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GRADUS AD
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1. Status and object of business activity

Gradus AD, Stara Zagora, was established on 28 November 2017.

Management address: Stara Zagora, Industrialen quarter, Gradus Poultry Slaughterhouse
BULSTAT: 204882907

Ownership and management

Gradus AD is a public company in accordance with the Public Offering of Securities Act. Shareholders of the company as at 31 December 2022:

- Luka Angelov Angelov 40.77% of the capital
- Ivan Angelov Angelov 20.68% of the capital
- Angel Ivanov Angelov 20.68% of the capital
- Legal entities 15.86% of the capital
- Individual shareholders 2.01% of the capital.

Management bodies of the company

- General Meeting of Shareholders
- Board of Directors

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors consists of three (3) members who are as follows as at 31 December 2022:

Luka Angelov Angelov – Chairman of the Board of Directors of Gradus AD

Ivan Angelov Angelov – Member of the Board of Directors and Executive Director of Gradus AD

Georgi Aleksandrov Babev - Member of the Board of Directors of Gradus AD

Audit Committee:

The Audit Committee supports the work of the Board of Directors; it has the role of those in charge of governance who monitor and supervise the internal control system, risk management and financial reporting system of the company.

Members of the Audit Committee are:

- Dobri Svetlozarov Simeonov – Chairman of the Audit Committee;
- Petya Radoslavova Panova – Member of the Audit Committee;
- Georgi Aleksandrov Babev – Member of the Audit Committee.

2. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as endorsed by the European Union (EU). These consolidated financial statements have been prepared based on the principles of going concern, current accrual and historical cost, except for items of property, plant and equipment that are measured using the revaluation model of IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* and investment property that is measured at fair value in accordance with IAS 40 *Investment Property*.

Functional currency and currency of presentation

Pursuant to the requirements of the Bulgarian legislation, the Group keeps its accounting books and records and prepares its consolidated financial statements in the national currency of the Republic of Bulgaria – the Bulgarian lev. Since 1 January 1999 the exchange rate of the Bulgarian lev has been pegged to the exchange rate of the Euro in a ratio of EUR 1 = BGN 1.95583.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in thousands of Bulgarian leva (BGN'000).

Comparative data

The Group presents comparative data in these financial statements for one previous year (period). Where necessary, comparatives are reclassified (and restated) in order to achieve comparability with any changes in the current year's presentation.

3. Significant accounting policies

(a) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the closing exchange rate prevailing on the date of preparation of the statement of financial position. Foreign exchange gain or loss originating from monetary items is the difference between the amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period adjusted by the effective interest and the payments over the period and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at end of the period.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of measurement of the fair value. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Any foreign exchange differences, which occur upon translation into the functional currency, are reported as profits and losses, except for differences arising on the translation into the functional currency of available-for-sale equity instruments or eligible cash flow hedges that are recognised in other comprehensive income (if any).

(b) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Initial recognition

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured initially at cost, which comprises all directly attributable costs of acquisition of the asset.

The cost comprises the asset's purchase price, including any import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, and any costs directly incurred in bringing the asset to its location and working condition necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use.

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour and the appropriate proportion of indirect production overheads; costs directly incurred in bringing the asset to its location and working condition necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use; initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the assets, and restoring the site on which they are located, and capitalised interest expenses. Software acquired without which it is impossible to operate equipment purchased is capitalised as part of the equipment.

When items of property, plant and equipment contain components with different useful lives, they are reported separately.

Subsequent recognition

Subsequent to initial acquisition, fixed tangible assets are carried under the revaluation model of IAS 16. The fair value of fixed tangible assets is determined on the basis of market evidence presented in a report prepared by an approved licensed valuer. Revaluation is scheduled to take place every 3 years. When the fair value changes significantly over a shorter period of time, the revaluation may be made more often to ensure that their carrying amount at the relevant reporting date does not materially differ from their fair value. Gains or losses on derecognition of certain assets from the group of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds to which the Group expects to be entitled (sales revenue) with the carrying amount of the asset at the date the purchaser acquires the control over the asset. The proceeds are recognised net in other operating income, net on the face of the statement of comprehensive income. When the revalued assets are sold or derecognised on other grounds, the amounts included in the revaluation reserve are reclassified to retained earnings or losses.

(ii) Subsequent costs

Subsequent costs of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment are capitalised to the carrying amount of the relevant asset only to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits originating from that part of the asset will flow to the company and the expenditure can be measured reliably. Current repairs and maintenance are recognised as an expense when incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

An item of property, plant and equipment is depreciated from the date on which it is installed and ready for use, or for the self-constructed assets, from the date on which the asset is completed and ready for use. Depreciation charges are recognised up to the amount of the asset's original value minus the estimated residual value of the asset based on the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of each component of property, plant and equipment. Depreciation charges are recognised through profit or loss unless they are included in the carrying amount of another asset. Assets acquired under leases are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term, unless it is virtually certain that the ownership of the asset will be acquired by the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated.

Depreciation rates are defined as follows:

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	2022	2021
	Annual depreciation rate, %	Annual depreciation rate, %
Buildings and facilities	1.5	1.5
Plant and equipment	8	8
Motor vehicles	10	10
Hardware	33.3	33.3
Fixtures and fittings	10	10
Other fixed assets	4 – 10	4 – 10

The methods of depreciation, useful lives and assets residual values (if not immaterial) are reviewed at each date of preparation of financial statements.

(c) Intangible assets

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill is the excess of the acquisition cost (consideration paid) over the fair value of the Group's share of the net identifiable assets of the acquiree at the acquisition date (business combination).

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of a subsidiary is presented in the consolidated statement of financial position in the Intangible Assets group.

In the consolidated financial statements, goodwill is measured initially at acquisition cost (cost) and subsequently, at acquisition cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is not amortised.

(ii) Intangible assets, other than goodwill

Intangible assets consist of trademarks, licenses, software, and other intangible assets.

Intangible assets acquired by subsidiaries that have a limited useful life are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

The carrying amount of intangible assets is tested for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount could exceed their recoverable amount. If this is the case, the impairment is included as amortisation costs in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (through profit or loss for the year). Intangible assets are derecognised from the consolidated statement of financial position when they are permanently retired and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal, or when they are sold. Gains or losses on disposal of individual assets in the Intangible Assets group are determined by comparing disposal proceeds and the asset's carrying amount at the date of sale. They are stated net to Other operating income / (losses), net on the face of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (through profit or loss for the year).

Gains or losses on derecognition of certain assets from the group of intangible assets are determined by comparing the proceeds to which the Group expects to be entitled (sales revenue) with the carrying amount of the asset at the date the purchaser acquires the control over the asset. The proceeds are recognised net in other operating income, net on the face of the statement of comprehensive income (profit or loss for the year).

(iii) Subsequent costs

Subsequent costs are capitalised only when they increase the future economic benefit from the specific asset to which they relate. Any other costs, including costs of internally generated goodwill and trademarks, are recognised as an expense when incurred.

(iv) Amortisation

Intangible assets, other than goodwill and trademarks, are amortised on a straight-line basis in profits and losses over the estimated useful economic life from the date on which they are ready for use.

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	2022	2021
	Annual amortisation	Annual amortisation
	rate, %	rate, %
Intellectual property rights	15	15
Industrial property rights	15	15
Other intangible assets	6.67 – 33.3	6.67 – 33.3

The methods of amortisation, useful lives and assets residual values are reviewed at each date of preparation of financial statements.

(d) Investments

The long-term investments representing investments in financial instruments are presented in the financial statements at acquisition price (cost), which is:

- the fair value of the consideration paid for the acquisition of shares and / or
- the value of the paid-up monetary shareholding and / or
- the value of the shares contributed in-kind against the shares issued, which value is determined by appraisers appointed by the court, incl. the direct costs of acquiring the investment, less any impairment losses.

Investments in financial instruments held by the Group are subject to impairment testing. When there are conditions and indications of impairment, it is calculated as the difference between the investment's carrying amount and its recoverable amount and is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income (through profit or loss for the year). In case of subsequent reversal of impairment, it is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income (through profit or loss for the year).

These investments are not listed on the stock exchange. Therefore, it is not possible to ensure quotations for market prices on an active market that to give a sufficiently reliable fair value of these shares.

