements of Property, plant and equipment as of 31 December 2020

| Information on the movements of Property, plant and equipment as of 31 December 2020 | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | Land | Constructions and structures | Manufacturing machines and equipment | Other long-term tangible assets | Unfinished investments | Leased tangible assets | Total |
| Balance as of 31 December 2019 | | | | | | | |
| Acquisition cost/Conversion cost | 3,773 | 9,275 | 136,444 | 2,911 | 2,860 | 698 | 155,961 |
| Accumulated depreciation and value adjustments | 0 | -1,323 | -108,926 | -2,284 | -432 | -156 | -113,121 |
| Carrying value | 3,773 | 7,952 | 27,518 | 627 | 2,428 | 542 | 42,840 |
| Increases | | | 438 | 83 | 16,479 | | 17,000 |
| IFRS 16 new classification | | | | | | 145 | 145 |
| Transfer from unfinished investments | | 149 | 682 | 30 | -861 | | 0 |
| Carrying value of sold assets | | | -15 | | | | -15 |
| Carrying value of destroyed assets | | | | | | | 0 |
| Carrying value of retired assets | | | -848 | -18 | | -18 | -884 |
| Annual depreciation | | -181 | -2,055 | -124 | | -188 | -2,548 |
| Value adjustment | | | -8,269 | | -764 | | -9,033 |
| Closing balance | 3,773 | 7,920 | 17,451 | 598 | 17,282 | 481 | 47,505 |
| Balance as of 31 December 2020 | | | | | | | |
| Acquisition cost/Conversion cost | 3,773 | 9,423 | 123,991 | 2,912 | 18,478 | 738 | 159,315 |
| Accumulated depreciation and value adjustments | | -1,503 | -106,540 | -2,314 | -1,196 | -257 | -111,810 |
| Carrying value | 3,773 | 7,920 | 17,451 | 598 | 17,282 | 481 | 47,505 |

Information on the movements of Property, plant and equipment as of 31 December 2021
Information on the movements of Property, plant and equipment as of 31 December 2021

| | Land | Constructions and structures | Manufacturing machines and equipment | Other long-term tangible assets | Unfinished investments | Leased tangible assets | Total |
|--|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Balance as of 31 December 2020 | | | | | | | |
| Acquisition cost/Conversion cost | 3,773 | 9,423 | 123,991 | 2,912 | 18,478 | 738 | 159,315 |
| Accumulated depreciation and value adjustments | 0 | -1,503 | -106,540 | -2,314 | -1,196 | -257 | -111,810 |
| Carrying value | 3,773 | 7,920 | 17,451 | 598 | 17,282 | 481 | 47,505 |
| Increases | | 180 | 1,873 | 186 | 4,187 | | 6,426 |
| IFRS 16 new classification | | | | | | 120 | 120 |
| Transfer from unfinished investments | | 570 | 14,836 | 537 | -15,943 | | 0 |
| Carrying value of sold assets | | | | | | | 0 |
| Carrying value of destroyed assets | | | | | | | 0 |
| Carrying value of retired assets | | | -18 | | | | -18 |
| Annual depreciation | | -189 | -2,314 | -222 | | -197 | -2,922 |
| Value adjustments | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Closing balance | 3,773 | 8,481 | 31,828 | 1,099 | 5,527 | 404 | 51,112 |
| Balance as of 31 December 2021 | | | | | | | |
| Acquisition cost/Conversion cost | 3,773 | 10,173 | 140,674 | 3,633 | 6,721 | 858 | 165,832 |
| Accumulated depreciation and value adjustments | | -1,692 | -108,846 | -2,534 | -1,194 | -454 | -114,720 |
| Carrying value | 3,773 | 8,481 | 31,828 | 1,099 | 5,527 | 404 | 51,112 |

A lien was established on the land and buildings in favour of the creditor Nordic Trustee & Agency AB (publ) as part of the Secop Group bond issue transaction and an open credit line with a local bank. There is no lien on machinery, equipment and other long-term tangible assets.

Long-term tangible assets of the Company are insured against damage, destruction or loss caused by any event in accordance with the insurance contract, the insurance amount has been agreed in the following way:

- Group of immovable assets up to the amount of EUR 64 million.
- Assembly of machinery and equipment up to the amount of EUR 221,9 million.

The Company leases production and office spaces with the total area of 12.727 m², 1.696 m² out of it constitute office spaces. These premises are a part of the production, storage and office spaces of the Company, not separate units, and thus, they are not reserved for investment purposes.

The Secop Group reassessed the profitability of sales of the XV series compressors and terminated the production of this series in July 2020. As of 31 December 2020, the Company retained the machinery and equipment that produced the XV series compressors for future production or sale. The residual value as at 31 December 2020 represented EUR 9,033k to which 100% value adjustment was created, the condition of the equipment and adjustment is also reported as of 31 December 2021.

State subsidy was provided for the given machinery and equipment in the past, which was dissolved in full as of 31 December 2020. Until the end of production, the company met all the conditions arising from the provided subsidy and obtained the approval of the Ministry of Economy to end the production of XV series compressors.

