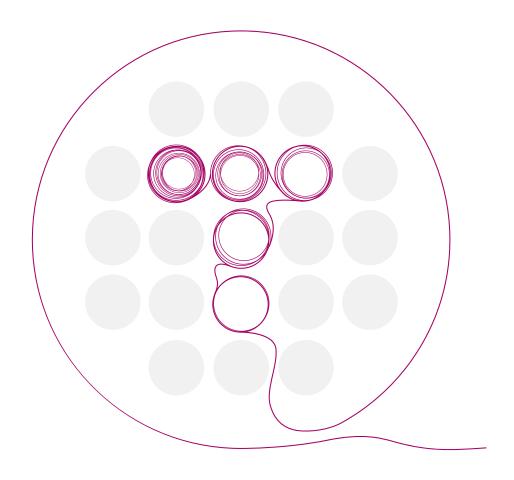
ANNUAL REPORT 2022





www.tim-kabel.hr



ANNUAL REPORT

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The company profile

NAME:	Tim Kabel d.o.o.		
ACTIVITY:	Distribution of cables and wires		
YEAR OF INCORPORATION:	1991.		
ADDRESS:	Savska cesta 103,10 360 Sesvete		
OFFICES:	Zagreb - Savska cesta 103, 10 360 Sesvete		
	Split - 4. gardijske 41 F (TTTS), 21311 Stobreč		
	Osijek - Južno predgrađe 38, 31 000 Osijek		
TELEPHONE:	Zagreb - 385 1 55 55 900		
	Split - 385 21 37 44 44		
	Osijek - 385 31 297 607		
E-MAIL:	zagreb@tim-kabel.hr		
	split@tim-kabel.hr		
	osijek@tim-kabel.hr		
WEB ADDRESS:	www.tim-kabel.hr		
REGISTRATION NUMBER (RN):	3773469		
VAT NO.:	HR69927324836		
IDN OF THE SUBJECT (IDN):	080163024		
NOMINAL CAPITAL:	HRK 16.000.021,00		
IBAN:	HR88 2402 0061 1006 57929		
BIC (SWIFT):	RZBHHR2X		
STRUCTURE OF OWNERSHIP:	Ivan Topčić 48,5 %		
	Mirjana Topčić 50,5 %		
	Ramus Projekt d.o.o. 1 %		
MANAGEMENT:	Matija Topčić, Ivan Topčić, Dorijan Topčić		
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:	46 (December 31, 2022)		

About the company



Tim Kabel d.o.o. is the leading company in the region that specialises in wholesale and distribution of all kinds of cables and wires.

Thanks to our quality products, constant investment in improving our business processes and our professional team that always puts the customer first we are able to meet all of our customer's demands promptly and efficiently.

What makes our company competitive is reliability, product availability due to our large stock, a wide range of products, the possibility of realisation of complex projects where the customer's needs are very specific, quality logistics, quick delivery and social responsibility towards employees, clients, business partners and the community.

Thanks to our excellent relationship with the world's biggest cable distributors, we are able to optimise even the most complex cable specifications as well as find the best solution for our customers, including production of specific cables to meet their needs.

High quality service and customer satisfaction is our mission, which our team of professionals guarantees and delivers.

The company has been operating successfully since its founding and, according to its results, belongs at the top level of the Croatian economy.

Our objective is to enable further company development while respecting the basic social and moral values and bearing in mind high business quality as well as customer and employee satisfaction. We are a reliable and desirable partner who has integrated the company objectives with good professional and interpersonal relations with suppliers and customers. Client satisfaction is a pivotal element of our strategy.

Tim Kabel - The Best Team for Cables

Vision / Mission / Corporate values



Socially responsible behaviour is an integral part of our business strategy, which strengthens our reputation and competitiveness, and also contributes to the prosperity of the community.

We nurture good relationships within the company through qualitative and open communication.

We foster and encourage honesty and fairness with our partners as well as within our company.

We are recognisable by our ambitiousness, optimism and cheerfulness.

We value and encourage independence and initiative at work, creativity and innovation, freedom in decision making and self expression. We expect loyalty and commitment for the improvement of the company.

Our efforts are also socially oriented. We strongly believe that the family is the cornerstone of society, so we show our social responsibility primarily through care for the families of our employees.

We are also involved in various humanitarian programs in the community and endeavour to protect the environment.

Vision

To be the best, biggest and number one cable supplier in the region

Mission

High-quality operations, respecting fundamental moral and social values, caring about customer and employee satisfaction, guaranteeing continuous company development, while at the same time taking care of the environment.

History

The family business Tim proizvodnja d.o.o. is established Owners - Mirjana and Ivan Topčić

1991

The company changes its name to Tim Kabel d.o.o.
Branch office opens in Split
Income: HRK 7 million

1995

1994

The company begins specialisation in the wholesale of cables and wires 2 employees

Exhibited at Middle East Electricity fair in Dubai Design and delivery of cables for Service Loop on oil-wells in Iraq and Hungary

2012

2013

Secured our largest single deal worth
2.2 million euro
The share of exports in total turnover increased
to 32.8%

2011

Development of a specialised application »Metal prices« for iPhone

Marked the 20th anniversary of existence Revenue growth to over HRK 200 million (EUR 29 million)

2014

Exports revenue grew to over HRK 100 million (EUR 14 million) The share of exports in total turnover increased to 46.73%

2016

The number of export markets increased to over 80

2018

2015

Cables were supplied to 48 countries, which is a record for the company in a calendar year

2017

Total income grew to over HRK 260 million (EUR 35 million)

Branch office opens in Osijek Commencement of cooperation with European manufacturers of cables (Tele-Fonika Kable S.A., Draka Cable Solutions, etc.)

2000

1996

Exclusive distribution contract signed with the reputable Austrian manufacturer SKW Income increases to HRK 14 million

Tim Kabel becomes the exclusive distributor of Lapp Kabel GmbH Tim Kabel's catalogue of cables and conductors is introduced

2009

2004

New visual identity for the company 21 employees

The company moves to its own warehousing and administration premises at Sesvete,
Cable stock levels reach HRK 25 million
With growth of 70% in 2006 the company's income exceeds HRK 100 million (EUR 13.7 million) for the first time, and the company is listed among the top 500 generators of new value in Croatia

2006

Warehouse capacity increased by 550 pallet lots. Changed 3200 m2 of asphalt in front yard.

The company has achieved exceptional

business results.

2008

47 employees Tim Kabel Beograd d.o.o. is established in Serbia

The company operated successfully during the crisis caused by the COVID-19 epidemic

2020

2019

Energy renovation of a warehouse building – co-financed by EU funds

2021

Most successful year in the company's history

Director's foreword



IN 2022, WE HAD A TURNOVER OF HRK 378 MILLION (EUR 50.3 MILLION). THIS IS **100 MILLION KUNAS** (EUR 13 MILLION) **MORE THAN THE** YEAR BEFORE.

Dear friends and business partners,

Another year has gone by.

It was a turbulent, challenging year, one when our national football team made us proud again. A small country like ours has once again made its way to the top, standing among the world's greatest teams such as France, Brazil, Argentina... And yes, it did have an impact on our business performance. Happy and proud, we conducted Thank you for giving us this opportunity to be our business with more ease and enthusiasm

In 2022, we had a turnover of HRK 378 million (EUR 50.3 million). This is HRK 100 million (EUR 13 million) more than the year before. Being present for 30 years in the cable industry of the region has brought us the best results in the company's history. Our dedicated and experienced employees have contributed to such an impressive growth in a truly challenging year.

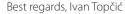
The war in Ukraine, the raging prices of energy and restrained investments seriously impeded the world economy and brought about business. All the best to you and to us in 2023. uncertainty, which also had an impact on Croatian economy. However, we at Tim Kabel saw this as a challenge which inspired us to improve further and be more dedicated and active. Our efforts resulted in a turnover of HRK 378 million (EUR 50.3 million).

You will find below the rest of the relevant figures. They get better, bigger and more successful every year. We look forward to new challenges and see every day as a new opportunity to make our work exciting and fruitful.

Dear friends and business partners!

successful and give our business true meaning: in addition to you contribution to the good business results we have achieved, together we are building a better and more sustainable world.

We will face all the risks and change this world together, step by step, and make it a better place to live in. We will be important actors in growth and progress and provide every person with the opportunity to live a dignified and meaningful life. Thank you for making it possible to do this together.





Financial ratios





RATIO

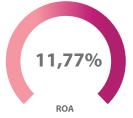








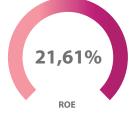












Overview of business operations in 2022



66

TOTAL REVENUE FROM
SALES WAS
APPROXIMATELY EUR
50.3 MILLION, WHICH IS A
37% INCREASE
COMPARED TO EUR 36.8
MILLION IN 2021. SUCH
SALES RESULTS ARE THE
BEST EVER IN TIM KABEL,
WHICH MAKES US
EXTREMELY PROUD.

Dear partners,

Business year 2022 was characterized by the energy crisis triggered by the war in Ukraine and a high inflation rate all over the world, including EU and Croatia. In addition to price growth, difficulties in supply chains continued and goods supply deadlines remained long, albeit somewhat shorter than in 2021. Conducting business operations in such an environment was very challenging.

In 2022, GDP in Croatia increased by a total of 6.5% compared to 2021 when its growth was 10.5%, with a noticeable deceleration in the last guarter. Average annual inflation was 13.1%. In such conditions, demand and prices increased both in general and on the electrical installation material market, including cables. The cable market was further shaken in July and August when the price of copper plummeted: from 8,560 EUR/t in June to 7,396 EUR/t in July. Due to the previous growth of copper prices and extended delivery deadlines, most specialized distributors and wholesalers in EU, including Tim Kabel, had increased amounts of goods on stock when the prices plummeted, which additionally exacerbated their operation, further complicated supply planning and increased market competition.

