COMPLEO CHARGING SOLUTIONS AG
(UNTIL 03.09.2020 COMPLEO CHARGING SOLUTIONS GMBH, UNTIL 27.09.2019 EBG COMPLEO GMBH)
AUDITED IFRS ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF AND FOR THE FINANCIAL YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019, 2018 AND 2017

Statement of comprehensive income for the years ended 2019, 2018 and 2017

in EUR thousand	Note	2019	2018	2017
Revenues	4.1	15,196	13,455	10,904
Cost of sales	4.2	(11,635)	(9,759)	(8,036)
Gross profit		**3,561**	**3,696**	**2,868**
Other income	4.6	288	464	206
Selling expense	4.3	(2,197)	(1,576)	(885)
Research and development expense	4.4	(2,696)	(2,163)	(1,216)
General and administrative expense	4.5	(2,675)	(1,269)	(743)
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)		**(3,719)**	**(848)**	**230**
Financial income	4.7	15	35	30
Financial expense	4.7	(241)	(234)	(177)
Earnings before tax (EBT)		**(3,945)**	**(1,047)**	**83**
Income tax	4.8	1,362	388	(61)
Result of the period		**(2,583)**	**(659)**	**22**
Comprehensive income of the period		**(2,583)**	**(659)**	**22**

Earnings per share (in EUR)				
Basic	4.11	(102.57)	(26.36)	0.88
Diluted	4.11	(102.57)	(26.36)	0.88

Statement of financial position as of 31 December 2019, 31 December 2018, 31 December 2017 and 1 January 2017

Assets in EUR thousand	Note	31 December 2019	31 December 2018	31 December 2017	1 January 2017
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Intangible assets	5.1	98	137	107	13
Property, plant and equipment	5.2	980	625	244	62
Right-of-use assets	5.3	1,335	1,228	242	61
Other non-current financial assets	5.4	23	20	-	-
Deferred tax assets	4.8	1,661	299	-	54
Total non-current assets		**4,097**	**2,309**	**593**	**190**
CURRENT ASSETS					
Inventories	5.5	2,161	1,252	1,201	1,639
Trade accounts receivable	5.6	1,485	434	811	420
Contract assets	5.7	435	207	232	215
Other current financial assets	5.9	482	438	1,713	236
Other current assets	5.9	318	30	76	42
Income tax receivables	5.8	27	13	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	5.10	3,509	143	130	1,234
Total current assets		**8,417**	**2,517**	**4,163**	**3,786**
TOTAL ASSETS		**12,514**	**4,826**	**4,756**	**3,976**

Equity and liabilities in EUR thousand	Note	31 December 2019	31 December 2018	31 December 2017	1 January 2017
EQUITY					
Subscribed capital	5.11	25	25	25	25
Contribution paid for the implementation of the agreed capital increase	5.11	5	-	-	-
Capital reserves	5.11	6,695	700	700	1,300
Other reserves	5.11	-	-	-	81
Retained earnings	5.11	(2,772)	(189)	470	(233)
Total equity		**3,953**	**536**	**1,195**	**1,173**
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Financial liabilities - non-current	5.13	331	394	-	-
Lease liabilities - non-current	5.15	1,053	1,003	163	36
Other non-current financial liabilities	5.16	823	95	1,043	1,056
Deferred tax liabilities	4.8	-	-	7	-
Total non-current liabilities		**2,207**	**1,492**	**1,213**	**1,092**
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Other provisions	5.12	207	74	45	56
Financial liabilities – current	5.13	94	86	-	-
Lease liabilities – current	5.15	310	230	80	25
Trade accounts payable	5.14	2,509	1,580	1,214	930
Contract liabilities	5.7	1,013	153	169	255
Other current financial liabilities	5.16	1,695	233	428	38
Other current liabilities	5.16	526	442	392	387
Income tax liabilities		-	0	20	20
Total current liabilities		**6,354**	**2,798**	**2,348**	**1,711**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**12,514**	**4,826**	**4,756**	**3,976**

Statement of cash flows for the years ended 2019, 2018 and 2017

in EUR thousand	Note	2019	2018	2017
Result of the period		(2,583)	(659)	22
Amortisation of intangible assets	5.1	45	34	9
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	5.2, 5.3	459	169	73
Increase /(decrease) in other current provisions	5.12	133	29	(11)
Other non-cash expenses /(income items)		(108)	(27)	(75)
(Increase) /decrease in inventories	5.5	(909)	(51)	438
(Increase) /decrease in trade receivables	5.6	(1,051)	377	(391)
(Increase) /decrease in other assets	5.7, 5.9	(455)	353	(1,452)
Increase /(decrease) in trade payables	5.14	929	366	284
Increase /(decrease) in other liabilities	5.7, 5.16	2,442	24	(94)
Net (gain) /loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	5.2	(1)	-	-
Interest expenses /(income)	4.7	226	199	147
Increase /(decrease) in income tax payables and deferred tax liabilities	4.8, 5.8	(1,376)	(319)	61
Income tax (paid) /received	4.8	-	(20)	-
Net cash flows from operating activities		**(2,249)**	**475**	**(989)**
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	5.2	11	-	-
(Purchase) of intangible assets	5.1	(6)	(9)	(103)
(Purchase) of property, plant and equipment	5.2	(462)	(431)	(208)
Interest received		15	35	30
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(442)**	**(405)**	**(281)**
Proceeds from issuing shares or other equity instruments	5.11	5,500	-	-
Proceeds from financial liabilities	5.13	1,456	480	380
Repayment of financial liabilities	5.13	(374)	(222)	-
Repayment of lease liabilities	5.15	(284)	(115)	(47)
Interest (paid)		(241)	(200)	(167)
Net cash flows from financing activities		**6,057**	**(57)**	**166**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**3,366**	**13**	**(1,104)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		143	130	1,234
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		**3,509**	**143**	**130**

Statement of changes in equity for the years ended 2019, 2018 and 2017

in EUR thousand	Subsribed capital	Capital reserve	Retained earnings and other reserves	Contri-bution paid for the imple-mentation of the agreed capital increase	Total equity
As of 1 January 2017	**25**	**1,300**	**(152)**		**1,173**
Result of the period	-		22	-	22
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**22**	**-**	**22**
Reduction of capital reserve	-	(600)	600	-	-
As of 31 December 2017	**25**	**700**	**470**	**-**	**1,195**
Result of the period	-	-	(659)	-	(659)
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**(659)**	**-**	**(659)**
As of 31 December 2018	**25**	**700**	**(189)**	**-**	**536**
Result of the period	-	-	(2,583)	-	(2,583)
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**(2,583)**	**-**	**(2,583)**
Capital increase	-	5,995	-	-	5,995
Contribution paid for the implementation of the agreed capital increase	-	-	-	5	5
As of 31 December 2019	**25**	**6,695**	**(2,772)**	**5**	**3,953**

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements of Compleo Charging Solutions AG

1 General information

1.1 Information about the company

The entity Compleo Charging Solutions AG (until 03.09.2020 Compleo Charging Solutions GmbH, until 27 September 2020 "EBG Compleo GmbH" and subsequently also referred to as the "entity" or "company") is headquartered at Oberste-Wilms-Strasse 15A, 44309 Dortmund, Germany, and is listed in the commercial register of the local court Dortmund under the number HRB 32143. Until 3 September 2020 the company was headquartered at Wethmarheide 7, 44536 Lünen.

The main activities of the company comprise the manufacturing and distribution of components for electricity plants, foremost for local grid extensions, and switching devices for industrial use, as well as the development, production and distribution of products enabling electric mobility and the provision of corresponding services. Furthermore, Compleo engages in wholesale trading of electrical materials and electrical components, especially focused on cable fittings, installation materials for switchboards and distribution cabinets as well as lighting systems and power-generating facilities. For further details on the different revenue streams refer to note 2.3.1.

1.2 First-time adoption of IFRS

The annual financial statements presented are the first voluntary financial statements of Compleo Charging Solutions AG, prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the interpretations of IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS-IC), as adopted in the European Union (EU).

Moreover, Compleo Charging Solutions AG prepares annual financial statements in accordance with the German Commercial Code (HGB, German GAAP).

The transition date according to IFRS 1, is 1 January 2017. The comparative figures for the IFRS annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019, have been prepared based on the entity's opening IFRS statement of financial position as of 1 January 2017.

These IFRS annual financial statements take into account all IFRS adopted by the European Union as of 31 December 2019 and to be applied mandatorily for all periods presented. As part of the first-time preparation of the IFRS annual financial statements, no standards and interpretations, published by the IASB, that have not yet become effective, have been applied.

IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards" allows first-time adopters certain exemptions with regard to the principle of full retrospective application of certain requirements under IFRS. The company has applied the following exemptions:

- **Leases:**
    - Modified retrospective adoption of IFRS 16 as of 1 January 2017
    - As part of the transition to IFRS, Compleo measures lease liabilities at the present values of the remaining lease payments, discounted by an incremental borrowing rate at the transition date (1 January 2017).
    - With regards to the measurement of right-of-use assets (RoU assets) at the date of transition to IFRS, Compleo recognises amounts equivalent to the corresponding lease liabilities.
- **Revenue recognition:**
    - Compleo makes use of the practical expedients set out in IFRS 1.D34 to apply the transitional provisions of IFRS 15.C5 and C6 at the time of transition to IFRS. Accordingly, no revaluations of contracts, which were already fulfilled at the time of transition, are made.

Quantitative effects from the application of these practical expedients could not be determined.

