Logos Smart Card A/S

Hørkær 16, 2730 Herlev

Company reg. no. 25 36 01 92

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2023

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 26 June 2024.

Gabriela Moreno

Gabriela Moreno
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

Notes:
- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance USD 146.940 means the amount of USD 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Management's statement

Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of Logos Smart Card A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a true and 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, 26 June 2024

Managing Director

Salvador Gerado Cabera Aguilar
Managing director

Board of directors

Ilson Roque Bressan Chairman of the board	Olavo Regal Maia Mendes Vaz Vice Chairman	Salvador Gerado Cabera 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 2023, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under 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 2023, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for conclusion

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 are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 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 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 these financial statements.

Independent auditor's report

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting 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 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 Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

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

Independent auditor's report

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether 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 Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that 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 Management's Review.

Aarhus, 26 June 2024

EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Company reg. no. 30 70 02 28

Lone Nørgaard Eskildsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne32085

Simon M. Laursen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne45894

Company information

The company	Logos Smart Card A/S Hørkær 16 2730 Herlev	
	Phone	70250266
	Company reg. no.	25 36 01 92
	Financial year:	1 January - 31 December
Board of directors	Ilson Roque Bressan, Chairman of the board Olavo Regal Maia Mendes Vaz, Vice Chairman Salvador Gerado Cabera Aguilar	
Managing Director	Salvador Gerado Cabera Aguilar, Managing director	
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Værkmestergade 25 8100 Aarhus C	

Management´s review

Description of key activities of the company

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

Development in activities and financial matters

The income statement for 2023 shows a profit of USD 3.064.910 against a profit of USD 3.606.744 last year, and a balance sheet at 31 December 2023 shows equity of USD 14.963.368.

There is a significant decrease in inventory due to the assignment of contract signed with Oracle America Inc, from Logos Smart Card A/S to Valid Soluciones Technologicas S.A.U. ("Valid Spain") as Valid Spain became the new group supply chain centre since July 2023.

Events occurring after the end of the financial year

No other events materially affecting the Comapany's financial positions have occured to the financial year-end.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Logos Smart Card A/S has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies in the preperation of the financial statement are consistent with those of last year.

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 6,71561 and the previous year balance sheet date, the DKK/USD exchange rate was 6,98427.

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, 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 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
The Company has chosen IFRS 15 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in revenue when the control has been transferred to the buyer and provided the income can be measured reliably and payment is expected to be received.

Income from 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 their parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

Gross Profit
The items revenue, production cost and other operating income have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross profit in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statement Act.

Accounting policies

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

Production costs also comprise research and development costs which do not meet the criteria 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 during the year, including costs related to sales staff, advertising and exhibitions and amortisations/depreciation.

Administration expenses
Administration expenses comprise expenses incurred during 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.

Financial income and expenses
Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Net financials include income and expenses as well as allowances and surcharges under the advance -payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year
Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

The entity is jointly taxed with other group entities. 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.

Accounting policies

Statement of financial position

Intangible assets

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

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable, where the technical feasibility, sufficient resources and potential future market or development opportunities are identifiable and where the Company intends to produce, market or use the projects, 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.

Licenses are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Licenses 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 cost 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 income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

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:

Amortisation /depreciation	Useful life	Residual value
Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	3-5 years	0%
Right-of-use assets	3 years	0%
Completed development projects	3-5 years	0%

Accounting policies

Depreciation is based on the residual value of the asset and is reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and are reassessed annually. Where the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, no further depreciation charges are recognised.

In the case of changes in depreciation period or the residual value, the effect on depreciation charges is recognised prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.

Property, plant, and equipment in progress

Leases

The Company has chosen to use IFRS 16 as interpretation basis for the provisions of the Danish Financial Statement Act on recognition of leases.

Leased assests and leases commitments are recognised in the balance sheet when the leased assets under a lease entered into regarding a specific identifiable assets is made available to the Company in the lease term, and when the Company in this connection obtains the right to almost all economic benefits from the use of the identified assets and the right to control and use of the identified assets.

The lease commitment is measured at amortised cost according to the effective interest method. The lease commitment is recalculated when the underlying contractual cash flow changes or if the Company changes its assessment or whether call options, extension options or termination option can reasonably be expected to be exercised.

On initial recognition, the leased asset is measured at cost, which corresponds to the value of the lease commitment adjusted for prepaid lease payments plus directly related costs and estimated cost for demolition, repairs or the like less discount received or other types of incentives payments from the lessor.

