

Logos Smart Card A/S

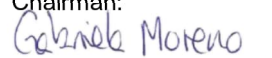
Hørkær 16, 2730 Herlev

CVR no. 25 36 01 92

Annual report 2022

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 23 June 2023

Chairman:



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Gabriela Moreno

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Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the annual report of Logos Smart Card A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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, 23 June 2023

Executive Board:

SALVADOR
GERARDO CABRERA
AGUILAR:23045209
874

Assinado de forma digital por SALVADOR GERARDO CABRERA
AGUILAR:23045209874
Dados: 2023.06.29 10:54:49 -03'00'

Salvador Gerardo Cabrera
Aguilar

Board of Directors:

IVAN LUIZ
MURIAS DOS
SANTOS:2553299
2819

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SANTOS:25532992819
Dados: 2023.06.26 15:50:16 -03'00'

Ivan Luiz Murias Dos Santos
Chairman

OLAVO REGAL
MAIA MENDES
VAZ:01671378
750

Assinado de forma digital por OLAVO REGAL MAIA MENDES
VAZ:01671378750
Dados: 2023.06.26 15:37:28 -03'00'

Olavo Regal Maia Mendes
Vaz
Vice Chairman

SALVADOR
GERARDO
CABRERA
AGUILAR:23045209
874

Assinado de forma digital por SALVADOR GERARDO CABRERA
AGUILAR:23045209874
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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 2022, 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 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 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 requirements and the IESBA code.

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.

Aarhus, 23 June 2023
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28



Jes Lauritzen
State Authorised
Public Accountant
mne10121



Simon M. Laursen
State Authorised
Public Accountant
mne45894

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	28 April 2000
Registered office	Herlev
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Ivan Luiz Murias Dos Santos, Chairman Olavo Regal Maia Mendes Vaz, Vice Chairman Salvador Gerardo Cabrera Aguilar
Executive Board	Salvador Gerardo Cabrera Aguilar
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Værkmestergade 25, P.O. Box 330, 8100 Aarhus C, Denmark

Management's review

Business review

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

Financial review

The income statement for 2022 shows a profit of USD 3,606,744 against a profit of USD 885,155 last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2022 shows equity of USD 11,898,458.

Events after the balance sheet date

No other 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	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	Gross profit	5,712,027	1,809,211
2	Distribution costs	-640,097	-623,306
2	Administrative expenses	<u>-446,263</u>	<u>-228,237</u>
	Operating profit	4,625,667	957,668
	Financial income	135,675	92,401
	Financial expenses	<u>-129,113</u>	<u>-79,039</u>
	Profit before tax	4,632,229	971,030
3	Tax for the year	<u>-1,025,485</u>	<u>-85,875</u>
	Profit for the year	<u>3,606,744</u>	<u>885,155</u>
	 Recommended appropriation of profit		
	Other statutory reserves	-922,851	-111,879
	Retained earnings/accumulated loss	<u>4,529,595</u>	<u>997,034</u>
		<u>3,606,744</u>	<u>885,155</u>

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	USD	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
4	Intangible assets		
	Completed development projects	2,478,935	1,903,991
	Acquired intangible assets	70,083	83,833
	Software rights	523	3,828
	Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets	<u>661,899</u>	<u>2,419,986</u>
		<u>3,211,440</u>	<u>4,411,638</u>
5	Property, plant and equipment		
	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	1,715	8,493
	Fixed Assets in Progress	12,296	0
	Right-of-use assets	<u>210,289</u>	<u>315,433</u>
		<u>224,300</u>	<u>323,926</u>
	Investments		
	Deposits, investments	<u>33,890</u>	<u>36,051</u>
		<u>33,890</u>	<u>36,051</u>
	Total fixed assets	<u>3,469,630</u>	<u>4,771,615</u>
	Non-fixed assets		
	Inventories		
	Raw materials and consumables	<u>5,706,345</u>	<u>0</u>
		<u>5,706,345</u>	<u>0</u>
	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	146,521	1,426,055
	Receivables from group entities	11,131,247	7,391,959
	Other receivables	29,243	26,490
	Prepayments	<u>46,376</u>	<u>78,973</u>
		<u>11,353,387</u>	<u>8,923,477</u>
	Cash	<u>330,250</u>	<u>596,596</u>
	Total non-fixed assets	<u>17,389,982</u>	<u>9,520,073</u>
	TOTAL ASSETS	<u>20,859,612</u>	<u>14,291,688</u>

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	USD	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
6	Share capital	89,941	89,941
	Reserve for development costs	2,449,851	3,372,702
	Retained earnings	<u>9,358,666</u>	<u>4,829,071</u>
	Total equity	<u>11,898,458</u>	<u>8,291,714</u>
	Provisions		
	Deferred tax	<u>686,598</u>	<u>914,369</u>
	Total provisions	<u>686,598</u>	<u>914,369</u>
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Non-current liabilities other than provisions		
	Lease liabilities	107,440	212,568
	Other payables	<u>2,738,334</u>	<u>0</u>
		<u>2,845,774</u>	<u>212,568</u>
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
	Lease liabilities	105,128	117,402
	Prepayments received from customers	9,398	9,398
	Trade payables	1,553,374	1,743,661
	Payables to group entities	1,872,023	2,555,618
	Other payables	<u>1,888,859</u>	<u>446,958</u>
		<u>5,428,782</u>	<u>4,873,037</u>
	Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>8,274,556</u>	<u>5,085,605</u>
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	<u>20,859,612</u>	<u>14,291,688</u>

