Translation from Bulgarian

Annual Operations Report

Independent Auditor's Report

Financial Statement

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EXALCO-BULGARIA AD

December 31, 2019

Contents

OPERATIONS REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
ON 31.12. 2019 г.

Information on the status of the Company

EXALCO BULGARIA AD is a company, established in 2001. The headquarters and address of the Company are in the city of Sofia, Kremikovtsi region, 348 Botevgradsko Shose blvd.

By the end of 2009 the main activity of the company was trading with aluminum systems. Since 2010 the company operates by leasing its own real estate in the city of Sofia, Kremikovtsi region, 348 Botevgradsko Shose blvd.

Since 2010 auditor of the company is:

NINOV i TURMACHKI - AUDIT and CONSULTING OOD was chosen.

REGISTERED AUDITOR COMPANY № 051

SOFIA 1000, 1 Slaveikov Square, ent. Б, tel. +35929807755, ninov@ntodit.com

The company's capital amounts to 2 000 000 /two million/ leva, subscribed and fully paid. It consists of 2 000 000 (two million) ordinary registered dematerialized shares with a nominal value of BGN 1.00 (one lev) per share. Each share gives the right to vote, to dividends and liquidation share. The Statutes of the Company has not provided the issuance of shares with special rights and privileges.

The shares of Exalco-Bulgaria AD are not traded on the open market of the Bulgarian Stock Exchange - Sofia AD. The Company has not been the subject of a tender offer under Art. 149 of POSA. Transformation of the company has not been carried out.

Development of activities

In 2019, the Company has received income 267 thousand Levs(326 thousand Levs in 2018) . In 2019 have sold to own flats. In 2019 1 sites had been sold. In order to Exalco-Bulgaria AD 4 remain subject. Tree of them continue to be rented. One is a GRT infrastructure and is not leased. Due to the sale of part of the property, one of the lease agreements were terminated in November.

During the reporting period paid no dividends, interest or other income related to the issue of securities. The profit of the Company for the fiscal 2019 amounted to 51 (44 thousand Levs lost in 2018) thousand Levs .

With effect from 01.01.2007, the company prepares its annual financial statements based on the applicable International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the EU.

As of 31.12.2019 the company has 51 928 leva in cash (2018.: 397 566 leva) For 2019.

Future development of the company

In 2019 work will continue on rent.

Events between 01/01/2020 to reporting date

no

Risk Management Policies

Key activities carried out, the Company is exposed to various financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, from changes in the fair value of financial instruments under the influence of market interest rates and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and the risk of change in the future cash flows resulting from changes in the market interest rates. The program of the Company for complete risk management focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize the potential adverse effects on the financial results of the Company.

The company does not use derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures.

Currency risk

Foreign transactions of the company, originally denominated in euros, do not expose the company to currency risk because the euro is fixed to the Bulgarian Lev as a result of the currency board introduced.

Price risk

The Company is exposed to the risk of a fall in the prices of rented property.

Credit risk

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk.

Liquidity risk

The careful liquidity risk management implies the maintaining of sufficient cash as well as options for additional funding with credits and closing of market positions.

Interest rate risk

The Company is not subject to interest rate risk as it has no credits.

The policies and procedures applied by the management for financial risk management are described in more detail in Note 27 to the financial statement.

Chief Accountant: Executive Director:

/Petar Petkov/ / Aristovoulos Tzelepis./

05.02.2020

Financial condition report in December 31, 2019

	Explanation	2019 '000 leva	2018 '000 leva
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, machines, facilities and equipment	4.8	305	368
Intangible assets	7	0	0
Investment Property	8	5 615	6 055
Deferred tax assets	9	0	0
Non-current assets		**5 920**	**6 423**
Current assets			
Trade receivables	10	8	3
Receivables from related parties	24.2	14	630
Tax receivables	11	0	0
Other receivables	12	1	5
Cash and cash equivalents	13	52	398
Current assets		**75**	**1 036**
		5 995	**7 459**

Compiled by: _______________ **Executive Director:**____________
/Petar Petkov/ / Aristovoulos Tzelepis./
Date: 05.02.2020

Approved according to auditor report:
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Financial condition report in December 31, 2019 (continued)

	Explanation	2019 ’000 лв	2018 ’000 лв
Equity			
Share capital	15.1	2 000	2 000
Retained profit / (accumulated loss)		-1 477	-1 529
Total equity		**523**	**471**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	9	107	116
Non-current liabilities		**107**	**116**
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	16	14	12
Accounts payable to related parties	24.1	5 346	6 237
Tax liabilities	17	4	622
Obligations to employees and insurers	18	1	1
Other liabilities	19	0	0
Current liabilities		**5 365**	**6 872**
		5 472	**6 988**
Total liabilities		**5 995**	**7 459**

Compiled by: ________________ **Executive Director:**_____________
/Petar Petkov/ / Aristovoulos Tzelepis /
Date: 05.02.2020

Approved according to auditor report:
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Statement of total income for 2019 (presented in a single report)

	Explanation	2019 '000 лв.		2018 '000 лв.
Income	20	777		3 940
Gross profit		**777**		**3 940**
Expenses on sales	21.1	-732		-4 063
Profit from operations		**45**		**-123**
Financial expenses		-3		-3
Financial income		0		0
Profit for the year before tax on continuing activities		**42**		**-126**
Tax expense	22	9		82
Profit for the year from continuing operations		**51**		**-44**
Profit for the year from discontinued operations	14	0		0
Profit / (Loss) for the year		**51**		**-44**
Total comprehensive income for the period		**51**		**-44**
Income / (Loss) per share:	23	**лв.**		**лв.**
Profit from continuing operations		0.013	-	0.011
Loss from discontinued operations		0.00		-
Total		0.013	-	0.011

Compiled by: _______________ **Executive Director:**____________

/Petar Petkov/ / Aristovoulos Tzelepis /

Date: 05.02.2020

Approved according to auditor report:

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The explanatory notes to the financial statement of pages 8 to 42 are an inseparable part of it.