5. Long-term intangible assets
Information on the movement of long-term intangible assets as of 31 December 2020
Information on the movement of long-term intangible assets as of 31 December 2020

| | Software | Other long-term intangible assets | Acquisition of long-term intangible assets | Total |
|--|------------|-----------------------------------|--|--------------|
| Balance as of 31 December 2019 | | | | |
| Acquisition/Conversion cost | 758 | 42 | 1,139 | 1,939 |
| Accumulated depreciation and value adjustments | -578 | -42 | 0 | -620 |
| Carrying value | 180 | 0 | 1,139 | 1,319 |
| Increases | 3 | 11 | 408 | 422 |
| Transfer from unfinished investments | | 176 | -176 | 0 |
| Carrying value of sold assets | | -177 | -950 | -1,127 |
| Annual depreciation | -26 | -10 | | -36 |
| Value adjustments | | | | 0 |
| Closing balance | 157 | 0 | 421 | 578 |
| Balance as of 31 December 2020 | | | | |
| Acquisition/Conversion cost | 761 | 42 | 421 | 1,224 |
| Accumulated depreciation and value adjustments | -604 | -42 | | -646 |
| Carrying value | 157 | 0 | 421 | 578 |

Information on the movement of long-term intangible assets as of 31 December 2021
Information on the movement of long-term intangible assets as of 31 December 2021

| | Software | Other long-term intangible assets | Acquisition of long-term intangible assets | Total |
|--|------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------|
| Balance as of 31 December 2020 | | | | |
| Acquisition/Conversion cost | 761 | 42 | 421 | 1,224 |
| Accumulated depreciation and value adjustments | -604 | -42 | 0 | -646 |
| Carrying value | 157 | 0 | 421 | 578 |
| Increases | 58 | | 81 | 139 |
| Transfer from unfinished investments | 414 | | -414 | 0 |
| Annual depreciation | -57 | | | -57 |
| Value adjustments | | | | 0 |
| Closing balance | 572 | 0 | 88 | 660 |
| Balance as of 31 December 2021 | | | | |
| Acquisition/Conversion cost | 1,233 | 42 | 88 | 1,363 |
| Accumulated depreciation and value adjustments | -661 | -42 | | -703 |
| Carrying value | 572 | 0 | 88 | 660 |

6. Inventories

| Inventories | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Materials and spare parts | 18,914 | 14,070 |
| Unfinished and semi-finished goods | 3,433 | 3,365 |
| Finished goods | 7,857 | 4,381 |
| Merchandise | 7,291 | 5,524 |
| Total | 37,495 | 27,340 |

The movements in the value adjustment are presented in the below overviews:

| Value adjustments to inventory | Balance as of 1 January 2021 | Creation | Usage | Release | Balance as of 31 December 2021 |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|------------|----------|--------------------------------------|
| Materials and spare parts | 1,133 | 178 | 13 | 0 | 1,298 |
| Unfinished and semi-finished goods | 114 | 62 | 31 | 0 | 145 |
| Finished goods | 369 | 137 | 193 | 0 | 313 |
| Merchandise | 361 | 173 | 216 | 0 | 318 |
| Total | 1,977 | 550 | 453 | 0 | 2,074 |

| Value adjustments to inventory | Balance as of 1 January 2020 | Creation | Usage | Release | Balance as of 31 December 2020 |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| Materials and spare parts | 592 | 655 | 114 | 0 | 1,133 |
| Unfinished and semi-finished goods | 88 | 45 | 19 | 0 | 114 |
| Finished goods | 198 | 215 | 17 | 27 | 369 |
| Merchandise | 183 | 238 | 60 | 0 | 361 |
| Total | 1,061 | 1,153 | 210 | 27 | 1,977 |

A value adjustment was created to reflect impairment of inventory, which, in case of material and merchandise is recognized as material consumption or cost of goods sold and in case of own products under change in unfinished and finished goods. The value of inventory has been impaired mainly due to wear-out of the material.

Inventory of the Company is not encumbered by any lien.

The inventories of the Company are insured up to the value of EUR 26 mil. against damage, destruction or loss caused by any event in accordance with the insurance contract.

The Secop Group reassessed the profitability of the sales of the XV series compressors and terminated the production of this series in July 2020. As of 31 December 2020, the Company retained inventories in the amount of EUR 629k in stock for future production or sale, for which the Company has created 100% value adjustment. Stock amount and value adjustment was also maintained in 2021.

7. Trade receivables and other current assets

| Trade receivables and other current assets | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Trade receivables | 15,216 | 15,249 |
| <i>Receivables from third parties</i> | <i>14,482</i> | <i>12,486</i> |
| <i>Receivables from companies within Group</i> | <i>5,123</i> | <i>7,971</i> |
| <i>Value adjustment to trade receivables</i> | <i>-4,389</i> | <i>-5,208</i> |
| VAT receivables | 1,115 | 128 |
| Other receivables | 177 | 437 |
| Value adjustment to other receivables | 0 | -2 |
| Total | 16,508 | 15,812 |

Information on receivables in foreign currency are presented in point 32 of the Notes.

The amount of EUR 11,361k of trade receivables was paid at the date of financial statements.

The Company has reassessed the risk of non-payment by individual customers on a client-by-client basis. Already created value adjustment to customer Andikala was decreased due to partial payment in the amount of EUR 820k.

Under IFRS 9, the Company has analyzed the method of creation of value adjustments to loans and receivables from customers, receivables from finance leases and to trade receivables on the basis of credit losses, mentioned below. According to the analysis, the Company assessed the additional risk to already created specific allowances as immaterial.

Credit losses relating to trade receivables and other receivables are analyzed on the basis of provision matrix, which is presented below.

The overall analysis results in a risk as at 31 December 2021 of EUR 4,429k, of which the created impairment represents EUR 4,389k, the rest beyond the impairment already created is not significant.

| Balance as of 31 December 2021 | Loss rate (in %) | Gross value of receivables (in EUR) | Lifetime expected credit losses (in EUR) |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|---|--|
| Trade receivables | | 19,605 | 4,429 |
| Due | 0.023% | 13,407 | 3 |
| overdue 30 days (inclusive) | 0.030% | 1,033 | 0 |
| overdue 31 - 90 days | 0.152% | 335 | 1 |
| overdue 91 - 180 days | 0.355% | 229 | 1 |
| overdue 181 - 360 days | 21.873% | 226 | 49 |
| overdue for more than 360 days | 100% | 4,375 | 4,375 |
| Other receivables | | 1,292 | 0 |
| Due | 0.023% | 1,292 | 0 |
| More than 360 days overdue | 100% | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 20,897 | 4,429 |

| In thousand EUR | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Total receivables due | 14,699 | 14,103 |
| Individual non-impaired receivables overdue | | |
| overdue till 30 days | 1,033 | 1,254 |
| overdue 31 - 90 days | 335 | 339 |
| overdue 91 - 180 days | 229 | 85 |
| overdue 181 - 360 days | 226 | 40 |
| overdue for more than 360 days | -14 | -9 |
| Total Individual non-impaired receivables overdue | 1,809 | 1,709 |
| Individual impaired receivables (gross) | | |
| Overdue for more than 360 days | 4,389 | 5,210 |
| Total Individual impaired receivables | 4,389 | 5,210 |
| Value adjustment to receivables | -4,389 | -5,210 |
| Closing balance of receivables | 16,508 | 15,812 |