The effects from the conversion from German GAAP to IFRS on equity and total comprehensive income are shown in the following reconciliation statements:

in EUR thousand	Description	31 December 2019	31 December 2018	31 December 2017	1 January 2017
Equity according to German GAAP (HGB)		**3,934**	**2,072**	**1,505**	**911**
Intangible assets (development cost)	I	-	(1,533)	(444)	-
Deferred tax assets	II	-	(3)	(2)	122
Leases	III	(19)	(3)	(1)	-
Revenue recognition	IV	38	20	86	140
Other	V	-	(17)	51	-
Equity according to IFRS		**3,953**	**536**	**1,195**	**1,173**

in EUR thousand	Description	2019	2018	2017
Result of the period according to German GAAP (HGB)		**(4,138)**	**567**	**595**
Intangible assets (development cost)	I	1,533	(1,090)	(444)
Deferred tax assets	II	3	(1)	(124)
Leases	III	(15)	(3)	(1)
Revenue recognition	IV	18	(65)	(54)
Other	V	16	(67)	50
Result of the period according to IFRS		**(2,583)**	**(659)**	**22**

Reconciliation of equity as at 1 January 2017 (date of transition to IFRS)

Assets	**1 January 2020**			
in EUR thousand	**Explanation**	**German GAAP (HGB)**	**Reclassifications & remeasurements**	**IFRS as of 1 January 2017**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Intangible assets		13	-	13
Property, plant and equipment		62	-	62
Right-of-use assets	III	-	61	61
Deferred tax assets		-	54	54
Total non-current assets		**75**	**115**	**190**
CURRENT ASSETS				
Inventories		1,639	-	1,639

Assets	1 January 2020			
in EUR thousand	Expla-nation	German GAAP (HGB)	Reclassifi-cations & remeasure-ments	IFRS as of 1 January 2017
Trade accounts receivable		420	-	420
Contract assets	IV	-	215	215
Other current financial assets	V, VI	43	193	236
Other current assets	V	47	(5)	42
Cash and cash equivalents	V	1,465	(231)	1,234
Total current assets		**3,614**	**172**	**3,786**
TOTAL ASSETS		**3,689**	**287**	**3,976**

Equity and liabilities	1 January 2020			
in EUR thousand	Explana-tion	German GAAP (HGB)	Reclassifi-cations & remeasure-ments	IFRS as of 1 January 2017
EQUITY				
Issued capital		25	-	25
Capital reserves		1,300	-	1,300
Other reserves		81	-	81
Retained earnings	II, IV	(495)	262	(233)
Total equity		**911**	**262**	**1,173**
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Lease liabilities - non-current	III	-	36	36
Other non-current financial liabilities	V, VI	1,000	56	1,056
Total non-current liabilities		**1,000**	**92**	**1,092**
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Other provisions	V	149	(93)	56
Lease liabilities – current	III	-	25	25
Trade accounts payable	V	857	73	930
Contract liabilities	IV	248	7	255
Other current financial liabilities	V	33	5	38
Other current liabilities	V	471	(84)	387
Income tax liabilities		20	-	20
Total current liabilities		**1,778**	**(67)**	**1,711**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**3,689**	**287**	**3,976**

Reconciliation of equity as at 31 December 2019 (latest period available in German GAAP)

Assets	31 December 2019			
in EUR thousand	Explana-tion	German GAAP (HGB)	Reclassifi-cations & remeasure-ments	IFRS as of 31 December 2019
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				

Intangible assets	V	56	42	98
Property, plant and equipment		980	-	980
Right-of-use assets	III	-	1,335	1,335
Other non-current financial assets		23	-	23
Deferred tax assets		1,670	(9)	1,661
Total non-current assets		**2,729**	**1,368**	**4,097**
CURRENT ASSETS				
Inventories	IV	2,471	(310)	2,161
Trade accounts receivable		1,485	-	1,485
Contract assets	IV	-	435	435
Other current financial assets	V	374	108	482
Other current assets	V	426	(108)	318
Income tax receivables		27	-	27
Cash and cash equivalents		3,509	-	3,509
Total current assets		**8,292**	**125**	**8,417**
TOTAL ASSETS		**11,021**	**1,493**	**12,514**

Equity and liabilities **in EUR thousand**	**Explana-tion**	**German GAAP (HGB)**	**Reclassifi-cations & remeasurements**	**IFRS as of 31 December 2019**
EQUITY				
Issued capital		25	-	25
Contribution paid for the implementation of the agreed capital increase		5	-	5
Capital reserves		6,695	-	6,695
Retained earnings		(2,791)	19	(2,772)
Total equity		**3,934**	**19**	**3,953**
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Financial liabilities - non-current	V	282	49	331
Lease liabilities - non-current	III	-	1,053	1,053
Other non-current financial liabilities	V	793	30	823
Total non-current liabilities		**1,075**	**1,132**	**2,207**
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Other provisions	V, IV	706	(499)	207
Financial liabilities – current	V	143	(49)	94
Lease liabilities – current	III	-	310	310
Trade accounts payable	V	2,121	388	2,509
Contract liabilities	IV	950	63	1,013
Other current financial liabilities	V	1,566	129	1,695
Other current liabilities		526	-	526
Total current liabilities		**6,012**	**342**	**6,354**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**11,021**	**1,493**	**12,514**

Explanations about the reconciliations:

I. Adjustments of intangible assets

As of 31 December 2017, 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2019 the adjustments of intangible assets refer to capitalised development costs. In the course of the transition to IFRS an error regarding the recognition of development costs in previous GAAP (German GAAP) was identified. This error refers to assumptions and estimates used to assess whether the development costs incurred fulfil the criteria for capitalisation. By analysing the recognition criteria in accordance with IAS 38 for the transition to IFRS it was detected the criteria were not fulfilled, which also applied to the recognition of development costs in German GAAP.

II. Deferred taxes on tax losses carried forward

At the time of the transition to IFRS (1 January 2017), the option provided by German GAAP to capitalise deferred tax assets on losses carried forward was not exercised. Deferred tax assets on tax losses carried forward have been recognised in accordance with IAS 12 in all periods.

III. Lease agreements

Pursuant to German GAAP, various leases were accounted for as operating leases. In accordance with the regulations of IFRS 16, right-of-use assets (RoU assets) and corresponding lease liabilities have been accounted for. At the time of transition to IFRS, this did not have any effect on the company's equity. Effects on earnings for the periods 2017, 2018 and 2019 are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

IV. Revenue recognition

Under IFRS the respective contracts with customers were assessed with regards to the guidance of IFRS 15. As a result the timing of revenue recognition differs compared with German GAAP. For certain performance obligations, which relate to projecting and installation contracts, service level agreements and extended warranties, revenue recognition over time was applied under IFRS. Adjustments also refer to the inventories (work in progress) which were recognised under German GAAP for projecting and installations projects.

V. Other adjustments

Other adjustments mainly concern adjustments related to the application of the effective interest method for financial liabilities and the deferral of government grants. Furthermore, certain reclassifications especially between financial and non-financial items as well as current and non-current were made. Restricted cash is presented within other current financial assets. Other adjustments also comprises the capitalisation of software according to IAS 38.

VI Effective interest method

Under IFRS loans were measured at amortised cost according to IFRS 9 using the effective interest method. Under German GAAP transaction costs and premiums were recognised as other current financial assets and amortised on a straight-line basis over the term of the loan. Under IFRS, the respective liability is reduced by the transaction costs incurred and amortized using the effective interest rate.

2 Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

These annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union and provide a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and results of operations of Compleo Charging Solutions AG.

Management has prepared the IFRS annual financial statements on a going concern basis.

The IFRS annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost except for items that are required to be accounted for at fair value or in accordance with applicable IFRS.

The statement of comprehensive income has been prepared on the basis of the cost of sales method. The additional disclosures on material and personnel expenses are presented separately in the notes.

The statement of comprehensive income of Compleo Charging Solutions AG does not contain any components directly recognised in equity, due to which the respective line items are not presented.

Compleo Charging Solutions AG generally classifies assets as current if they are expected to be recovered within twelve months from the reporting date. Liabilities are classified as non-current if the entity expects to settle the liability after more than one year. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are generally classified as non-current assets or liabilities.

The IFRS annual financial statements are prepared in EUR, which also represents the entity's functional currency. Unless otherwise indicated, the amounts are stated in thousands of euros (EUR thousand). The tables and information presented may contain insignificant rounding differences.

The financial year is the calendar year.

The preparation of the annual financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. In addition, management is required to make judgements in the process of applying the respective accounting policies. The accounting issues requiring a higher degree of judgment, respectively being of more complex nature, or topics for which assumptions and estimates are necessary and may be of significance for the IFRS annual financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

2.2 Standards and interpretations published, but not yet applicable

Standard/ Interpretation	Date of issuance	IASB effective date	Adoption by the EU (endorsement)	Name
IFRS 17	18 May 2017	1 January 2023	pending	IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts
IAS 1	23 January 2020	1 January 2023	pending	Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current
IFRS 3	14 May 2020	1 January 2022	pending	Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations: Reference to the Conceptual Framework
IAS 16	14 May 2020	1 January 2022	pending	Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use
IAS 37	14 May 2020	1 January 2022	pending	Amendments to IAS 37 Onerous Contracts: Cost of Fulfilling a Contract
IFRS 16	28 May 2020	1 June 2020	pending	Amendment to IFRS 16 Leases Covid 19- Related Rent Concessions
IFRS 4	25 June 2020	1 January 2021	pending	Amendments to IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts - deferral of IFRS 9
IFRS 3	22 October 2018	1 January 2020	21 April 2020	Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations

IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7	26 September 2019	1 January 2020	15 January 2020	Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform
IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4, IFRS 16	27 August 2020	1 January 2021	pending	Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2
IAS 1 & IAS 8	31 October 2018	1 January 2020	29 November 2019	Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8: Definition of Material
Concep-tual Framework	29 March 2018	1 January 2020	29 November 2019	Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards
Other amendments	14 May 2020	1 January 2022	pending	Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 Cycle

No standards and interpretations published by the IASB have been applied before their effective date. On the basis of the analyses carried out to date, Compleo Charging Solutions AG does not expect any material effects from the standards and accounting updates to be applied prospectively.

2.3 Significant accounting policies

2.3.1 Revenue recognition

Compleo recognises revenue from contracts with customers in an amount that reflects the consideration that the entity expects to receive in exchange for transferring the control of goods or services to the customer. Revenue is recognised when the customer obtains control over the goods or services.

For each performance obligation, revenues are recognised either at a specific point in time or over a specific period of time.

Compleo generates revenue from the sale of charging equipment. These are recognised as revenue when control of the product is transferred to the customer, which is generally upon delivery.

Revenues from services rendered to customers are recognised over time by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation.

For projection & installation (P&I) contracts with customers, in accordance with IFRS 15.41 and IFRS 15.B18, Compleo uses the input-based cost-to-cost method to measure the stage of completion during the project period until the performance obligation is fully satisfied. Input-based methods recognise revenue based on Compleo's inputs to complete the performance obligation, such as resources consumed, hours worked and other project-specific costs, in relation to the company's total expected inputs to complete the performance obligation. In cases where the entity cannot reasonably measure its progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation the entity only recognises revenue to the extent of costs incurred.

If the consideration of a contract contains variable components, Compleo estimates the amount of the consideration it is entitled to receive in exchange for transferring control of the goods or services to the customer. Variable components, such as volume rebates, are only recognised as revenue if it is highly probable that the revenue will not be reversed subsequently.