Statement of changes in equity for 2019

All amounts are in '000 leva	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit loss / (accumulated loss)	Total equity
Balance as of January 1, 2019	**2 000**	**-**	**-1 528**	**472**
Reduction of capital	0		0	**0**
Profit for the year		-	51	51
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**51**	**51**
Balance as of December 31, 2019	**2 000**	**-**	**-1 477**	**523**

All amounts are in '000 leva	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit loss / (accumulated loss)	Total equity
Balance as of January 1, 2018	**2 000**	**-**	**-1 485**	**515**
Reduction of capital	0		0	**0**
Loss for the year		-	-44	-44
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-44**	**-44**
Balance as of December 31, 2018	**2 000**	**-**	**-1 529**	**471**

Compiled by: ________________ **Executive Director:**____________

/Petar Petkov/ / Aristovoulos Tzelepis /

Date: 05.02.2020

Approved according to auditor report:

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Statement of Cash Flows for 2019

	Explanation	2019	2018
		’000 лв	’000 лв
Operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		1 519	4 142
Payments to suppliers		-1 862	-3 776
Net cash flow from operating activities		**-343**	**366**
Financial Activities			
Other payments for financing activities		-3	-3
Net cash flow from financial activities		**-3**	**-3**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents from continuing operations		**-346**	**363**
Net cash flows from discontinued operations	16	0	0
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		**-346**	**363**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**398**	**35**
Loss from foreign currency revaluation of cash		0	0
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**13**	**52**	**398**

Compiled by: _______________ **Executive Director:**____________
/Petar Petkov/ / Aristovoulos Tzelepis /
Date: 05.02.2020
Approved according to auditor report:
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Explanatory Notes to the Financial Statement

General Information

Exalco-Bulgaria AD is a joined-stock company registered in Bulgaria, on 22.10.2001.

The headquarters and address of the Company are in the city of Sofia, Kremikovtsi region, 348 Botevgradsko Shose blvd.

The activity of the company in 2019 was renting of warehouse spaces.

The company is managed by a Board of Directors with members:
IOANNIS ASTERIOS KANTONIAS
EMANUIL PANAGIOTIS HADZISTAMATIS
IOANNIS HADZHIEVTIMIU
VASSILIOS FLOROS
ARISTOVOULUS TZELEPIS

The company is represented by its executive director Ioannis Asterios Kantonias, Aristovoulus Tzelepis

2 Basis for preparation of the financial statement

The company's financial statement has been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), developed and published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the European Union (EU).

The financial statements are prepared in Bulgarian leva, which is the functional currency of the Company.

3 Changes in accounting policies

For 2019 the company did not change the accounting policies .

4 Accounting Policies

4.1 General

The most significant accounting policies applied in the preparing of this financial statement are presented below.

The financial statement has been prepared in accordance with the principles of assessing all types of assets, liabilities, income and expenses under ISFR. The bases for assessment are more fully described below – in the accounting policies part to the financial statement. The financial statement is prepared in accordance with the principle of the operating enterprise.

It should be noted that in preparing of the financial statement accounting estimates and assumptions have been used. Although they are based on information provided to the management at the date of the preparation of the financial statement, the actual results may differ from those estimates and assumptions.

4.2 Presentation of the Financial Statement

The financial statement is presented in accordance with IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. The company decided to present the statement of comprehensive income in an aggregate statement.

The statement of financial condition presents two comparative periods when the Company:

a) applies the accounting policy retrospectively;

b) restated retrospectively positions in the financial statements, or

c) re-classifies positions in the financial statements.

4.3 Transactions in foreign currency

The transactions in foreign currency are recorded in the functional currency of the Company using the official exchange rate on the date of the transaction (announced fixing of the Bulgarian National Bank). Profits and losses from exchange rate differences arising on the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of the monetary items in foreign currencies at the end of the reporting period are recognized in the profit or loss.

Non-monetary items assessed at historical cost in foreign currency are recorded at the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items assessed at fair value in foreign currency are recorded at the exchange rate on the date on which the fair value is estimated.

4.4 Revenues and expenditures

Revenue includes income from the sale of goods and services. The incomes from major products and services are presented in the notes to the financial statement.

The income is measured at fair value of the payment received or receivable, taking into account the amount of any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed by the Company.

At the sale of goods, the income is recognized when the following conditions are met:

- the significant risks and rewards of the ownership of the goods are transferred to the buyer;
- retaining of neither the continuing managerial involvement to the goods nor effective control over them;
- the amount of the revenue can be reliably assessed;
- it is likely that the economic benefits of the transaction can be obtained;
- the expenses incurred or those that are to be made can be reliably assessed.

The revenue associated with a transaction for the provision of services is recognized when the outcome of the transaction can be reliably assessed.

Revenues and expenditures on construction contracts, sale of land or the building right are recognized upon the transfer of ownership.

Interest income is reported currently using the effective interest rate.

Operating expenses are recognized in profit or loss when using the service or on the date of their occurrence.

4.5 Interest and loans expenses

Interest expenses are reported currently using the effective interest rate method.

Loan expenses represent primarily the interest on the loans of the Company. All loan expenses, which can be directly attributed to the purchase, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period when the asset is expected to be completed and brought in ready for use or sale. The remaining costs should be recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred, in the income statement in "Financial expenses" line.

4.6 Profit or loss from discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the Company, which has either been released or classified as held for sale and:

- is a certain type of main activity or activities and covers activities on a defined geographic area;
- is a part of a single coordinated plan to sell a type of main activity or activities of a defined geographic area, or
- is a subsidiary acquired for subsequent sale.

The profit or loss from discontinued operations and the components of profit or loss from previous periods are presented as one amount in the income statement.

This amount, which includes the profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations is analyzed in note 14.

The disclosure of discontinued operations from the previous year is associated with all activities which have been suspended as of the date of the financial statement for the last period presented. In the event that activities which have been presented as discontinued in the previous period are renewed during the current year, the respective disclosures for the previous period should be changed.

4.7 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially assessed at cost. In the case of self-acquisition, it is equal to the purchase price including any import duties, non-recoverable taxes and any directly attributable expenditure connected with the preparing of the asset for service. In acquisition of an intangible asset as a result of a business combination, its cost is equal to its fair value on the date of acquisition.