Due receivables credit quality is presented in the following overview:

| Index | Rating | Customer | Receivables as of 31 December 2021 |
|--------------|--------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| N/A | N/A | Skupina Secop | 5,123 |
| N/A | N/A | Andikala | 4,389 |
| N/A | N/A | Kiriazi | 2,228 |
| N/A | N/A | REFRIGERATION HOUSE | 1,388 |
| N/A | N/A | Danfoss | 823 |
| N/A | N/A | VODRAZKA s.r.o. | 703 |
| N/A | N/A | Waves Singer Pakistan Limited | 569 |
| Moody's | A2 | Frigoglass | 553 |
| N/A | N/A | Hoshizaki (Suzhou) Co.,Ltd. | 456 |
| N/A | N/A | Shanghai YaoZhang Refrigeration | 344 |
| N/A | N/A | Others | 3,029 |
| Total | | | 19,605 |

| Index | Rating | Customer | Receivables as of 31 December 2020 |
|--------------|--------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| N/A | N/A | Secop Group | 7,971 |
| N/A | N/A | Andikala | 5,208 |
| N/A | N/A | Orient Electronics | 847 |
| N/A | N/A | Shanghai YaoZhang Refrigeration | 807 |
| N/A | N/A | Refrigeration House | 764 |
| N/A | N/A | Guangdong Xingxing Refrigeration | 621 |
| N/A | N/A | Lanea Engineering | 535 |
| Moody's | A2 | Danfoss | 441 |
| N/A | N/A | Flextronics International | 384 |
| N/A | N/A | Varioline Intercool | 368 |
| N/A | N/A | Others | 2,511 |
| Total | | | 20,457 |

8. Current financial assets

The Company does not record any loans towards companies within the consolidated Group as of 31 December 2021 or as of 31 December 2020.

9. Cash and cash equivalents

| Cash and cash equivalents | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Cash | 2 | 1 |
| Cash at banks | 4,221 | 5,769 |
| Total | 4,223 | 5,770 |

The Company deals with concentration of credit risk exposures in regard to cash and cash equivalents to four banks. The credit quality of cash and cash equivalents without any indication of impairment is as follows:

| Credit rating | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| A2 from Moody's | 4,216 | 5,765 |
| Baa1 from Moody's | 5 | 4 |
| Total | 4,221 | 5,769 |

Cash on hand, bank accounts, stamps and vouchers are presented in financial accounts. The bank accounts are at the Company's full disposal.

The Company has established a bank pledge of EUR 105k (as of 31 December 2020: EUR 105k), that was established as customs liability guarantee.

In 2021, the company had at its disposal a credit line of up to EUR 10 mil., which it could use as an overdraft, revolving credit or to cover letters of credit with suppliers. As of 31 December 2021, the Company has not used this credit line, so the balance is zero.

The establishment of the credit line was part of the bond issue transaction of the entire Secop group, when shares in Secop s.r.o. were established for the benefit of the creditor Nordic Trustee & Agency AB (publ). At the same time, land and buildings were established for the benefit of the same creditor.

The Company did not account for expected losses for cash and cash equivalents as having considered the likelihood of collapse of banking institutions, the impact of these expected losses on the financial statements of the Company would not be material.

10. Equity

Share capital of the Company as of 31 December 2021 amounts to EUR 91,742k (as of 31 December 2020: EUR 91,742k). The Company's share capital has been fully paid.

Under the item Capital funds are recognized monetary contributions from Parent Company Secop Group Holding GmbH, which continued in increasing of Capital funds, capital funds amount to EUR 32.5 million as at 31 December 2021.

Loss generated in 2020 in the amount of EUR 7.981k was transferred to retained losses of previous periods.

Funds created from profit and other funds comprise only legal reserve fund, which was as of 31 December 2019 increased by the contribution from profit in the amount of EUR 187k to the amount of EUR 377k.

11. Long-term and current loan payables

| Long-term loan payables | Maturity date | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Loan from the current parent company Secop Group Holding GmbH | 09.09.2029 | 42,465 | 35,665 |
| Total | | 42,465 | 35,665 |

| Long-term loan payables - interest | Maturity date | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|--|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Loan from the current parent company Secop Group Holding GmbH (interest) | 31.12.2022 | 3,805 | 754 |
| Total | | 3,805 | 754 |

A consolidated loan from the current parent company Secop Group Holding GmbH (former Zerfree GmbH) bears, according to the contract, an interest at a fixed rate of 8 %.

The Company drew a loan in the amount of 6.8 mil. EUR during 2021.

The company concluded a loan agreement with the bank about financing in the form of a revolving loan and an overdraft in the total amount of EUR 10 million, from which it drew at least during the year, and as of 31 December 2021 the balance of the loan was zero.

12. Other (long-term) financial liabilities

The Company has concluded with the bank an agreement on commodity derivatives in order to secure cash-flows for repayment of debts from purchase of copper for a price known in advance, thus allowing the Company to partially plan the cash-flows required for purchase of copper used in the manufacturing process. In 2020 and 2021, the Company did not make use of the option of commodity derivatives.