Compleo may grant customers occasionally discounts if the goods or services purchased by the customer during a defined period exceed a contractually agreed upon threshold. Discounts are usually deducted from amounts payable by the customer and reduce revenues. Depending on contractual conditions, Compleo estimates the variable consideration for prospective discounts by applying either the expected value or the most likely amount method. Significant financing components are not present, as Compleo's payment terms are consistent with common market practice.

Compleo offers extended warranties as well as further service and maintenance contracts for certain products, which are invoiced separately. For revenue from such contracts a contract liability is recognised in case the customer has made an advance payment and the corresponding revenue is recognised gradually throughout the term of the contract.

Given that the performance periods of the company's performance obligations tend to be significantly shorter than one year for almost all contracts, the obligations outstanding at the balance sheet date are not disclosed in the notes to the financial statements as in accordance with IFRS 15.121.

2.3.2 Recognition of income and expenses

Expenses are recognised at the point in time when a service or a delivery is received, or on the date on which expenses are incurred. Other operating income is recognised when the entity receives the economic benefit associated with the asset that flows to the company.

2.3.3 Income taxes and deferred taxes

Income taxes

The actual income taxes for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authority. The calculation of the income tax amount is based on the tax rates and tax laws applicable on the balance sheet date in the countries in which the company operates and generates taxable income. For all periods presented taxable income is generated in Germany.

Deferred taxes

Deferred income taxes are recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the annual financial statements.

Deferred tax assets for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred taxes are calculated at the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates that are expected to apply when the asset or liability is settled. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and where the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

2.3.4 Fair value measurement

Financial assets, equity and debt instruments, measured at fair value in accordance with IFRS 9, are measured uniformly in accordance with the regulations of IFRS 13.

The fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

Valuation techniques are used that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

In accordance with IFRS 13, all assets and liabilities for which fair values are determined or disclosed are categorised into the three hierarchy levels described below, based on the lowest level input factor that is significant for the fair value measurement overall:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

- Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to determine the fair value of an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

- Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

2.3.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost, less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets are generally amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful lives. The amortisation periods for intangible assets range from 3 to 7 years.

Development costs were not capitalised since the respective recognition criteria were not met. Refer to note 3 for further details.

2.3.6 Government grants

Government grants comprise subsidies for Compleo's research and development activities and have been granted for various development projects.

In accordance with IAS 20, government grants are only recorded if it is reasonably certain that the conditions attached to the grants will be fulfilled and the grants actually awarded and are recognised at their fair value.

Grants related to income are presented within other income in the period in which the corresponding expenses are incurred. The grants received by Compleo represent income related grants since the respective research and development projects do not fulfil the criteria for capitalisation.

2.3.7 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is recognised at cost, whereas cost include the costs directly attributable to the acquisition.

After initial recognition, property, plant and equipment are carried at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Subsequent costs are capitalised if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item of property, plant and equipment will flow to Compleo Charging Solutions AG and the costs can be measured reliably.

Technical equipment and machinery mainly comprise production machines, other machines and forklifts and are depreciated between 3 and 10 years. Other equipment, factory and office equipment is depreciated between 3 and 10 years.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

2.3.8 Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

The factors considered in determining the expected future cash flows include the current and anticipated future earnings as well as developments specific to the business segment, technological, economic and general developments.

In the event of any subsequent reversal of the impairment loss, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to reflect the new estimate of the recoverable amount. The reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the income statement and the increase in the carrying amount is limited to the amount that would have resulted if no impairment loss had been recognised for the asset in prior years.

2.3.9 Inventories

Raw materials, consumables and supplies are valued at acquisition cost, plus any incidental costs of acquisition, less any reductions of the acquisition cost. Finished goods and work in progress are valued at production cost. In addition to directly attributable costs, production costs also include appropriate portions of production and material overheads, however no non-production related administrative expenses.

After initial recognition, inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value at the balance sheet date. The weighted average method is applied for measuring the consumption of inventories.

2.3.10 Financial assets

Recognition and measurement

At initial recognition, financial assets are measured at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date, being the date on which the entity commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

The financial assets of Compleo Charging Solutions AG mainly comprise receivables as well as cash at banks and cash equivalents.

Subsequent measurement — debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on Compleo's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the entity classifies its debt instruments:

- Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows, where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented depending on the nature of the respective financial asset either in financial or operating result.

- FVOCI: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are reflected in OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognised in the income statement. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to the income statement. Interest income from these financial assets is included in financial income using the effective interest method.

- FVPL: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in the income statement in the period in which it arises.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

If a receivable is classified as uncollectible, it is to be derecognised along with any related impairments.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with IFRS 9, impairment losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost are determined using the expected credit loss (ECL) model. In principle, IFRS 9 clusters impairment losses of financial assets into three different stages, which differ with regards to periods under review, risk provision and interest recognition. In general, financial instruments are classified into Stage 1, unless they are already impaired at the date of acquisition.

- Stage 1: For a financial asset for which there has been no significant increase in credit risk as of the balance sheet date since its initial recognition, an impairment loss has to be recognised in the income statement in the amount equivalent to the expected 12-month credit loss.

- Stage 2: For a financial asset for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk as of the balance sheet date since its initial recognition, a loss allowance at the amount of the lifetime expected credit loss of the financial asset has to be recognised on a gross basis in the income statement. The ECL is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses.

- Stage 3: If there is objective evidence of credit impairment, a financial asset has to be allocated to stage 3 and a loss allowance at the amount of the lifetime ECL of the financial asset has to be recognised on a net basis in the income statement.

As a practical expedient, IFRS 9 allows for the application of a simplified impairment model, which requires a credit risk provision for all financial assets in the amount of the expected credit losses over their entire remaining lifetime.

For current receivables and current contract assets, the expected credit loss over the next 12 months is in any case equivalent to the expected credit loss over the remaining lifetime. The simplified impairment model is also applied for non-current receivables with remaining lifetimes greater than one year.

Based on historic records of default events, default rates are determined for different terms to maturity and applied to the respective outstanding balances of receivables within each maturity band. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and an impairment loss is recognised in case there is any evidence of impairment as the result of one or more events after initial recognition of the financial asset. This estimate continues to be made as of each reporting date.

To measure the expected credit losses financial assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recoverability. A default on a financial asset occurs when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within 120 days of when they fall due.

2.3.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents mainly comprise bank balances and are used to meet the company's short-term payment obligations. They are measured at nominal values, which approximate their fair values due to their short term to maturity.

2.3.12 Financial liabilities

Recognition and measurement

At initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at fair value. For all financial liabilities that are not subsequently recognised at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities are deducted from the liabilities on initial recognition and subsequently amortised based on the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities result in a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset. The financial liabilities of Compleo Charging Solutions AG mainly comprise trade accounts payable, financial liabilities (loans), lease liabilities and other financial liabilities that are not held for trading.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account discounting or compounding from the acquisition as well as fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The amortisation of the effective interest rate is recognised in financial expenses in the income statement.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when, and only when, it is extinguished, i.e. when the obligation specific to the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

2.3.13 Other provisions

Provisions are recognised in accordance with IAS 37 if the company has a current obligation from a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. If the time value of money is material for a non-current provision as of the balance sheet date, the provision is discounted to the present value, based on an adequate risk-adjusted market interest rate.

2.3.14 Leases

Compleo Charging Solutions AG acts exclusively as lessee. For these leases right-of-use assets (RoU assets) and leasing liabilities are recognised. In this regard, the company uses the option to recognise the lease and service components as a single lease.

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the future lease payments at the contractual inception date. Subsequently, the carrying amounts of the lease liabilities are increased, based on the applied interest rate, and reduced by lease payments made. Compleo's lease payments are discounted at the incremental borrowing rate.

The incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest that a lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. Compleo has lease contracts mainly for real estate, vehicles, production machines and other machines as well as IT-equipment, subject to different incremental borrowing rates, reflecting the specific features of each asset class.

Compleo's incremental borrowing rate for the real estate lease is determined based on property-specific interest rates, as well as the company's individual risk profile-specific borrowing rate, inferred from two bank loans obtained during the period when the lease contract had commenced. Adjustments were made for the expected contract duration as of the commencement date of the property lease.

Regarding vehicles, production machinery and other machinery as well as IT-equipment leases, Compleo utilises the interest rates from loans that were entered into to purchase similar assets. Furthermore, adjustments for the different lease terms and maturities were made. Incremental borrowing rates for the various asset classes and lease terms were determined and resulted in incremental borrowing rates between 3.3% and 4.1%.

The following lease payments are taken into account for the recognition and measurement of lease liabilities:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments, less any lease incentives);
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option;
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease;
- expected residual value payments from residual value guarantees; and
- extension and termination options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options.

Right-of-use assets comprise the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability plus any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus initial direct costs and any restoration obligations and less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are subsequently depreciated over the term of the lease.

If leases are classified as low value assets or if the lease term is less than twelve months, they are recognised directly as expenses in the income statement.

Right-of-use assets are amortised over the following periods:

Right-of-use assets	Years
Right-of-use assets buildings	7
Right-of-use assets vehicles	2-3
Right-of-use assets technical equipment and machinery	5-6
Right-of-use assets IT & other office and factory equipment	3-5

The expenses for leases comprise amortisation expenses from the right-of-use assets and interest expenses from the lease liabilities.

2.3.15 Segment reporting

In accordance with IFRS 8, Compleo regards itself as a single segment company. Business activities are managed and operating decisions are made on this basis as one segment. The company's management board represents the chief operating decision maker. Entity-wide disclosures are made in section 4.1.

3 Significant judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts. These estimates are based on information available as at the end of the reporting period.

Judgments, estimates and assumptions may substantially impact the presentation of the entity's financial position and /or results of operations and are assessed on a regular basis.

Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included below and in other notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

Other provisions

Provisions are recognised for various circumstances as part of ordinary operating activities. The amount of the anticipated cash outflows is determined on the basis of assumptions and estimates for each specific circumstance. These assumptions may be subject to changes, which lead to a deviation in future periods. The amount of the warranty provision is based on the historical development of warranties as well as an analysis of future possible warranty cases weighted by their probability of occurrence.