The average price of copper in 2022 was 8,343 EUR/t, which is a 5.9% increase compared to 7,879 EUR/t on average in 2021. After the above-mentioned price decrease of almost 15% in July, prices stabilized by the end of the year at the level of 7,900 EUR/t, which means that the price of copper stabilized compared to 2021 when they grew on average by as much as 46% per year.

In these conditions, total revenue from sales was approximately HRK 378 million (EUR 50.3 million). which is a 37% increase compared to HRK 277 million (EUR 36.8 million) in 2021. Such sales results are the best ever in Tim Kabel, which makes us extremely proud. It must be mentioned that the volume of goods sold increased by 16% compared to 2021, that is, from 6,400 t to 7,400 t. On the Croatian market, goods were sold in the amount of HRK 245 million (EUR 32.8 million), 14% increase compared to HRK 204 million (EUR 27.1 million) in 2021, which consolidated our leading position at home. In 2022, export amounted to HRK 131 million (EUR 17.4 million), which is almost double compared to HRK 71 million (EUR 9.5 million) in 2021, with the export share reaching 35% of total sales. It must also be emphasized that, in 2022, we continued the upward trend of our share in energy and infrastructural projects, which had significantly contributed to excellent business results.

In 2022, we have retained the trend of efficient business performance and profitability. By controlling the turnover rate of receivables and using various financial instruments, we have kept the high level of company liquidity necessary for quality operations. By continuously controlling expenditure and general efficiency in using resources, we have retained a high level of financial indicators of liquidity, activity and cost-effectiveness. Due to constant stock optimization, their turnover level remained high, although the extended delivery deadlines had an opposite effect.

For the purpose of constant improvement of the level of performance and the quality of our services we continued investing in 2022. The entire outdoor area was asphalted, an additional shelved warehouse was built, and we continued with WMS completion in order to additionally improve the logistics function and be able to offer our clients the best possible supply.

We expect that business year 2023 will be marked We are thankful to all of them for their exceptional by a high level of uncertainty. On the one hand, we contribution to our record business results in 2022. expect that investments into the energy sector will increase, especially in renewable energy sources, generating a positive effect on demand, while, on the other hand, changes in monetary politics to fight inflation could bring have a recessive effect. Operation will therefore have to proceed very cautiously.

another challenging year filled with uncertainty. Nevertheless, we remain positive and adamant to seize the opportunity and address any challenge we might come across. We believe we will achieve good results in 2023, largely owing to our esteemed business partners, buyers and suppliers.

We are especially grateful for the understanding and loyalty of all our buyers accompanying us through another challenging year. In return, we can promise them they can always count on Tim Kabel as an expert and financially stable partner who will meet their cable-related needs in a quality manner. We will continue further All of this leads to the conclusion that we are in for improving the quality of our services to keep the title of the best team for cables.

Nino Malinarić, Business Manager





WE ARE ESPECIALLY GRATEFUL FOR THE UNDERSTANDING AND LOYALTY OF ALL OUR BUYERS ACCOMPANYING US THROUGH ANOTHER CHALLENGING YEAR. IN RETURN, WE CAN PROMISE THEM THEY CAN **ALWAYS COUNT ON TIM KABEL AS AN EXPERT AND FINANCIALLY STABLE PARTNER WHO WILL MEET** THEIR CABLE-RELATED **NEEDS IN A QUALITY** MANNER.





Assortment



PVC-insulated installation cables and conductors





Cables for cranes



Silicone and PUR-insulated cables and conductors



Power cables 1-30 kV



Uninsulated ropes



Self-supporting cable bundles



Halogen-free cables and conductors



Halogen-free telecommunications cables



Telecommunications cables



Cables for electronics



Control cables



Optical cables



16

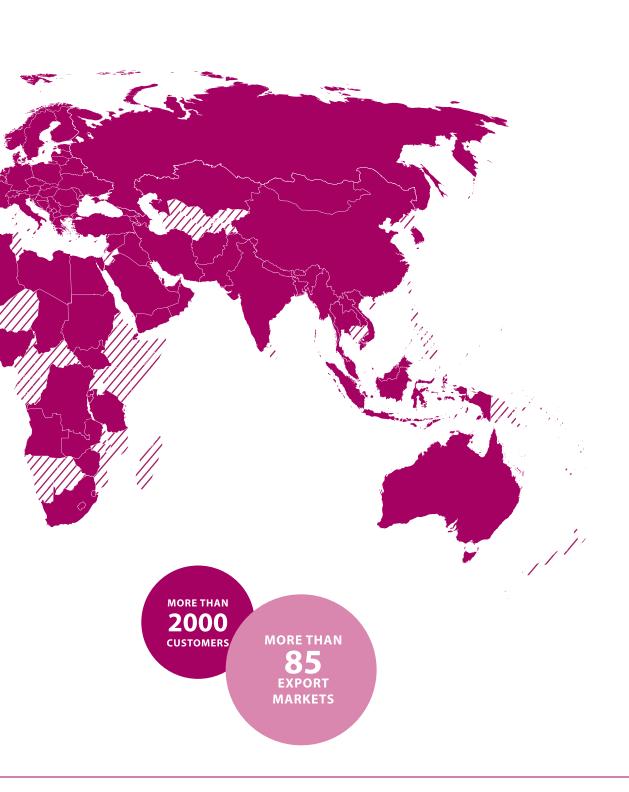
Shipboard cables

Tim Kabel in the world

After the challenge due to the pandemic in 2021, we were all hoping that 2022 would be a calmer and more stable year, and that we would gradually return to normal, to as it was before. Unfortunately, that was not the case. We were all shaken up and distressed by the war in Ukraine which brought along uncertainty as well as a humanitarian, financial and business crisis.

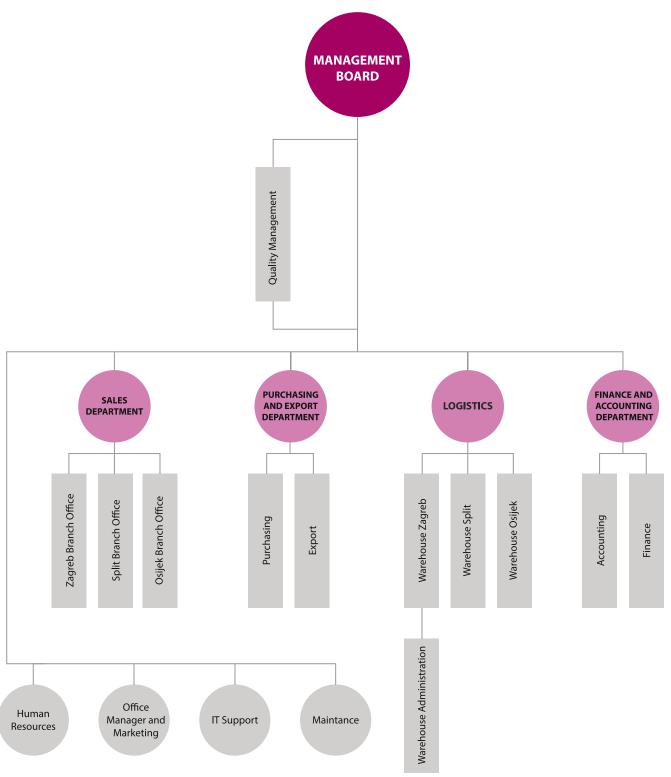
We tried to ward off negative thoughts, advance in business and retain our position of an extremely reliable supplier with clients in more than 85 countries world-wide, on every continent. We maintained and even expanded the global circle of companies we cooperate with, reinforced our position and remained a recognisable and reliable brand. Believing we can grow even further on the international market, we will remain dedicated to strengthening our partnerships and creating new export opportunities.







Organizational structure



Strategy and goals



Sales

To insist on an ongoing aspiration to continually enhance our distribution and wholesale of cables.

To systematically analyse the regional market and to expand into new markets with the goal of achieving successful business ventures on the world market.

To expand the recognisability of Tim Kabel in the world market by continuously improving staff quality, business processes and quality of service.

To ensure constant savings for our clients and thus enhance their competitiveness through investment in new technologies, staff quality and business processes.

Procurement

To continue to develop relationships with existing suppliers and continuously work on finding new supply resources.

To continuously work on further inventory optimisation and on increasing turnover ratio.

Human resources

The human resources management policy of our company is implemented with a high degree of social sensitivity, to meet the needs of our workers. We also continually invest in different aspects of the education of our employees and their professional and personal improvement.

Employment of highly qualified experts.

Continuous implementation and encouragement of innovations with the purpose of achieving advancement in operations and individual potentials.

Corporate social responsibility

Once again, in 2022, Tim Kabel has managed not only to resist the challenges we were constantly faced with ever since Covid changed the world and business practices, but also to achieve the best results ever. With a lot of effort, work and constant encouragement from the Management and diligent work of all our employees, we have proven to be a real team, a group, a community which fights to be and remain the best team for cables.

To continue along this path, we show our employees how much we appreciate them, constantly improve working conditions and the work environment, offer the possibility of professional development and strive to create a positive working atmosphere. In addition to all of the above, we also express our gratitude to the employees through other benefits such as subsidies for employees' children from kindergarten until they finish university education, Christmas and Easter bonuses, gifts for new-born children, allowances for hot meals and performance bonuses.

As always, our success reflects on the community, and we try to help as much as we can. We have been contacted by many associations, foundations, socially disadvantaged persons and persons of impaired health asking for our help which we provide whenever possible. In addition to the needy, we also help sports clubs, various manifestations, students and pupils.

We also pay a lot of attention to another very important global issue - environment protection. The company is focused on minimizing its footprint, carefully using packaging waste, maximizing reuse and recycling everything that cannot be reused.

Since our work experience so far has shown that effort invested in striving to improve employee conditions, help the community and preserve the environment, provides a sense of satisfaction and a sense of the right direction, we will continue along this path.