Investments are derecognised when the entity transfers the rights originating from the asset to other persons when the legal grounds for that arise and thus control on the economic benefits from the respective specific type of investment is lost.

(e) Investment property

Investment property is held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. Initially, investment property is recognised at acquisition cost plus any costs related to its acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is measured under the fair value model in accordance with IAS 40 Investment Property. Gains or losses due to changes in the fair value are included in profit or loss in the period in which they have occurred.

An investment property is derecognised on disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal. Gains or losses arising from the disposal of investment property is recognised through profit or loss in the current period. They are stated net to the Other operating income / (loss), net in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (through profit or loss for the year). Transfers from and to Investment property are made when there is a change in the functional purpose and use of a property. In the case of a transfer from Investment property to Business-occupied property, in its new group the asset is carried at its deemed historical cost that is its fair value at the date of the transfer. Conversely, when there is a transfer to Investment property from Business-occupied property, the asset is measured at its fair value at the date of the transfer and the difference to its carrying amount is presented as a component of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(f) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost of inventories - materials and work in progress - is reported on a weighted average cost basis and comprises costs of acquiring the inventories, costs of production or processing, and any other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their current location and condition. In the case of manufactured products, the cost also includes costs of labour, social security expenses, depreciation / amortisation expenses, and other overheads allocated on the basis of normal production capacity.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(g) Biological asset

An entity recognises a biological asset or agricultural produce if and only if:

- a.) the entity controls the asset as a result of past events;
- b.) it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the entity; and
- c.) the asset's fair value or cost can be measured reliably.

Upon initial recognition and at the date of each balance sheet, a biological asset is measured at fair value, less costs to sell.

A gain or loss that has occurred on initial recognition of a biological asset at fair value less costs to sell the biological asset is recognised through profit or loss for the period in which it has occurred.

Grants provided by the State in relation to a biological asset are recognised through profit or loss only when it is possible to obtain these grants..

(h) Impairment of non-financial assets

The book values of the Group's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indications exist, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For intangible assets with indefinite useful life or not yet brought into use, the recoverable amount is estimated annually. An impairment loss is recognised always when the carrying amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of value in use and fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using the pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. For impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

Impairment losses are recognised through profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised with respect to CGUs are allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised.

(i) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are an unconditional right of the Group to receive remuneration under contracts with customers and other contractors.

Initial recognition

Initially, trade receivables are presented and measured at fair value based on the transaction price, which value is usually equal to the invoice amount, unless they contain a significant financing component that is not charged additionally. If this is the case, they are recognised at their present value calculated at a discount rate equal to the interest rate that is considered inherent to the debtor.

Subsequent measurement

The Company holds trade receivables solely for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows and measures them subsequently at amortised cost less the accumulated impairment for expected credit losses.

Impairment

The Group applies the lifetime expected credit losses model for its trade receivables using the simplified approach required by IFRS 9. The expected credit loss from receivables is stated as Impairment of assets in the statement of comprehensive income.

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and cash in current accounts, and cash equivalents comprises deposits with banks with an original maturity of three months or less, and deposits with longer maturity that are freely disposable by the Group in accordance with the arrangement with bankers during the term of the deposit.

Subsequent measurement

Cash and cash equivalents in banks are measured subsequently at amortised cost, less any accumulated impairment for expected credit losses.

For the purposes of the preparation of the cash-flow statement:

- cash equivalents from customers and cash payments to suppliers are presented gross, VAT inclusive (20%);
- interest received on current accounts are presented as operating activity;
- VAT paid under purchases of long-term assets is specified on the “payments to suppliers” line to the cash-flows from operating activity, as long as it is included into and recovered together with the operating flows of the Group for the respective period (month).

(k) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is each contract that gives rise to both a financial asset of one enterprise and a financial liability or equity instrument of another enterprise.

Financial assets

Initial recognition, classification and measurement

On initial recognition, financial assets are classified in three groups according to which they are subsequently measured at amortised cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group initially measures financial assets at fair value and, in the case of financial assets which are not carried at fair value through profit or loss, plus the direct transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are an exception - they are measured on the basis of the transaction price determined in accordance with IFRS 15.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade (transaction) date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset’s contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group’s business model for managing them. In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are ‘solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)’ on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group’s business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (debt and equity instruments).

Classification groups

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held and used within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. They are subject

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to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The Group's financial assets at amortised cost include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans to related parties and loans to third parties.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (debt or equity instruments)

The Group has no such assets.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The Group has no such assets.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Expected credit loss on financial assets

The Group recognises an allowance (impairment provision) for expected credit losses for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. Expected credit losses are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

For the purposes of calculation of expected credit losses on loans to related and third parties, and cash and cash equivalents with banks, the Group has adopted the general approach to impairment as set by IFRS 9. According to this approach, the Group applies a three-stage impairment model based on changes compared to the initial recognition of the financial instrument's credit quality.

Expected credit losses are recognised in two stages.

- a. A financial asset that has not been credit impaired at its initial origination/acquisition is classified in phase 1. Since its initial recognition, its credit risk and qualities are subject to continuous monitoring and analyses. The expected credit losses on financial assets classified in Phase 1 are determined on the basis of expected credit losses resulting from possible default events which could occur within the next 12 months of the life of the asset concerned (12-month expected credit losses for the instrument).
- b. In cases where, after initial recognition of a financial asset, its credit risk increases significantly and as a result its qualities deteriorate, it is classified in phase 2.

Expected credit losses on financial assets classified in phase 2 are determined over the remaining life (term) of the relevant asset (lifetime expected credit losses for the instrument).

The Group's management has developed a policy and a set of criteria for analysis, identification and evaluation of the occurrence of a status of a "significant increase in credit risk".

In cases where the credit risk of a financial asset increases to a level indicating that an event of default has occurred, the financial asset is considered to be impaired and it is classified in phase 3.

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At this stage, losses incurred by the relevant asset for its entire remaining lifetime (term) are established and calculated.

The Group adjusts expected credit losses based on historical data using forecast macroeconomic indicators that are found to be correlated and are expected to affect the amount of the expected credit losses in the future.

In calculating expected credit losses on trade receivables, assets under contracts with customers and lease receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach to calculate expected credit losses and does not follow subsequent changes in their credit risk. According to this approach, the Group recognises an allowance (impairment provision) based on the expected credit loss over the entire period of the receivables at each reporting date.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition, classification and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables, loans, lease liabilities, and other borrowings.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification.

Classification groups

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

The Group has no such liabilities.

Loans and other borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured by the Group at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the relevant financial liability is derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of comprehensive income (in the profit or loss for the year).

Derecognition

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

This requirement derives from the idea of the real business nature of the group's relationship with a counterparty that, in the simultaneous existence of these two requirements, the expected actual cash flow and benefits from these estimates to the enterprise is the net flow, i.e. the net amount reflects the actual right or liability of the Group originating from these financial instruments – in any case, its right to receive or pay only the net amount. If both conditions are not met simultaneously, it is assumed that the rights and obligations of the Group in respect of these counter-balances (financial instruments) are not covered only and solely by the receipt or payment of the net amount.

The netting policy is also linked to the assessment, presentation and management of the actual credit and liquidity risks associated with these counter-balances.

Criteria applicable to establishing the existence of a current and legally enforceable netting right are as follows: not to depend on future event, i.e. it shall be enforceable not only if a particular future event occurs; it should be

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possible to exercise the right and to defend it by employing legal means in the course of (taken cumulatively):

- the ordinary activity,
- in case of default/delay, and
- in case of bankruptcy and insolvency.

The applicability of criteria shall be assessed against the requirements of Bulgarian legislation and the established arrangements between the parties. The condition for *the existence of a current and legally enforceable netting right* is always and mandatorily assessed together with a second condition: *for the existence of obligatory intention to settle these balances on a net basis*.

(l) Interest-bearing loans and other financial resources provided

Loans and other financial resources are presented initially at an acquisition price which is considered fair value of consideration given in a transaction, net of direct costs associated with these loans and resources. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings, and other resources given, are measured subsequently and presented in the statement of financial position at amortised cost determined by applying the effective interest rate method. The amortised cost has been calculated by taking into account of all types of charges, commissions and other amounts relating to these loans.

Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as finance income or finance costs during the amortisation period.

Interest income is presented depending on the phase in which the relevant loan or other receivable on financial resource granted, as the case may be, has been classified using the effective interest rate method.