Useful lives of property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets

For items of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, the expected useful lives and associated amortisation or depreciation expenses are determined on the basis of the expectations and assessments of management. If the actual useful life is less than the expected useful life, the amount of depreciation or amortisation is adjusted accordingly. As part of the determination of impairment losses on fixed assets, estimates relating to the reason, timing and amount of the impairments are also made. Useful lives are assessed on a regular basis, at least once a year.

Capitalisation of development costs

Based on management's plans and estimates, development costs are capitalised if the recognition criteria under IFRS are met. Judgement needs to be applied in assessing when the criteria for the capitalisation of development costs under IFRS are met and in determining when amortisation begins. For all periods presented in these annual financial statements the recognition criteria are not met thus, no development costs are capitalised. For certain projects Compleo cannot clearly distinguish between research phase and development phase. In such cases expenditures are treated as if they were incurred in the research phase only (IAS 38.53). Although future economic benefits are expected to flow to the company through its research and development activities, for certain projects Compleo might not be able to restrict the access of others to those benefits, since Compleo is required to publish certain results from its R&D activities in connection with projects for which government grants are received.

Deferred tax asset recoverability

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered, which is dependent on the generation of sufficient future taxable profit. Assumptions about future taxable profits depend on management's estimates of future cash flows. These judgments and estimates are subject to risks and uncertainty, hence there is a possibility that changes in circumstances will alter expectations, which may impact the amount of deferred tax assets recognised at the reporting date. This is in particular relevant for deferred tax assets which were recognised for the carry forward of unused tax losses. In such circumstances, some, or all, of the carrying amount of recognised deferred tax assets may require adjustment through profit or loss.

Compleo assesses the recoverability of deferred tax assets at each balance sheet date on the basis of planned taxable income in future fiscal years; if it is assumed that future tax benefits cannot be utilised, a valuation allowance is made on the deferred tax assets.

Further details about deferred taxes are given in Note 4.8.

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment losses on financial assets are based on assumptions regarding credit risk and expected credit loss rates. The company applies judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the appropriate input factors for the determination of impairment losses. This is mainly based on past experience, existing market conditions and forward-looking information. A change in these input factors can result in a change of the impairment losses.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Compleo assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication of an impairment for all non-financial assets. The determination of the recoverable amount of the assets involves estimates by management.

Leases

In accordance with IFRS 16 right-of-use assets and the corresponding lease liabilities have been recognised on the balance sheet of the company judgements mainly relate to the determination of the respective discount rate, the expected lease terms as well as the exercise of options to extend the leases. Changes in these estimates may lead to a change in the right-of-use assets and the lease liability. Further details are provided in Note 5.15.

Revenue recognition over time

The assessment of the stage of completion of project & installation contracts is based on the progress towards complete satisfaction of the respective performance obligation, subject to certain conditions being met. When applying this method, it is necessary to evaluate the stage of completion of the contract. Moreover, it is necessary to provide estimates of total contract costs and total contract revenue and make an assessment of the risks attached to the contract. Total expected revenue and cost on a contract reflect management's current best estimate of the probable future benefits and obligations associated with the contract. Judgment also needs to be applied in determining whether performance promises in a contract represent distinct goods or services.

Although the company makes individual assessments on contracts on a regular basis, there is a risk that actual costs related to those obligations may exceed initial estimates. Estimates of contract costs and revenues at completion may then have to be re-assessed. Changes in estimates may lead to an increase or decrease in revenue.

4 Notes to the statement of comprehensive income

4.1 Revenues

Revenues are presented within the following table:

in EUR thousand	2019	2018	2017
Revenues	15,196	13,455	10,904

Revenues can be disaggregated as follows:

in EUR thousand	2019	2018	2017
Primary geographical markets			
Domestic	15,084	13,126	9,654
EU	56	284	1,141
Third country	56	45	109
	15,196	**13,455**	**10,904**

in EUR thousand	2019	2018	2017
Major products/service lines			
AC	8,382	7,785	5,798
DC	660	1,545	938
Other products and services	6,154	4,125	4,168
	15,196	**13,455**	**10,904**

in EUR thousand	2019	2018	2017
Timing of revenue recognition			
Products transferred at a point in time	7,945	8,139	5,617
Products and services transferred over time	7,251	5,316	5,287
	15,196	**13,455**	**10,904**

In the table above, AC refers to charging equipment using AC technology whereas DC refers to charging equipment using DC technology.

The Company offers both AC and DC charging stations, intended for public, semi-public, fleet and employee charging or residential charging of company cars. Furthermore, the company offers turnkey projects and after sales services.

Other products and services mainly comprise projecting and installation projects as well as extended warranties and service and maintenance.

In the reporting period, revenues of EUR 153 thousand (2018: EUR 169 thousand, 2017: EUR 255 thousand) were recognised, which were recorded as a contract liability at the beginning of the period.

Transfers from contract assets recognised at the beginning of the period to receivables amount to EUR 207 thousand (2018: EUR 232 thousand, 2017: EUR 215 thousand).

Revenues with customers that amount to 10% or more of total revenues were generated with one customer. Amounts relating to this customer amount to EUR 6,363 thousand in 2019 (2018: EUR 3,891 thousand, 2017: EUR 4,541 thousand).

4.2 Cost of sales

Cost of sales amounted to EUR 11,635 thousand in the current financial year (2018: EUR 9,759 thousand, 2017: EUR 8,036 thousand) and essentially comprise all expenses incurred in connection with products and services sold during the period.

4.3 Selling expense

Selling expenses amounted to EUR 2,197 thousand in 2019 (2018: EUR 1,576 thousand, 2017: EUR 885 thousand) and include direct and indirect selling expenses incurred as well as personnel, material, other expenses and depreciation and amortisation.

4.4 Research and development expense

Research and development costs amounted to EUR 2,696 thousand in 2019 (2018: EUR 2,163 thousand, 2017: EUR 1,216 thousand) and included research and development costs that do not meet the criteria for capitalisation and mainly comprised personnel expenses.

4.5 General and administrative expense

General and administrative expenses of EUR 2,675 thousand in 2019 (2018: EUR 1,269 thousand, 2017: EUR 743 thousand) included expenses not attributable to production, selling, and research and development. These primarily included personnel expenses, depreciation and amortisation, and other administrative expenses.

4.6 Other income

Other income comprised the following items:

in EUR thousand	2019	2018	2017
Government grants	251	451	200
Income from disposals	11	-	-
Income from waste recovery	8	5	1
Reversal of provisions on impairment of trade receivables	-	3	-
Other	18	5	5
Other income	**288**	**464**	**206**

4.7 Financial result

Financial income and financial expense comprised the following items:

in EUR thousand	2019	2018	2017
Interest income	5	30	27
Other financial income	10	5	3
Financial income	**15**	**35**	**30**
Interest expense loans	(61)	(144)	(131)
Interest expense leases	(61)	(14)	(5)
Other financial expense	(119)	(76)	(41)
Financial expense	**(241)**	**(234)**	**(177)**
Financial result	**(226)**	**(199)**	**(147)**

4.8 Income taxes

The composition of income taxes is shown in the following table:

in EUR thousand	2019	2018	2017
Current income tax	-	83	-
Deferred income tax - temporary differences	17	66	1
Deferred income tax – carry forward of unused tax losses	1,345	239	(62)
Tax income / expense	**1,362**	**388**	**(61)**

The trade tax rate amounts to 490% on the tax base of 3.5%. This resulted in a trade tax rate of 17.15% and a total income tax rate of 32.98% (2018: 32.98%, 2017: 32.98%) for Compleo Charging Solutions AG, including corporation tax of 15% and a solidarity surcharge of 5.5% onto corporation tax.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities as of the balance sheet date were as follows:

in EUR thousand	1 January 2019	P&L	31 December 2019	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Intangible assets	18	4	14	-	14
Right-of-use assets	406	(34)	440	-	440
Inventories	-	102	102	102	-
Contract assets	24	(120)	144		144
Financial liabilities	8	(8)	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	18	(4)	14	14	-
Other provisions	8	20	28	28	-
Contract liabilities	7	14	21	21	-
Lease liabilities	407	43	450	450	-
Unused tax losses	299	1,345	1,644	1,644	-
Total (before netting)	**299**	**1,362**		**2,259**	**598**
Netting of deferred taxes				(598)	(598)
Deferred taxes				**1,661**	**-**

in EUR thousand	1 January 2018	P&L	31 December 2018	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Intangible assets	-	(18)	18	-	18
Right-of-use assets	80	(326)	406	-	406
Other non-financial assets	25	25	-	-	-
Contract assets	42	18	24	-	24
Financial liabilities	-	8	8	8	-
Other financial liabilities	-	18	18	18	-
Other provisions	-	8	8	8	-
Contract liabilities	-	7	7	7	
Lease liabilities	80	327	407	407	-
Unused tax losses	60	239	299	299	-
Total (before netting)	**(7)**	**305**		**747**	**448**
Netting of deferred taxes				(448)	(448)
Deferred taxes				**299**	**-**

in EUR thousand	1 January 2017	P&L	31 December 2017	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	
Right-of-use assets	20	(60)	80	-	80
Other non-financial assets	-	(25)	25	-	25
Contract assets	71	29	42		42
Lease liabilities	20	60	80	80	-
Contract liabilities	2	(2)	-	-	-
Unused tax losses	122	(62)	60	60	-
Total (before netting)	**53**	**(61)**		**140**	**147**
Netting of deferred taxes				(140)	(140)
Deferred taxes				**-**	**7**

The non-current portion of deferred tax assets, which are expected to be recovered after more than 12 months amount to EUR 1,953 thousand (31 December 2018: EUR 584 thousand, 31 December 2017: EUR 113 thousand, 1 January 2017: EUR 73 thousand). Deferred tax liabilities which are expected to be recovered after more than 12 months amount to EUR 303 thousand (31 December 2018: EUR 284 thousand, 31 December 2017: EUR 53 thousand, 1 January 2017: EUR 13 thousand).

As of 31 December 2019, tax losses from trade tax in the amount of EUR 4,832 thousand were carried forward (31 December 2018: EUR 789 thousand, 31 December 2017: EUR 96 thousand, 1 January 2017: EUR 302 thousand). Tax losses carried forward for which deferred tax assets were recognised amount to EUR 4,832 thousand (31 December 2018: EUR 789 thousand, 31 December 2017: EUR 96 thousand, 1 January 2017: EUR 302 thousand).