Subsequently, the asset is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The leased asset is depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of the leased asset. Depreciation charges are recognised on a straight-line basis in profit or loss.

The leased asset is adjusted for changes to the lease commitment due to changes to the terms of the lease or changes to the cash flows of the lease concurrently with changes to an index or an interest rate.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in group enterprises are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. Write-down for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

Accounting policies

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is 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 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 of the expected selling price.

Receivables
Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment of financial receivables.

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 accounts receivable and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any securities received. The effective interest rate for the individual account receivable or portfolio is used as the discount rate.

Prepayments
Prepayments recognised under assets comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting year.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Accounting policies

Income tax and deferred tax
Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liabillity 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 assets or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and the tax rates applicable to 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 cost 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 maeasured at net realisable value.

Lease liabilities
The Company has chosen IFRS 16 as interpretation for leases recognition.

Lease liabilities are measured at the net present value of the remaining lease payments including any guaranteed residual value based on the interest rate implicit in the lease.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in USD.

Note		2023	2022
	Gross profit	**4.603.181**	**5.712.027**
	Distribution costs	-269.619	-640.097
	Administration expenses	-233.317	-446.263
	Operating profit	**4.100.245**	**4.625.667**
	Other financial income	41.928	135.675
	Other financial expenses	-80.365	-129.113
	Pre-tax net profit or loss	**4.061.808**	**4.632.229**
2	Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-996.898	-1.025.485
	Net profit or loss for the year	**3.064.910**	**3.606.744**
	Proposed distribution of net profit:		
	Transferred to retained earnings	3.348.433	4.529.595
	Transferred to other statutory reserves	-283.523	-922.851
	Total allocations and transfers	**3.064.910**	**3.606.744**

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in USD.

Note	Assets	2023	2022
	Non-current assets		
3	Completed development projects	1.035.420	2.478.935
4	Acquired concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks, and similar rights	56.333	70.083
5	Software rights	0	523
6	Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets	1.741.923	661.899
	Total intangible assets	2.833.676	3.211.440
7	Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	0	1.715
8	Fixed Assets in Progress	0	12.296
9	Right-of-use assets	105.145	210.289
	Total property, plant, and equipment	105.145	224.300
10	Deposits	38.097	33.890
	Total investments	38.097	33.890
	Total non-current assets	**2.976.918**	**3.469.630**
	Current assets		
	Raw materials and consumables	20.921	5.706.345
	Total inventories	20.921	5.706.345
	Trade receivables	93.949	146.521
	Receivables from group enterprises	13.197.349	11.131.247
	Other receivables	32.547	29.243
	Prepayments	6.577	46.376
	Total receivables	13.330.422	11.353.387
	Cash and cash equivalents	705.065	330.250
	Total current assets	**14.056.408**	**17.389.982**
	Total assets	**17.033.326**	**20.859.612**

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in USD.

Note	Equity and liabilities	2023	2022
	Equity		
	Contributed capital	89.941	89.941
	Reserve for development costs	2.166.328	2.449.851
	Retained earnings	12.707.099	9.358.666
	Total equity	**14.963.368**	**11.898.458**
	Provisions		
	Provisions for deferred tax	612.589	686.598
	Total provisions	**612.589**	**686.598**
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Lease liabilities	0	107.440
	Other payables	0	2.738.334
	Total long term liabilities other than provisions	0	2.845.774
	Lease liabilities	107.440	105.128
	Prepayments received from customers	0	9.398
	Trade payables	229.989	1.553.374
	Payables to group enterprises	460.874	1.872.023
	Other payables	659.066	1.888.859
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	1.457.369	5.428.782
	Total liabilities other than provisions	**1.457.369**	**8.274.556**
	Total equity and liabilities	**17.033.326**	**20.859.612**

1 Staff costs

11 Contingencies

12 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in USD.

	Contributed capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2023	89.941	2.449.851	9.358.666	11.898.458
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	-283.523	3.348.433	3.064.910
Equity 31 December 2023	**89.941**	**2.166.328**	**12.707.099**	**14.963.368**

Notes

All amounts in USD.