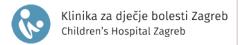


















FINANCIAL REPORTS

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Statement on management's responsibility

Zagreb, May 9 2023

Based on the Croatian Accounting Act (Official Gazette NN 78/15, 134/15 i 120/16, 116/18, 42/20, 47/20 and 114/22), the Management Board is obliged to ensure that the financial statements for each financial year are prepared in accordance with the Croatian Financial Reporting Standards, so to present financial status and results of the Company Tim Kabel Ltd. (hereinafter: the Company) fair, in all significant determinants for that period.

When preparing financial statements, the persons authorized to represent the Company are responsible:

- for selection and consistent application of the appropriate accounting policies;
- for providing reasonable and prudent judgments and assessments;
- for application of valid financial reporting standards;
- for disclosure and explanation in the financial statements of any material discrepancies; and
- for making financial statements assuming unlimited business hours, unless the premise is inappropriate.

The persons authorized to represent the Company are responsible for keeping the correct accounting records, which at any time, with acceptable accuracy, reflect the financial position and performance of the Company as well as their compliance with the Accounting Act (Official Gazette 78/15, 134/15, 120/16, 116/18, 42/20, 47/20 and 114/22). Representatives are also responsible for safeguarding the Company's assets, and therefore for taking reasonable measures to prevent and detect fraud and other illegalities.

In addition, in accordance with the Accounting Act, the Management Board is obliged to compile an Annual Report which includes financial statements and a business report. The management report was prepared in accordance with the requirements of Article 21 of the Accounting Act.

The Financial Statements from pages 29 to 61 were approved by the Management Board on May 9, 2023, and were signed for approval

Tim Kabel d.o.o Savska cesta 103 10 360 Sesvete

Matija Topčić
President of the

Management Board

Ivan Topčić Member of the Management Board

Dorijan Topčić Member of the Management Board

Management Report

President of the Management presents the annual report which includes revised financial reports for the business year ending on December 31, 2022.

About the company and basic activity

Tim Kabel, a limited liability company for trade ("Company") was established and for the first time entered into the register of the Trade court in Zagreb on August 14, 1991, under the number 080163024. Seat and address of the Company is in Sesvete, Savska Cesta 103, OIB 69927324836. The main activity of the Company is wholesale and distribution of all types of cables and conductors.

Management

President of the Company's Management Board who represents the Company individually and independently in the period from December 31, 2021 to December 31, 2022 was Mr. Matija Topčić.

Member of the Company's Management Board, who represents the Company individually and independently in the period from December 31, 2021 to December 31, 2022 was Mr. Ivan Topčić.

Member of the Company's Management Board, who represents the Company individually and independently in the period from December 31, 2021 to December 31, 2022 was Mr. Dorijan Topčić.

Risk Management

Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as a loss which applies to a customer who cannot meet his obligations towards the Company or fulfil the conditions of the contract. The Company manages credit risk by establishing strict conditions of credit policies, maximum limits for customers and internal control of approval concerning acceptance of business relations with individual customers and by continuous supervision. The Company enters into a deal with a customer who, in its opinion, is creditworthy.

Solvency risk

The Company's exposure to solvency in meeting financial obligations as they become due is primarily related to the Company's liability. The Company always strives to maintain solvency at a level which will enable it to meet its obligations as they become due, together with its internal policy of claims.

Results

Financial results of the Company along with other indicators are presented in the profit and loss account on pages 32 and 33 of this report.

Ivan Topčić

Tim Kabel d.o.o Savska cesta 103 10 360 Sesvete

Matija Topčić President of the

Member of the Management Board Management Board

Dorijan Topčić Member of the Management Board

Report of independent auditor to owners of company Tim Kabel d.o.o.

Auditor's report on the annual financial statements Opinion

We have carried out an audit of the annual financial statements of Tim Kabel d.o.o. (hereafter The Company), including the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022, the profit and loss account, cash flow statement, statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying annual financial statements truly and fairly reflect the financial position of The Company as at 31 December, 2022, its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the Accounting Act and Croatian Financial Reporting Standards (HSFIs).

Basis for opinion

We have conducted our audit pursuant to the International Auditing Standards (IASs). Our responsibilities according to those standards have been described in more detail in our independent auditor's report in the section Auditor's liabilities for auditing financial statements. We are independent from the Company pursuant to the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, including the International Independence Standards issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA) (IESBA Code), as well as pursuant to the ethical requirements relevant for our audit of financial statements, and we have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with those requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe the audit evidence we had been provided represents a sufficient and adequate basis for our opinion.

Other information in the annual report

The Management Board is responsible for other information. Other informations include the Management Report included in the Annual Report, but they do not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not include other information. In relation to our audit of financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information are significantly contradictory to the financial statements or our knowledge gained during the audit or if they otherwise seem to be misrepresented. In relation to the Management Report, we have also conducted the procedures prescribed by the Accounting Act. These procedures include the verification whether the Management Report was composed in accordance with Article 21 of the Accounting Act.

Based on the conducted procedures, as far as we were able to assess, we hereby communicate that:

- 1. the information in the attached Management Report are harmonised, in all their material determinants, with the attached financial statements; and
- 2. the attached Management Report was composed in accordance with Article 21 of the Accounting Act Becoming acquainted with the Company, its business operations and its environment in the course of the audit of the financial statements, we are obligated to report any significant misrepresentations in the attached Management Report. In that regard, we have nothing to report.

Responsibilities of the Management bord and those responsible for managing the annual financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing annual financial statements that provide a true and fair presentation in accordance with HSFIs, and for those internal controls that the directors deem necessary to enable the preparation of annual financial statements that are without significant misrepresentation due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual financial statements the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of The Company to continue as a going concern, publishing, where applicable, issues related to this and the use of accounting principles founded on this, unless the directors intend to liquidate The Company or cease operating or have no real alternative but to do so.

Those in charge of management are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting processes established by The Company.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual financial statements

Our goals are to obtain reasonable assurance of whether the annual financial statements are, as a whole, without significant misrepresentation due to fraud or error, and to publish an independent auditor's report incorporating our opinion.

Financial reports

Reasonable assurance is a higher level of assurance, but there is no guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance with MRevS will always reveal significant misrepresentation when it exists. Misrepresentations can arise due to fraud or error, and are considered significant if it can reasonably be expected that, individually or as a whole, they will affect the economic decisions of the user made on the basis of the annual financial statements. As an integral part of the audit, in accordance with MRevS, we form professional judgments and maintain professional scepticism during the audit. We also:

- recognize and assess the risks of significant misrepresentation of the annual financial statements due to fraud or error, formulate and conduct auditing procedures in response to these risks, and acquire auditing evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not discovering misrepresentation resulting from fraud is greater than that resulting from error because fraud may include secret agreements, counterfeiting, deliberate omissions, misstatements or circumvention of internal controls.
- obtain an understanding of the internal controls relevant to the audit so that we can design auditing procedures that are appropriate under the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of The Company's internal controls.
- evaluate the appropriateness of the accounting policies employed and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates and related declarations issued by the directors.
- conclude on the appropriateness of the accounting principles, based on a going concern, employed by the directors and conclude, based on the auditing evidence acquired, whether there is significant uncertainty regarding events or circumstances that could give rise to significant suspicion of The Company's ability to continue operating as a going concern. If we conclude that there is significant uncertainty, we are required to draw attention to our independent auditor's report in related disclosures in our annual financial statements or, if such disclosures are inappropriate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on auditing evidence acquired up until the date of our independent auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause The Company to cease operating as a going concern.
- Assess the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual financial statements, including the declarations, as well as whether the annual financial statements support the transactions and events on which they are based, in a way that provides a fair presentation.

We communicate with those who are in charge of management in regard to, among other issues, the planned scope and timing of audits, and important audit findings, including in connection with significant shortcomings in internal controls that were discovered during our audit.

Zagreb, May 9, 2023

MAZARS CINOTTI AUDIT D.O.O.

Strojarska cesta 20 10 000 Zagreb Republic of Croatia

mazars

On behalf and for Mazars Cinotti Audit d.o.o.:

Ivana Bublić Ovlašteni revizor

Auditing partner,

Balance sheet

Position title	Note. Ser. No.	Previous year 2021	Current year 2022
A) RECEIVABLES FOR SUBSCRIBED, BUT NOT PAID IN CAPITAL			
B) LONG-TERM ASSETS		14.210.823	13.848.622
I. INTANGIBLE ASSETS		27.896	2.953
1. Research and development			
2. Software, licenses, patents, rights, concessions	3	27.896	2.953
3. Goodwi ll			
4. Advance payments for intangible assets			
5. Intangible assets under construction			
6. Other intangible assets			
II. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	4	13.403.373	13.250.753
1. Land		2.677.351	2.677.351
2. Buildings		9.969.534	9.759.231
3. Plant and equipment		374.803	298.807
4. Tools, equipment and vehicles		296.954	430.633
5. Biological assets			
6. Advance payments for tangible fixed assets			
7. Tangible fixed assets under construction			
8. Other tangible fixed assets		84.731	84.731
9. Investment property			
III. LONG TERM FINANCIAL ASSETS	5	779.554	594.916
1. Shares and ownership interest with controlling influence		20.000	20.000
2. Investments in securities of related parties			
3. Loans with related parties			
4. Shares and ownership interest with substantial influence			
5. Investments in other securities of parties with substantial influence			
6. Loans to companies with substantial influence			
7. Investments in securities, stocks and bonds			
8. Loans given, deposits and similar		759.554	574.916
9. Investments in own shares			
10. Other long term financial assets			
IV. LONG TERM RECEIVABLES			
1. Receivables from related parties			
2. Receivables from parties with substantial influence			
3. Trade receivables			
4. Other receivables			
V. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS			
C) SHORT TERM ASSETS		107.664.943	123.045.151
I. INVENTORIES	6	35.275.801	36.347.628
1. Raw materials and other		10.437	135.482
2. Work in progress			
3. Finished products			