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

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

USD	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Reserve for development costs</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 1 January 2022	89,941	3,372,702	4,829,071	8,291,714
Transfer through appropriation of profit	<u>0</u>	<u>-922,851</u>	<u>4,529,595</u>	<u>3,606,744</u>
Equity at 31 December 2022	<u><u>89,941</u></u>	<u><u>2,449,851</u></u>	<u><u>9,358,666</u></u>	<u><u>11,898,458</u></u>

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Logos Smart Card A/S for 2022 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.

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 6.98427 and at the previous year balance sheet date, the DKK/USD exchange rate was 6.5656.

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.

Leases

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

Leased assets and lease commitments are recognised in the balance sheet when the leased asset under a lease entered into regarding a specific identifiable asset 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 asset and the right to control the use of the identified asset.

The lease commitment is measured at amortised cost according to the effective interest method. The lease commitment is recalculated when the underlying contractual cash flows change due to changes in index or interest rate if the Company's estimate of a residual value guarantee changes or if the Company changes its assessment of whether call options, extension options or termination options 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 costs for demolition, repairs or the like less discounts received or other types of incentive 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.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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 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 profit

The items revenue, production costs 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 Statements Act.

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 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
Right-of-use assets	3 years
Completed development projects	3-5 years

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

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement 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 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.

Balance sheet

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 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.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

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 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.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

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.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

2 Staff costs

Staff costs are recognised as follows in the financial statements:

USD	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Production	1,648,741	1,265,360
Distribution	186,795	208,427
Administration	<u>97,420</u>	<u>97,678</u>
	<u>1,932,956</u>	<u>1,571,465</u>
Average number of full-time employees	<u>21</u>	<u>23</u>

USD	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
3 Tax for the year		
Estimated tax charge for the year	1,253,256	73,058
Deferred tax adjustments in the year	-227,771	10,356
Tax Adjustments, prior years	<u>0</u>	<u>2,461</u>
	<u>1,025,485</u>	<u>85,875</u>

4 Intangible assets

USD	<u>Completed development projects</u>	<u>Acquired intangible asset</u>	<u>Software rights</u>	<u>Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost at 1 January 2022	7,476,731	1,515,736	20,584	2,419,985	11,433,036
Additions	0	0	0	654,167	654,167
Disposals	0	0	0	-287,366	-287,366
Transferred	<u>2,124,887</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-2,124,887</u>	<u>0</u>
Cost at 31 December 2022	<u>9,601,618</u>	<u>1,515,736</u>	<u>20,584</u>	<u>661,899</u>	<u>11,799,837</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January 2022	5,572,740	1,431,903	16,755	0	7,021,398
Amortisation for the year	<u>1,549,943</u>	<u>13,750</u>	<u>3,306</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,566,999</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December 2022	<u>7,122,683</u>	<u>1,445,653</u>	<u>20,061</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8,588,397</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	<u>2,478,935</u>	<u>70,083</u>	<u>523</u>	<u>661,899</u>	<u>3,211,440</u>

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

5 Property, plant and equipment

USD	<u>Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment</u>	<u>Right-of-use assets</u>	<u>Fixed Assets in Progress</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost at 1 January 2022	267,374	315,433	0	582,807
Additions	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>12,296</u>	<u>12,296</u>
Cost at 31 December 2022	<u>267,374</u>	<u>315,433</u>	<u>12,296</u>	<u>595,103</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2022	258,881	0	0	258,881
Depreciation	<u>6,778</u>	<u>105,144</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>111,922</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2022	<u>265,659</u>	<u>105,144</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>370,803</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	<u><u>1,715</u></u>	<u><u>210,289</u></u>	<u><u>12,296</u></u>	<u><u>224,300</u></u>

6 Share capital

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

DKK	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Opening balance	510,000	510,000	510,000	510,000	510,000
Capital increase	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u><u>510,000</u></u>	<u><u>510,000</u></u>	<u><u>510,000</u></u>	<u><u>510,000</u></u>	<u><u>510,000</u></u>

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.

8 Related parties

Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	<u>Domicile</u>	<u>Requisitioning of the Parent Company's consolidated financial statements</u>
Valid Soluções S.A.	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Av. Pres. Wilson, 231 16 th floor, Centro, Rio de Janeiro, 20030 905
Valid Soluciones Tecnologicas S.A.U.	Madrid, Spain	Avenida de Manoteras, 20 Edificio Tokyo, Planta Baja Madrid 28050 Spain