(m) Trade and other payables

Trade and other current liabilities in the statement of financial position are stated at cost of acquisition, which is deemed to be the fair value of the transaction and will be paid in future against the goods and services received. In cases of deferred payments beyond the usual credit term on which no additional payment of interest is envisaged or interest is quite different from the usual market interest rate, the liabilities are initially assessed at their fair value at the discount rate inherent to the Group, and subsequently, at amortised cost.

(n) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions to a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further amounts. The Government of Bulgaria is responsible for providing pensions in Bulgaria under defined contribution plan. The Group's contributions to the defined contribution pension plan are recognised as incurred through profit or loss. Contributions to a defined contribution plan past due for more than 12 months following the period of provision of services are discounted to their present value.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value.

The Group has an obligation to pay termination benefits to those employees who retire in accordance with Art. 222, § 3 of the Bulgarian Labour Code. According to these Labour Code provisions, when a labour contract of an employee, who has acquired a pension right, is ended, the employer is obliged to pay him or her compensations amounting to two months' gross salaries. Where the employee has been with the same employer for the past 10 years or more, this employee is entitled to a compensation amounting to six months' gross salaries. At the date of these financial statements, management estimated the potential expenses for all employees using the projected credit unit method.

(iii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense where the Group has clearly committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan either to terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognised as an expense if the Group has made a formal offer of voluntary redundancy, and it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably. If benefits are payable more than 12 months after the reporting period, they are discounted to their present value.

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(iv) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are accounted for as an expenditure, as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the liability can be estimated reliably. The Group recognises as a liability the undiscounted amount of the estimated costs related to annual leave expected to be paid in exchange for the employee's service for the past reporting period.

(o) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive liability as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the liability. Provisions are determined by discounting the estimated future cash flows with a pre-tax interest rate that reflects the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Interest accrued on the discounted value is recognised as finance costs.

Onerous contracts

Provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the economic benefits expected to be received by the Group under it are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract. This provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the two values: the costs of exiting from the contract and the estimated net costs of continuing it. Prior to the establishment of the provision, the Group recognises impairment losses on assets related to this contract.

(p) Revenue

Recognition of revenue from contracts with customers

The Group's usual revenue originates from the following activities: sale of products, goods and services. The Group's revenue is recognised when the control over the goods and/or services promised in the contract with the customer is transferred to the customer. The control is transferred to the customer upon satisfaction of the performance obligations under the contract by transferring the promised goods and/or providing the promised services.

Measurement of a contract with a customer

There is a contract with a customer if:

- the contract has been approved by the parties;
- each party's rights can be identified;
- the payment terms can be identified;
- the contract has a commercial substance;
- the collection of the consideration is probable after the goods and services have been transferred.

If a contract does not yet meet any of the above criteria, the entity will continue to re-assess the contract in every reporting period. The consideration received under such a contract is recognized as a liability (a contract liability) in the statement of financial position until all criteria for recognition of a contract with a customer are satisfied and the Group performs its obligations. In the initial assessment of its contracts with customers, the group makes further analysis and judgement whether two or more contracts must be considered as combination and be accounted for as one. Each promise to transfer goods and/or services that are identifiable, or a series of identifiable goods and services that are identical in substance, is reported as a single performance obligation. The Group recognises income for each individual performance obligation at the level of an individual contract with a customer by analysing the type, duration and terms and conditions of each specific contract.

Measurement of revenue from contracts with customers

Revenues is measured on the basis of the transaction price determined for each contract. The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the group expects to be entitled, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties. When determining the transaction price, the group takes into account the terms and conditions of the contract and customary business practices, including the impact of variable consideration, the existence of a significant financing component, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer. In the case of contracts with more than one performance obligation, the transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation based on the individual selling prices of each good or service.

The change in the contract scope and price is reported as a separate contract or as part of an existing contract, depending on whether the change relates to adding identifiable goods and services as also on their price.

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Performance obligations under contracts with customers

Revenue generated by the Group originates mainly from the sale of products, goods and services. In general, the Group has concluded that it acts as a principal in its arrangements with customers as it typically controls the goods and services before transferring them to the customer.

Revenue from sale of goods

Upon its sale, the control of the good is transferred to the customer at a particular point in time, which is usually when the good is delivered to a client's site.

Revenue from sale of services

Services provided by the Group consist of transport services and rents. The control of the services is transferred at the time of their provision. Sales revenue is measured over time by measuring the stage of performance of the group's Liabilities (a stage of completion). To measure the stage of completion, the Group applies the straight-line method. The assessments of income, expenses, and stage of completion are re-reviewed if circumstances change. Each subsequent increase or decrease in estimated income and expenses is recognized through profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances having necessitated the re-review become known to management.

Transaction price and terms of payment

The transaction price normally includes a fixed selling price, according to a general or customer price list, and different forms of variable consideration. In determining the price of the transaction, amounts due to the customer, non-cash consideration and the existence of a significant financial component are also taken into account.

Variable consideration

The variable consideration is included in the transaction price only to the extent that it is very likely that there will be no substantial adjustment in the amount of revenue recognised cumulatively. The forms of variable consideration include: price discounts, rebates, bonus turnover, logistics bonus, marketing bonus. The discounts, rebates and bonuses granted are compensated against the amounts due by the customer.

Significant financial component

The Group has conducted an analysis and has determined that the length of time between the time the customer pays for the promised goods and services and the time of transfer of control of these goods and services is within twelve months, and the agreed consideration does not have a significant financing component. The advance payments collected by the customer are presented in the statement of financial position as liabilities under contracts with customers.

(q) Leases

The Group as a lessee

Assessment for measurement of a lease

A contract is, or contains, a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Initial recognition and measurement

At the commencement date of the lease (the date on which the underlying assets is available for use) the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

The cost of acquisition of a right-of-use assets included:

- the initial amount of the lease liability;
- any lease payments made as of or before the commencement date, minus any incentives received under the lease contract;
- lessee's initial direct costs;
- provisions for costs of decommissioning and shifting the asset.

The Group amortises right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their useful lives and the lease term.

The right-of-use assets are presented under the heading of Property, plant and equipment in the statement of financial position, and their depreciation – under the heading of Depreciation expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

The lease liability includes the net present value of the following lease payments:

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- fixed payments less leasing incentives to be paid;
- variable lease payments based on indices or rates;
- the price for exercising the purchase option if it is reasonably certain that the Group will exercise that option;
- payments of penalties for termination of the lease;
- residual value guarantees.

Lease payments are discounted at the interest rate set out in the contract if it can be directly determined or at the Group's differential interest rate reflecting the interest rate that would be applicable to borrowings having a similar term, similar collateral, and in a similar economic environment.

Lease payments comprise, in a certain proportion, of finance costs (interest) and the attributable portion of the lease liability (principal) so that to achieve a constant interest rate for the remaining unpaid portion of the principal of the lease liability.

Subsequent measurement

The Group has chosen to apply the cost model to all its right-of-use assets. They are presented at cost less accumulated depreciation, impairment losses and adjustments resulting from revaluations and adjustments to the lease liability.

The Group subsequently measures the lease liability by:

- increasing the carrying amount to reflect the interest accrued;
- reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made;
- reassessing the carrying amount of the liabilities to reflect the revaluation or changes to the lease.

Reporting of revaluations and amendments to the lease contract

As a result of a revaluation, the lessee recognises the amount of the revaluation of the lease liability as an adjustment in the right-of-use asset. If the carrying amount of the asset is lower, the revaluation residual amount is recognized in profit or loss.

The lessee considers a change in the lease as a separate lease if:

- the amendment extends the scope of the lease by adding a new "right of use" to one or more additional underlying assets; and
- the lease fee is increased by an amount corresponding to the stand-alone price for the increase in scope and any adjustments reflecting the circumstances of the specific contract. Short-term lease payments and payments under contracts where the underlying asset is a low-value asset, as well as variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability, are recognised directly as current expenses in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Group as a lessor

IFRS 16 does not change substantially the accounting of lease for lessors. They continue to classify each lease as financial or operating lease, applying in practice rules similar to those in IAS 17, which are transferred, in their substance, to the new IFRS 16.