As of 31 December 2019, tax losses from corporate tax in the amount of EUR 5,148 thousand were carried forward (31 December 2018: EUR 1,034 thousand, 31 December 2017: EUR 273 thousand, 1 January 2017: EUR 445 thousand). Tax losses carried forward for which deferred tax assets were recognised amount to EUR 5,148 thousand (31 December 2018: EUR 1,034 thousand, 31 December 2017: EUR 273 thousand, 1 January 2017: EUR 445 thousand).

Deferred tax assets on unused tax losses amount to EUR 1,644 thousand (31.12.2018: EUR 299 thousand, 31.12.2017: EUR 60 thousand, 01.01.2017: EUR 122 thousand). Deferred tax assets were recognised based on their future recoverability, which is based on budgeted future taxable profits. For further information regarding the evidence supporting the recognition of deferred tax assets refer to Note 3.

The following table visualises the tax reconciliation from the expected income tax expense (+) or income (-) in the respective financial years to the actually reported tax expense (+) or income (-) in the income statement:

in EUR thousand	2019	2018	2017
Earnings before tax	**(3,945)**	**(1,047)**	**83**
Tax rate in %	33.0%	33.0%	33.0%
Expected income tax expense	**1,301**	**345**	**(27)**
Non-deductible operating expenses	(11)	(10)	(6)
Taxes for previous years	-	56	(27)
Other effects	72	(3)	-
Effective income tax expense	**1,362**	**388**	**(61)**
Effective income tax rate (in %)	**-34.5%**	**-37.1%**	**-73,5%**

4.9 Depreciation and amortisation

Disclosures about the depreciation or amortisation of fixed assets can be obtained from the Notes 5.1 Intangible assets, 5.2 Property, plant and equipment and 5.3 Right-of-use assets.

In the income statement, prepared on the basis of the cost of sales method, proportionate depreciation and amortisation expenses of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets are reflected in cost of sales, selling expenses, research and development expenses and general administrative expenses.

4.10 Personnel expenses and employees

Personnel expenses were as follows:

in EUR thousand	2019	2018	2017
Wages and salaries	4,824	3,402	1,841
Social security expenses	882	583	372
Termination benefits	132	5	1

Total	**5,838**	**3,990**	**2,214**

The employer's contributions to be paid for the statutory pension insurance system in Germany are deemed defined contribution plans. Expenses for defined contribution plans amount to EUR 390 thousand in 2019 (2018: EUR 270 thousand, 2017: EUR 169 thousand).

As of 31 December 2019 the average number of full-time employees amounted to 81 (31 December 2018: 60, 31 December 2017: 34, 1 January 2017: 21).

4.11 Earnings per share

The table below shows the calculation of earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the company. For all periods presented, no dilutive effects were identified. After the reporting date, on 9 January 2020 4,688 new shares were registered. The amounts were resolved at the shareholder meeting at December 17, 2019 and were considered in the weighted average number of shares as of December 31, 2019.

	2019	2018	2017
Earnings attributable to the equity holders of the company (in EUR thousand)	(2,583)	(659)	22
Weighted average number of shares	(25,182)	25,000	25,000
Earnings per share (in EUR)			
Basic	(102.57)	(26.36)	0.88
Diluted	(102.57)	(26.36)	0.88

5 Notes to the statement of financial position

5.1 Intangible assets

The development of intangible assets is shown in the following table:

in EUR thousand	Software, licenses, patents and similar rights
Cost	
As of 1 January 2019	**189**
Additions	6
As of 31 December 2019	**195**
Amortisation and impairment	
As of 1 January 2019	**52**
Additions	45
As of 31 December 2019	**97**
Carrying amount	
As of 31 December 2018	137
As of 31 December 2019	**98**

in EUR thousand	Software, licenses,patents and similar rights
Cost	
As of 1 January 2018	**125**
Additions	64
As of 31 December2018	**189**
Amortisation and impairment	
As of 1 January 2018	**18**
Additions	34
As of 31 December2018	**52**
Carrying amount	
As of 31 December 2017	107
As of 31 December2018	**137**

in EUR thousand	Software, licenses, patents and similar rights
Cost	
As of 1 January 2017	**22**
Additions	103
As of 31 December 2017	**125**
Amortisation and impairment	
As of 1 January 2017	**9**
Additions	9
As of 31 December2017	**18**
Carrying amount	
As of 1 January 2017	13
As of 31 December2017	**107**

5.2 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment has developed as follows:

in EUR thousand	Land and Buildings including buildings on third party land	Technical equipment and machinery	Other fixed assets and office equipment	Advance payments and assets under construction	Total
Cost					
As of 1 January 2019	**-**	**11**	**719**	**-**	**730**
Additions	17	-	370	131	518
Disposals	-	-	(19)	-	(19)
Transfers	-	-	46	(46)	-
As of 31 December 2019	**17**	**11**	**1,116**	**85**	**1,229**
Depreciation and impairment					
As of 1 January 2019	**-**	**2**	**103**	**-**	**105**

Additions	1	2	150	-	153
Disposals	-	-	(9)	-	(9)
As of 31 December 2019	**1**	**4**	**244**	**-**	**249**
Carrying amount					
As of 31 December 2018	**-**	**9**	**616**	**-**	**625**
As of 31 December 2019	**16**	**7**	**872**	**85**	**980**

in EUR thousand	**Technical equipment and machinery**	**Other fixed assets and office equipment**	**Advance payments and assets under construction**	**Total**
Cost				
As of 1 January 2018	**4**	**202**	**93**	**299**
Additions	7	424	-	431
Transfers	-	93	(93)	
As of 31 December 2018	**11**	**719**	**-**	**730**
Depreciation and impairment				
As of 1 January 2018	**1**	**54**	**-**	**55**
Additions	1	49	-	50
As of 31 December 2018	**2**	**103**	**-**	**105**
Carrying amount				
As of 31 December 2017	**3**	**148**	**93**	**244**
As of 31 December 2018	**9**	**616**	**-**	**625**

in EUR thousand	**Technical equipment and machinery**	**Other fixed assets and office equipment**	**Advance payments and assets under construction**	**Total**
Cost				
As of 1 January 2017	**4**	**79**	**11**	**94**
Additions	-	115	93	208
Disposals	-	(3)	-	(3)
Transfers	-	11	(11)	-
As of 31 December 2017	**4**	**202**	**93**	**299**
Depreciation and impairment				
As of 1 January 2017	-	32	-	32
Additions	1	25	-	26
Disposals	-	(3)	-	(3)
As of 31 December 2017	**1**	**54**	**-**	**55**
Carrying amount				
As of 1 January 2017	**4**	**47**	**11**	**62**
As of 31 December 2017	**3**	**148**	**93**	**244**

5.3 Right-of-use assets

The reconciliation of the right-of-use assets, resulting from leases, is shown in the following table. For detailed disclosures on the leases of Compleo Charging Solutions AG, reference is made to Note 5.15.

in EUR thousand	Land and Buildings including buildings on third party land	Vehicles	Technical equipment and machinery	Other fixed assets and office equipment	Total
Cost					
As of 1 January 2019	**973**	**264**	**138**	**19**	**1,394**
Additions	-	119	247	47	413
As of 31 December 2019	**973**	**383**	**385**	**66**	**1,807**
Amortisation and impairment					
As of 1 January 2019	**11**	**112**	**34**	**9**	**166**
Additions	137	94	58	17	306
As of 31 December 2019	**148**	**206**	**92**	**26**	**472**
Carrying amount					
As of 31 December 2018	**962**	**152**	**104**	**10**	**1,228**
As of 31 December 2019	**825**	**177**	**293**	**40**	**1,335**

in EUR thousand	Land and Buildings including buildings on third party land	Vehicles	Technical equipment and machinery	Other fixed assets and office equipment	Total
Cost					
As of 1 January 2018	**-**	**132**	**138**	**19**	**289**
Additions	973	132	-	-	1,105
As of 31 December 2018	**973**	**264**	**138**	**19**	**1,394**
Amortisation and impairment					
As of 1 January 2018	**-**	**35**	**10**	**2**	**47**
Additions	11	77	24	7	119
As of 31 December 2018	**11**	**112**	**34**	**9**	**166**
Carrying amount					
As of 31 December 2017	**-**	**97**	**128**	**17**	**242**
As of 31 December 2018	**962**	**152**	**104**	**10**	**1,228**

in EUR thousand	Land and Buildings including buildings on third party land	Vehicles	Technical equipment and machinery	Other fixed assets and office equipment	Total
Cost					
As of 1 January 2017		**61**	**-**	**-**	**61**
Additions		71	138	19	228

in EUR thousand	Land and Buildings including buildings on third party land	Vehicles	Technical equipment and machinery	Other fixed assets and office equipment	Total
As of 31 December 2017	**-**	**132**	**138**	**19**	**289**
Amortisation and impairment					
As of 1 January 2017	**-**	**-**			
Additions		35	10	2	47
As of 31 December 2017	**-**	**35**	**10**	**2**	**47**
Carrying amount					
As of 1 January 2017	-	**61**	-	-	**61**
As of 31 December 2017	**-**	**97**	**128**	**17**	**242**

5.4 Other non-current financial assets

Other non-current financial assets mainly comprised a receivable against another company in the amount of EUR 20 thousand and cooperative shares in the amount of EUR 3 thousand as of 31 December 2019 (31 December 2018: EUR 20 thousand, 31 December 2017: EUR 0 thousand, and 1 January 2017: EUR 0 thousand).

5.5 Inventories

Inventories have an expected turnover period of less than a year and comprised:

in EUR thousand	31 December 2019	31 December 2018	31 December 2017	1 January 2017
Raw materials	1,806	837	727	703
Work in progress	113	170	229	333
Finished products and merchandise	242	245	245	603
Inventories	**2,161**	**1,252**	**1,201**	**1,639**

Considering the net realisable value, no material write-downs on inventories had to be recognised as of 31 December 2019, 31 December 2018, 31 December 2017 and 1 January 2017. In 2019, inventories in the amount of EUR 9,489 thousand were recognised as an expense (2018: EUR 6,524 thousand, 2017: EUR 6,866 thousand).

5.6 Trade accounts receivable

As of 31 December 2019 trade accounts receivable amounted to EUR 1,485 thousand (31 December 2018: EUR 434 thousand, 31 December 2017: EUR 811 thousand, 1 January 2017: EUR 420 thousand).

All trade accounts receivable are due within one year and are non-interest bearing. Trade accounts receivable are generally due within a payment period of 30 to 120 days.