Balance sheet

Position title	Note. Ser. No.	Previous year 2021	Current year 2022
4. Goods		35.265.364	36.212.146
5. Advance payments for inventories			
6. Long term assets available for sale			
7. Biological assets			
II. RECEIVABLES	7	70.240.263	82.578.202
1. Receivables from related parties			
2 Receivables from joint ventures			
3. Trade receivables		63.884.791	78.894.832
4. Receivables from employees		64.477	137.127
5. Receivables from state and other institutions		6.923	6.954
6. Other receivables		6.284.072	3.539.289
III. SHORT TERM FINANCIAL ASSETS		322.801	328.800
1. Shares and ownership interests with control $m{l}$ influence			
2. Investments in securities of related parties			
3. Loans with related parties			
4. Shares and ownership interest with substantial influence			
5. Investments in other securities of parties with substantial influence			
6. Loans to companies with substantial influence			
7. Investments in securities, stocks and bonds			
8. Loans, deposits and similar financial assets	8	322.801	328.800
9. Other short term financial assets			
IV. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	9	1.826.078	3.790.521
D) PREPAID EXPENSES AND ACCRUED REVENUES	10	606.973	816.074
E) TOTAL ASSETS		122.482.739	137.709.847
F) OFF BALANCE SHEET ITEMS			
A) CAPITAL AND RESERVES		55.668.264	68.576.870
I. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	11	16.021.000	16.021.000
II. CAPITAL RESERVES			
III. RESERVES FROM RETAINED EARNINGS			
1. Legal reserves			
2. Reserves for own shares			
3. Own shares			
4. Statutory reserves			
5. Other reserves			
IV. REVALUATION RESERVES			
V. FAIR VALUES RESERVES			
1. Fair value of available-for-sale financial assets			
2. Effective part of cash flow hedge			
3. Effective part of net foreignfinvestment hedge			
VI. RETAINED EARNINGS OR ACCUMULATED LOSS		23.582.114	37.737.256
1. Retained earnings		23.582.114	37.737.256

Balance sheet

Position title	Note. Ser. No.	Previous year 2021	Current year 2022
2. Accumulated loss			
VII. PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE YEAR		16.065.150	14.818.614
1. Profit for the year		16.065.150	14.818.614
2. Loss for the year			
VIII. MINORITY INTEREST			
B) PROVISIONS			
1. Provisions for retirement, severance pay etc.			
2. Provisions for taxes and contributions			
3. Provisions for pending legal proceedings			
4. Provisions for the renewal of natural resources			
5. Provisions for costs in warranty periods			
6. Other Provisions			
C) LONG TERM LIABILITIES	12	15.000.000	15.000.000
1. Payables towards related parties			
2. Liabilities for loans, deposits and similar towards related parties			
3. Liabilities towards parties with substantial influence			
4. Liabilities for loans, deposits and similar towards parties with substantial influence			
5. Loans, deposits and similar			
6. Payables towards banks and similar institutions			
7. Advance payments			
8. Advance payments			
9. Liabilities for issued security instruments		15.000.000	15.000.000
8. Other long term payables			
9. Deferred tax liability			
D) SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES	13	50.748.266	53.088.487
1. Payables towards related parties			
2. Liabilities for loans towards related parties			
3. Liabilities towards parties with substantial influence			
4. Liabilities for loans, deposits towards parties with substantial influence			
5. Liabilities for loans, deposits and similar			
6. Payables towards banks and similar institutions		8.022.950	6.714.478
7. Advance payments		2.580.411	6.218.728
8. Trade payables		32.897.318	35.242.017
9. Liabilities for securities			
10. Payables towards employees		437.213	536.637
11. Payables for taxes, contributions and other		6.810.374	4.376.627
12. Payables to partners and participants in associations			
13. Liabilities for non-current assets held for sale			
14. Other short term payables			
E) ACCRUED EXPENSES AND DEFFERED REVENUES	14	1.066.209	1.044.490
F) TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		122.482.739	137.709.847
G) OFF BALANCE SHEET ITEMS			

Profit and loss account

Position title	Note. Ser. No.	Previous year 2021	Current year 2022
I. OPERATING INCOME		277.960.427	381.464.368
1. Sale income from Group companies			
2. Sale income from Non-Group companies	15	277.341.838	378.680.442
3. Sale income from internal usage of own goods and services			
4. Other sale income from Group companies			
5. Other sale income from Non-Group companies	16	618.589	2.783.926
II. OPERATING EXPENSES		257.074.484	362.060.208
1. Changes in inventory			
2. Material expenses		236.957.294	338.416.484
a) Raw material used	17	1.163.314	1.374.496
b) Cost of goods sold		229.435.734	328.091.750
c) Other external expenses	18	6.358.246	8.950.238
3. Personnel expenses	19	9.312.566	10.323.809
a) Salaries and wages		5.766.001	6.299.159
b) Taxes and contributions from salaries		2.284.070	2.655.780
c) Contributions on salaries		1.262.495	1.368.870
4. Depreciation and amortisation	20	759.461	602.544
5. Other expenses	21	2.700.645	3.942.109
6. Value adjustments	22	1.342.280	
a) Non-current assets (except financial assets)			
b) Current assets (except financial assets)		1.342.280	
7. Reservations			
a) Reservations for pensions, severance payments and similar obligations			
b) Tax reservations			
c) Reservations for legal disputes in process			
d) Reservations for restorations of natural resourses			
e) Reservations for warranty sevices			
f) Other reservations			
8. Other business expenses	23	6.002.238	8.775.262
III. FINANCIAL INCOME	24	569.982	1.486.659

^{1.} Dividend income from a Group transactions

^{2.} Dividend income from associated undertakings

^{3.} Income from long term financial investment and loans in Group transactions

Profit and loss account

Position title	Note. Ser. No.	Previous year 2021	Current year 2022
4. Other interest income from a Group transactions			
5. Income from foreign exchange differences and other financial income from a Group transactions			
6. Financial income from long term financial asset and loans given			
7. Other interest income		53.066	133.604
8. Income from foreign exchange and other financial income		516.916	1.353.055
9. Unrealized gains on financial assets			
10. Other financial income			
IV. FINANCIAL EXPENSES	25	1.710.466	2.726.845
1. Interest expenses from Group companies			
2. Foreign exchange difference and other expenses in a Group			
3. Interest exspense and other similar expenses		1.146.894	1.299.340
4. Foreign exchange differences and similar expenses		558.925	1.341.646
5. Unrealized loss (expense) from financial assets			
6. Value adjustments of financial investment (net)			
7. Other financial expenses		4.647	85.859
V. SHARE IN PROFIT IN ASSOCIATES			
VI. SHARE IN PROFIT IN JOIN VENTURE			_
VII. SHARE IN LOSS IN ASSOCIATES			
VIII. SHARE IN LOSS IN JOIN VENTURE			
IX. TOTAL INCOME		278.530.409	382.951.027
X. TOTAL EXPENSES		258.917.870	364.787.053
XI. PROFIT OR LOSS BEFORE TAXATION		19.612.539	18.163.974
1. Profit for the year		19.612.539	18.163.974
2. Loss for the year			
XII. Income tax expense	26	3.547.389	3.345.360
XIII. PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR		16.065.150	14.818.614
1. Profit for the year		16.065.150	14.818.614
2. Loss for the year			

Report on cash flow - indirect method

Position title	Previous year 2021	Current year 2022
CASH FLOW FROM BUSINESS ACTIVITIES		
1. Profit before taxation	19.612.539	18.163.974
2. Adjustments:	1.864.074	2.262.680
a) Depreciation 20	759.461	602.544
b) Profits and losses from sales and adjustments in values of long-term tangible and intangible assets	231	494.400
c) Profits and losses from sales, unrealised profits and losses and adjustments in values of financial assets		
d) Income from interest and dividends	(42.512)	(133.604)
e) Interest expenses	1.146.894	1.299.340
f) Provisions		
g) Exchange rate differences (unrealised)		
h) Other adjustments for non-cash transactions and unrealized profits and losses		
I. Increase or decrease of cash flow prior to changes in working capital	21.476.613	20.426.654
3. Changes in working capital	(13.775.623)	(10.152.326)
a) Increase or decrease of short-term liabilities	11.121.874	303.332
b) Increase or decrease of short-term receivables	(11.168.441)	(8.658.612)
c) Increase or decrease of inventory	(13.747.631)	(1.071.827
d) Other increases or decreases of working capital	18.575	(725.219)
II. Cash from business activities	7.700.990	10.274.328
4. Interest expenses	(1.146.894)	(1.299.340)
5. Tax paid on profit	(1.778.076)	(4.739.341)
A) NET CASH FLOW FROM BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	4.776.020	4.235.647
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		
1. Proceeds from sale of long-term tangible and intangible assets		1.193.618
2. Proceeds from sale of financial instruments		
3. Proceeds from interest		
4. Proceeds from dividends		
5. Proceeds from loans and savings	2.269.588	471.926
6. Other proceeds from investment activities	44.427	
III. Total proceeds from investment activities	2.314.015	1.665.544
1. Expenditure for purchase of long-term tangible and intangible assets	(443.502)	(424.981)
2. Expenditure for procurement of financial instruments		
3. Expenses for loans and savings	(2.498.876)	(293.287)
4. Acquisition of a subsidiary company, less cash obtained		
5. Other expenditures from investment activities	-	
IV. NET INCREASE OF CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES	(2.942.378)	(718.268)
B) NET DECREASE OF CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES	(628.363)	947.276

