

Logos Smart Card A/S

Hørkær 16, 2730 Herlev

CVR no. 25 36 01 92

Annual report 2017

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 19 June 2018

Chairman: MAHMET DUVARCI





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Statement by the Board of Directors

Today, the Board of Directors has discussed and approved the annual report of Logos Smart Card A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017.

The annual report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2017 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Herlev, 18 June 2018
Board of Directors:



Carlos Affonso Seigneur
d'Albuquerque
Chairman



Rita Christiane Ribeiro
Carvalho
Vice Chairman



Salvador Gerardo Cabrera
Aguilar

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Logos Smart Card A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Logos Smart Card A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2017 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these rules and requirements.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control as Management determines is 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, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to 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 and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark 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 the financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement 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.

Independent auditor's report

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements 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 contents of the financial statements, including the note disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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.

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Copenhagen, 19 June 2018

ERNST & YOUNG

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 30 70 02 28



Lars Hansen

State Authorised Public Accountant

MNE no.: mne24828



Rasmus Bloch Jespersen

State Authorised Public Accountant

MNE no.: mne35503

Management's review

Company details

Name	Logos Smart Card A/S
Address, Postal code, City	Hørkær 16, 2730 Herlev
CVR no.	25 36 01 92
Established	1 March 1900
Registered office	Herlev
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Carlos Affonso Seigneur d'Albuquerque, Chairman Rita Christiane Ribeiro Carvalho, Vice Chairman Salvador Gerardo Cabrera Aguilar
Executive Board	Salvador Gerardo Cabrera Aguilar
Auditors	Ernst & Young Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Osvold Helmuths Vej 4, P.O. Box 250, 2000 Frederiksberg, Denmark

Management commentary

Business review

The company's principal activities consist of development, production and trading with electronics and computer software.

Financial review

The income statement for 2017 shows a profit of USD 1,143,417 against a profit of USD 1,187,639 last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2017 shows equity of USD 8,629,903.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

Note	USD	2017	2016
	Gross margin	2,296,874	2,327,470
6	Distribution costs	-254,410	-285,278
6	Administrative expenses	-546,051	-497,794
	Operating profit	1,496,413	1,544,398
	Financial income	55,055	23,409
	Financial expenses	-85,433	-45,155
	Profit before tax	1,466,035	1,522,652
2	Tax for the year	-322,618	-335,013
	Profit for the year	1,143,417	1,187,639
	Recommended appropriation of profit		
	Retained earnings	1,143,417	1,187,639
		1,143,417	1,187,639

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	USD	2017	2016
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
3	Intangible assets		
	Completed development projects	750,686	733,657
	Acquired intangible assets	341,739	433,331
	Development projects in progress	1,333,273	741,115
		<u>2,425,698</u>	<u>1,908,103</u>
4	Property, plant and equipment		
	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	6,330	10,201
		<u>6,330</u>	<u>10,201</u>
	Investments		
	Deposits, investments	34,504	32,049
		<u>34,504</u>	<u>32,049</u>
	Total fixed assets	<u>2,466,532</u>	<u>1,950,353</u>
	Non-fixed assets		
	Inventories		
	Raw materials and consumables	4,271,078	6,572,495
		<u>4,271,078</u>	<u>6,572,495</u>
	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	1,531,385	1,538,126
	Receivables from group entities	5,474,655	1,150,289
	Other receivables	9,714	2,633
	Prepayments	71,978	110,588
		<u>7,087,732</u>	<u>2,801,636</u>
	Cash	<u>416,977</u>	<u>348,230</u>
	Total non-fixed assets	<u>11,775,787</u>	<u>9,722,361</u>
	TOTAL ASSETS	<u>14,242,319</u>	<u>11,672,714</u>

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	USD	2017	2016
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
5	Share capital	89,940	88,353
	Retained earnings	8,539,963	1,898,133
	Total equity	8,629,903	1,986,486
	Provisions		
	Deferred tax	453,093	318,839
	Total provisions	453,093	318,839
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
	Prepayments received from customers	12,666	53,170
	Trade payables	71,398	45,114
	Payables to group entities	4,060,456	6,571,246
	Other payables	1,014,803	2,697,859
		5,159,323	9,367,389
	Total liabilities other than provisions	5,159,323	9,367,389
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	14,242,319	11,672,714

- 1 Accounting policies
- 7 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
- 8 Related parties

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December**Statement of changes in equity**

USD	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2017	88,353	1,898,133	1,986,486
Capital increase	1,587	5,498,413	5,500,000
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	1,143,417	1,143,417
Equity at 31 December 2017	89,940	8,539,963	8,629,903

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Logos Smart Card A/S for 2017 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

Reclassification changes have been made in the financial statements regarding classification of software rights, and the comparative figures have been restated to reflect the classification change. In the balance sheet, prepayments of USD 6,572 thousand at 31 December 2016, previously presented as current assets, were reclassified to inventories under current assets. The reclassification change did not impact the total current assets, total assets or equity at 31 December 2016 nor the result of operations for 2016.