<u>Trade accounts receivable transferred due to factoring</u>

Compleo has trade accounts receivable, which are subject to a factoring agreement. As part of this agreement, the company has transferred the corresponding trade accounts receivable to the factor in exchange for cash payments and can no longer sell or pledge the trade accounts receivable. The risk of late payment and the risk of default are essentially transferred to the factor. Compleo transfers the contractual right to cash flows from these trade accounts receivable and continues to transfer all material risks and rewards associated with the financial instrument to the factor, so that the derecognition criteria in accordance with IFRS 9 are met for the sold trade accounts receivable. Compleo therefore no longer recognises the transferred assets in its statement of financial position. Furthermore, no significant continuing involvement was determined and thus, no amounts were recognised in this context.

in EUR thousand	31 December 2019	31 December 2018	31 December 2017	1 January 2017
Trade receivables	4,208	3,159	2,570	1,858
Trade receivables transferred to factor	(2,723)	(2,725)	(1,759)	(1,438)
Trade receivables not transferred to factor	1,485	434	811	420

5.7 Contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers / advance payments received

If the costs incurred for contracts with customers not yet completed in the period under review exceed the amounts already invoiced (partial invoicing), the resulting balances are reported as contract assets. Conversely, contracts with customers with net debit balances are reported as contract liabilities.

in EUR thousand	31 December 2019	31 December 2018	31 December 2017	1 January 2017
Contract assets	435	207	232	215
Contract liabilities	1,013	153	169	255

Contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers have remaining lifetimes of less than one year. Further information is also given in Note 4.1.

As of 31 December 2019, as well as in the comparative information, no incremental costs of obtaining contracts or costs to fulfil contracts had been capitalised.

5.8 Income tax receivables

Income tax receivables amounting to EUR 27 thousand as of 31 December 2019 (31 December 2018: EUR 13 thousand, 31 December 2017: EUR 0 thousand, 1 January 2017: EUR 0 thousand) have a remaining lifetime of less than one year.

5.9 Other current financial assets and other current assets

Other current financial assets and other current assets comprised the following:

in EUR thousand	31 December 2019	31 December 2018	31 December 2017	1 January 2017
Restricted cash (Factoring)	304	322	221	231
Government grants	108	103	76	-
Receivables from related parties	-	-	1,416	-
Other	70	13	-	5
Other current financial assets	**482**	**438**	**1,713**	**236**
Prepaid expenses	71	6	29	19
VAT receivables	196	23	46	10
Other	51	1	1	13
Other current assets	**318**	**30**	**76**	**42**

5.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash in the amount of EUR 3,509 thousand as of 31 December 2019 (31 December 2018: EUR 143 thousand, 31 December 2017: EUR 130 thousand, 1 January 2017: EUR 1,234 thousand) comprises primarily bank balances.

The company did not recognise any credit impairment losses on cash and cash equivalents as the credit risk on cash and cash equivalents measured at amortised cost is insignificant due to their short-term maturity and the external credit rating of the counterparties.

5.11 Equity

Subscribed capital

The issued capital amounted to EUR 25 thousand as of 31 December 2019 (31 December 2018: EUR 25 thousand, 31 December 2017: EUR 25 thousand, 1 January 2017: EUR 25 thousand). With the resolution of the shareholders' meeting as of 17 December 2019, an increase of the subscribed capital amounting to EUR 5 thousand was resolved with a premium of EUR 2,995 thousand which was recorded within capital reserves. As of 31 December 2019 all amounts were fully paid but the registration of the capital increase took place as of 9 January 2020. Therefore, the amount of EUR 5 thousand was presented separately as contribution paid for the implementation of the agreed capital increase. The nominal value of the shares is EUR 1 each. The capital was fully paid up on the reporting date.

Capital reserves

The capital reserves amounted to EUR 6,695 thousand as of 31 December 2019 (31 December 2018: EUR 700 thousand, 31 December 2017: EUR 700 thousand, 1 January 2017: EUR 1,300 thousand). The capital reserve was increased by two capital increases in 2019. An amount of EUR 3,000 thousand was paid in as of September 3, 2019. A further capital increase was carried out with the resolution of the shareholders' meeting as of December 17, 2019 in an amount of EUR 3,000 thousand, resulting from the gross increase of EUR 3,000 thousand less the contribution paid for the implementation of the agreed capital increase, which amounted to EUR 5 thousand. Of the amount of EUR 3,000 thousand, an amount of EUR 500 thousand represents a contribution in kind of a loan from a shareholder and payments of EUR 2,500 thousand.

The reconciliation of equity is shown in the statement of changes in equity.

In 2017 a reduction of capital reserves against retained earnings in the amount of EUR 600 thousand was conducted.

Retained earnings and other reserves:

With the resolution of the shareholders' meeting as of December 29, 2017, the amount EUR 81 thousand was reclassified from other reserves into retained earnings.

5.12 Other provisions

Other provisions existed in the amount of EUR 207 thousand as of 31 December 2019 (31 December 2018: EUR 74 thousand, 31 December 2017: EUR 45 thousand, 1 January 2017: EUR 56 thousand) and mainly relate to warranty provisions and a provision for severance payments.

in EUR thousand	Warranty	Other	Total
As of 1 January 2017	**55**	**1**	**56**
Addition	4	-	4
Release	(15)		(15)
As of 31 December 2017	**44**	**1**	**45**

in EUR thousand	Warranty	Other	Total
As of 1 January 2018	**44**	**1**	**45**
Addition	6	23	29
As of 31 December 2018	**50**	**24**	**74**
As of 1 January 2019	**50**	**24**	**74**
Addition	10	146	156
Utilisation	-	(23)	(23)
As of 31 December 2019	**60**	**147**	**207**

5.13 Financial liabilities

The liabilities reported under the balance sheet item financial liabilities mainly relate to bank loans. As of 31 December 2019, these relate primarily to loans for financing vehicles and a bank loan. As of 31 December 2018, a bank loan is included in this line item.

5.14 Trade accounts payable

Trade accounts payable amounted to EUR 2,509 thousand as of 31 December 2019 (31 December 2018: EUR 1,580 thousand, 31 December 2017: EUR 1,214 thousand, 1 January 2017: EUR 930 thousand) and are due within one year and are non-interest bearing. This line item also included trade accounts payable that had not been invoiced as of the balance sheet date. Such payments generally become due within zero to 60 days.

5.15 Leases

The maturities of future payments for lease liabilities are presented in the table below:

Lease liabilities/Maturity analysis – contracutal undiscounted cash flows				
in EUR thousand	**31 December 2019**	**31 December 2018**	**31 December 2017**	**1 January 2017**
2017				27
2018			82	26
2019		301	71	10
2020	321	229	39	-
2021	274	183	27	-
2022	242	189	27	-
2023	219	186	9	-
2024	190	170	-	-
After 2024	164	163	-	-
Total amounts of the undiscounted lease liabilities	**1,410**	**1,421**	**255**	**63**
As reported in the statement of financial position	**1,363**	**1,233**	**243**	**61**
thereof non-current	1,053	1,003	163	36
thereof current	310	230	80	25

The disclosures relating to right-of-use assets from leases are presented in Note 5.3.

The amounts relating to leases in the statement of comprehensive income of Compleo Charging Solutions AG are presented in the table below:

in EUR thousand	2019	2018	2017
Interest expense on lease liabilities	63	14	5
Expense relating to short-term leases	40	205	188
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding short-term leases of low-value assets	9	2	1
Amortisation of right-of-use assets	306	119	47

The cash outflows recorded in this regard are shown below:

in EUR thousand	2019	2018	2017
Cash outflow for the principal portion of the lease liability	284	115	47
Cash outflow for the interest portion of the lease liability	63	14	5
Short-term lease payment	40	205	188
Payments for leases of low-value assets	9	2	1

Potential future cash outflows exist in connection with an extension option in a lease contract. This extension option relates to the lease of the office and production building in Dortmund.

The lease contract in Dortmund was concluded in December 2018 and terminates regularly in December 2025. The lease liability as of the end of reporting periods presented (only relevant for 31 December 2019 and 31 December2018), considered the contractually agreed upon future lease payments during the contract duration, discounted at the respective incremental borrowing rate. Moreover, at the contractual commencement date, the exercise of the five-year extension option, which could become effective as of 1 January 2026 onwards, was not reasonably certain at the time and was therefore not taken into account in the calculation of the present value of the future lease payments. The potential future undiscounted cash outflows as of the end of reporting periods presented, resulting from the exercise of the extension option, are visualised in the table below:

Potential future lease payments in EUR thousand	31 December 2019	31 December 2018	31 December 2017	1 January 2017
Less than a year	-	-	-	-
One to five years	-	-	-	-
More than five years	813	813	-	-
Totals	**813**	**813**	**-**	**-**

5.16 Other financial liabilities and other liabilities

As of 31 December 2019, other non-current financial liabilities mainly comprised liabilities from a loan granted by related parties in the amount of EUR 543 thousand (31 December 2018: EUR 53 thousand, 31 December2017: EUR 1,043 thousand, 1 January 2017: EUR 1,056 thousand) and liabilities from a purchase of software in the amount of EUR 30 thousand (31 December 2018: EUR 42 thousand, 31 December 2017: EUR 0 thousand, 1 January 2017: EUR 0 thousand) as well as one other loan amounting to EUR 250 thousand as of 31 December 2019.

Other current financial liabilities and other current liabilities comprise the following items:

in EUR thousand	31 December 2019	31 December 2018	31 December 2017	1 January 2017
Other personnel-related liabilities	306	282	183	84
Tax liabilities (other than income tax)	98	55	40	18
VAT payables	-	94	147	276
Other	122	11	22	9
Other current liabilities	**526**	**442**	**392**	**387**
Customers with credit balances	984	3	0	5
Liabilities related parties	413	207	403	-
Other loans	200	-	-	-
Liabilities vehicle-purchase	61	12	-	-
Other	37	11	25	33
Other current financial liabilities	**1,695**	**233**	**428**	**38**

6 Other notes

6.1 Notes to the statement of cash flows

The cash flow from investing activities includes investments and disposals.

The cash flow from financing activities includes cash inflows and outflows for the financing of the company's current and non-current assets.