(r) Finance income and finance costs

Finance income is reported in the statement of comprehensive income (in the profit or loss for the year), when occurs, and comprises of: interest income on loans granted and term bank deposits, interest income on receivables, and net foreign exchange gains.

Finance income is presented separately from finance costs on the face of the statement of comprehensive income.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets in phases 1 and 2. Interest income on financial assets in phase 3 is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to their amortised cost (i.e. the gross carrying amount adjusted by expected credit losses).

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported net as either finance income or finance costs depending on whether the foreign currency differences represent a net gain or a net loss.

Finance costs include interest expenses on loans and expenses incurred as a result of an increase in the obligation due to approaching with one period the date set for implementation of provisions.

Borrowing costs that cannot be attributed directly to the acquisition, construction or production of an eligible asset are recognised through profit or loss using the effective interest rate method.

(s) Income tax

Income tax for the year consists of current and deferred taxes. Income tax is recognised in profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to business combinations or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current income tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable profit or loss for the year, using the tax rates that are enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date, and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current income tax includes also any tax effects from dividends.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax is recognised for all temporary differences that arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither the accounting nor taxable profit nor loss.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxation authority.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses, credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred income tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that future benefits will be realised.

In assessing its current and deferred taxes the Group takes into account the effect of uncertain tax items and whether additional taxes or interest might be due. The Group is of the opinion that the tax liability accruals are adequate for all open tax years based on an assessment of lots of factors, including interpretation of tax laws and previous experience. The assessment is based on estimates and assumptions and may include judgements for future events. New information may appear as well, according to which the Group may change its judgements on the adequacy of the existing tax liabilities; any such changes in the tax liabilities would affect the tax expense for the period in which such assessment is made.

(t) Key estimates and assumptions

Calculation of expected credit losses on loans granted, trade receivables and assets under contracts with customers

The measurement of the expected credit loss for financial assets carried at amortised cost (loans granted, receivables and assets under contracts with customers) is an area, which requires the use of significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour of customers and debtors (for example, the likelihood of counterparties not fulfilling their obligations and the resulting losses).

Aiming at achieving compliance with these requirements, the Group's management makes a number of important judgments, such as:

- (a) defines criteria for identifying and evaluating a significant increase in credit risk;
- (b) selecting appropriate models and assumptions for measuring expected credit losses;
- (c) formation of groups of similar financial assets (portfolios) for the purpose of measuring expected credit losses,
- (d) establishing and evaluating the correlation between historical default rates and behaviour of certain macroeconomic indicators to reflect the effects from forecasts in future when calculating expected credit losses.

Estimates when recognising revenue from contracts with customers

When recognising revenue and preparing the annual financial statements, management makes different judgements, estimates and assumptions, which influence the reported income, expenses, assets and liabilities under contracts, and their corresponding disclosures. Despite the uncertainty regarding these assumptions and estimates, the Group does not expect substantial adjustments to the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities in the future, and respectively, the reported costs and revenue.

Impairment of inventories

At the end of each financial year, the Group reviews the condition and usability of available inventories. When inventories are identified that are potentially unlikely to be realized at their current carrying amount in subsequent reporting periods, the entity impairs the inventories to net realizable value. Inventories in stock but expired are impaired 100%.

Useful life of fixed assets

The Group examines the estimated useful lives of Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets at the end of each reporting period.

Lease contracts

The application of IFRS 16 requires the Group's management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that have an impact on the reported intangible assets and lease liabilities. The main key considerations concern the determination of an appropriate discount rate and the determination of the lease term, including whether it is sufficiently certain that the options for extending / terminating the contract term will be exercised. Uncertainties regarding these assumptions and estimates may result in significant adjustments in the future to the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities concerned, and respectively, reported expenses and revenue.

Goodwill - It is tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that its value may be overestimated. Impairment of goodwill is determined by measuring the recoverable amount of each cash-generating unit (or a group of cash-generating units) to which goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses associated with goodwill cannot be recovered in future periods.

Trademarks - At the end of each financial year, the Group reviews the impairment of trademarks. Where the recoverable amount of the trademark is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses associated with trademarks cannot be recovered in future periods.

Recognition of tax assets - When recognising deferred tax assets, it is assessed the probability that individual deductible temporary differences will reverse in the future and the ability of each of the Group companies to generate sufficient tax profits to offset them against those profits.

(u) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries and entities, including unincorporated partnerships, where the parent company holds, directly or indirectly, more than 50% of the votes in the General Meeting (share capital) and/or the right to appoint more than 50% of the Board of Directors of the entity, or by virtue of a written control agreement concluded between the shareholders it is able to exercise control over the entity's financial and operating policies (including by virtue of a control agreement concluded between the shareholders).

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date that effective control is acquired by the Group and cease to consolidate from the date that control is deemed to have ceased and is transferred outside the Group. For their consolidation, the full consolidation method is applied.

(v) Consolidation principles

Consolidation of subsidiaries

In preparing consolidated financial statements, the financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries are combined on a line-by-line basis by applying consistent accounting policies to all significant items. The parent company's investments are eliminated against the share in the equity of the subsidiaries at the date of acquisition. Intragroup transactions and balances and resulting unrealised profits are eliminated in full. Upon these eliminating consolidation entries, the deferred tax effect has been taken into account.

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for by the Group using the acquisition method at the date the Group acquires control. The cost of acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the assets transferred, measured at fair value, the liabilities assumed to the previous owners, and the amount of any interest in the Group's capital. The consideration transferred consists of the fair value of all assets or liabilities originating from arrangements to transfer contingent consideration. Identifiable net assets acquired and liabilities assumed are measured at the fair value at the date of acquisition. Acquisition costs are expensed when incurred.

Non-controlling interest

For each business combination, the Group chooses to measure the non-controlling interest in the acquiree on the basis of:

- fair value; or
- the proportion of identifiable net assets at the acquisition date, which is generally measured at fair value.

Changes in the Group's share of a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are recognised in equity. Changes in non-controlling interest are determined on the basis of the proportional share of the net asset of the subsidiary. Changes in goodwill or gains or income on acquisition are not made.

Acquisitions of companies under common control

Acquisition under common control is a transaction in which the participating companies or businesses are controlled by the same person or persons, both before and after the transaction. These transactions arise when there is a change of the direct owner of the subsidiaries but the ultimate controlling entity remains unchanged.

Where the consideration transferred is less than the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired, the difference is recognised in equity as contributions from the shareholders of the acquirer. Where the consideration transferred exceeds the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired, the difference is recognised as a reserve from transformation in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Provisional accounting for of acquisitions

The Group applies provisional accounting for of acquisitions on the assumption that accounting for the acquisition for some amounts may be incomplete. Adjustments made in accounting for the acquisition during the measurement period may affect the recognition and measurement of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, non-controlling interests, consideration transferred, all existing interests in the acquiree before acquisition, and goodwill arising or the amount of the bargain purchase gain recognised. During the assessment period, the acquirer retrospectively adjusts the amounts recognised at the acquisition date on a pro-rata basis that result from new information about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date and, if known, the ones that have affected the amount recognised at that date. The measurement period ends when the acquirer obtains all the information necessary to record fully the acquisition or finds out that additional information is not available and may not exceed one year

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from the acquisition date. Adjustments made during the measurement period are recognised retrospectively, and comparative information is adjusted, i.e. as if the business combination had been recognised fully at the acquisition date.

(w) New standards and interpretations

During the current year, the Company has adopted all new and amended IFRSs that are relevant to its operations and effective for the reporting period beginning 1 January 2022.

New standards and amendments to existing standards issued by the IASB and adopted by the EU that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted:

Standards and amendments issued by the IASB and adopted by the EU that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the date of issue of the Company's financial statements are listed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards and amendments when they become effective.

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts and Amendments to IFRS 17 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023)

IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 and, together with amendments to IFRS 17 issued in June 2020, replaces IFRS 4. IFRS 17 establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts within the scope of the standard and its objective is to ensure that the Company provides appropriate information that fairly presents those contracts. The new standard addresses the comparison issues created by IFRS 4 by requiring all insurance contracts to be accounted for in a consistent manner. Insurance liabilities will be accounted for using current values instead of historical cost.

Amendments to IFRS 3, IAS 16, IAS 37 Conceptual Framework - (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022);

The amendment updates the standard to reference the 2018 Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting to determine what constitutes an asset or liability in a business combination. In addition, an exception was added for certain types of liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired in a business combination. Finally, it is clarified that the acquirer does not have to recognize contingent assets, as defined in IAS 37, at the acquisition date.