Report on cash flow - indirect method

Position title	Previous year 2021	Current year 2022
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES		
1. Proceds from increase of equity capital		
2. Proceeds from issuing of owner's and debtor's financial instruments		
3. Proceeds from loan principal, debentures and other loans	6.106.154	
4. Other proceeds from financial activities		
V. Total proceeds from financial activities	6.106.154	
 Expenditure for repayment of loan principal, debentures, and other loans and debtor's financial instruments 		(1.308.472)
2. Expenditures for dividend payment	(7.968.192)	(1.910.008)
3. Expenditures for financial lease		
4. Expenditures for purchase of own shares		
5. Other expenditures from financial activities	(1.164.702)	
VI. Total expenditures from financial activities	(9.132.894)	(3.218.480)
C) NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	(3.026.740)	(3.218.480)
1. Unrealised exchange rate differences in cash and cash equivalents		
D) NET INCREASE OR DECREASE OF CASH FLOW FROM FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	1.120.917	1.964.443
E) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	705.161	1.826.078
F) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD 9	1.826.078	3.790.521



Report on capital changes

	Subscribed capital	Retained profit	Profit of business year	Total
As at December 31, 2020	16.021.000	20.489.379	11.060.927	47.571.306
Allocation of previous period's profit	=	11.060.927	(11.060.927)	-
Payment of profit	=	(7.968.192)	-	(7.968.192)
Current period profit	-	-	16.065.150	16.065.150
As at December 31, 2021	16.021.000	23.582.114	16.065.150	55.668.264
Allocation of previous period's profit	=	16.065.150	(16.065.150)	-
Payment of profit	=	(1.910.008)	-	(1.910.008)
Current period profit	-	-	14.818.614	14.818.614
As at December 31, 2022	16.021.000	37.737.256	14.818.614	68.576.870

Financial reports were authorized by the Management on May 9, 2023 and signed as a sign of approval.

Matija Topčić President of the

Management Board

Ivan Topčić

Member of the Management Board Dorijan Topčić Member of the Management Board

1. General company data

Tim Kabel is a limited liability company for trade (later in text Company) with the seat in Savska Cesta 103, 10 360 Sesvete, Republic of Croatia, established by a Founding act on August 14, 1991. It was entered into the register of the Commercial Court in Zagreb under the number 090163024, OIB 69927324836.

The basic activity of the Company is wholesale of cables and conductors of different types.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been consistently applied to all periods stated in the financial reports.

2.1 Compatibility statement

Financial reports are prepared in conformance with the Croatian standards of financial reporting (HSFI). Financial reports have been authorized by the Management on May 9 2023.

2.2 Basis for report preparation

Financial reports are prepared pursuant to the principle of historical cost (cost of procurement), in accordance with the Croatian Financial Reporting Standards. The financial statements are drawn up on the basis of the occurrence of the events, ie the effects of transactions and other events are recognized when they have been incurred and included in the financial statements for the period to which they relate as well as by the principle of limitlessness of business period.

2.3 Functional currency and presentation currency

Financial reports are prepared in kunas ("HRK") which is also the functional currency of the Company. The official exchange rate as at December 31, 2022 was 7,5345 (2021.: 7,517174) kunas for one euro, while at the same day the exchange rate of kuna for one US dollar was 7,064035 (2021.: 6,6453548) kunas.

2.4 The usage of estimates and judgements

Preparation of financial reports requires the Management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, incomes and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are continually reviewed. The impact of estimate revision is recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised, and in the future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. In judging, the Management applied individual criteria for the recognition of sales incomes, and in particular whether the Company has transferred to the buyer any significant risks and rewards connected with the ownership.

The Management is confident that the significant risks and rewards connected with ownership have been transferred and that it is appropriate to recognize the incomes in the current year.

2.5 Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are being recalculated into functional currencies according to the foreign currency exchange rate valid on the day of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities stated in the foreign currency on the date of the balance sheet are recalculated into functional currency applying foreign currency exchange rate valid on the day of the balance sheet. The exchange rate differences deriving from the settlement of receivables or reporting on monetary items per exchange rates differing from those which have been initially recorded during the period or stated in former financial reports, are recognized in the profit and loss account in the period in which they have been accrued.

Non-monetary assets and items which are measured according to the historical cost of the foreign currency are recalculated applying the exchange rate valid on the day of the transaction and are later not adjusted for the purpose of exchange rate checking. Non-monetary assets and liabilities presented in foreign currencies and stated per fair value are recalculated into the functional currency applying the exchange rate valid at the day of fair value determination.

2.6 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits that can be attributed to the assets will be accrued to the Company, and the costs of purchase of these assets can be reliably measured.

2.6.1 Recognition

Intangible assets are initially estimated by the cost of purchase, which includes the purchase price after deduction of trade discounts and rebates, customs duties, non-refundable taxes and expenditures which can be directly attributed to preparation of these assets for intended usage.

2.6.2 Subsequent costs

Subsequent costs of intangible assets are recognized only if they increase future economic benefits that can be attributed to these assets and if these benefits will be accrued to the Company.

2.6.3 Measurement

Intangible assets are, after the initial recognition, measured per purchase cost reduced for the value adjustment (depreciation) and for accumulated loss from reduction.

2.6.4 Depreciation

Intangible assets with limited lifetime period are depreciated and intangible assets with unlimited lifetime are not. Depreciation cost is charged for the profit and loss account, and it is calculated using a linear method during an estimated and expected useful lifetime of individual items of intangible assets, until reaching the estimated residual value, unless the expected lifetime of usage is not limited.

Recoverable amount of intangible assets with unlimited lifetime and of intangible assets which are not in use yet, is estimated once a year. Other intangible assets are depreciated from the date when they become available for usage. Estimated useful lifetime of intangible assets, deriving from contractual or other legal rights, cannot be longer than is the period of validity of contractual or other legal rights, but it can be shorter, depending on the period during which it is expected that the assets will be used.

Estimation of residual value of the assets is based on the amount that would be obtained from sale applying the price prevailing the date of estimation for the sale of similar assets at the end of the estimated period of assets usage, acting according to similar conditions to those in which the assets will be used.

Changes of method, expected useful lifetime and residual value of assets are calculated as a change of accounting estimation.

Depreciation method, useful lifetime, same as residual value of assets is checked once a year.

Depreciation rates applied in depreciation calculation are stated in the following table:

	Annual rate	Annual rate
	Previous year 2021	Current year 2022
Software	50%	50%

Licenses are depreciated during the estimated useful lifetime, but no longer than ten years.

2.6.5 Termination of recognition

Intangible assets are no longer recognized in cases of disposal, or when no future benefits are expected from their usage or disposal. Expenses or incomes deriving from withdrawal or disposal of intangible assets are recognized in the profit and loss account.

2.7 Tangible assets

Tangible assets are recognized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits that can be attributed to the assets will be accrued to the Company, and the costs of purchase of these assets can be reliably measured.

2.7.1 Recognition

Tangible assets are initially measured by purchase cost which include purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable taxes after deduction of trade discounts and rebates, all costs that can be directly attributed to bringing of assets to the appointed place and in the operating conditions suitable for intended usage, initially estimated costs of dismantling, removing of assets and renewal of the place on which the assets are located, for which the obligation of

the entrepreneur arises since the moment of assets purchase, or as a consequence of assets usage during the period of application which is different from the production of inventories during the period.

2.7.2 Subsequent costs

Subsequent costs of tangible assets are recognized only if they increase the future economic benefits that can be attributed to the assets and which can be accrued to the Company. All other costs represent a cost in the profit and loss account within the period in which they have been accrued.

2.7.3 Measurement

After initial recognition, tangible assets are evaluated per purchase cost reduced for the value adjustment (depreciation) and for accumulated loss from reduction.

2.7.4 Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated from the moment when the means is ready for usage, i.e. when it is placed on the location and in conditions necessary for usage determined by the Management, and it will cease to be calculated when the means is ready for sale or is not recognized as assets any more.

Depreciation cost is charged to the profit and loss account, and it is calculated using a linear method during an estimated and expected useful lifetime of individual items of tangible assets, until reaching the estimated residual value. Land and assets in preparation are not depreciated.

Lifetime of assets usage is determined by the period in which the entrepreneur expects to use the assets.

Estimation of residual of the assets is based on the amount that would be obtained from sale applying the price prevailing at the date of estimation for the sale of similar assets at the end of the estimated period of assets usage, acting according to similar conditions to those in which the assets will be used.

Changes of method, expected useful lifetime, same as residual value of assets are calculated as a change of accounting estimation.

Depreciation method, useful lifetime, same as residual value of assets is checked once a year.

Depreciation rates applied in depreciation calculation are stated in the following table:

	Annual rate	Annual rate
Depreciation groups	Previous year 2021	Current year 2022
Building	1 %	1 %
Warehouse equipment	10 %-50 %	10 %-50 %
Computer and telecommunication equipment	50 %	50 %
Transportation means	25 %	25 %
Investment in somebody else's facilities	20 %	20 %
Other equipment	10 %	10 %

2.7.5 Termination of recognition

Tangible assets stop to be recognized at disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from their usage or disposal. Expenses or incomes deriving from withdrawal or disposal of tangible assets are recognized in the profit and loss account.

2.8 Inventory

Inventories are recognized in the balance sheet when it is probable that their future economic benefits will be accrued to the Company and when costs or values of inventories can be reliably measured.

Inventories are stated per purchase cost increased for related costs or net marketable value, whichever is the lower. Net marketable value of inventories represents the estimated sales price of inventories reduced for the sales costs.

The cost of inventories includes purchase costs, conversion costs and other costs accrued from bringing the inventories to the present location and in the present condition.

The company discharges the inventories by the method of average weighted prices.

Once the inventories are sold, the book amount of these inventories is recognized as an expense of the period in which the related incomes have been recognized. The amount of any write-off of the inventories up to the net marketable value and all inventory losses are recognized as the expense in the period of write-off, i.e. the generation of loss. The amount of any annulment of inventory write-off, resulting from the increase of net marketable value, is recognized as income, up to the value of previously recognized expense, in the period in which the annulment has occurred.