		2023	2022
1.	**Staff costs**		
	Salaries and wages	2.884.030	2.471.313
	Other costs for social security	23.072	24.815
	Other staff costs	47.165	43.365
	Total staff costs	2.954.267	2.539.493
	Staff costs transferred to assets	-1.048.003	-606.537
		1.906.264	**1.932.956**
	Staff costs are recognised as follows in the income statement:		
	Production costs	1.561.553	1.648.741
	Distribution costs	232.368	186.795
	Administration expenses	112.343	97.420
		1.906.264	**1.932.956**
	Average number of employees	19	21
2.	**Tax on net profit or loss for the year**		
	Tax on net profit or loss for the year	971.806	1.253.256
	Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	-74.009	-227.771
	Adjustment of tax for previous years	99.101	0
		996.898	**1.025.485**

Notes

All amounts in USD.

		31/12 2023	31/12 2022
3.	**Completed development projects**		
	Cost 1 January 2023	9.601.618	7.476.731
	Transfers	241.807	2.124.887
	Cost 31 December 2023	**9.843.425**	**9.601.618**
	Amortisation and write-down 1 January 2023	-7.122.683	-5.572.740
	Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-1.685.322	-1.549.943
	Amortisation and write-down 31 December 2023	**-8.808.005**	**-7.122.683**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2023	**1.035.420**	**2.478.935**
4.	**Acquired concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks, and similar rights**		
	Cost 1 January 2023	1.515.736	1.515.736
	Cost 31 December 2023	**1.515.736**	**1.515.736**
	Amortisation and write-down 1 January 2023	-1.445.653	-1.431.903
	Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-13.750	-13.750
	Amortisation and write-down 31 December 2023	**-1.459.403**	**-1.445.653**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2023	**56.333**	**70.083**
5.	**Software rights**		
	Cost 1 January 2023	20.584	20.584
	Cost 31 December 2023	**20.584**	**20.584**
	Amortisation and write-down 1 January 2023	-20.061	-16.755
	Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-523	-3.306
	Amortisation and write-down 31 December 2023	**-20.584**	**-20.061**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2023	**0**	**523**

Notes

All amounts in USD.

		31/12 2023	31/12 2022
6.	**Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets**		
	Cost 1 January 2023	661.899	2.419.985
	Additions during the year	1.321.831	654.167
	Disposals during the year	0	-287.366
	Transfers	-241.807	-2.124.887
	Cost 31 December 2023	**1.741.923**	**661.899**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2023	**1.741.923**	**661.899**

		31/12 2023	31/12 2022
7.	**Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment**		
	Cost 1 January 2023	267.373	267.373
	Cost 31 December 2023	**267.373**	**267.373**
	Depreciation and write-down 1 January 2023	-265.658	-258.880
	Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-1.715	-6.778
	Depreciation and write-down 31 December 2023	**-267.373**	**-265.658**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2023	**0**	**1.715**

		31/12 2023	31/12 2022
8.	**Fixed Assets in Progress**		
	Cost 1 January 2023	12.296	0
	Additions during the year	0	12.296
	Disposals during the year	-12.296	0
	Cost 31 December 2023	**0**	**12.296**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2023	**0**	**12.296**

Notes

All amounts in USD.

		31/12 2023	31/12 2022
9.	**Right-of-use assets**		
	Cost 1 January 2023	315.433	315.433
	Cost 31 December 2023	**315.433**	**315.433**
	Depreciation and write-down 1 January 2023	-105.144	0
	Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-105.144	-105.144
	Depreciation and write-down 31 December 2023	**-210.288**	**-105.144**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2023	**105.145**	**210.289**
10.	**Deposits**		
	Cost 1 January 2023	33.890	36.051
	Additions during the year	4.207	0
	Disposals during the year	0	-2.161
	Cost 31 December 2023	**38.097**	**33.890**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2023	**38.097**	**33.890**

11. Contingencies

Joint taxation

The Company is jointly taxed with its Parent Company, Valid A/S, which acts as a management company, and is jointly and serverally liable with other jointly taxed group entities for payment if income taxes as well as withholding taxes on interest, royalites and dividends.

12. Related parties

Consolidated financial statements

The Company is included in the consolidated financial statements of Company Valid Solucoes S.A. situated in Laura Maiello Kook, No. 511, Ipanema das Pedras, Sorocaba, Sao Paulo, Brazil

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of Company Valid Soluciones Tecnologicas S.A.U. situated in Madrid, Spain on Avenida de Manoteras, 20 Edificio Tokyo Planta Baja Madrid 28050 Spain.