13. Other long-term liabilities and provisions

| Provisions and other long-term liabilities | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Other long-term liabilities | 165 | 125 |
| Liabilities from leased assets (current and long-term portion) | 441 | 500 |
| Provision for claims (current and long-term portion) | 2,254 | 2,575 |
| Total | 2,860 | 3,200 |

| Provisions and other long-term liabilities | Balance as of 1 January 2021 | Creation | Usage | Release | Balance as of 31 December 2021 |
|--|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| Other long-term liabilities | 125 | 43 | 3 | 0 | 165 |
| Liabilities from leased assets - long-term | 327 | 131 | 219 | 0 | 239 |
| Liabilities from leased assets - current | 173 | 202 | 173 | 0 | 202 |
| Long-term provision for claims | 511 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 500 |
| Current provision for claims | 2,064 | 752 | 832 | 230 | 1,754 |
| Total | 3,200 | 1,128 | 1,238 | 230 | 2,860 |

| Provisions and other long-term liabilities | Balance as of 1 January 2020 | Creation | Usage | Release | Balance as of 31 December 2020 |
|--|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| Other long-term liabilities | 75 | 59 | 9 | 0 | 125 |
| Liabilities from leased assets - long-term | 385 | 155 | 213 | 0 | 327 |
| Liabilities from leased assets - current | 168 | 173 | 168 | 0 | 173 |
| Long-term provision for claims | 786 | 10 | 285 | 0 | 511 |
| Current provision for claims | 2,344 | 600 | 80 | 800 | 2,064 |
| Total | 3,758 | 997 | 755 | 800 | 3,200 |

A provision for severance benefits was created based on analysis of retirement age of the employees and according to the fluctuation in previous periods. It is included in other long-term liabilities. The amount of provision was assessed by the Company management.

A provision for warranty repairs was created to be used for the estimated cost of warranty repairs of products that were sold prior to 31 December 2021. During the year, the provision was calculated as 0.5% of the total amount of sales. The amount of provision is assessed by the Company based on the number of open complaints and the estimated compensation amount, which depends on the conditions agreed with the customer either by contract or agreement depending on monitoring of the compressors returned from the market, warranty period (1-2 years after placing of the final product such as refrigerator or cooling system at the final customer) and compensation for each claimed piece.

From the total amount of provision for warranty repairs, the amount of EUR 500k is represented by a provision with expected utilization period longer than one year as it relates to compressors manufactured in the last year, for which the financial statements are prepared, thus, it is assumed that complaints will take place in the following years.

Short-term provision for warranty repairs is related to specific customer complaints and estimated number of compressors at the final customers.

The provision was split into current and long-term portion by estimate. The conditions of individual claims are changing over time depending on the development of mutual negotiations, therefore all assumptions at the time of the preparation of financial statements have been taken into account.

14. Deferred income

| Deferred income – long-term portion | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Subsidy – state aid | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 0 | 0 |
| Deferred income – current portion | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
| Subsidy – state aid | 0 | 0 |
| Other deferred income | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 0 | 0 |

In the past, the Company accounted for the subsidy, which was granted as investment state aid for carrying out of an investment project „Introduction of production of a new product platform XV“.

As the profitability of production of the XV product line was reassessed in 2020, which led to the cessation of production, the subsidy was dissolved in revenues as at 31 December 2020 as a result of the cessation of production and impairment of related fixed assets.

15. Trade payables, payables to employees and other current liabilities

| Trade payables, payables to employees and other liabilities | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Trade payables | 47,565 | 47,190 |
| <i>Payables to third parties</i> | 28,948 | 23,246 |
| <i>Payables to companies within Group</i> | 18,617 | 23,944 |
| Current contract liabilities | 305 | 142 |
| Payables to employees | 1,794 | 1,695 |
| Liabilities related to social security | 533 | 461 |
| Other current liabilities | 495 | 374 |
| Total | 50,692 | 49,862 |

From the total amount of trade payables and other liabilities, the amount of EUR 19,788k is overdue (as of 31 December 2020: EUR 16,121k), of which overdue payables to companies within Group constitute EUR 15,012k (as of 31 December 2020: EUR 13,662k). From total overdue trade payables to third parties in the amount of EUR 4,675k is after due date within 30 days EUR 4,263k.

16. Deferred tax liability

In 2021, the Company decided to book a deferred tax receivable based on a fact that in the last two accounting periods the Company achieved tax profits, utilized tax losses from previous years and believes that it will utilize the deferred tax receivable in the amount of EUR 962k in the future. The amount of the deferred tax receivable was reassessed in connection with the future plans of the Company in the next 3 years and the possibilities of its use.

| Deferred tax liability (-); receivable (+) | as at 31 December 2020 | recognized in Profit/Loss | recognized in equity | as at 31 December 2021 |
|--|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Tangible and intangible long-term assets | -1,472 | 522 | | -950 |
| Inventories | 415 | 20 | | 435 |
| Receivables | 1,094 | -173 | | 921 |
| Liabilities | 423 | 518 | | 941 |
| Provisions | 1,316 | -147 | | 1,169 |
| Subsidies | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Tax losses carried forward | -1,776 | 222 | | -1,554 |
| Total | 0 | 962 | 0 | 962 |

| Deferred tax liability(-); receivable (+) | as at 31 December 2019 | recognized in Profit/Loss | recognized in equity | as at 31 December 2020 |
|---|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Tangible and intangible long-term assets | -3,982 | 2,510 | | -1,472 |
| Inventories | 222 | 193 | | 415 |
| Receivables | 1,220 | -126 | | 1,094 |
| Liabilities | 56 | 367 | | 423 |
| Provisions | 1,673 | -357 | | 1,316 |
| Subsidies | 301 | -301 | | 0 |
| Tax losses carried forward | 510 | -2,286 | | -1,776 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