2.9 Financial assets

A financial instrument is any contract on which basis financial assets and financial liability or owner's instrument are accrued.

Financials asset are classified, for the needs of measurement, in four groups:

- financial assets whose change in fair value is recognized in profit and loss account,
- investment that are kept until maturity,
- loans and receivables,
- financial assets available for sale.

Financial asset, whose change of fair value is recognized in profit and loss account, is the one classified as asset for trade or the one that the Company has put in this category during the initial recognition. Fair value is the amount for which a certain asset can be traded for or an obligation can be settled between informed not affiliated parties that are willing to perform the transaction.

Investments that are kept until maturity are non derivative financial assets with a fixed or determinable maturity (except for loans), which the Company attends to keep until maturity.

Loans and receivables are non derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments which are not quoted at the active market. They include deposits in banks with a maturity term longer than three months and other receiva-

bles. Loans and receivables are recognized once the Company becomes one of the contractual parties to which the contractual terms of the instrument are applied.

Financial assets available for sale are all other financial assets.

2.9.1 Recognition

Financial assets are recognized once the Company becomes one of the contractual parties to which the contractual terms of the instruments are applied.

2.9.2 Measurement

Financial assets are initially measured according to fair value (acquiring cost) increased by transactions costs, except for assets whose change of fair value is recognized in the profit and loss account. Transaction costs are not included in the initial measurement of these assets, as they are charged to the expenses of the period.

Loans, receivables and investments which are kept until maturity are measured by the depreciation cost applying the methods of effective interest rate and are decreased by the value reduction.

A depreciated cost is the amount at which the financial assets have been measured applying the initial recognition, reduced for the amount of equity repayment and increased by cumulative depreciation applying an effective interest rate. An effective interest rate discounts precisely the future monetary payments or receipts over the expected lifetime of financial instrument. The effects developed by subsequent measurement of these assets are recognized in the profit and loss account.

On each new balance sheet date the Company evaluates the investments in owner's instruments whose price is not quoted at the active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably determined or measured per acquisition cost. On each new balance sheet day the Company will measure other financial assets per fair value without reducing it for the amount of transaction costs.

2.9.3 Termination of recognition

Financial assets will no longer be recognized if the contractual rights on receiving money from financial assets expire or are fulfilled, or if the Company transfers all significant risks and benefits from the financial assets to another person, or if the Company despite keeping some significant risks and benefits connected with the financial assets transfers these assets to another person in such a way that this person can, at his discretion, sell these assets to another not affiliated person without any restrictions.

2.10 Receivables from buyers and other receivables

Receivables are, according to obligatory legal and other grounds, established right of receivables from the debtors, debt payment, delivery or rendering services, without contractual contribution (for ex. Interests), as the receivables with contractually determined contribution are described in other disclosures.

2.10.1 Recognition

The Company will recognize the receivables in the balance sheet only and exclusively when it becomes one of the contractual parties to which the contractual terms are applied.

2.10.2 Measurement

Receivables are initially measured per fair value. If the collection of receivables is postponed over a longer time period (more than a year), and no interests have been stipulated, or have been stipulated at the rate that is lower than the market one, receivables will be recognized in the amount that represents the present value of future cash flows discounted under application of a market interest rate.

Transactions in foreign currency are registered in a functional currency, applying the amount in foreign currency the spot exchange rate between a functional and foreign currency valid at the date of the transaction.

On each next balance sheet date, the Company will measure the receivables whose collection is expected in a period longer than a year by discount cost, applying the methods of effective interest rate decreased by loss from reduced value. All other receivables are measured by the initially recognized amount decreased by the unpaid amounts and reduced value.

Expense is recognized in the profit and loss account if the receivables have ceased to be recognized because of their irretrievableness or value reduction.

2. 11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents, for the purpose of balance sheet and cash flow report, include balances in the banks and cash in hand, same as highly liquid investments with insignificant risk of value change with maturity terms up to three months from the date of acquirement.

2.12 Capital

Capital is a proper source of financing of the Company's assets and it represents the balance of assets after settling the liabilities.

Revaluation reserves are part of the capital that arise by repeated evaluation of assets above the purchase cost (of long-term tangible and intangible assets, as well as of financial assets available for sale).

Retained profit or accumulated loss is a part of profit in previous periods that remains to the Company after assignment into reserves, payment of dividends or shares in profit, reduced for losses in previous periods.

Profit or loss of current calculating period is a part of capital that is a result of a surplus income over expenses, i.e. surplus expenses on incomes realized in the current calculation period after calculation of income tax.

2.13 Reservations

Reservations are the best estimate of expenses necessary for settling of present liabilities on the balance sheet date. Reservation is recognized when:

- the entrepreneur has present liability (legal or derived) as a result of previous events,
- it is probable that the settling of liability will require an outflow of resources and
- the amount of liability can be reliably estimated.

The amount recognized as reservation should be the best estimate of expenses necessary for settling of present liability on the balance sheet date.

2.14 Liabilities

Liability is a present liability of the Company, accruing from previous transactions and previous events, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow of resources.

2.14.1 Recognition

Liability is recognized on the balance sheet when it is probable that, due to the settling of present liability, it will result in an outflow of resources and when the amount that will settle it can be reliably measured. Contingent liability is not recognized, it is only disclosed in the notes.

2.14.2 Measurement

During initial recognition financial liabilities are measured at fair value. If the Company subsequently does not measure financial liabilities per fair value whose change is not recognized in the profit and loss account, then the transaction costs are added at the initial recognition.

Subsequently, financial liabilities are evaluated according to depreciated cost by applying the method of effective interest rate over the term excepting:

- financial liabilities whose change in fair value is recognized in the profit and loss account
- financial liabilities that arise if the transfer of financial assets does not meet the termination of recognition terms or if they are accounted using the approach of resumed continued participation in the assets.

2.14.3 Termination of recognition

Liability is no longer recognized if it disappeared, i.e. if it is settled, expired or if the creditor has waived or lost his rights.

2.15 Time boundaries

Time boundaries are:

- receivables or liabilities for which, in the calculation period, the criteria for the recognition of incomes or expenses are not met, but instead the fulfilment of these criteria is expected in the future periods.
- incomes or expenses recognized in the calculation period on the basis of event occurrence principle, and for which in the same period the criteria of receivables or liability recognition have not been met, and when instead the fulfilment of these criteria is expected in the future periods.

2.15.1 Measurement

Prepaid expenses are recognized in the value of the paid amount. Outstanding collection of incomes is recognized in the books at fair value of the reimbursement expected to be received or receivables that are expected to be recognized.

Deferred payment of costs is recognized at fair value of expected expenditure or liability. The future period income is recognized in the value of received amount or recognized receivables.

On each next balance sheet date, the items of time boundaries are recognized in the amount equal to the initially recognized amount decreased for the part that is recognized as:

- incomes or expenditures of the current period, in case of prepaid expenses or future period incomes,
- receivables or liabilities, in case of outstanding collection of items or deferred payment of costs.

2.15.2 Received supports

Received supports connected to assets, including non-monetary supports per fair value, represent themselves on the balance sheet through deferred income.

The support is represented as deferred income that is recognized as income on a systematic and rational basis during the lifetime of asset usage, i.e. confronting the depreciation costs of assets for which the support has been given.

2.16 Incomes

Income is an increase of economic benefit in terms of influx or increase of assets or reduction of liabilities that result in a capital increase, excepting payments realized by participants in the capital.

2.16.1 Recognition of business incomes

An income is recognized when it is probable that the future economic benefits will be accrued to the entrepreneur and when the benefits can be reliably measured.

Income from product sale is recognized when:

- the Company transfers to the buyer significant risks and benefits from the ownership of the products, including goods,
- the Company does not retain either a constant participation in control, to a degree which is usually connected with ownership, or an efficacious control over sold products and goods,
- the amount of income can be reliably measured and when it is probable that the economic benefits connected with the transaction related to the sale of products will be accrued to the Company,
- the costs which have or will occur in the transaction connected to the sale of products can be reliably measured. Incomes, expenses and assets are recognized in the amounts net of the value added tax (VAT), unless the amount of VAT which will be borne by the Company is not recoverable from the state. In that case VAT is recognized as a part of the assets procurement cost or as an expense.

In the case of recognized income, and the resulting uncertainty of collection, the Company will recognize the uncollectible amount or the amount whose collection has ceased to be probable, as an expense.

2.16.2 Recognition of financial incomes

Incomes from interests, royalties and dividends are recognized if it is probable that the economic benefits related to the transactions and business event will be accrued to the Company, and when the amount of income can be reliably measured.

Income from interests is recognized in the profit and loss account applying the method of calculated incomes, taking into consideration the effective contribution to the assets.

Dividend is recognized when the right to dividend payment is established.

With financial assets or financial liabilities classified at fair value, the change of fair value is recognized in the profit and loss account.

2.16.3 Measurement

Income should be measured per fair value of received reimbursement or receivables.

2.17 Expenses

Expenses are reduced economic benefits in form of outflow or assets decrease, or creation of liability resulting in a decrease of capital, excepting allocation to participants in capital.

Borrowing costs include interests and other costs accrued at the expense of the Company in relation to borrowing of the source of assets financing. Borrowing costs are recognized as expense in the period in which they are incurred, except if they are capitalized in accordance with the accounting policy related to the long-term assets.

2.17.1 Recognition of expenses

Liabilities for contributions to mandatory pension funds are recognized as an expense in the profit and loss account in the period in which they are accrued.

Payments on the basis of operating leases are recognized in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Costs of repair and maintenance of long-term tangible assets present costs of regular maintenance, that are recognized as an expense in the profit and loss account in the period in which they are accrued.

Unrealized losses (expenses) accruing from changes in fair value of financial assets are recognized in the profit and loss account.