New standards and amendments to existing standards issued by the IASB that have not yet been adopted by the EU

Currently, IFRSs adopted by the EU are not materially different from those adopted by the IASB, except for the following new standards, amendments to existing standards and new interpretations that have not yet been endorsed by the EU at the date of approval of these financial statements (the effective dates indicated below are for full IFRSs):

Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of liabilities as current or non-current" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023);

The amendments clarify that liabilities are classified as current or non-current depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. The classification is not affected by the entity's expectations or events after the reporting date. The amendments also clarify what IAS 1 means when it refers to 'settling' a liability. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023);

Management does not expect the adoption of these amendments to have a material effect on the Company's financial statements. The amendments have not yet been approved by the EU.

Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes: Deferred Tax Relating to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023).

The amendments require entities to recognise deferred taxes on transactions that, on initial recognition, result in equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. This generally applies to transactions such as leases for the lessee and decommissioning obligations. The amendments have not yet been approved by the EU.

Amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts : Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 - Comparative Information (effective for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2023)

The amendment is a transition option relating to comparative information on financial assets presented on initial application of IFRS 17. The amendment is intended to help entities avoid temporary accounting mismatches between financial assets and liabilities under insurance contracts and therefore improve the usefulness of comparative information for users of financial statements. The amendments have not yet been approved by the EU.

The Company expects that the adoption of these new standards, amendments to existing standards and new interpretations will not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements in the period of initial application

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4. Property, plant and equipment

<i>In BGN'000</i>	Land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Facilities	Motor vehicles	Fixtures and fittings and other fixed assets	In the process of acquisition and construction	Total
Book value								
Balance at 31 December 2021	17 431	106 683	45 848	31 193	15 385	3 992	3 325	223 857
Additions	-	140	910	42	601	87	5 043	6 823
Transfers	177	2 315	2 223	1 108	943	17	(6 783)	-
Disposals	-	-	(45)	(29)	(284)	(22)	-	(380)
Balance at 31 December 2022	17 608	109 138	48 936	32 314	16 645	4 074	1 585	230 300
Amortization								
Balance at 31 December 2021	-	(3 315)	(5 307)	(670)	(9 892)	(3 049)	-	(22 233)
Depreciation charge for the period	-	(1 775)	(4 660)	(535)	(960)	(212)	-	(8 142)
Disposals	-	-	23	(1)	226	22	-	272
Balance at 31 December 2022	-	(5 090)	(9 944)	(1 204)	(10 626)	(3 239)	-	(30 103)
Net book value								
At 31 December 2021	17 431	103 368	40 541	30 523	5 493	943	3 325	201 624
At 31 December 2022	17 608	104 048	38 992	31 110	6 019	835	1 585	200 197

It is a policy of the Group to measure subsequently the items of Property, plant and equipment under the revaluation model of IAS 16 „Property, plant and equipment“. The Group intends to revalue its fixed assets every three years with the last one being carried out in 2020 when an external expert was hired.

The Group has established a registered pledge over buildings, plant and equipment in connection with loan contracts (see Note 19).

The Group has included the asset in use in the same position in which the relevant underlying assets would have been presented if they had been own.

5. Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprise trademarks, software, certificates, permits, etc.

<i>In BGN'000</i>	Trademarks	Software	Leasehold improvements	Licenses and others	Total
Balance at 31 December 2021	53 273	709	783	369	55 131
Additions	-	72	-	319	391
Transfers	-	383	-	(383)	-
Revaluation	(12 012)	-	-	-	(12 012)
Disposals	-	(137)	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2022	41 261	1 027	783	305	43 376

Amortization

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Balance at 31 December 2021	-	(172)	(550)	(275)	(997)
Amortisation charge for the period	-	(113)	(124)	-	(237)
Disposals	-	123	-	-	123
Balance at 31 December 2022	-	(162)	(674)	(275)	(1 111)
Net book value					
At 31 December 2021	53 273	537	233	94	54 137
At 31 December 2022	41 261	865	109	30	42 265

On the establishment of Gradus AD and the contribution in kind of shares of Gradus-1 EOOD, identifiable intangible assets Trademarks with an unlimited useful life are recognised. They were initially recognised at fair value as determined by an independent licensed appraiser's report. The fair value of trademarks is not different from their carrying amount. The trademarks capitalised as a result of the business combinations are: "GRADUS" and "I EAT".

The Group's management conducts annually an analysis and assessment whether there were any indications of impairment of trademarks. The calculations are made by management in cooperation with independent licensed valuers. Estimates for expected cash flows were used in their calculations, based on financial budgets covering a five-year period.

6. Goodwill

The acquisition of Gradus-1 EOOD, Zhyuliv EOOD, Lora-2004 EOOD, Millennium 2000 EOOD and Gradus-98 AD was made at the establishment of the capital of Gradus AD through in-kind contributions representing 100% of the share capital of Gradus-1 EOOD, Lora- 2004 EOOD and Millennium 2000 EOOD, and 99.94% of the capital of Gradus-98 AD, which have been evaluated by a licensed appraiser at the date of the transaction. The valuation method used is the asset's net value. Gradus AD was registered with the Commercial Register on 28 November 2017.

Goodwill arises when the parent company acquires control. It is defined as the excess of the consideration transferred at fair value and the non-controlling interest in the acquired entity over the fair value of the identifiable net assets therein as at the date of the acquisition. As of 31 December 2022, the goodwill amounted to BGN 20,656 thousand (31 December 2021: BGN 20,656 thousand).

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that its value may be overestimated. Impairment of goodwill is determined by measuring the recoverable amount of each cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) to which that goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is lower than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses associated with goodwill cannot be recovered in future periods.

Gradus AD Group	Gradus-1	Zhyuliv	Lora-2004	Millennium 2000	Gradus-98	Total
Remuneration transferred	149 760	16 200	11 100	35 700	52 200	264 960
Non-controlling interest	1 514	-	-	-	31	1 545
Fair value of net assets	(140 739)	(16 103)	(10 143)	(31 630)	(47 234)	(245 849)
Goodwill	10 535	97	957	4 070	4 997	20 656

Gradus-1 EOOD Sub-Group	Gradus-1	Gradus-3	Total
Remuneration transferred	113 836	35 924	149 760
Non-controlling interest	-	1 514	1 514
Fair value of net assets	(102 901)	(37 838)	(140 739)
Goodwill	10 935	(400)	10 535

Gradus-1 EOOD holds 96% of the capital of Gradus-3 AD, the same percentage is held by Gradus AD.

7. Group structure

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		Effective participation of the parent company at 31.12.2022	Effective participation of the parent company at 31.12.2021
Gradus AD	Parent company	-	-
Gradus-1 EOOD (Note 6)	Subsidiary of Gradus AD	100%	100%
Zhyuliv EOOD (Note 6)	Subsidiary of Gradus AD	100%	100%
Lora-2004 EOOD (Note 6)	Subsidiary of Gradus AD	100%	100%
Millennium 2000 EOOD (Note 6)	Subsidiary of Gradus AD	100%	100%
Gradus-98 AD (Note 6)	Subsidiary of Gradus AD	99,94%	99,94%
Gradus-3 AD (Note 6)	Subsidiary of Gradus-1 EOOD	96%	96%
Gold Farm 91 EOOD (бел.15)	Subsidiary of Gradus AD	100%	100%
Gradus Logistics EOOD	Subsidiary of Gradus AD	100%	100%

8. Non-controlling interest

	Non-controlling interest, %	Balance at 31.12.2021	Result for the period	Balance at 31.12.2022
Gradus-3 AD	4%	1 786	(227)	1 559
Gradus-98 AD	0,066%	<u>32</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>34</u>
		1 818	(225)	1 593

9. Investment property

In BGN'000

	Land and buildings	Total
Balance at 31 December 2020	8 889	8 889
Revaluation of investment property	51	51
Transfers from Property, plant and equipment	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2021	8 940	8 940
Revaluation of investment property	188	188
Balance at 31 December 2022	9 128	9 128

Investment property comprises land and buildings leased out. Initially, they are measured at cost and upon subsequent recognition, at fair value, determined by an independent licensed appraiser with any changes being recognised through profit or loss. The fair value reflects the actual status of the investment property under the conditions of a competitive market in the same location and condition of the property.