The amount of total tax losses carried forward, unused tax deductions and other tax claims and deductible temporary differences with respect to which a deferred tax asset was not recognized:

| | as at 31 December 2020 | recognized in Profit/Loss | recognized in equity | as at 31 December 2021 |
|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Tax losses carried forward | 2 400 | -422 | 0 | 1 978 |
| Tax losses expired | -1 908 | -14 | 0 | -1 922 |
| Total | 492 | -436 | 0 | 56 |

| | as at 31 December 2019 | recognized in Profit/Loss | recognized in equity | as at 31 December 2020 |
|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Tax losses carried forward | 3,540 | -1,140 | 0 | 2,400 |
| Tax losses expired | -1,909 | 0 | 0 | -1,909 |
| Total | 1,631 | -1,140 | 0 | 491 |

17. Income tax

Transition from the theoretical to reported income tax is shown in the overview below:

| Income tax | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Current income tax | 0 | 0 |
| Deferred income tax - current | 962 | 0 |
| Total | 0 | 0 |

| | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Profit (loss) before tax | -6,209 | -7,981 |
| Tax at the income tax rate | -1,304 | -1,676 |
| Tax effect of permanent differences | | |
| - tax non-deductible expenses | 1,059 | 898 |
| - income not subject to tax | -206 | -149 |
| Impact of temporary differences | 872 | 2,067 |
| Impact of used tax losses | -421 | -1,140 |
| Impact of settled tax receivables from deferred tax | 962 | 0 |
| Total | 962 | 0 |
| Effective tax rate | -15,49% | 0,00% |

The difference between the theoretical and the actual income tax in 2021 (as well as in 2020) was caused by:

- application of tax losses carried forward from the previous tax periods, whereby the deferred tax asset in the previous periods was recognized in the amount, up to which the Company regarded it probable that taxable profit will be available against which this asset can be utilized,
- claiming tax relief on subsidies
- as well as differences in the classification of certain cost and revenue items for the accounting and tax purposes.

18. Revenue from the sale of products, merchandise and materials

Revenue from the sales includes revenues from contracts with customers, which introduce discounts to customers as reductions in revenues based on annual sales. Open contractual liability to customers is recognized directly in the Statement of Financial Position.

| Revenue from the sale of products, merchandise and materials | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Revenue from the sale of products - compressors | 100,129 | 90,959 |
| Revenue from the sale of merchandise | 49,104 | 39,580 |
| Revenue from the sale of scrap | 2,813 | 1,151 |
| Revenue from the sale of materials | 4,531 | 3,483 |
| Total | 156,577 | 135,173 |

The Company has not concluded any contracts with customers whose delivery and performance exceeds one year. In accordance with the provisions of IFRS 15, the Company applies the practical expedient in paragraph 121 and will not disclose information about the price allocated to the remaining performance obligation for those contracts that have an original expected duration of one year or less.

| Revenue from contracts with customers | 31 December 2021 |
|--|-------------------------|
| Revenue from domestic contracts | 7,373 |
| Revenue from foreign contracts, thereof: | 149,204 |
| <i>Germany</i> | 88,830 |
| <i>China</i> | 14,100 |
| <i>USA</i> | 13,817 |
| <i>Egypt</i> | 12,980 |
| <i>Slovenia</i> | 2,543 |
| <i>Turkey</i> | 2,348 |
| <i>Pakistan</i> | 2,303 |
| <i>Other</i> | 12,283 |
| Total | 156,577 |

| Revenue from contracts with customers | 31 December 2020 |
|--|-------------------------|
| Revenue from domestic contracts | 3,576 |
| Revenue from foreign contracts, thereof: | 131,597 |
| <i>Germany</i> | 80,123 |
| <i>China</i> | 10,655 |
| <i>USA</i> | 9,231 |
| <i>Pakistan</i> | 3,010 |
| <i>Romania</i> | 2,504 |
| <i>Egypt</i> | 2,419 |
| <i>United Arab Emirates</i> | 2,253 |
| <i>Other</i> | 21,402 |
| Total | 135,173 |

19. Revenue from the sale of services

| Revenue from the sale of services | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Revenue related to rent | 964 | 1,061 |
| Other revenue from the sale of services | 3,328 | 2,548 |
| Sales from the re-invoices freight | 230 | 215 |
| Total | 4,522 | 3,824 |

The Company leases production, storage and office spaces with the total area of 12.727 m², 1.696 m² out of it constitute office spaces rented to other lessees. These premises are a part of the production, storage and office spaces of the Company, not separate units.

20. Changes in unfinished and finished goods, internal expenditure capitalized

| Changes in unfinished and finished goods, internal expenditure capitalized | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Changes in unfinished and semi-finished products | 99 | 697 |
| Changes in finished goods | 3,444 | -872 |
| Capitalization of property, plant and equipment | 148 | 209 |
| Capitalization of long-term intangible assets | 0 | 11 |
| Total | 3,691 | 45 |

21. Material and energy consumption, cost of goods and material sold

| Material and energy consumption, cost of goods and material sold | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Consumption of raw material and spare parts, thereof: | 81,387 | 58,664 |
| <i>Consumption of direct material</i> | 69,607 | 49,826 |
| <i>Consumption of indirect material</i> | 2,408 | 1,873 |
| <i>Consumption of spare parts</i> | 3,537 | 2,244 |
| <i>Cost of material sold</i> | 5,497 | 4,368 |
| <i>Stocktaking surplus / shortage</i> | 338 | 353 |
| Consumption of energies, thereof: | 3,469 | 3,205 |
| <i>Electricity</i> | 2,974 | 2,733 |
| <i>Gas</i> | 420 | 405 |
| <i>Water, sewerage</i> | 75 | 67 |
| Cost of goods sold | 42,639 | 34,880 |
| Total | 127,495 | 96,749 |

22. Cost of consumed services

| Cost of consumed services | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Repair and maintenance | 577 | 517 |
| Representation cost and travel expenses | 69 | 481 |
| Transport | 4,073 | 2,205 |
| Cost of royalties, know-how and other support | 10,196 | 11,325 |
| Rent of trucks and other rent | 89 | 255 |
| Telecommunication and IT services | 779 | 851 |
| Cost of waste disposal and cleaning | 312 | 295 |
| Cost of advisory services | 95 | 144 |
| Sales commissions | 293 | 133 |
| Courses and trainings | 85 | 57 |
| Other services | 1,755 | 1,493 |
| Total | 18,323 | 17,756 |