Costs of services are recognized in the period in which those services have actually been provided.

2.18 Income tax

The Company calculates the taxes in accordance with the Croatian law. Income tax or loss of the year encloses a current income tax and a deferred tax. Income tax is stated in the profit and loss account, except in the case when it is related to an item that has been directly recognized in the capital, in which case it is stated in the capital. Current tax is an expected tax liability at a taxable profit of the year, under application of legal or usual rates valid on the balance sheet date, taking into consideration possible corrections of previous years

Deferred tax is calculated applying a method of balance sheet liability, taking into consideration temporary differences between the book values of assets and the obligations used for the purpose of financial reporting with the amount applied for tax purposes. Temporary differences in the recognition of assets or liabilities are not presented unless they affect the accounting.

The amount of deferred tax is based on the expected way of realization of book value of assets and obligation, applying the tax rates prescribed by the law on the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only in the value of the amount in which the future profit will be available and according to which the tax assets could be used. Deferred tax assets are reduced for the amount that is not likely to be used.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are initially measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied in the period when the assets will be retrieved or the liability settled.

Current tax liabilities for the current and previous periods are evaluated by the amount that is expected to be paid or recovered from the tax authorities, applying the tax rates and tax laws in force on the balance sheet date.

2.19 Decrease of assets

The book value of Company's assets, other than inventories, is reviewed on each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication (objective evidence) of impairment of their value. If any such indication exists, the amount of the loss is measured as a difference between the book value and estimated future cash flows. Assets that are subject to depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the book value may not be recoverable.

Recoverable amount of Company's receivables carried at depreciation cost are calculated as a present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted by original effective interest rate (i.e. an effective interest rate calculated at initial recognition of these financial assets). Short-term receivables are not discounted.

Recoverable amount of other assets is its fair value decreased for the costs of sale or the value in use, whichever is the higher. The value in use is estimated by discounting the expected future cash flows to their present value, using a discount rate before taxation that reflects the actual market assessment of the time value of cash and the risks specific to individual assets. For the assets that do not generate enough independent cash flows, the recoverable amount is estimated on the basis of the group of means to which these assets belong. An impairment loss is recognized when the book value of the assets or the group of means is higher than its estimated recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognized in the profit and loss account.

The impairment loss is annulled if there are no indications of impairment or if there is a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

The impairment loss is annulled only up to the book value of the assets, decreased for the value adjustment that would be calculated if the impairment had not been recognized.

3. Intangible assets

Previous year 2021	Licenses and software	Total	
Purchase value			
As at December 31, 2020	1.298.522	1.298.522	
Increases	10.124	10.124	
As at December 31, 2021	1.308.646	1.308.646	
Value adjustment			
As at December 31, 2020	1.246.580	1.246.580	
Depreciation of the period	34.170	34.170	
As at December 31, 2021	1.280.750	1.280.750	
Net book value			
As at December 31, 2021	27.896	27.896	
As at December 31, 2020	51.942	51.942	

Current year 2022.	Licenses and software	Total
Purchase value		
As at December 31, 2021	1.308.646	1.308.646
Increases	-	-
As at December 31,2022	1.308.646	1.308.646
Value adjustment		
As at December 31,2021	1.280.750	1.280.750
Depreciation of the period	24.943	24.943
As at December 31, 2022	1.305.693	1.305.693
Netbook value		
As at December 31, 2022	2.953	2.953
As at December 31, 2021	27.896	27.896

4. Tangible assets

Previous year 2021	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Tools, operational inventory and transportation	Other tangible assets	Total
Purchase value						
As at December 31, 2020	2.677.351	21.030.293	2.029.504	7.358.567	242.168	33.337.883
Increases	-	-	314.322	170.032	-	484.353
Decreases	-	-	(176.385)	(226.632)	-	(403.017)
As at December 31,2021	2.677.351	21.030.293	2.167.440	7.301.967	242.168	33.419.219
Value adjustment						
As at December 31, 2020	-	10.850.456	1.708.934	6.925.770	157.437	19.642.597
Depreciation of the period	-	210.303	209.345	305.643	-	725.291
Decreases	-	-	(125.642)	(226.400)	-	(352.042)
As at December 31, 2021	-	11.060.759	1.792.637	7.005.013	157.437	20.015.846
Netbook value						
As at December 31, 2021	2.677.351	9.969.534	374.803	296.954	84.731	13.403.373
As at December 31, 2020	2.677.351	10.179.837	320.570	432.797	84.731	13.695.286

Current year 2022	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Tools, operational inventory and transportation	Other tangible assets	Total
Purchase value						
As at December 31, 2021	2.677.351	21.030.293	2.167.440	7.301.967	242.168	33.419.219
Increases	-	-	174.965	280.785	-	455.750
Decreases	-	-	(228.934)	(126.978)	-	(355.912)
As at December 31, 2022	2.677.351	21.030.293	2.113.471	7.455.774	242.168	33.519.057
Value adjustment						
As at December 31, 2021	-	11.060.759	1.792.637	7.005.013	157.437	20.015.846
Depreciation of the period	-	210.303	220.191	147.107	-	577.601
Decreases	-	-	(198.164)	(126.979)	-	(325.143)
As at December 31, 2022	-	11.271.062	1.814.664	7.025.141	157.437	20.268.304
Netbook value						
As at December 31, 2022	2.677.351	9.759.231	298.807	430.633	84.731	13.250.753
As at December 31, 2021	2.677.351	9.969.534	374.803	296.954	84.731	13.403.373

Other tangible assets include HRK 84,731 worth works of art that are not depreciated. There were no impairment losses in 2022. The company has no assets pledged as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

5. Long term financial assets

	Previous year 2021.	Current year 2022.
Founding share in establishment	20.000	20.000
Loans given	759.554	574.916
Total	779.554	594.916

The Company does not disclose consolidated financial statements in which it consolidates its investments in subsidiaries in accordance with Article 23, Paragraph 6 of the Accounting Act because the investments are not significant for the veracity and objectivity of the presentation of the financial position and performance of The Group. As the criteria for significance, the share of subsidiary income in the total income of the parent company and the share of assets in the total assets of the parent company was used.

Shares in affiliated entrepreneurs relate to investments in dependent companies, as follows:

	Share percentage	Share percentage	Previous year	Current year
Tim Kabel Foundation	100,00%	100,00%	20.000	20.000
Total	100,00%	100,00%	20.000	20.000

6. Inventories

	Previous year 2021.	Current year 2022.
Inventories of raw material and material	10.437	135.482
Inventories of trade goods	35.265.364	36.212.146
Total	35.275.801	36.347.628

In 2022, there was no inventory value adjustment (In 2021: HRK 12,246).

7. Receivables

	Previous year 2021	Current year 2022
Receivables from affiliated entrepreneurs		
- Gross amount of receivables from affiliated entrepreneurs	3.049.319	2.346.659
Receivables from buyers		
- Gross amount of receivables from buyers	62.523.590	77.839.115
- Value adjustment of receivables from buyers	(1.688.118)	(1.290.942)
	60.835.472	76.548.173
Receivables from employees and entrepreneur's members	64.477	137.127
Receivables from state and other institutions	6.923	6.954
Receivables for advances	6.284.072	3.539.289
Total	70.240.263	82.578.202

Trend of value adjustment of receivables from buyers and receivables from affiliated entrepreneurs was as follows:

	Previous year 2021	Current year 2022
As at January 1	358.803	1.688.118
New reservations	1.330.034	-
Annulment of old reservations	-	-
Write-off	(719)	(397.176)
As at December 31	1.688.118	1.290.942

8. Short-term financial assets

	Previous year 2021	Current year 2022
Given loans, deposits and similar	322.801	328.800
Total	322.801	328.800

9. Money at bank and in hand

	Previous year 2021	Current year 2022
Money at the account - HRK	1.173.042	3.445.709
Money at the account - foreign currency	627.210	341.076
Money in hand - HRK	25.826	3.736
Total	1.826.078	3.790.52

10. Paid expenses of future period and calculated incomes

Previous year 2021	December 31, 2020	Terminated during the year	Accrued during the year	December 31,2021
Prepaid costs	550.057	(550.057)	503.007	503.007
Outstanding collection of incomes	435.158	(435.158)	103.966	103.966
Total	985.215	(985.215)	606.973	606.973

Current year 2022	December 31, 2021	Terminated during the year	Accrued during the year	December 31, 2022
Prepaid costs	503.007	(503.007)	297.858	297.858
Outstanding collection of incomes	103.966	(103.966)	518.216	518.216
Total	606.973	(606.973)	816.074	816.074

Prepaid costs relate to advance payment of insurance premiums, magazines, rent of stand at fairs etc. Outstanding collection of incomes is the income related to the year 2022 bonuses, invoiced in 2023.

11. Capital and reserves

The ownership structure is shown in the following table:

	Previous year 2021.		Current ye	Current year 2022.	
	Ownership percentage	Nominal amount	Ownership percentage	Nominal amount	
Ivan Topčić	48,50%	7.770.185	48,50%	7.770.185	
Mirjana Topčić	50,50%	8.090.605	50,50%	8.090.605	
Ramus Projekt d.o.o.	1%	160.210	1%	160.210	
Total	100%	16.021.000	100%	16.021.000	

Share capital was paid in full. Share capital consists of 3 basic shares.

The company paid a dividend during 2022 in the amount of HRK 1.910.008 (2021.: 7.968.192).

12. Long-term liabilities

	Previous year 2020	Current year 2021
Liabilities for issued securities	15.000.000	15.000.000
Total	15.000.000	15.000.000

Liabilities for issued securities refer to bonds issued to the owner. The bonds were issued at an interest rate of 7.5% with a maturity date of November 2, 2025.