10.1 Inventories

In BGN'000

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Main materials	37 254	22 747
Goods	7 428	6 081
Products	1 007	932
Work in progress	1 010	1 479
Total	46 699	31 239

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10.2 Biological assets

<i>In BGN'000</i>	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
<i>Biological assets carriers, incl.:</i>		
Immature biological assets - growing roosters and hens	5 841	5 940
Mature biological assets - roosters and hens	1 749	2 828
Total biological assets carriers	7 600	8 768
<i>Biological assets for consumption, incl.:</i>		
Immature biological assets - growing chickens	2 500	2 428
Total biological assets for consumption	2 500	2 428
Total:	10 100	11 196

11. Trade receivables

<i>In BGN'000</i>	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Receivables from counterparties	11 446	8 460
Expected credit losses	(2 085)	(1 671)
Trade receivables from counterparties, net	9 381	6 789
Advances to suppliers	3 413	1 391
Total	12 794	8 180

Trade receivables are current, interest-free, denominated in Bulgarian leva and relate to the sale of goods, products and services.

The Group applied the simplified approach of IFRS 9 to measure the expected credit losses on trade receivables by recognising lifetime expected losses over the expected life of the financial instrument for all trade receivables.

The Group has established a registered pledge of receivables in connection with loan contracts. (See Note 19).

12. Loans granted

<i>B In BGN'000</i>	Maturity	Collateral	Interest rate	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Company B	31.12.2023	No	2%-2.5%	-	774
Company D	31.12.2023		2.5%	446	447
Company	31.12.2023		2%-2.5%	2 698	-
Company A	28.08.2023	No	2.5%	299	-
Total				3 443	1 221

13. Other current receivables and prepayments

<i>In BGN'000</i>	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Taxes refundable	2 507	2 036
Court and awarded receivables	483	686
Prepayments	336	265
Other receivables	564	557
Total	3 890	3 544

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14. Cash and cash equivalents

<i>In BGN'000</i>	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Cash on hand	257	249
Cash in current accounts	4 371	10 550
Cash equivalents	-	2
Total	4 628	10 801

The Group assesses expected credit losses on cash and cash equivalents as immaterial and therefore, no expected credit loss on cash and cash equivalents was accrued.

15. Equity

Share capital

	Number of voting shares	Amount, BGN'000
At 31 December 2020	243 608 710	243 609
At 31 December 2021	243 608 710	243 609
At 31 December 2022	243 608 710	243 609

Shareholders of GRADUS AD as at 31 December 2022:

	Number of voting shares	Shareholding, %
Luka Agnelov Agnelov	99 316 945	40,77
Ivan Agnelov Agnelov	50 373 165	20,68
Angel Ivanov Angelov	50 372 417	20,68
Legal entities	38 628 449	15,86
Individual shareholders	4 917 734	2,01
Total:	243 608 710	100,00

Shareholders of GRADUS AD as at 31 December 2021:

	Number of voting shares	Shareholding, %
Luka Agnelov Agnelov	99 316 945	40,77
Ivan Agnelov Agnelov	50 373 165	20,68
Angel Ivanov Angelov	50 372 417	20,67
Legal entities	38 485 425	15,80
Individual shareholders	5 060 758	2,08
Total:	243 608 710	100,00

Equity

<i>In BGN'000</i>	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Share capital	243 609	243 609
Issue premium	44 200	44 200
Issue premium from the issue of securities	18 087	18 087
Reserve from transformation	(247)	(247)
Revaluation reserve	13 008	13 039
Reserve from actuarial revaluations	(237)	(229)
Accumulated profit	(2 268)	9 597
Non-controlling interest	1 593	1 818
Total equity	317 745	329 874

16. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised

Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised originate from the following:

	Assets		Liabilities		Net	
	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
<i>In BGN'000</i>						
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	(12 981)	(12 926)	(12 981)	(12 926)
Intangible assets	1 201	-	(5 327)	(5 327)	(4 126)	(5 327)
Investment property	-	-	(652)	(634)	(652)	(634)
Tax loss	943	646	-	-	943	646
Trade receivables and loans granted	394	405	-	-	394	405
Employee benefits	13	59	-	-	13	59
Long-term retirement benefits	49	47	-	-	49	47
Inventories	1 169	996	-	-	1 169	996
Compensated leaves	75	67	-	-	75	67
	1 681	2 220	(17 759)	(18 887)	(15 116)	(16 667)

Movements in temporary differences in 1-12/2022

<i>In BGN'000</i>	Balance 31.12.2021	Profits and losses	Other comprehen sive income	Balance 31.12.2022
Property, plant and equipment	(12 926)	(56)	1	(12 981)
Intangible assets	(5 327)	1 201	-	(4 126)
Investment property	(634)	(18)	-	(652)
Inventories	996	173	-	1 169
Tax loss	646	297	-	943
Trade receivables and loans granted	405	(11)	-	394
Employee benefits	59	(46)	-	13
Long-term retirement benefits	47	2	-	49
Compensated leaves	67	8	-	75
Total:	(16 667)	1 550	1	(15 116)

Movements in temporary differences in 1-12/2021

<i>In BGN'000</i>	Balance 31.12.2020	Profits and losses	Other comprehen sive income	Balance 31.12.2021
Property, plant and equipment	(13 015)	60	29	(12 926)
Intangible assets	(5 327)	-	-	(5 327)
Investment property	(604)	(30)	-	(634)
Inventories	1 011	(15)	-	996
Tax loss	237	409	-	646
Trade receivables and loans granted	353	52	-	405
Employee benefits	15	44	-	59
Long-term retirement benefits	41	4	2	47
Compensated leaves	42	25	-	67
Total:	(17 247)	549	31	(16 667)

17. Long-term payables to personnel

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Long-term payables to personnel comprise the Group's obligation to pay termination benefits to those employees who retire as of 31 December 2022. Pursuant to the Labour Code provisions, every employee is entitled to compensation amounting to two months' gross salaries upon retirement. If he/she has been with the same employer for the past 10 years or more, this employee is entitled to a compensation amounting to six months' gross salaries. At the time of retirement.

The change in the present value of payables to employees upon retirement is as follows:

<i>In BGN'000</i>	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Present value of the obligation on 31 December	453	372
Current service costs	24	80
Interest expense		-
Payments during the period		(63)
Effects from subsequent valuation for the year		64
Present value of the obligation on 31 December	<u>478</u>	<u>453</u>
 18. Deferred income from financing		
<i>In BGN'000</i>	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Gradus - 1 EOOD	745	901
Millennium 2000 EOOD	-	-
Lora 2004 EOOD	803	906
Total long-term portion of financing for FTAs	<u>1 548</u>	<u>1 807</u>
Gradus - 1 EOOD	156	156
Millennium 2000 EOOD	-	76
Lora 2004 EOOD	103	103
Total short-term portion of financing for FTAs (Note 23)	<u>259</u>	<u>335</u>
Total	<u>1 807</u>	<u>2 142</u>

The financing obtained is from the State Fund Agriculture and relate to the acquisition of fixed tangible assets.