A subsequent reassessment is carried out at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The diminutions made are recorded as an expense and are recognized in the income statement for that period.

Subsequent expenses incurred in connection with intangible assets after the initial recognition are recognized in the income statement in the period they are incurred, unless they are likely to enable the asset to generate more than originally expected future economic benefits and where these costs can reliably be measured and attributed to the asset. If these two conditions are met, the expenses are added to the cost of the asset.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the separate assets as follows:

- Software 5 years
- Other 7 years

The Company performs careful consideration when deciding whether the initial recognition criteria of the development costs as an asset have been met. Managerial decisions are based on all available information as of the date of the financial statement. In addition, all activities related to the development of an intangible fixed asset are monitored and controlled currently by the management.

The selected material threshold of intangible assets of the Company amounts to BGN 500.

4.8 Property, machines, facilities and equipment

The property, machines, facilities and equipment are initially assessed at cost, including the purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition.

The subsequent reassessment of the property, machines, facilities and equipment is based on the acquisition cost, less the accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The diminutions made are recorded as an expense and are recognized in the income statement for that period.

Subsequent expenses relating to a particular item of property, machines, facilities and equipment are added to the balance value of the asset when it is probable that the company has future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed performance of the existing asset. All other subsequent expenditures are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Property, machines, facilities and equipment acquired under finance leases are depreciated based on the estimated useful life determined by reference to comparable assets or based on the value of the lease contract if its term is shorter.

The depreciation of property, machines, facilities and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

- Buildings 80 years
- Machines 15 years
- Transportation vehicles 4 years

- Fixtures 7 years
- Computers 5 years
- Other 7 years

The selected threshold of significance of the property, machines, facilities and equipment of the Company amounts to BGN 500.

4.9 Lease Contracts Reporting

The Company is the lessee under lease contracts. In accordance with the requirements of IAS 17 (rev 2007), the ownership rights of a leased asset are transferred from the lessor to the lessee where the lessee bears the substantial risks and rewards from the ownership of the leased asset.

The asset is recorded in the statement of financial condition of the lessee at the lower of the two values – the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of minimum lease payments. In the statement of financial condition the respective obligation under the finance lease is reflected, regardless of the fact whether a part of the lease payments are payable in advance upon signing of the lease contract.

Subsequently, the lease payments are distributed between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding finance lease obligation.

The assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated in accordance with IAS 16 or IAS 38.

The assets leased under operating lease contracts are reflected in the statement of financial condition of the Company and are depreciated in accordance with the depreciation policy adopted in respect of such assets of the Company. The income from operating lease contracts is recognized directly as income in the income statement for the reporting period.

4.10 Tests for diminution of intangible assets and property, machines, facilities and equipment

In calculating of the diminution the Company defines the smallest identifiable group of assets for which separate cash-flows can be identified (cash-flows generating unit). As a result, some of the assets are subject to a diminution test on an individual basis and some – on the basis of of cash flows generating unit.

All assets and cash-flows generating units are tested for diminution when events or changes in circumstances indicate that their balance value may not be recoverable.

Where the recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-flow generating unit is lower than the corresponding balance value, the latter should be reduced to the amount of the recoverable value of the asset. This reduction represents a diminution loss. To determine the recoverable amount, the Company management calculates the estimated future cash flows for each cash-flows generating unit and determines the appropriate discount factor for the purposes of calculating the present value of those cash flows. The data used in testing for diminution are directly related to the latest approved budget estimate of the Company, adjusted where necessary, to exclude the impact of future reorganizations and significant improvements of the assets. The discount factors are determined separately for each cash-flows generating unit and reflect the risk profile as assessed by the Company management.

Diminution losses on cash-flows generating units are allocated to reduce the balance value of the assets of this unit in proportion to their balance value. The Company management considers further whether there are indications that a diminution loss recognized in previous years may no longer exist or has decreased. The diminution recognized in a previous period is recovered if the recoverable amount of the cash-flow generating unit exceeds its balance value.

4.11 Investment Property

The company counts as investment property land and buildings held for rental income and/or capital increase, according to the model of the acquisition value.

The investment property is initially assessed at cost, including the purchase price and any expenses which are directly related to the investment property, such as legal fees, taxes for the property transfer and other transaction costs.

After the initial recognition, the investment properties are stated at their cost less the accumulated depreciation and diminution losses.

Subsequent expenditures relating to the investment property, which have already been recognized in the financial statements of the Company shall be added to the balance value of the property when it is probable that the company gains future economic benefits in excess of the originally estimated value of the investment property. All other subsequent expenditures are recognized as an expense in the period in which they arise.

The company eliminates its investment properties when sold or permanently withdrawn from use if it does not expect any economic benefits from their release. Profits or losses arising from their disposal or their sale are recognized in the consolidated income statement and are determined as the difference between the net release receipts of the asset and its balance value.

The depreciation of investment properties is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of buildings, which is 80 years.

Rental income and operating costs associated with the investment properties are presented in the income statement corresponding to the line "Income" and line "Expenses on sales" and are recognized as described in note 4.4.

4.12 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes party to contractual agreements involving financial instruments.

A financial asset is derecognised when control is lost over the contractual rights that comprise the financial asset, i.e. after expiration of the rights to receive cash or the substantial part of the risks and profits of ownership has been transferred.

A financial liability is derecognised with its repayment, redemption, cancellation of the transaction or with its term expiration.

Upon initial recognition of a financial asset and a financial liability the Company assesses them at fair value plus the transaction costs except for the financial assets and liabilities reported at fair value in the profit or loss which are initially recognized at fair value.

Financial assets are recognized on the date of the transaction.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are subsequently assessed as indicated below.

4.12.1 Financial assets

Financial assets, excluding hedging instruments include the following categories of financial instruments:

- loans and receivables;
- financial assets, reported at fair value through profit or loss;
- investments held to maturity;
- financial assets available for sale.

Financial assets are allocated to different categories depending on the purpose for which they were acquired. The category of a financial instrument determines its method of assessment and whether the income and expenses are recorded in the income statement or directly in the equity of the Company.