13. Short-term liabilities

	Previous year 2021	Current year 2022
Liabilities towards banks and other financial institutions		
- Liabilities towards banks for allowed overdraft	8.000.000	6.700.000
- Liabilities to credit card issuers	22.950	14.478
	8.022.950	6.714.478
Liabilities for advances	2.580.411	6.218.728
Liabilities towards suppliers	32.897.318	35.242.017
Liabilities towards employees	437.213	536.637
Liabilities for taxes, contributions and similar duties	6.810.374	4.376.627
Total	50.748.268	53.088.487

Liabilities for taxes, contributions and similar duties in the amount up to HRK 3.573.229 (2021.: 4.467.431) refer to value added tax. Liabilities towards employees relate in full to obligations for net salaries in the amount of HRK 505.257 (2021.: 405.140).

14. Deferred costs payment and calculated incomes

Previous year 2021	December 31, 2020	Terminated during the year	Accrued during the year	December 31, 2021
Deferred costs payment	454.361	(454.361)	95.492	95.492
Calculated incomes	971.281	(971.281)	970.717	970.717
Total	1.425.642	(1.425.642)	1.066.209	1.066.209

Current year 2022	December 31, 2021	Terminated during the year	Accrued during the year	December 31, 2022
Deferred costs payment	95.492	(95.492)	166.903	166.903
Paid incomes of future period	970.717	(970.717)	877.587	877.587
Total	1.066.209	(1.066.209)	1.044.490	1.044.490

Deferred cost payment in 2022 relates to transportation costs, bonuses and similar expenses which were invoiced after the balance sheet date. Deferred revenue recognition refers to deferred revenue from the state aid.

15. Sales incomes

	Previous year 2021	Current year 2022
Incomes from sale of goods and services on domestic market	204.283.357	245.962.632
Incomes from sale of goods and services on foreign market	71.264.672	130.947.611
Icomes from service sale on foreign market	1.129.138	1.185.381
Income from transport services	449.853	444.970
Income from leases	214.818	139.848
Total	277.341.838	378.680.442

Incomes from sale of goods mostly refer to incomes from wholesale of cables.

16. Other business incomes

	Previous year 2021	Current year 2022
Income from the sale of long-term assets	4.162	1.193.618
Income from credit notes from suppliers	168.580	554.964
Income from subsequently collected receivables	-	487.404
Income from the use of property for the needs of employees	166.258	176.648
Income from grants and subventions	93.130	93.130
Income from the use of goods for donations	88.334	49.135
Income from pre-invoiced expenses	21.563	22.022
Income from grants, state subventions	21.480	16.598
Income from the sale of vehicles	6.000	-
Other incomes	49.082	190.407
Total	618.589	2.783.926

17. Costs of raw materials and materials

	Previous year 2021	Current year 2022
Costs of fuel and energy	417.563	574.267
Costs of spare parts and small inventory	427.731	325.250
Costs of consumables	185.226	316.733
Costs of office supplies	132.794	158.246
Total	1.163.314	1.374.496

18. Other external costs

	Previous year 2021	Current year 2022
Costs of transport	2.776.485	3.315.436
Costs of maintenance	804.115	2.511.588
Costs of leases	1.027.367	1.047.989
Costs of promotion and marketing	588.869	654.562
Costs of mall, telephone and Internet	259.305	270.686
Municipal services	220.181	232.373
Costs of consulting and solicitor's services	192.910	165.687
Other not mentioned external costs	517.308	751.917
Total	6.386.540	8.950.238

19. Employee costs

	Previous year 2021	Current year 2022
Net salaries and wages	5.766.001	6.299.159
Costs of taxes and contribution from salaries	2.284.070	2.655.780
Contribution on salaries	1.262.495	1.368.870
Total	9.312.566	10.323.809

On balance sheet date the Company had 46 employees (2021:: 47). Employee costs include HRK 1.791.078 (2021:: HRK 1.609.942) determined contributions calculated in obligatory pension fund. Contributions are calculated as a percentage of gross salaries of the employee.

20. Depreciation

	Previous year 2021	Current year 2022
Depreciation of tangible assets	725.291	577.601
Depreciation of intangible assets	34.170	24.943
Total	759.461	602.544

21. Other costs

	Previous year 2021	Current year 2022
Costs of compensations to employees	1.425.281	1.769.352
Costs of representation	247.258	918.297
Cost of insurance premiums	490.342	500.384
Costs of membership fees and contributions	194.030	239.070
Costs of banking operations	132.921	148.832
Costs of education	101.398	108.528
Other not mentioned costs	214.042	257.646
Total	2.805.272	3.942.109

22. Value adjustment

	Previous year 2021	Current year 2022
Value adjustment of receivables	1.330.034	-
Value adjustment of inventories	12.246	-
Total	1.342.280	-

23. Other business expenses

	Previous year 2021	Current year 2022
Costs of gifts	2.521.896	4.794.388
Costs of granted discounts to buyers	2.668.586	2.957.990
Outage, disintegration, failure and breakage	345.375	358.661
Write-off of uncollected receivables	269.241	-
Other business expenses	197.139	664.223
Total	6.002.237	8.775.262

24. Financial incomes

	Previous year 2021	Current year 2022
Incomes from exchange rate differences	516.916	1.353.055
Incomes from regular and default interests	53.066	133.604
Total	569.982	1.486.659

25. Financial expenses

	Previous year 2021	Current year 2022
Financial expenses from relationship with unaffiliated entrepreneurs	1.125.000	1.125.010
- Expenses from interests	1.125.000	1.125.010
Financial expenses from relationship with unaffiliated entrepreneurs		
Expenses from interests	21.591	173.379
Expenses from default interests	303	951
Expenses from exchange rate diffenernces	558.925	1.341.646
_	580.819	1.515.976
Other financial expenses	4.647	85.859
Total	1.710.466	2.726.845

Interest expenses from relations with affiliated entrepreneurs in the amount of HRK 1.125.010 (in 2021: HRK 1.125.000) relate to interest per issued bond.

26. Income tax

Income tax is recognized in the profit and loss account:

	Previous year 2021	Current year 2022
Current tax	3.547.389	3.345.360
Total tax recognized in profit and loss account	3.547.389	3.345.360

The following table shows adjustment of income tax cost:

	Previous year 2021	Current year 2022
Accounting profit before taxation	19.612.539	18.163.974
Effect of income tax (at rate of 18%)	3.530.257	3.269.515
Effect of non-deductible costs	31.899	89.389
Effect of tax reliefs	(14.767)	(15.502)
Effect of regular income tax	3.547.389	3.343.402
Effect of additional income tax	-	1.958
Total income tax	3.547.389	3.345.360
Effective rate of income tax	18,09%	18,42%

In accordance with the tax regulations, Tax authorities have the right at any time to inspect the books of the Company in a period of three to maximum six years after the end of the year in which the tax liability was reported and may establish additional tax liabilities and/or penalties.

27. Contractual and contingent liabilities

Liabilities per contract on operating leasing

The Company has a signed contract on operating leasing. Minimal future payments are as follows;

	Previous year 2020	Current year 2021
Operating leasing		
- 1 year or less	516.500	565.903
- 1 to 5 years	961.122	881.547
Total	1.477.622	1.447.450

Liabilities per contract on business locations lease

The Company has 2 business locations in lease which are expressed in EUR and whose future minimum payments are as follows:

	Previous year 2021	Current year 2022
Long-term liabilities per leasing		
– 1 year or less	356.141	356.962
– 1 to 5 years	1.424.565	1.427.848
Total	1.780.706	1.784.810

Unfinished court cases

The Management Board of the Company believes that there will be no financial outflows due to the court disputes in which the Company is the defendant.

Guarantees

The Company has several bank guarantees in the total amount of HRK 1.430.865 (2020.: HRK 923.578).

28. Transactions with affilated persons

Transactions with affiliated companies

Previous year 2021.	Incomes	Expenses	Assets	Liabilities
Tim Kabel d.o.o. Srbija	13.393.550	12.923.031	3.049.319	-
Tim Kabel Žitnjak d.o.o.	-	31.250	-	-
Zaklada Tim Kabel	-	105.237	-	-
Zaklada Rhema	-	1.975.000	-	-
Total	13.393.550	15.034.518	3.049.319	-
Current year 2022.	Incomes	Expenses	Assets	Liabilities
Tim Kabel d.o.o. Srbija	17.746.218	17.275.841	2.346.659	-
T: 1/ 1 1 Ž: 1 1 1				
Tim Kabel Žitnjak d.o.o.	-	397.300	-	82.075
Zaklada Tim Kabel	-	397.300 342.735	-	82.075 -
•			- - -	82.075 - -

Transactions with owners and Company's management and their affiliated persons

During the year the Company had following transactions with the owners of the Company, who are also members of the Company's Management:

Previous year 2021	Incomes	Expenses	Assets	Liabilities
Paid compensations to owners and Management members	-	299.183	-	-
Liabilities on securities	-	-	-	15.000.000
Interest on securities	-	1.125.000	-	-
Total	-	1.424.183	-	15.000.000

Current year 2022	Incomes	Expenses	Assets	Liabilities
Paid compensations to owners and Management members	-	315.947	-	-
Liabilities on securities	-	-	-	15.000.000
Interest on securities	-	1.125.010	-	-
Total	-	1.440.957	-	15.000.000

29 Event occured after the balance sheet date

On 1 January 2023, the Republic of Croatia became the 20th euro area member state, which caused the Euro to become the official monetary unit and legal means of payment in the Republic of Croatia. Pursuant to the Act on the introduction of the Euro as the official currency in the Republic of Croatia, the fixed conversion rate was set at EUR 1.00 = HRK 7.53450. Except for the above, there were no events after the balance sheet date that would require publishing or harmonisation.

30. Financial reports approval

Financial reports on pages 29 to 61 have been authorized and signed as a sign of approval by the Management May 9, 2023

Matija Topčić

Matija Topčić President of the Management Board Ivan Topčić Member of the Management Board

Dorijan Topčić Member of the Management Boa

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