19. Bank loans

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Bank	Currency	Interest rate %	Maturity	31.12.2022		31.12.2021		
				Liability BGN'000	Approved limit BGN'000	Liability BGN'000	Approved limit BGN'000	
"Bank 1" - borrower Gradus-1 EOOD								
Loan 1	BGN	WADI+0.6%	30.09.2022	-	12 000	-	12 000	
Loan 2	BGN	WADI+0.6%	30.09.2022	-	2 800	-	2 800	
Loan 3	BGN	WADI+0.6%	30.09.2022	-	15 000	-	15 000	
"Bank 1" - borrower Gradus-3 AD								
Loan 1	BGN	WADI+0.6%	30.09.2022	-	12 000	-	12 000	
Loan 2	BGN	WADI+0.6%	30.09.2022	-	2 800	-	2 800	
Loan 3	BGN	WADI+0.6%	30.09.2022	-	15 000	-	15 000	
"Bank 2" - borrower Gradus-3 AD								
Loan 1	BGN	WADI+0.7%	31.08.2024	7 000	10 000	-	10 000	
"Bank 3" - borrower Gradus-3 AD								
Loan 1	BGN	Reference interest rate+0.85%	20.02.2025	5 133	10 000	-	-	
"Bank 3" - borrower Gradus-1 EOOD								
Loan 1	BGN	Reference interest rate+0.85%	20.02.2025	-	10 000	-	-	
"Bank 3" - borrower Gradus-98 AD								
Loan 1	BGN	Reference interest rate+0.85%	20.02.2025	400	10 000	-	-	
"Bank 3" - borrower Zhyuliv EOOD								
Loan 1	BGN	Reference interest rate+0.85%	20.02.2025	-	10 000	-	-	
"Bank 3" - borrower Millennium 20000 EOOD								
Loan 1	BGN	Reference interest rate+0.85%	20.02.2025	-	10 000	-	-	
"Bank 3" - borrower Lora-2004 EOOD								
Loan 1	BGN	Reference interest rate+0.85%	20.02.2025	-	10 000	-	-	
"Bank 3" - borrower Gold Farm 91 EOOD								
Loan 1	BGN	Reference interest rate+0.85%	20.02.2025	-	10 000	-	-	
Общо:				12 533		-		

The bank loans are secured by Group's assets, as follows:

<i>In BGN'000</i>	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Fixed assets	33 322	33 322
Receivables	1 736	1 736
Total	35 058	35 058
20. Trade liabilities		
<i>In BGN'000</i>	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Payables to suppliers	4 432	5 569
Payables under contracts with customers	111	360
Total	4 543	5 929
21. Tax liabilities		
<i>In BGN'000</i>	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
VAT payable	655	728
Corporate income tax	8	412
Individuals' income tax	95	411
Other taxes	21	31
Total	779	1 592
22. Payables to personnel and social security		

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<i>In BGN'000</i>	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Payables to personnel	1 961	2 334
Payables to social security	706	668
Payables on unused paid leave	866	454
Total	<u>3 533</u>	<u>3 456</u>

23. Other current liabilities

<i>In BGN'000</i>	31 Desember 2022	31 December 2021
Dividends payable to individuals	236	6
Liability under a contract for the supply of FTAs	-	383
Short-term portion of financing of FTAs	259	335
Insurance liabilities	20	27
Pledge	18	11
Other liabilities	1 383	115
Total	<u>1 916</u>	<u>877</u>

24. Revenue from contracts with customers

<i>In BGN'000</i>	1-12/2022	1-12/2021
Sale of products	148 214	137 913
Sale of good	641	17 990
Sale of services	1 277	1 018
Total	<u>156 130</u>	<u>156 921</u>

Revenue comprises:

<i>In BGN'000</i>	1-12/2022	1-12/2021
Goods and products transferred at a point in time	148 855	155 903
Services transferred over time	1 277	1 018
Total:	<u>150 132</u>	<u>156 921</u>

25. Other operating income

<i>In BGN'000</i>	1-12/2022	1-12/2021
Income from financing	25 101	13 014
<i>including for the welfare of birds</i>	18 581	11 786
<i>including for the electricity</i>	5 902	707
Rental income	726	787
Revenue from sale of materials and FTAs, net	966	291
Excess inventories	184	165
Profit from revaluation of investment property	188	51
Derecognition of liabilities	478	51
Other income	161	273
Total	<u>27 804</u>	<u>14 632</u>

26. Own costs capitalised

<i>In BGN'000</i>	1-12/2022	1-12/2021
Costs of materials, personnel and other	<u>417</u>	<u>737</u>

27. Expenses on materials

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<i>In BGN'000</i>	1-12/2022	1-12/2021
Raw materials	91 651	76 458
Electricity	13 223	6 894
Expenses on repair and spare parts	2 429	2 724
Heating materials	3 139	1 448
Expenses on fuel and lubricants	3 505	2 225
Natural gas	3 562	2 037
Water and steam	433	391
Other expenses	2 051	1 223
Total	119 993	93 400

28. Hired service expenses

<i>In BGN'000</i>	1-12/2022	1-12/2021
Marketing and advertising	346	1 655
Transportation services	971	1 122
Repair and maintenance	843	875
Forwarding services and commissions	332	861
Taxes and charges	848	790
Veterinary services and researches	336	430
Security	389	387
Consulting services	321	347
Insurances	353	344
Commissions	267	305
Subscription fees	246	135
Audit expenses	117	104
Incinerator	96	95
Legal services	114	90
Rents	82	74
Translation / interpretation services	14	16
Storage of inventories	25	-
Other expenses	1 667	1 232
Total	7 367	8 862

29. Personnel expenses

<i>In BGN'000</i>	1-12/2022	1-12/2021
Salaries and wages	26 988	24 556
Social security expenses	4 641	4 103
Social benefits expenses	878	921
Other	493	618
	33 000	30 198

30. Other expenses

<i>In BGN'000</i>	1-12/2022	1-12/2021
Scrap of inventories	2 398	2 429
Written off receivables	288	474
Entertainment expenses	208	226
Scrap of FTAs	42	85
Shortage of assets	175	55
Donations	48	25
Firi	7	28
Business trip expenses	8	12
Contractual penalty	187	14
Unrecognised taxes	-	89
Social expenses	1	-
Other expenses	146	85
	3 508	3 522
Impairment of biological assets	15 566	14 097

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	12 012	
	3 784	
Impairment of receivables	785	486
Total	35 655	18 105

31. Finance income and finance costs
In BGN'000

	1-12/2022	1-12/2021
Interest income	176	180
Income from foreign currency operations	86	125
Total finance income	262	305
Interest expenses on bank loans	(56)	(11)
Bank charges and commissions	(56)	(74)
Interest expenses on leased contracts	(2)	(3)
Expenses of foreign currency operations	-	-
Other	(11)	(70)
Total finance costs	(125)	(158)
Total finance income/finance costs, net	137	147

32. Tax expenses

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Current income tax expense – 10%	(397)	(2 431)
Deferred income taxes relating to:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	325	549
Total income tax expense	(72)	(1 882)

33. Financial instruments

Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets at amortised cost
In BGN'000

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Trade receivables	9 381	6 789
Related party receivables	4 575	9 349
Loans to unrelated parties	3 443	1 221
Cash and cash equivalents	4 628	10 550
Total	22 027	27 909

Financial liabilities at amortised cost
In BGN'000

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Bank loans	12 533	-
Payables to related parties	128	63
Lease liabilities	53	180
Trade payables	4 432	5 569
Total	17 146	5 812

In the course of its ordinary activity the Group is exposed to various financial risks, the most significant of which are the following: market risk (including currency risk, risk of changes in fair value and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and risk of interest-bearing cash flows.

The overall risk management is focused on difficulties in forecasting financial markets aimed at minimising the potential negative effects that might impact the financial results and performance of the Group.

Financial risks are identified, measured and monitored currently, using different control mechanisms, in order to determine adequate prices of the group's goods and services, and of its borrowings, as well as to assess adequately

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the market circumstances of its investments and the forms of maintenance of free liquidity without permitting unjustified concentration of a particular risk.

Risks faced by the Group are managed on an ongoing basis in accordance with a policy elaborated by management. Management has set the main principles of the overall financial risk management on the basis of which specific procedures for management of particular risks, such as currency risk, price risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk, have been developed.

Credit risk

The main financial assets of the Group comprise cash on hand and cash in bank accounts, trade receivables and receivables on loans granted.

Credit risk is the risk that the group's counterparties might not be able to repay fully and within the usual time limits the amounts they owe on trade and credit receivables.

Currency risk

Exposure to currency risk

Sometimes, the Group companies undertake transactions denominated in foreign currencies. The Group is exposed to currency risk relating to possible fluctuations in exchange rates of foreign currencies. Currently, such risk originates from fluctuations in the USD exchange rate upon trading in agricultural produce.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is reflected in the adverse situation of the Group not being able to meet unconditionally all of its liabilities as they fall due. The Group applies conservative liquidity management policy through which it constantly maintains optimal cash levels. The Group does not experience a shortage of cash.