The derecognition of a financial instrument occurs when the Company loses control over the contractual rights that comprise the financial asset – i.e. after expiration of the rights to receive cash or a substantial part of the risks and profits of the ownership have been transferred. Testing for diminution is undertaken at any date of preparation of a financial statement to determine whether there is an objective evidence of diminution of specific financial assets or groups of financial assets.

All income and expenses associated with holding of financial assets are reflected in the income statement on line "financial income" and "financial expenses" excluding the diminution of trade receivables, which is listed in "other expenses".

Credits and receivables initially originated in the Company are non-derivative financial instruments with fixed payments that are not traded on the active market. Credits and receivables are subsequently assessed at depreciated cost using the effective interest method, less the value of diminution. Any change in their value is reflected in the income statement for the current period. The majority of trade and other receivables of the Company belong to this category of financial instruments. Discounting is not performed when the effect of it is negligible.

Significant receivables are tested for diminution separately when they are past due on the date of the financial statement or when there is objective evidence that the contractor will not fulfill its obligations. All other receivables are tested for diminution in groups, which are determined depending on the industry and the region of the contractor, as well as other credit risks, if any. In this case the percentage of diminution is determined based on historical data on outstanding obligations of the contractors for each identified group.

4.12.2 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities include loans, trade and other payables.

Financial liabilities are recognized when there is a contractual obligation to pay cash or another financial asset to another entity or a contractual obligation to exchange financial instruments with another entity under potentially adverse conditions. All costs related to interest are recognized as financial expenses in the income statement.

Bank credits are raised for long-term support of the Company. They are reflected in the statement of the financial position of the Company, net of costs for obtaining the credit. Financial expenses, including premiums payable on settlement of the dept or its redemption and the direct expenses on the transaction are related to the income statement on an accrual basis, using the method of the effective interest rate and are added to the carrying amount of the financial liability to the extent in which they are settled at the end of the period in which they have arisen.

Trade payables are initially recognized at nominal value and are subsequently assessed at depreciated value, less the payments to settle the obligation.

Dividends payable to shareholders of the Company are recognized when the dividends are approved by the General Assembly of Shareholders.

4.13 Inventories

Inventories include raw materials, unfinished production and goods. The cost of inventories includes the expenses for their purchase or production, processing and other direct expenses associated with their delivery. Financing expenses are not included in the value of inventories. At the end of each reporting period inventories are assessed at their cost or their realizable value, whichever is lower. The amount of any diminution of inventories to their net realizable value is recognized as an expense in the period of diminution.

The net realizable value represents the estimated selling price of the inventories less the estimated selling expenses. If the inventories have already been diminuted to their net realizable value and in a following reporting period it appears that the conditions that brought to the diminution are no longer present, then their new net realizable value is assumed. The refund amount may be only to the value of the balance value of the inventories before the diminution. The amount of the refund of the inventories value is recorded as a reduction of expenses for inventories for the period in which the refunding occurs.

The Company determines the expenses for inventories using the weighted average value method.

In the sale of inventories, their balance value is recognized as expense in the period in which the related income is recognized.

4.14 Income Taxes

Tax expenses recognized in the income statement include the amount of deferred tax and the current tax expenses which have not been recognized directly in the equity.

Current tax assets and liabilities comprise those payables or receivables from the budget relating to the current period which have not been paid on the date of the financial statement. The current tax expense is calculated in accordance with the applicable tax rates and tax rules for taxation of income for the period to which it relates, on the basis of the converted financial result for tax purposes, which differs from the accounting profit or loss in the financial statements.

The deferred taxes are calculated using the liability method for all temporary differences between the balance value of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases.

The amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities is calculated without discounting, using tax rates that are expected to be valid during the period of their realization, and which have entered into force or are known on the date of the financial statement. Deferred tax payables are recognized in full.

The deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that they are likely to be offset against future tax income. See note 4.19.1 on the management's assessment of the likelihood of deferred tax assets to be realized through future tax income.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when the Company has the right and intention to offset the current tax assets or liabilities of the same tax authority.

The change in deferred tax assets or liabilities is recognized as a component of tax income or expense in profit or loss, unless they relate to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which the respective deferred tax is recognized in the other comprehensive income or in the equity.

4.15 Cash and cash equivalents

The Company records as cash and cash equivalents available cash, cash in bank accounts, deposits of up to 3 months, short-term and high-liquidity investments which are readily turned into cash equivalent and contain insignificant risk of changes in value.

4.16 Equity and payment of dividends

The share capital reflects the nominal value of shares issued.

The retained profit includes the current financial result referred to in the income statement as well as the accumulated profits and uncovered losses from previous years.

4.17 Payables to the personnel

The Company reports short-term payables for compensated leaves which have occurred on the basis of unutilized paid leave in cases where the leaves are expected to occur within 12 months after the date of the reporting period in which the employees performed the work associated with these leaves. Short-term payables to employees include salaries and social security.

The company has not developed and does not implement plans for post-employment or other long term remuneration of the employees or plans for post-employment remuneration or such in the form of compensation in shares or equity.

4.18 Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when there is a possibility present liabilities resulting from past events to lead to an outflow of resources from the Company and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. It is possible that the term or amount of the cash outflow not to be sure. A present liability arises from the presence of legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, such as warranties, legal disputes or onerous contracts. Provisions for restructuring are recognized only if a detailed formal plan for restructuring or the highlights of the restructuring plan developed and applied by the management have been announced to the affected persons. Provisions for future operating losses are not recognized.

The amount to be recognized as a provision is calculated based on the most reliable estimate of the expenses required to settle a present liability at the end of the reporting period, also taking into account the risks and uncertainties, including those related to the current liability. Provisions are discounted where the effect of the time differences in the value of money is significant.

Compensations from third parties in connection with a liability of the Company are recognized as a separate asset. This asset, however, may not exceed the value of the respective provision.

Provisions are reviewed on each date of a financial statement preparation and their value is adjusted to reflect the best approximate estimate to the date of the financial statement. In cases where it is considered unlikely an outflow of resources due to a current liability to occur, the liability is not recognized. The Company does not recognize contingent assets since their recognition may result in the recognition of income that may never be realized.