As part of costs of advisory services, costs of audit represented:

| Cost of audit | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Cost related to auditor, audit company, out of it: | 42 | 41 |
| Audit of the individual financial statements and other services related to audit of financial statements performed by the audit company | 42 | 41 |

23. Personnel expenses

| Personnel expenses | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Wage costs | 12,992 | 11,985 |
| Social and health insurance | 4,583 | 4,325 |
| <i>thereof: Contributions to first, second and third pillar</i> | 2,494 | 2,353 |
| Cost of leased labor | 1,714 | 829 |
| Other social expenses | 1,087 | 1,254 |
| Total | 20,376 | 18,393 |

24. Other operating income

| Other operating income | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Income from subsidies | 561 | 2,593 |
| Income from insurance claims | 7 | 6 |
| Other operating income | 66 | 100 |
| Total | 634 | 2,699 |

In connection with the decision of the Secop Group to terminate the production of XV, the subsidy for machinery and equipment producing XV compressors was dissolved into revenues in the amount of EUR1,391k in 2020.

During 2020, the company underwent several changes and the impact of COVID, when it tried to maintain the maximum number of jobs for which it requested a contribution under the First Aid measures provided through the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic especially in 2020, but also in 2021.

25. Other operating expenses

| Other operating expenses | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Insurance | 357 | 406 |
| Other taxes and fees | 159 | 147 |
| Expenses for warranties and claims | 478 | -190 |
| Other operating expenses | -402 | 789 |
| Total | 592 | 1,152 |

26. Value adjustment to receivables

| Value adjustment to receivables | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Value adjustment to receivables | 822 | 600 |
| Total | 822 | 600 |

Value adjustment to receivables reflects movements in the impairment of receivables from customers during the year. In 2021, part of the receivables towards high-risk customer Andikala was paid in the amount of EUR 820k, and thus the value adjustment created was reduced by this amount.

27. Other gains/losses net

| Other gains/ losses net | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Profit / loss from the sale of assets | 38 | 172 |
| Total | 38 | 172 |

The sale of assets represents revenue from the sale of unnecessary assets after the reorganization of production and the transfer of new lines, which took place mainly in 2020 and to a small extent in 2021.

28. Interest expenses

| Interest expenses | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Interest expenses from bank loans | 8 | 6 |
| Interest expenses from loans | 3,052 | 3,230 |
| Interest expenses from rental | 9 | 10 |
| Total | 3,069 | 3,246 |

29. Other financial income and expenses

| Other financial income and expenses | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Profit (loss) from finance derivatives | 0 | -8 |
| Gain (loss) from exchange rate differences | 356 | -733 |
| Total | 356 | -741 |

30. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

The Company has established in Všeobecná úverová banka a bank guarantee in the amount of EUR 105k in favor of the Customs Office Nitra.

Slovak tax legislation contains several provisions, which allow more than one interpretation. The interpretation of business activities of the Company by its management does not necessarily correspond to the interpretation of these activities by the tax authorities, however, the extent of this risk cannot be reliably quantified. The accounting periods 2011 to 2020 are subject to the possibility of tax audit. The Company has undergone changes over the years; more activities, responsibilities and competencies were transferred from the parent company or other subsidiaries to the Company, thus bringing the Company closer to the nature of an independent manufacturer. In 2017, the Company extended its research and development activities. In spite of the decline in the volume of production of compressors and restructuring of the Company, the Company sustains the number of research and development employees. Functional and risk analysis of the Company has shown that the Company is close to an independent manufacturer (67 %) and the decision-making competencies and responsibilities in several areas are fully represented by the Slovak Company.

In 2020 and 2021, the company received state subsidies to compensate for the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in the total amount of EUR 1,689k. This aid received may be subject to verification by public authorities, and there is currently no certainty as verified in practice as to how these verifications by public authorities will be applied. The degree of this uncertainty cannot be quantified and will only be resolved as legislative precedents are set or when the official interpretations of the authorities are available.

Operating lease contracts

Future aggregated undiscounted minimum lease instalments from non-cancellable operating lease contracts (instalments in a foreign currency are recognized at the rate valid in the end of the reporting period) are as follows:

| Operating lease | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Cars, thereof | 49 | 79 |
| till 1 year | 22 | 27 |
| in 2 - 5 years | 27 | 52 |
| Machines, fork-lift trucks and other, thereof | 363 | 458 |
| till 1 year | 180 | 162 |
| in 2 - 5 years | 183 | 296 |
| Total | 412 | 537 |

As at 31 December 2021, the Company rents 3 passenger cars and 52 forklift trucks in the form of an operating lease, which are usually at the end of their useful life, therefore, the Company does not buy them out. Lease agreements are concluded for a period of 48 months for each machine according to the new agreement concluded in December 2018.

The Company has been applying IFRS 16 in full since 1 April 2019.

Capital commitments

As at 31 December 2021 and as at 31 December 2020, the Company had no contractual investment and other capital expenditures.

Environmental obligations

The management of the Company believes that the Company fulfils the requirements of the Slovak environmental legislation and does not expect that the Company will be obliged to pay material fines related to the environment in the future.

Lawsuits and potential losses

The Company does not have any material contingent liabilities whether on the ground of lawsuits or any other legal claims.

31. Transactions with related parties

The related parties of the Company include:

- Motor Competence Center Holding
- Secop Compressors
- Secop Group Holding GmbH
- Secop Austria GmbH
- Secop Holding GmbH
- Secop GmbH
- Secop Italy Srl
- Secop Inc.