The following table contains the financial liabilities' contractual maturities, including estimated interest payments, but excluding the effect of netting arrangements:

31 December 2022

<i>In BGN'000</i>	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years
Bank loans	12 533	12 533	-	12 533	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	53	52	40	12	-	-	-
Payables to related parties	128	128	128	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	4 432	4 432	4 432	-	-	-	-
Total	17 146	17 145	4 600	12 545	-	-	-

31 December 2021

<i>In BGN'000</i>	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years
Lease liabilities	180	181	69	59	53	-	-
Payables to related parties	63	63	63	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	5 569	5 569	5 569	-	-	-	-
Total	5 803	5 803	5 592	59	53	-	-

Interest rate risk

Generally, the Group has no significant interest-bearing assets. Therefore, revenue and operating cash flows are to a large extent independent from changes in market interest rates. At the same time, the Group is exposed to interest rate risk originating from its bank loans. Usually, they bear variable interest rates, which exposes its cash flows to interest rate risk.

In BGN'000

Interest-bearing

Interest-free

Total

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<i>31 December 2022</i>	<i>Fixed</i>	<i>Variable</i>		
	<i>interest rate</i>	<i>interest rate</i>		
	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>		
Related party receivables	1 142	1 034	2 399	4 575
Trade receivables	-	-	9 381	9 381
Loans granted	3 443	-	-	3 443
Cash and cash equivalents	-	4 371	-	4 371
Total financial assets	4 585	5 405	11 780	21 770
Bank loans	12 533	-	-	12 533
Lease liabilities	53	-	-	53
Trade payables	-	-	4 432	4 432
Payables to related parties	-	-	128	128
Total financial liabilities	12 586	-	4 560	17 146

In BGN'000

<i>31 December 2021</i>	Interest-bearing		Interest-free	Total
	<i>Fixed</i>	<i>Variable</i>		
	<i>interest rate</i>	<i>interest rate</i>		
	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>		
Related party receivables	4 767	1 233	3 349	9 349
Trade receivables	-	-	6 789	6 789
Loans granted	1 221	-	-	1 221
Cash and cash equivalents	-	10 550	-	10 550
Total financial assets	5 988	11 783	10 138	27 909
Lease liabilities	180	-	-	180
Trade payables	-	-	5 569	5 569
Payables to related parties	-	-	63	63
Total financial liabilities	180	-	5 623	5 812

Fair values

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The policy of the company is to disclose in its separate financial statements the fair value of financial assets and liabilities, primarily for which there are quoted market prices. The fair value of financial instruments not traded on active markets is determined using valuation techniques based on various valuation methods and management's assumptions made on the basis of market conditions prevailing at the balance sheet date.

The concept of fair value implies the realization of financial instruments through sale. In most cases, especially in respect of trade receivables and payables, loans and deposits, the Company expects to realize these financial assets through their full repayment or, respectively, repayment over time. That is why they are stated at their amortised cost. The Company's financial assets and liabilities are mainly short-term in nature (trade receivables and payables, short-term loans) and therefore, it is assumed that their carrying amount approximates their fair value. The Company's management considers that, under the existing circumstances, the estimates of financial assets and liabilities included on the balance sheet are the most reliable, adequate and trustworthy as possible for the purposes of financial reporting.

The fair value of financial instruments is determined in accordance with the valuation methodology corresponding to Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Fair values vs carrying amounts

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying amounts included in the statement of financial position, are as follows:

31 December 2022

31 December 2021

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<i>In BGN'000</i>	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Related party receivables	4 575	4 575	9 349	9 349
Trade receivables	9 381	9 381	6 789	6 789
Loans granted	3 443	3 443	1 221	1 221
Cash and cash equivalents	4 371	4 371	10 550	10 550
Total assets	21 770	21 770	27 909	27 909
Payables to related parties	128	128	63	63
Lease liabilities	53	53	180	180
Trade payables	4 432	4 432	5 560	5 560
Bank loans	12 533	12 533	-	-
Total liabilities	17 146	17 146	5 803	5 803

34. Related party transactions

Identification of related parties

For the purposes of preparing these consolidated financial statements, the owners, the companies under their control, the senior management (key management staff) and close family members, including companies controlled by them, are treated as related parties.

Related parties:	Type of relationship
Luka Angelov Angelov	Equity owner
Ivan Angelov Angelov	Equity owner
Angel Ivanov Angelov	Equity owner
Georgi Aleksandrov Babev	Member of the Board of Directors
Gradus-1 EOOD	Subsidiary
Gradus-3 AD	Subsidiary
Millennium 2000 EOOD	Subsidiary
Gradus-98 AD	Subsidiary
Zhyuliv EOOD	Subsidiary
Lora-2004 EOOD	Subsidiary
Gold Farm 91 EOOD	Subsidiary
Gradus Logistics EOOD	Subsidiary as of 09 November 2020
Energy-2 OOD	Relationship through a person exercising significant influence
Agro Invest-7 OOD	Relationship through a person exercising significant influence
Mirena OOD	Relationship through a person exercising significant influence
Gold Agro-2005 OOD	Relationship through a person exercising significant influence
Ayazmo AD	Relationship through a person exercising significant influence
Marieta EOOD	Relationship through a person exercising significant influence
Trade Home EOOD	Relationship through a person exercising significant influence
Ralitsa 2004 OOD	Relationship through a person exercising significant influence
Wolf OOD	Relationship through a person exercising significant influence
Biser Oliva AD	Relationship through a person exercising significant influence
Equity Invest-1 AD	Relationship through a person exercising significant influence
Equity Invest-2 OOD	Relationship through a person exercising significant influence
M.O. Stara Zagora OOD	Relationship through a person exercising significant influence
LG Auto OOD	Relationship through a person exercising significant influence
Auto Spa Center	Relationship through a person exercising significant influence
Next Kapital OOD	Relationship through a person exercising significant influence
LG Auto 2 OOD	Relationship through a person exercising significant influence
Vladista OOD	Relationship through a person exercising significant influence

Related party transactions for the period 1-12/2022

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<i>In BGN'000</i>	Type of transaction	Transaction amount for the period 1-12/2022	Total receivables 31.12.2022	Total payables 31.12.2022
At 31 December 2022				
Agro Invest-7 OOD	Sales	389	422	-
Agro Invest-7 OOD	Loan granted	-	268	-
Energy- 2 OOD	Sales	1 589	1 954	-
Energy- 2 OOD	Loan granted	-	874	-
M.O. Stara Zagora OOD	Loan granted	-	1 034	-
Biser Oliva AD	Sales	6	-	-
Mirena OOD	Sales	81	-	-
Equity Invest-1 AD	Sales	1	-	-
Equity Invest-2 OOD	Sales	1	-	-
Ivan Angelov Angelov	Sales	213	23	-
Agro Invest-7 OOD	Purchases	598	-	56
Biser Oliva AD	Purchases	4 715	-	12
Ralitsa 2004 OOD	Purchases	441	-	-
Total balances related parties outside the Group:			4 575	128
Including:				
Loans granted			2 176	-
Trade receivables			2 399	-
Trade payables			-	128

Related party transactions for the period 1-12/2021

<i>In BGN'000</i>	Type of transaction	Transaction amount for the period 1-12/2021	Total receivables 31.12.2021	Total payables 31.12.2021
At 31 December 2021				
Agro Invest-7 OOD	Sales	1 321	1 079	-
Agro Invest-7 OOD	Loan granted	-	294	-
Energy- 2 OOD	Sales	856	1 106	-
Energy- 2 OOD	Loan granted	-	1 245	-
M.O. Stara Zagora OOD	Loan granted	-	1 233	-
Biser Oliva AD	Sales	144	-	-
Mirena OOD	Loan granted	-	38	-
Equity Invest-1 AD	Sales	1	-	-
Equity Invest-2 OOD	Sales	1	-	-
Farmpro OOD	Sales	1 033	722	-
Farmpro OOD	Loan granted	-	3 190	-
Ivan Angelov Angelov	Sales	228	19	-
Luka Angelov Angelov	Sales	4	-	-
Ralitsa 2004 OOD	Sales	556	423	-
Agro Invest-7 OOD	Purchases	786	-	37
Biser Oliva AD	Purchases	9 850	-	17
Ralitsa 2004 OOD	Purchases	115	-	-
Farmpro OOD	Purchases	9	-	9
Total balances related parties outside the Group:			9 349	63
Including:				
Loans granted			6 000	-
Trade receivables			3 349	-
Trade payables			-	63

35. Contingent liabilities

GRADUS AD
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

As of 31 December 2022 the Group has no contingent liabilities.

36. Events after the reporting date

There were no other significant events occurring after 31 December 2022 that require additional adjustments and/or disclosures in these consolidated financial statements.