4.19 Significant estimates of management in applying accounting policies

The significant management estimates in applying of the accounting policies of the Company which have the most important impact on the financial statements are described below. The main sources of uncertainty in the use of the approximate accounting estimates are described in note 4.20.

4.19.1 Deferred tax assets

The assessment of the likelihood of future taxable income, for which a deferred tax asset can be used is based on the latest approved budget forecast. If a reliable estimate of a taxable income involves the likely use of the deferred tax asset, especially in cases where the asset can be used within the limits specified by law, then the deferred tax asset is fully recognized. The recognition of deferred tax assets, subject to certain legal or economic constraints or uncertainty is assessed individually by the management based on the specific facts and circumstances.

4.20 Uncertainty of Approximate Accounting Estimates

In preparing of the financial statement the management makes many presumptions, estimates and assumptions concerning the recognition and assessment of assets, liabilities, incomes and expenses.

The actual results may differ from the presumptions, estimates and assumptions of the management and are in rare cases fully consistent with the estimated results.

Information about the material presumptions, estimates and assumptions that have the most significant impact on the recognition and assessment of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is presented below.

4.20.1 Deminution

For deminution loss the amount is recognized by which the balance value of an asset or a cash-flows generating unit exceeds their recoverable amount. To determine the recoverable amount, the Company management calculates the estimated future cash flows for each cash-flows generating unit and determines the appropriate discount factor for the purposes of calculating the present value of those cash flows (see Note 4.10). In calculating the estimated future cash flows, the management makes assumptions about the future gross profits. These assumptions relate to future events and circumstances. The actual results may differ and require significant adjustments to the Company's assets for the next reporting year.
In most cases the determination of the discount factor involves making appropriate adjustments to the market risk and the risk factors specific to the individual assets.

4.20.2 Useful life of depreciable assets

The management reviews the useful life of depreciable assets at the end of each reporting period. As of December 31, 2019, the management determines the useful life of assets, which represents the expected term of use of the assets by the Company. The balance values of assets are analyzed in notes 6, 8 and 9. Actual useful life may differ from the evaluation due to technical wear and obsolescence, mostly of software and computer equipment.

4.20.3 Inventories

Inventories are valued at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower. In determining of the net realizable value the management takes into account the best available data at the time of the estimate. The selling price of the products of the Company does not fall below cost.

4.20.4 Operating Enterprise

The Company reports a profit for the current year amounting to 44 leva loss and the accumulated losses amounting to 1 529 thousand leva. Current liabilities exceeded current assets by 5836 (for 2018 the difference is 9 278 thousand leva). These facts may raise doubts about the ability of the Company to continue as an operating enterprise. The management considers that in view of its assessment of the expected future cash flows in the budget for 2019 and the sure continued financial support on the part of the main shareholder Exalco SA Aluminium Industry, that the Company will continue its activities and will settle its liabilities in the course of normal commercial transactions, without the necessity of significant assets sales, externally-imposed changes or other similar activities.

5 Effects of the changes in accounting policies, approximate estimates and errors

In 2011 changed the useful life of the investment properties which will reduce the cost of depreciation.

Property, plant and equipment

The balance value of the properties, machines, facilities and equipment may be analyzed as follows:	**Land**	**Buildings**	**Machines**	**Transportation vehicles**	**Fixtures**	**Cost for fixed assets acquisition**	**Total**
	'000 leva	**'000 leva**	**'000 leva**	**'000 leva**	**'000 leva**	**'000 leva**	**'000 leva**
Book Value							
Balance as of January 1, 2019			926	0	3	176	1 105
Newly acquired assets			0	0	0	0	0
Reclassified assets							0
Assets reclassified as investment property	0	0	-	-	-	0	0
Disposed assets			0	0	0	0	0
Balance as of December 31, 2019	0	0	926	0	3	176	1 105
Depreciation							
Balance as of January 1, 2019	0		-736	0	-1	0	-737
Disposed assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assets reclassified as investment property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation	0		-63	0	0	0	-63
Balance as of December 31, 2019	0	0	-799	0	-1	0	-800
Balance value							
December 31, 2019	**0**	**0**	**126**	**0**	**2**	**176**	**305**

The balance value of the properties, machines, facilities and equipment may be analyzed as follows:	**Land**	**Buildings**	**Machines**	**Transportation vehicles**	**Fixtures**	**Cost for fixed assets acquisition**	**Total**
	‘000 leva	**‘000 leva**	**‘000 leva**	**‘000 leva**	**‘000 leva**	**‘000 leva**	**‘000 leva**
Book Value							
Balance as of January 1, 2018			925	0	3	176	1 104
Newly acquired assets			2	0	0	0	2
Reclassified assets							0
Assets reclassified as investment property	0	0	-	-	-	0	0
Disposed assets			-1	0	0	0	-1
Balance as of December 31, 2018	0	0	926	0	3	176	1 105
Depreciation							
Balance as of January 1, 2018	0		-674	0	0	0	-675
Disposed assets	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Assets reclassified as investment property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation	0		-63	0	0	0	-63
Balance as of December 31, 2018	0	0	-736	0	-1	0	-737
Balance value							
December 31, 2018	**0**	**0**	**190**	**0**	**2**	**176**	**368**

All depreciation costs are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

The Company has not pledged property, machines, facilities and equipment as collateral for its obligations.

6 Leasing

6.1 Financial leasing as lessee

As of 31.12.2019 г. the Company has no active leasing contracts.

6.2 Operative leasing as lessor

The company lets investment properties on operative leasing contracts. Detailed information about them is presented in Note 3.

7. Intangible assets

none

8. Investment property

The investment property of the Company includes a land plot in Panichishte, land and buildings (including office and warehouse part) in the city of Sofia held to earn rentals or for capital increase.
The changes in the balance values presented in the statement of financial position may be summarized as follows:

	'000 лв.
Gross balance value	
Balance as of January 1, 2019	6 596
Newly acquired assets:	0
Disposed assets	-468
Balance as of December 31, 2019	6 128
Depreciation	
Balance as of January 1, 2019	-541
Depreciation	-42
Disposed assets	69

Balance as of December 31, 2019	-514
Balance value December 31, 2019	**5 615**

The fair value of the investment properties reported on the model of acquisition cost at the date of the financial statement amounts to **10 513** thousand leva.