Compleo's financial liabilities have developed as follows:

in EUR thousand	1 January 2019	Cash	Non-cash effective	Other changes	31 December 2019
Financial liabilities - non-current	394	(63)	-	-	331
Financial liabilities - current	86	8	-	-	94
Other financial liabilities	328	1,137	72	981	2,518
Total financial liabilities	**808**	**1,082**	**72**	**981**	**2,943**

in EUR thousand	1 January 2018	Cash	Non-cash effective	Other changes	31 December 2018
Financial liabilities - non-current	-	394	-	-	394
Financial liabilities - current	-	86	-	-	86
Other financial liabilities	1,471	(222)	(911)	(10)	328
Total financial liabilities	**1,471**	**258**	**(911)**	**(10)**	**808**

in EUR thousand	1 January 2017	Cash	Non-cash effective	Other changes	31 December 2017
Financial liabilities - non-current	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities - current	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	1,094	380	10	(13)	1,471
Total financial liabilities	**1,094**	**380**	**10**	**(13)**	**1,471**

In addition to the cash-effective changes of financial liabilities shown in the table above, the cash flow from financing activities includes interest paid in the amount of EUR 241 thousand (2018: EUR 200 thousand, 2017: EUR 167 thousand) and cash outflows for the repayment of lease liabilities in the amount of EUR 284 thousand (2018: EUR 115 thousand, 2017: EUR 47 thousand) as well as the proceeds from the capital increase in the amount of EUR 5,500 thousand in 2019.

6.2 Commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

In 2019 the company entered into a joint and several statement of co-obligation in favour of a shareholder and one of its subsidiaries in the amount of EUR 141 thousands in connection with a lease agreement. No liability was recognised for this issue since the utilisation is deemed to be remote.

For all reporting periods presented, no further contingent liabilities were identifiable.

6.3 Financial risk management and financial instruments

The main risks arising for Compleo Charging Solutions AG from its financial instruments relate to liquidity and credit risks. As the company currently conducts only a small volume of transactions outside the Euro zone and has no subsidiaries in foreign currencies as of the balance sheet date, the company is not exposed to any material exchange rate risks. Since the financial liabilities have mainly fixed interest rates the exposure to interest rate risks is very limited for the company.

The credit risks arising for the company from its operating activities as well as risks associated with its financing activities are constantly monitored and actively controlled by management. Management identifies, evaluates financial risks closely.

The main objective of the company’s capital management is to maintain its capacity to repay debt and financial soundness in the future. The capital structure is managed in accordance with economic and regulatory requirements. Compleo aims for a capital structure that is commensurate with the firm's business risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the possibility of default and therefore a financial loss resulting from the inability of a counterparty to repay or service its debt as contractually agreed upon. Credit risk comprises both the direct risk of default as well as the risk of decrease of creditworthiness and concentration risk.

The extent of the credit risk for the company corresponds to the total amount of trade account receivables, other financial assets and cash and cash equivalents as well as contract assets. The maximum credit risk in the event of counterparty default is limited to the respective carrying amounts of these financial instruments as of the balance sheet dates presented.

Credit risk at Compleo results from cash and cash equivalents, the contractual cash flows from debt instruments, which are measured at amortised cost and at fair value through profit or loss. The credit risk associated with financial transactions is managed centrally by the finance department. Within the scope of uniform risk management, counterparty risk is assessed and monitored consistently. Compleo's objective is to minimise the risk of default.

In order to reduce risk, financial transactions are carried out exclusively within short-term payment deadlines and with banks as well as other partners with preferably investment grade ratings. In the past, no significant impairments on financial assets (including contract assets) were necessary.

To further reduce credit risk, a large part of the trade accounts receivable is transferred to a factor as part of a factoring agreement. The full credit risk is transferred entirely to the factor.

There is also a credit risk with regard to cash and cash equivalents if financial institutions are unable to meet their obligations. Credit risk with regard to financial investments and cash and cash equivalents is reduced choosing banks with good ratings. Based on this, no separate impairment loss is recognised for expected credit losses on cash and cash equivalents

The entity regards a financial asset as defaulted if it is unlikely that the debtor will be able to pay its credit obligation in full to the entity without resorting to measures such as liquidation of collateral (if any is available).

Insofar as credit risks are identifiable, they are countered by active trade accounts receivable management and customer credit checks.

Compleo assesses on each balance sheet date whether financial assets are impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired include observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the customer;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- restructuring of a loan or credit facility by the Group that it would not otherwise consider;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written-off if Compleo does not believe that all or part of the financial asset is realisable based on reasonable estimates.

Compleo has the following types of financial assets, which are generally subject to the expected credit loss model:

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Other financial assets (carried at amortised cost)
- Contract assets

Due to Compleo's business model, trade receivables are measured at fair value through profit or loss and are therefore not subject to the impairment provisions of the expected credit loss model.

The other financial assets measured at amortised cost mainly comprise receivables from cash pooling agreements with former group companies (which are neither controlled by Compleo nor have control over Compleo as of December 31, 2019) and restricted cash from the factoring bank. These are considered to have a low credit risk. For this reason, the calculation of the expected credit loss is limited to the 12-month credit loss. Financial assets are considered by management to have a low default risk if the risk of non-performance is low and the counterparty is at any time able to meet its contractual obligations at short notice.

No significant impairment losses could be inferred for these line items based on the impairment provisions of the expected credit loss model for the reporting dates presented in these annual financial statements.

Interest rate risk

Compleo Charging Solutions AG uses debt to the extent customary in the industry to finance its assets. These are almost exclusively loans with fixed interest rates. Thus, there are no interest rate risks associated with these cash flows. Compleo is generally exposed to interest rate risk through the sale of trade accounts receivable to a factoring bank, as these are subject to variable interest rates.

The resulting effect of a 50 basis point increase or decrease in EURIBOR is of minor significance for the company for the periods presented in these annual financial statements.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that Compleo Charging Solutions AG will not be able to meet its assumed financial liabilities when they fall due. Therefore, a key objective of liquidity management is to ensure that payment is possible at all times. The management continuously monitors the risk of liquidity bottlenecks.

The company's objective is to maintain a balance between the ongoing coverage of the required financial resources and ensuring flexibility by using bank credit lines. Any remaining short-term peaks in liquidity requirements are compensated by the use of such credit lines.

Compleo has access to unused credit lines in the amount of EUR 454 thousand as of 31 December 2019 (31 December 2018: EUR 154 thousand, 31 December 2017: EUR 154 thousand, 1 January 2017: EUR 154 thousand)

The following table shows the company's financial liabilities by maturity class, based on the respective remaining lifetimes to maturity at the balance sheet date and the contractually agreed, undiscounted cash flows. Financial liabilities that are payable at any time are arranged according to the earliest possible payment date.

in EUR thousand	Due within 1 year	Due between 1 and 5 years	Due after 5 years
31 December 2019			
Expected cash flows from financial liabilities			
Interest payments bank loans	16	22	-
Repayment bank loans	94	330	-
Expected cash flows from lease liabilities	321	925	164
Expected cash flows from trade accounts payable	2,509	-	-
Expected cash flows from other financial liabilities	1,721	831	-
Total	**4,661**	**2,108**	**164**

in EUR thousand	Due within 1 year	Due between 1 and 5 years	Due after 5 years
31 December 2018			
Expected cash flows from financial liabilities			
Interest payments bank loans	20	37	-
Repayment bank loans	86	394	-
Expected cash flows from lease liabilities	301	787	333
Expected cash flows from trade accounts payable	1,580	-	-
Expected cash flows from other financial liabilities	236	95	-
Total	**2,223**	**1,312**	**333**

in EUR thousand	Due within 1 year	Due between 1 and 5 years	Due after 5 years
31 December 2017			
Expected cash flows from financial liabilities			
Interest payments bank loans	-	-	-
Repayment bank loans	-	-	-
Expected cash flows from lease liabilities	82	164	9
Expected cash flows from trade accounts payable	1,214	-	-
Expected cash flows from other financial liabilities	557	1,393	-
Total	**1,853**	**1,557**	**9**

in EUR thousand	Due within 1 year	Due between 1 and 5 years	Due after 5 years
1 January 2017			
Expected cash flows from financial liabilities			
Interest payments bank loans	-	-	-
Repayment bank loans	-	-	-
Expected cash flows from lease liabilities	27	36	-
Expected cash flows from trade accounts payable	930	-	-
Expected cash flows from other financial liabilities	169	1,566	-
Total	**1,126**	**1,602**	**-**

Disclosures about capital management and financial instruments:

The main capital management objectives of Compleo Charging Solutions AG are to maintain and ensure a favourable capital structure for the continued financing of the firm's growth plan and for the long-term management of the equity value of the company. Capital management focuses on the reduction of the cost of capital, the generation of cash and the active management of net working capital.

The company manages its capital structure on the basis of key figures such as net debt and the equity ratio (in%). If necessary, Compleo makes adjustments to reflect changes in the general economic situation.

The equity ratio has developed as follows:

in EUR thousand	31 December 2019	31 December 2018	31 December 2017	1 January 2017
Equity	3,953	536	1,195	1,173
Total assets	12,514	4,826	4,756	3,976
Equity ratio	**32%**	**11%**	**25%**	**30%**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are classified and accounted for in accordance with the categories of IFRS 9. At initial recognition all financial instruments are measured at fair value including any transaction costs or their transaction price respectively.

In accordance with IFRS 9, the following tables visualise the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and liabilities for each individual category of financial instruments as well as their corresponding levels within the fair value hierarchy in accordance with IFRS 13.