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in USD as the Company's most significant transactions are settled in USD. At the balance sheet date, the DKK/USD exchange rate was 6.21335.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the most recent financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in revenue when the most significant rewards and risks have been transferred to the buyer and provided the income can be measured reliably and payment is expected to be received. The date of the transfer of the most significant rewards and risks is based on standardised terms of delivery based on Incoterms® 2010.

Income from the rendering of services is recognised as revenue as the services are rendered. Accordingly, revenue corresponds to the market value of the services rendered during the year.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

Gross margin

The items revenue, production costs and other operating income have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross margin in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Production costs

Production costs comprise costs incurred in generating the revenue for the year. Such costs include direct and indirect costs of raw materials, consumables and production staff, rent and leases, as well as depreciation on production plant.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Production costs also comprise research and development costs that do not qualify for capitalisation and amortisation of capitalised development costs.

Distribution costs

Distribution costs comprise costs related to the distribution of goods sold in the year and to sales campaigns, etc. carried out in the year, including costs related to sales staff, advertising, exhibitions and amortisation/depreciation.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses include expenses incurred in the year for company management and administration, including expenses relating to administrative staff, Management, office premises and expenses as well as amortisation/depreciation of assets used for administrative purposes.

Amortisation/depreciation

The item comprises amortisation/depreciation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

The basis of depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	3-5 years
Completed development projects	3-5 years

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statements at the amounts that concern the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses as well as allowances and surcharges under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

The entity is jointly taxed with other subsidiaries. The total Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit/loss-making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income (full absorption).

Jointly taxed entities entitled to a tax refund are reimbursed by the management company based on the rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed entities which have paid too little tax pay a surcharge according to the rates applicable to interest surcharges to the management company.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Development costs comprise expenses, salaries and amortisation directly or indirectly attributable to development activities.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable, where the technical feasibility, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunities are identifiable and where the Company intends to produce, market or use the project, are recognised as intangible assets provided that the cost can be measured reliably and that there is sufficient assurance that future earnings can cover production costs, selling costs and administrative expenses and development costs. Other development costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Development costs that are recognised in the balance sheet are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

On completion of a development project, development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The amortisation period is usually 3 years and cannot exceed 5 years.

Licences are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Licences are amortised over the term of the licence.

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until the time at which the asset is ready for use.

Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment is assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

Inventories

Rights to software held exclusively for sale to other parties or to be consumed in the production process or in the rendering of services are classified in inventory as raw materials and consumables. The Company recognises these software rights as production costs as the rights are consumed.

These software rights are measured at cost in accordance with the average cost method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value. The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the sales amount less costs of completion and expenses required to effect the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in the expected selling price.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

Cash

Cash comprises cash and is subject only to minor risks of changes in value.

Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan. Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual lease liability in respect of finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

USD			2017	2016
2	Tax for the year			
	Estimated tax charge for the year		188,364	229,944
	Deferred tax adjustments in the year		134,254	105,069
			322,618	335,013
3	Intangible assets			
USD	Completed development projects	Acquired intangible assets	Development projects in progress	Total
Cost at 1 January 2017	2,415,956	1,214,829	741,115	4,371,900
Additions	0	124,660	944,091	1,068,751
Transferred	351,933	0	-351,933	0
Cost at 31 December 2017	2,767,889	1,339,489	1,333,273	5,440,651
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January 2017	1,682,299	781,498	0	2,463,797
Amortisation for the year	334,904	216,252	0	551,156
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December 2017	2,017,203	997,750	0	3,014,953
Carrying amount at 31 December 2017	750,686	341,739	1,333,273	2,425,698

Management has performed an assessment of whether there is any indications that intangible assets may be impaired and on this basis concluded that there is no present impairment indicators at the balance sheet date 31 December 2017.

4 Property, plant and equipment

USD	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment
Cost at 1 January 2017	<u>207,632</u>
Cost at 31 December 2017	<u>207,632</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2017	197,431
Depreciation	<u>3,871</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2017	<u>201,302</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2017	<u>6,330</u>

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

5 Share capital

Analysis of changes in the share capital over the past 5 years:

DKK	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Opening balance	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Capital increase	10,000	0	0	0	0
	<u>510,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>

6 Staff costs

Staff costs are recognised as follows in the financial statements:

USD	2017	2016
Production	1,111,584	1,405,351
Distribution	209,395	255,764
Administration	389,917	379,716
	<u>1,710,896</u>	<u>2,040,831</u>
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Average number of full-time employees	25	26

7 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Other contingent liabilities

The Company is jointly taxed with its parent company, Valid A/S, which acts as management company, and is jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed group entities for payment of income taxes as well as withholding taxes on interest, royalties and dividends.

Other financial obligations

Other rent and lease liabilities:

USD	2017	2016
Rent and lease liabilities	<u>49,000</u>	<u>50,600</u>

8 Related parties

Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile	Requisitioning of the parent company's consolidated financial statements
Valid Soluções e Serviços de Segurança em Meios de Pagamento e Identificação S.A.	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Av. Pres. Wilson, 231-16º floor, Centro, Rio de Janeiro, 20030-905
Valid Soluciones Tecnologicas S.A.U.	Madrid, Spain	Av. Fuente de la Mora 3-5-7. Edificio A. 1º and 2º Floor Madrid, 28050