	'000 лв.
Gross balance value	
Balance as of January 1, 2018	10 545
Newly acquired assets:	0
Reclassified assets	-3 949
Balance as of December 31, 2018	6 596
Depreciation	
Balance as of January 1, 2018	-983
Depreciation	-83
Disposed assets	525
Balance as of December 31, 2018	-541
Balance value December 31, 2018	**6 055**

The investment properties are not pledged as collateral for loans.

Rental income for 2019 amounting to 338 thousand leva are included in the comprehensive income statement in line "Income". There are no contingent rents recognized. The direct operating expenses amounting to 367 thousand leva are reported on line "Sales expenses".

Investment properties have been leased under operating lease contracts as follows:

Tenant	**Date of contract**	**Years of contract**	**Monthly rent (in Euro excluding VAT))**	**Monthly rent (in BGN excluding VAT)**
Piramis OOD	30.09.2009	10	3500.00	6845.41
U K BIES OOD	20.12.2018	10	2500.00	4889.58
			6000.00	11734.99

Future minimum lease receipts are presented as follows:

	Minimum lease receipts			
	Up to 1 year	**Up to 1 year**	**Up to 1 year**	**Up to 1 year**
	‘000 leva	**‘000 leva**	**‘000 leva**	**‘000 leva**
As of December 31, 2019	141	564	705	1410

	Minimum lease receipts			
	Up to 1 year	**Up to 1 year**	**Up to 1 year**	**Up to 1 year**
	‘000 leva	**‘000 leva**	**‘000 leva**	**‘000 leva**
As of December 31, 2018	164	656	820	1640

9. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred taxes arise from temporary differences and can be presented as follows:
представени като следва:

Deferred tax liabilities (assets)	**January 1, 2019**	**Recognised in the income statement**	**December 31, 2019**
	‘000 лв.	**‘000 лв.**	**‘000 лв.**
Non-current assets			
Property, machines, facilities and equipment			
- From the difference in depreciation rules	116	(9)	107
Current assets			-
Deminuted receivables		-	-
Current liabilities			-
Liabilities to employees for unused leave	-	-	-
Unused tax losses	-	-	-
	116	(9)	107
Recognized as:			

Deferred tax assets	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	116	107

Deferred tax liabilities (assets)	**January 1, 2018** **‘000 лв.**	**Recognised in the income statement** **‘000 лв.**	**December 31, 2018** **‘000 лв.**
Non-current assets			
Property, machines, facilities and equipment			
- From the difference in depreciation rules	198	(82)	116
Current assets			-
Deminuted receivables		-	-
Current liabilities			-
Liabilities to employees for unused leave	-	-	-
Unused tax losses	-	-	-
	198	(82)	116
Recognized as:			
Deferred tax assets	-		-
Deferred tax liabilities	198		116

Deferred tax assets relating to tax losses, weak capitalization and diminution of receivables are not recognized due to lack of security that an appropriate amount of taxable income will be realized against which they can be utilized. All deferred tax liabilities are included in the statement of financial position. For more information on tax expense of the Company, see Note 22.

10. Trade receivables

	2019 **‘000 leva**	**2018** **‘000 leva**

Receivables from clients	8	3
Diminution of receivables	-	-
	8	**3**

The most significant trade receivables are as follows:

	2019 '000 ЛВ	2018 '000 ЛВ
Biokarpet BG	1	2
Sima Real Estate	4	0
Others	3	1
	8	**3**

The balance value of the trade receivables is deemed a reasonable estimate of their fair value.

All trade receivables of the Company were checked for indications of diminution.

Trade receivables are due within 30 days and do not contain effective interest.
All trade receivables are subject to credit risk. The Company management does not identify specific credit risk, as the trade receivables consist of a large number of individual customers.

The change in the diminution of receivables may be presented as follows:

	2019 '000 leva	2018 '000 leva
Balance as of January 1	-	-
Diminution loss	-	-
Recovery of diminution loss	-	-
Balance as of December 31	-	-

11. Tax receivables

	2019 '000 ЛВ	2018 '000 ЛВ

	-	-

12. Other receivables

	2019 '000 leva	2018 '000 leva
Other receivables	1	6
Diminution of receivables	-	-
	1	**6**

	2019 '000 лв	2018 '000 лв
Legal claims	0	5
Receivables under guarantees	1	1
Prepaid Services	**1**	**6**
	0	5

13. Cash

Cash includes the following components:

	2019 '000 leva	2018 '000 leva
Cash on hand and in banks		
- BGN	51	0
- EUR	1	397
	52	**398**

14. Discontinued Operations

In 2009 the company ceases its principal activity consisting of supply and sale of aluminum systems, painting of aluminum systems, production of profiles with thermal break. In 2019 any activities were carried out from the previous discontinued operations.

Incomes and expenses, profits and losses relating to the discontinued operations are eliminated by the profit or loss from the continuing operations of the Company and are presented on a separate line in the income statement "Loss for the year from discontinued operations".

The Company continues its activity starting a rental of their properties. The assets used in discontinued operation have been transferred to the ongoing activities and they themselves have become the subject of rent. Therefore there is no need to classify groups of assets held for sale.

Liabilities have been transferred or settled on cessation of activity.