The Company paid no remuneration to managers and members of the statutory body of the Company in the current accounting period or preceding accounting period.

| Transactions with the parent company | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Secop Group Holding GmbH | 5,133 | 6,323 |
| Interest from received loan | 3,052 | 3,230 |
| Services received | 2,886 | 3,574 |
| Services provided | (805) | (481) |
| Total | 5,133 | 6,323 |

| Balances towards the parent company | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Secop Group Holding GmbH | 46,270 | 36,419 |
| received loan (principal) | 42,465 | 35,665 |
| interest of the received loan | 3,805 | 754 |
| Total | 46,270 | 36,419 |

| Transactions with related parties | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Sale of materials, merchandise and products | 107,699 | 101,737 |
| Services provided | 2,605 | 1,723 |
| Purchase of assets | 890 | 9,116 |
| Purchase of materials, merchandise | 18,780 | 18,420 |
| Services received | 6,995 | 7,453 |
| Royalties | 1,130 | 1,053 |
| Sale of assets | 0 | 1,205 |
| Commission expenses | 293 | 133 |

| Balances towards related parties | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Trade receivables | 5,123 | 7,971 |
| Trade payables | 18,617 | 23,944 |
| <i>From which Parent Company</i> | <i>249</i> | <i>1,344</i> |

Transactions with the key management personnel

According to IAS 24, related parties are also members of the key management personnel of the Company or of its parent company. Key management personnel of the Company are employees having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly.

Average number of members of the key management personnel during the current accounting period is 9 (in 2020: 8).

Benefits and remuneration of the members of the key management personnel of the Company including contributions in 2021 amount to a total of EUR 1.394k (in 2020: EUR 963k). As of 31 December 2021, the Company records payable to the members of key management in the amount of EUR 45k (as of 31 December 2020: EUR 45k). In 2021, the Company is gradually expanding its competences and responsibilities beyond local production and development and covering global functions, which was also reflected in management.

32. Financial instruments and factors of the financial risk management

The Company is exposed to the following risks from the use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk (currency, price and interest)

Financial risks lie within the responsibility of the corporate management of the Company and are regularly evaluated. Company in managing its commodity risk resulting from cash flows from business activities in 2021 did not enter into financial derivative instruments.

The carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities classified according to individual categories of the balance sheet is as follows:

| Item | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Financial assets at amortized cost | | |
| Trade receivables | 15,216 | 15,249 |
| Other receivables | 177 | 437 |
| Cash and cash equivalent | 4,223 | 5,770 |
| Total | 19,616 | 21,456 |
| Financial liabilities at amortized cost | | |
| Credits and loans | 46,270 | 36,419 |
| Trade payables and contractual liabilities | 47,870 | 47,332 |
| Liabilities to employees | 1,794 | 1,695 |
| Liabilities from leased assets - current | 202 | 173 |
| Other liabilities | 1,028 | 835 |
| Total | 97,164 | 86,454 |

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss of the Company if the customer or the counterparty of the financial instrument fails to fulfil its contract obligations. The credit risk arises in particular from customer receivables of the Company.

The management of the Company evaluates the client creditworthiness. Each new customer is analyzed and evaluated on an individual basis according to the determined credit policy before the standard payment and delivery terms are proposed. The Company secures against the potential risk (third countries) through documentary letters of credit and collections.

The ageing structure of overdue trade receivables is present in point 7.

The value of trade receivables secured by a documentary letter of credit was EUR 2,338k as of 31 December 2021 (as of 31 December 2020: EUR 2,976k). Due to higher risk of trades with third countries, the Company uses the possibility to secure deliveries from customers through documentary letters of credit, which are handled in cooperation with the bank of the Company and the bank of the customer.

Total trade receivables as of 31 December 2021 amount to EUR 15,216k. From the balance of open items of trade receivables the amount of EUR 12,970k was paid at the date of financial statements.

Receivables overdue for more than 180 days which are not covered by value adjustment are not material, as express in note no. 7.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to pay its financial liabilities at the maturity date. The Company manages its liquidity in such a way that it can always meet its financial liabilities within the period for repayment, in both usual and unusual circumstances, without reporting unacceptable losses.

Data shown in the table represent contractual non-discounted cash-flows, taking into account the earliest possible maturity dates:

| as of 31 December 2021 | within 30 days | 31 - 90 days | 91 - 360 days | 1 - 5 years | more than 5 years | Total |
|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Trade payables and contractual liability | 33,643 | 13,714 | 513 | 0 | 0 | 47,870 |
| Long-term and current loan payables (principal + interest) | 4,088 | 566 | 2,595 | 13,786 | 51,741 | 72,776 |
| Total | 37,731 | 14,280 | 3,108 | 13,786 | 51,741 | 120,646 |

| as of 31 December 2020 | within 30 days | 31 - 90 days | 91 - 360 days | 1 - 5 years | more than 5 years | Total |
|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Trade payables and contractual liability | 34,586 | 12,718 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 47,332 |
| Long-term and current loan payables (principal + interest) | 992 | 476 | 2,180 | 11,580 | 46,349 | 61,576 |
| Total | 35,578 | 13,194 | 2,208 | 11,580 | 46,349 | 108,908 |

| Group liabilities overdue | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| within 30 days | 2,451 | 745 |
| 31 - 90 days | 2,312 | 5,631 |
| 91 - 180 days | 4,123 | 1,349 |
| 181 - 360 days | 6,451 | 5,938 |
| over 360 days | 3,989 | 0 |
| Total | 19,326 | 13,663 |

Currency risk

The Company performs its activities in different countries and is exposed to foreign currency risks due to the changes in the foreign currency exchange rates, in particular USD. The currency risk arises when future commercial operations, recognized assets or liabilities are denominated in a foreign currency, i.e. in a currency that is not the functional currency of the Company.

Carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are as follows:

| in EUR | 31 December 2021 | | 31 December 2020 | |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | assets | liabilities | assets | liabilities |
| DKK | 18 | 0 | 9 | 2 |
| USD | 13,135 | 3,678 | 7,019 | 3,233 |
| GBP | 7 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| CNY | 13 | 1,229 | 0 | 550 |
| other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 13,173 | 4,907 | 7,058 | 3,785 |

In the current accounting period (and in the preceding shortened accounting period), the Company did not enter in connection with the currency risk any currency derivative position with the aim to secure its currency position, as it eliminates the impact of the USD exchange rate through a similar volume of purchases and sales in USD.

Analysis of sensitivity to currency risk

The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding monetary items denominated in foreign currency and adjusts their conversion at the end of the accounting period by the 3% change of the USD and CNY exchange rate:

| | 31 December 2021 | | 31 December 2020 | |
|---------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Change in exchange rates | Impact on profit or loss | Change in exchange rates | Impact on profit or loss |
| EUR/USD | + 3% | 284 | + 3% | 114 |
| EUR/USD | - 3 % | -284 | - 3 % | -114 |
| EUR/CNY | + 3% | -37 | + 3% | -17 |
| EUR/CNY | - 3 % | 37 | - 3 % | 17 |

Market risk

The Company is exposed to the market risk of price fluctuations in case of purchase of certain raw materials, the price of which depends on the market prices of commodities on the international markets. To decrease the impact of the commodity risk on the profit or loss of the Company, the Company cooperates with local banks and if necessary, it concludes commodities businesses. The Company did not utilize these services in 2021 or the shortened accounting period 2020.

Analysis of sensitivity to market risk

Sensitivity analysis includes only changes in the price of key commodities purchased by the Company.

| Purchases in thousand EUR | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Steel | 22,913 | 9,408 |
| Copper | 13,873 | 8,871 |
| Aluminium | 4,167 | 2,164 |
| Total | 40,953 | 20,443 |

| | 31 December 2021 | | 31 December 2020 | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Change in volume of purchases | Impact on profit or loss | Change in volume of purchases | Impact on profit or loss |
| Steel | + 3% | 687 | + 3% | 282 |
| Steel | - 3 % | -687 | - 3 % | -282 |
| Copper | + 3% | 416 | + 3% | 266 |
| Copper | - 3 % | -416 | - 3 % | -266 |
| Aluminium | + 3% | 125 | + 3% | 65 |
| Aluminium | - 3 % | -125 | - 3 % | -65 |

Interest risk

The company is not exposed to interest rate risk due to the fixed rate of 8% for the long-term loan provided by the parent company. The open credit line has a variable interest rate, as it depends on the development of the Euribor, but the Company does not use this credit line to a significant extent yet.

Analysis of interest risk sensitivity

The sensitivity analysis was determined on the basis of engagement towards the interest rates on the loan provided by the parent company as a simulation in the event of a change in conditions from the parent company, what we do not expect. The increase of the interest rates by one percentage point would cause the decrease of profit for the period from January to December 2021 of EUR 376k (for the period from January 2020 to December 2020: decrease of profit of EUR 354k), the decrease of the interest rates by one percentage point would cause the increase of profit for the period from January to December 2021 of EUR 376k (for the period from January 2020 to December 2020: increase of profit of EUR 442k).

Capital risk management

The Company is monitored within the Group due to its credit burden and the increase of credit burden of the Company shall be reviewed on the Group level, thus leading towards the recovery of the Company. The indicator of indebtedness in this sense was as follows:

| | 31 December 2021 | 31 December 2020 |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Equity | 11,138 | 7,524 |
| Equity | 11,138 | 7,524 |
| Total liabilities | 99,822 | 89,481 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | -4,223 | -5,770 |
| Net debt | 95,599 | 83,711 |
| Equity to Net debt ratio | 0.12 | 0.09 |

In 2020, parent company Secop Group Holding GmbH increased capital funds in the amount of EUR 4,6 million and in 2021 increased other capital funds in the amount of EUR 8,9 million.

Disclosures of fair value

Fair value measurements are analyzed according to the fair value hierarchy as follows:

- Level 1:** measurement at (unadjusted) quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2:** valuation techniques where all significant inputs are observable for the asset or liability either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices);
- Level 3:** inputs that are not based on observable market data (i.e. subjective input variables).

In case that the measurement at fair value uses observable inputs, which, however, require a material adjustment, such measurement falls under Level 3. The significance of an input should be assessed against fair value measurement in its entirety.

Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value and for which the fair value shall be disclosed are presented in the following overview:

| Item | 31 December 2021 | |
|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | Level 2 | Carrying amount |
| Long-term loan payables | 63,566 | 42,465 |

| Item | 31 December 2020 | |
|--|------------------|-----------------|
| | Level 2 | Carrying amount |
| Long-term loan payables including the current portion without the credit lines | 52,842 | 35,665 |

Fair value of long-term loans and borrowings is stated above and it is determined as the current value of future cash flows discounted at the market interest rate, at which the Company would purchase loans from external banks.

Financial instruments in the Balance Sheet consist of trade receivables and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, credits and loans, trade payables and other payables. The estimated fair value of these instruments nears their current carrying amount.

33. Post-reporting date events

After 31 December 2021 no events (other than those already disclosed in other parts of these financial statements) occurred, that would require corrections or disclosure in the financial statements.

In 2021, the Company continued to successfully manage employee absences due to COVID-19 pandemic at the end of 2020, at the beginning of 2021, also at the end of 2021 from external sources.

In 2021, the Company records a significant increase in sales orders, which contributed to an increase in turnover. In 2022, the Company feels the pressure and impact of the increase in the prices of materials and energy on the market, which is reflected in the selling prices of compressors, and together with business managers transfer these impacts to customers to the extent that the market allows.

No material events occurred after preparation of the financial statements except for those mentioned above.

These financial statements were signed and approved for publication by the statutory body of the Company on 6 June 2022.

Norbert Brath
Managing Director

Johannes Maerz
Managing Director

Martina Melovič
Finance Director