The loss realized from discontinued operations can be summarized as follows:

	Explanation	2019 '000 лв.	2018 '000 лв.
Income	14.1	-	-
Sales expenses	14.2	-	-
Gross profit		**-**	**-**
Loss from operations		**-**	**-**
Financial expenses	14.3	**-**	**-**
Financial income	14.3	-	-
Loss for the year before tax from discontinued operations		**-**	**-**
Income tax expense	14.8	-	-
Loss for the year from discontinued operations		**-**	**-**

Паричните потоци, генерирани от преустановени дейности, могат да бъдат представени, както следва:

	Explanations	2019 '000 лв	2018 '000 лв
Operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		-	-
Payments to suppliers			
Payments for other taxes		-	-
Other income from operating activities			

Net cash flow from operating activities	-	-
Investment activity		
Net cash flow from investing activities	**-**	**-**
Financial Activities		
Bank credits received		
Payments on bank credits		
Finance lease payments		
Interest payments		
Net cash flow from financial activities	**-**	**-**
Net cash flows from discontinued operations		

14.1. Income from Discontinued Activity

	2019 '000 leva.	**2018 '000 leva.**
Income from sale of goods	-	-
Income from construction	-	-
	-	**-**

14.2. Nature of expenses from discontinued operations

	2019 '000 лв	**2018 '000 лв**
Cost of sold goods	-	-
Cost of construction		
Direct costs		
Other costs	-	26
	-	**26**

14.3. Financial income and expenses on discontinued activities

The financial expenses for the presented reporting periods can be analyzed as follows:

None

The financial incomes for the presented reporting periods can be analyzed as follows

None

15. Equity
15.1. Share capital

The registered capital of the Company consists of 2,000,000 ordinary shares with a nominal value of BGN 1 per share. All shares are entitled to receive dividends and liquidation quota and represent one vote in the General Assembly of shareholders.

	2019 '000 leva	2018 '000 leva
Shares issued and fully paid:		
- At the beginning of the year	2 000	2 000
- cancellation during the year	-	-
Shares issued and fully paid as of December 31	**2 000**	**2 000**

The list of the principal shareholders of the Company is represented as follows:

	2019 Number of shares	2019 %	2018 Number of shares	2018 %
Exalco SA Aluminium Industry	2 000 000	100	2 000 000	100
	2 000 000	**100**	**2 000 000**	**100**

16. Trade liabilities

	2019 '000 лв	2018 '000 лв
Ches Distribution AD	3	2
Ritam 4 TB Ltd.	8	8
Kamburov Ltd.	1	0
Sofiska Voda company	1	0
Others	1	**2**
	14	**12**

Fair values of trade and other liabilities are not represented, as because of their short-term nature the Company considers that the value by which they are presented in the statement of financial position reflects their fair value.

17. Tax liabilities

	2019 '000 leva	2018 '000 leva
VAT	4	622
Tax about the property	-	-
	4	622

18. Personnel

18.1. Expenses on personnel

Expenses for personnel remuneration include:

	2019 '000 leva	2018 '000 leva
Expenses for salaries	1	1
Expenses for social securities	2	1
	4	**2**

18.2. Payables to personnel and security institutions

The payables to staff for salaries, security and unused leave, included in the statement of financial position consist of the following amounts:

	2019 '000 leva	2018 '000 leva
Payables for annual leave	-	-
Payables for salaries of staff	-	-
Payables for security	1	1
	1	**1**

These obligations were incurred in connection with unused leave accrued at the date of the financial statements. At the end of the reporting period no recruitment.

19. Other Payables

	2019 **‘000 leva**	**2018** **‘000 leva**
Payables on gurantees	-	-
Other payables(Deposits from clients)	-	-

20. Income

	2019 **‘000 leva.**	**2018** **‘000 leva.**
Income from tenants	267	402
	267	**402**

21. Nature of expenses

21.1. Expenses on sales

	2019 **‘000 лв**	**2018** **‘000 лв**
Expenses for materials	89	76
Expenses for external services	94	242
Expenses for depreciation	106	146
Expenses on personnel	4	2
Other expenses	42	172
Total cost of sales, expenses on sales and administrative expenses	**334**	**638**

21.2. 24.1 Expenses on sales

	2019 **‘000 лв**	**2018** **‘000 лв**
Depreciation of leased assets	106	146
Costs tenants	94	242
	200	**388**

22. Expenses on taxes

The expected tax expenses, based on the effective tax rate of 10% (2018: 10%) and tax expense actually recognized in the income statement can be balanced as follows:

	2019 '000 leva	2018 '000 leva
Result for the period before taxation	-	(44)
Tax rate	10%	10%
Expected tax expense	**-**	**-**
Adjustments for income exempt of taxation	9	82
Adjustments for expenses non-recognized for taxation purposes	-	-
Actual taxation expense	**-**	**-**
Tax expenses include:		
Deferred tax income/(expenses):		
- Origination and reversal of temporary differences	9	82
Tax expense	**9**	**82**

Note 2 provides information on the deferred tax assets and liabilities.

23. Income(Loss) per share

The basic income per share and the reduced-value income per share are calculated using the value of net profit for numerator, subject to distribution among the ordinary shareholders.

The weighted average number of shares used for calculation of the basic income per share as well as the net profit subject to distribution among the ordinary shareholders is as follows:

	2019 leva	2018 leva
Net profit from continuing operations	51 260	(43 542)
Net loss from discontinued operations	9	-

Net profit	51 269	(43 542)
Weighted average number of shares	4 000 000	4 000 000
Basic income per share (BGN per share) from continuing operations	0.013	-0.011
Basic income/(loss) per share (BGN per share) from discontinued operations	0.000	0.000
Basic income/(loss) per share (BGN per share)	0.013	-0.011

In 2019 the company has not paid dividents.

24. Transactions with related parties

The transactions with related parties have not been carried out under special conditions and no guarantees have been given or received.

24.1. Transactions during the year

	2019 '000 leva	**2018 '000 leva**
Transactions with related parties		
Sale of services to Exalco BG	79	263
Sale of services to U K BIES OOD	**70**	**0**
Sale of services to Sofia Moto Trade	**0**	**489**

24.2. Balances to the end of the year

	2019 '000 лв	**2018 '000 лв**
Short -term payables to:		
- Exalco Greece	0	25
- Exalco BG	8	16
- U K BIES OOD	6	589
	14	**630**

Long -term payables to:

- Exalco Greece	5 059	5 554
- Biocarpet Greece	287	678
- Exalco BG Ltd.	0	4
- Sofia Moto Trade	0	1
	5 346	**6 237**

25. Cashless transactions

During the periods presented the Company did not perform investment and financial transactions in which no cash or cash equivalents were used and which are not reflected in the statement of cash flows.

26. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

During the year several legal claims have been brought against the Company. The Company believes that the claims made are unfounded and that the probability for them to bring expenses to the Company in their resolving is small. This judgement of the management is supported by the opinion of an independent legal advisor.

None of the above mentioned claims is exposed here in detail so as not to seriously affect the position of the Company in resolving the disputes.

27. Objectives and policy of the management on risk management

The Company is exposed to market risk and in particular - interest rate risk and the risk of change in specific prices, which is due to the operation activity of the Company. The price risk is related to the change in the price of aluminum on world markets.

The risk management of the Company is exercised by the central administration of the Company in cooperation with the Board of Directors. A priority to the management is to provide short and medium-term cash flows by reducing its exposure to risk.

The most significant financial risks to which the Company is exposed are listed below. For more information on financial assets and liabilities of the Company by categories see note 30.5.

27.1. Currency risk

Most of the transactions of the Company are carried out in Bulgarian leva. Foreign transactions of the Company, initially denominated in Euros do not expose the Company to currency risk because the Euro is fixed to the Bulgarian Lev as a result of the currency board introduced.

To reduce the currency risk the Company monitors its cash flows which are not in Bulgarian leva and has developed procedures for risk management for the short-term (up to 6 months) and the long-term cash flows in foreign currency.

Financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies - Euro and converted into Bulgarian levs are as follows:

	2019 '000 leva	**2018 '000 leva**
Financial assets		
Receivables from related parties	14	630
Cash	52	398
Financial liabilities		
Liabilities to related parties	5 346	6 237
Exposure to short-term risk	**5 412**	**7 265**

27.2. Interest risk

The policy of the Company is aimed at minimizing the interest rate risk. As of December 31, 2019 the Company is exposed to change of the market interest rates on a credit from Piraeus Bank, which has a variable interest rate. All other financial assets and liabilities of the Company are at fixed rates as they were in the previous year.

The Company has completed all lease contracts and has repaid the majority of bank credits early, so that changes in interest rates would not have a significant impact on the Company.

27.3. Credit risk

The exposure of the Company to credit risk is limited to the amount of the balance value of financial assets recognized at the end of the reporting period, as indicated below:

	2019 '000 leva	**2018 '000 leva**
Trade and other receivables	8	3
Cash	52	398
	60	**401**

The Company regularly monitors of default customers and other counterparties to the Company identified individually or in groups, and uses this information for credit risk control.

The Company management believes that all the above financial assets that were not diminuted in the presented reporting periods are financial assets with high credit rating, including those that have matured.

The Company has no securities held as collateral for its financial assets.
With regard to trade and other receivables the Company is not exposed to significant credit risk to any single counterparty or group of counterparties having similar characteristics. The credit risk on cash and other short-term financial assets is considered insignificant because the counterparties are banks with good reputation and high external evaluation of credit rating.

At the date of the financial statement some of the non-diminuted trade receivables are past due. The age structure of the non-diminuted and past due financial assets is as follows:

	2019 **'000 leva**	**2018** **'000 leva**
Up to 3 months	0	0
Between 3 and 6 months	0	0
Betwee 6 months and 1 year	0	0
Over 1 year	0	0
	0	**0**

With regard to trade and other receivables the Company is not exposed to a significant credit risk to any single counterparty or group of counterparties having similar characteristics. The trade receivables consist of many customers from different industries and different geographic location. Based on historical criteria the management considers that the credit rating of the trade receivables which have not matured is good.

27.4. Liquidity risk

The company meets its needs of cash by carefully monitoring the payments on repayment schedules of the long-term financial liabilities as well as the cash outflows arising in the course of its operations. The needs for liquid cash are monitored on the basis of 30-day forecasts. The needs for liquid cash in the long term - for periods of 180 and 360 days are determined monthly.

As of December 31, 2019 the maturities of contractual obligations of the Company are summarized as follows:

December 31, 2019	**Short-term**
	Up to 1 year **'000 leva**

Payables on bank credits	0
Payables to suppliers	14
Payables to related parties	5 346
Other payables	0
	5 360

December 31, 2018	**Short-term**
	Up to 1 year
	‘000 leva
Payables on bank credits	0
Payables to suppliers	12
Payables to related parties	6 237
Other payables	0
	6 249

The amounts disclosed in this analysis of the maturity of the payables represent the undiscounted cash flows on the contracts, which may differ from the balance values of the payables.

27.5. Categories of financial assets and liabilities

The balance values of the financial assets and liabilities of the Company may be presented in the following categories:

	2019 **‘000 leva**	**2018** **‘000 leva**
Long-term assets		
Credits and receivables	0	0
Short-term assets		
Credits and receivables	8	3
Money and cash	52	398
	60	**401**
Long-term liabilities		
Financial liabilities, assessed on depreciated value	-	-
Short-term liabilities		

Financial liabilities, assessed on depreciated value	5 471	6 988

28. Policy and procedures for management of capital

The objectives of the Company in relation to capital management are:

- to ensure the ability of the Company to continue as an operating entity;
- to provide adequate return for shareholders.

by determining the price of its products and services in accordance with the level of risk.

The Company monitors the capital based on the ratio of equity to net debt.

The net debt is calculated as total debt less the balance value of cash and cash equivalents.

The purpose of the Company is to maintain the ratio of equity to net debt within reasonable limits.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes the necessary adjustments in accordance with changes in the economic situation and the risk characteristics of the respective assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may change the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce its debt.

The value of the ratio for the presented reporting periods is summarized as follows:

	2019 '000 leva	2018 '000 leva
Equity	**523**	**472**
Debt	5 471	6 988
- Cash and cash equivalents	52	398
Net debt	**5 523**	**7 386**
Equity to net debt	**1:10.56**	**1:15.64**

The decrease in the ratio in 2019 was mainly due to the reduction of equity.

29. Events after the end of the reporting period

No correcting events or significant non-correcting events have occurred between the date of the financial statement and the date of its approval for publication.

30. Approval of the financial statement

The financial statement as of December 31, 2019 (including the comparative information) has been approved and accepted by the Board of Directors on **13.02.2020**.