Due to the short maturities of cash and cash equivalents, trade accounts receivable and trade accounts payable and other current assets and liabilities, it is assumed that the respective fair values of these financial instruments correspond to their carrying amounts.

in EUR thousand	Category IFRS 9	Carrying amount 31 December 2019	Amortised cost (AC)	Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)	Fair value 31 December 2019	Fair value level
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	FAAC	3,509	3,509	-	3,509	2
Trade accounts receivable	FAFVTPL	1,485	-	1,485	1,485	2
Other current financial assets	FAAC	482	482	-	482	2
Other non-current financial assets	FAAC	23	23		23	2
Liabilities						
Trade accounts payable	FLAC	2,509	2,509	-	2,509	2
Financial liabilities - current						
Bank loans	FLAC	94	94	-	111	2
Lease liabilities	n/a	310		-	n/a	
Other current financial liabilities	FLAC	1,695	1,695	-	1,695	2
Financial liabilities - non-current						
Bank loans	FLAC	331	331	-	352	2
Lease liabilities	n/a	1,053		-	n/a	
Other non-current financial liabilities	FLAC	823	823	-	849	2

Totals per category acc. to IFRS 9

in EUR thousand		
Financial assets amortised cost	FAAC	4,014
Financial liabilities amortised cost	FLAC	5,452
Financial assets fair value though profit or loss	FAFVTPL	1,485

in EUR thousand	Category IFRS 9	Carrying amount 31 December 2018	Amortised cost	Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)	Fair value 31 December 2018	Fair value level
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	FAAC	143	143	-	143	2
Trade accounts receivable	FAFVTPL	434		434	434	2
Other current financial assets	FAAC	438	438	-	438	2
Other non-current financial assets	FAAC	20	20		20	2
Liabilities						
Trade accounts payable	FLAC	1,580	1,580	-	1,580	2
Financial liabilities – current						
Bank loans	FLAC	86	86	-	106	2
Lease liabilities	n/a	230		-	n/a	
Other current financial liabilities	FLAC	233	233	-	233	2
Financial liabilities - non-current						

in EUR thousand	Category IFRS 9	Carrying amount 31 December 2018	Amortised cost	Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)	Fair value 31 December 2018	Fair value level
Bank loans	FLAC	394	394	-	423	2
Lease liabilities	n/a	1,003		-	n/a	
Other non-current financial liabilities	FLAC	95	95	-	122	2

Totals per category acc. to IFRS 9

in EUR thousand		
Financial assets amortised cost	FAAC	601
Financial liabilities amortised cost	FLAC	2,388
Financial assets fair value though profit or loss	FAFVTPL	434

Measurements acc. to IFRS 9

in EUR thousand	Category IFRS 9	Carrying amount 31 December 2017	Amortised cost	Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)	Fai value 31 December 2017	Fair value level
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	FAAC	130	130	-	130	2
Trade accounts receivable	FAFVTPL	811		811	811	2
Other current financial assets	FAAC	1,713	1,713	-	1,713	2
Other non-current financial assets	FAAC	-	-		-	2
Liabilities						
Trade accounts payable	FLAC	1,214	1,214	-	1,214	2
Financial liabilities - current						
Bank loans	FLAC	0	0	-	0	2
Lease liabilities	n/a	80		-	n/a	
Other current financial liabilities	FLAC	428	428	-	428	2
Financial liabilities - non-current						
Bank loans	FLAC	0	0	-	0	2
Lease liabilities	n/a	163		-	n/a	
Other non-current financial liabilities	FLAC	1,043	1,043	-	1,536	2

Totals per category acc. to IFRS 9

in EUR thousand		
Financial assets amortised cost	FAAC	1,843
Financial liabilities amortised cost	FLAC	2,685
Financial assets fair value though profit or loss	FAFVTPL	811

Measurement acc. To IFRS 9

in EUR thousand	Category IFRS 9	Carrying amount 1 January 2017	Amortised cost	Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)	Fai value 1 January 2017	Fair value level
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	FAAC	1,234	1,234	-	1,234	2
Trade accounts receivable	FAFVTPL	420		420	420	2
Other current financial assets	FAAC	236	236	-	236	2
Other non-current financial assets	FAAC	-	-		-	2
Liabilities						
Trade accounts payable	FLAC	930	930	-	930	2
Financial liabilities – current						
Bank loans	FLAC	0	0	-	0	2
Lease liabilities	n/a	25		-	n/a	
Other current financial liabilities	FLAC	38	38	-	38	2
Financial liabilities - non-current						
Bank loans	FLAC	0	0	-	0	2
Lease liabilities	n/a	36		-	n/a	
Other non-current financial liabilities	FLAC	1,056	1,056	-	1,665	2

Totals per category acc. to IFRS 9

in EUR thousand		
Financial assets amortised cost	FAAC	1,470
Financial liabilities amortised cost	FLAC	2,024
Financial assets fair value though profit or loss	FAFVTPL	420

The net gains / losses from financial instruments by category are shown in the following table:

Net gains /losses per category	2019	2018	2017
Financial assets amortised cost	5	30	27
Financial liabilities amortised cost	(122)	(158)	(136)
Financial assets fair value though profit or loss	(6)	3	(12)
Total	**(123)**	**(125)**	**(121)**

Other current financial assets mainly comprise restricted cash from a factoring bank. Due to the short-term nature of these line items, their carrying amounts are used as an approximation of their fair values.

Other current financial liabilities mainly comprise short-term portions of loans from related parties and in 2019 two further loans. Due to the short-term nature of these line items, their carrying amounts are used as an approximation of their fair values.

Other non-current financial liabilities mainly comprise the non-current portion of a loan granted by a related party.

6.4 Related party disclosures

Related parties (companies and persons)

Related parties in the context of IAS 24 are deemed to be persons or entities over which Compleo has control, joint control or significant influence, which have control or significant influence over Compleo, or which are controlled or significantly influenced by any other related party of Compleo.

Transactions with related parties (entities and persons)

The transactions carried out with related parties (companies and individuals) in the years under review have been conducted exclusively at arm's length.

Related parties (persons):

With regard to the company's management board, all members have been identified as related parties for the financial years 2017, 2018 and 2019. Note 6.5 provides a detailed list of the respective members and their periods of office.

As of 31 December 2019, guarantees in favour of Compleo Charging Solutions AG amounting to EUR 368 thousand were granted by a former managing director as collateral for a loan (31 December 2018: EUR 450 thousand, 31 December 2017: EUR 0 thousand, 1 January 2017: EUR 0 thousand).

As of the balance sheet date 31 December 2019, a loan amounting to EUR 52 thousand (31 December 2018: EUR 77 thousand, 31 December 2017: EUR 100 thousand, 1 January 2017 EUR 100 thousand), provided by a former managing director of the company, was still outstanding. Until 29 December 2017, this loan was due to the shareholder of the company's former parent company in the amount of EUR 100 thousand. Interest expenses for this loan equated to EUR 3 thousand in 2019 (2018: EUR 4 thousand, 2017: EUR 7 thousand). In September 2019, a change in shareholders occurred so that as of December 31, 2019 the parent company changed (former parent company).

A member of the management board received amounts in connection with a consulting agreement which resulted in expense in the amount of EUR 7 thousand in 2019.

Related parties (entities):

In September 2019 a change in shareholders together with a change of control occurred. Until this date Elektro-Bauelemente GmbH, Lünen with its parent EBG group GmbH, Lünen was the ultimate parent of Compleo. As a result of the shareholder change in September 2019 the ultimate parent of Compleo as of December 31, 2019 is Obotritia Capital KGaA, Potsdam whereas the parent company of Compleo is Fontus Invest GmbH, Berlin.

As of the balance sheet date 31 December 2019, no receivables were due from cash pooling agreements and from loans, previously provided by Compleo Charging Solutions AG to the former parent company (now shareholder) (31 December 2018: EUR 0 thousand, 31 December 2017: EUR 1,350 thousand, 1 January 2017: EUR 0 thousand).

Moreover, as of 31 December 2019, trade accounts receivable amounting to EUR 14 thousand were due from a shareholder (31 December 2018: EUR 5 thousand, 31 December 2017: EUR 4 thousand, 1 January 2017: EUR 0 thousand).

Liabilities of Compleo Charging Solutions AG due to shareholder (former parent company) as well as subsidiaries of that former parent company primarily comprised a loan, a cash pooling agreement, tax group liabilities (for value-added taxes) and trade accounts payable in the amount of EUR 1,023 thousand (31 December 2018: EUR 470 thousand, 31 December 2017: EUR 2,033 thousand, 1 January 2017: EUR 1,455 thousand).

In 2019, expenses in the amount of EUR 3,379 thousand were charged to Compleo Charging Solutions AG by a shareholder and its subsidiaries (2018: EUR 2,252 thousand, 2017: EUR 2,129 thousand). These amounts mainly refer to the purchase of goods, the receiving of services and other operating expenses that were charged back to Compleo. Interest expenses of Compleo Charging Solutions AG, relating to a loan due to the former parent company, amounted to EUR 61 thousand in 2019 (2018: EUR 153 thousand, 2017: EUR 141 thousand).

In 2019, Compleo Charging Solutions AG generated EUR 5 thousand income from loans due from its former parent company (as of 31 December 2019 shareholder) (2018: EUR 30 thousand, 2017: EUR 27 thousand) as well as EUR 24 thousand revenue from the former parent company and its subsidiaries (2018: EUR 9 thousand, 2017: EUR 3 thousand).

Moreover, as of 31 December 2019, guarantees in favour of Compleo Charging Solutions AG in the total amount of EUR 450 thousand were granted as collateral for two loans by a shareholder (31 December 2018: EUR 0 thousand, 31 December 2017: EUR 0 thousand, 1 January 2017: EUR 0 thousand). Furthermore two guarantees for lease agreements in the total amount of EUR 358 thousand were granted by the former parent company as of 31 December 2019 (31 December 2018: EUR 203 thousand, 31 December 2017: EUR 203 thousand, 1 January 2017 EUR 0 thousand).

In 2019 the company entered into a joint and several statement of co-obligation in favour of one shareholder and one of its subsidiaries in the amount of EUR 141 thousands. No liability was recognised for this issue since the utilisation is deemed to be remote.

Further expenses were incurred by an entity which is related to one of the members of key management personnel in the amount of EUR 10 thousand in 2019. As of 31 December 2019 liabilities amounting to EUR 3 thousand existed.

The total of transactions conducted with related parties (companies and persons) in 2019 are summarised in the table below:

in EUR thousand	Receivables	Payables
Key management personnel	-	52
Related Entity (Former Parent)	13	903
Other related entities	1	123
Total	**14**	**1,078**

in EUR thousand	Income	Expense
Key management personnel	-	11
Related Entity (Former Parent)	20	2,737
Other related entities	9	713
Total	**29**	**3,461**

The total of transactions conducted with related parties (entities and persons) in 2018 are summarised in the table below:

in EUR thousand	Receivables	Payables
Key management personnel	-	77
Related Entity (Former Parent)	5	466
Other related entities	-	4
Total	**5**	**547**

in EUR thousand	Income	Expense
Key management personnel	-	4
Related Entity (Former Parent)	37	2,307
Other related entities	2	98
Total	**39**	**2,409**

The total of transactions conducted with related parties (companies and persons) in 2017 are summarised in the table beneath:

in EUR thousand	Receivables	Payables
Key management personnel	-	100
Related Entity (Former Parent)	1,354	2,033
Other related entities	-	-
Total	**1,354**	**2,133**

in EUR thousand	Income	Expense
Key management personnel	-	7
Parent	30	2,176
Other related parties	-	93
Total	**30**	**2,276**

The total of transactions conducted with related parties (companies and persons) as of 1 January 2017 are summarised in the table beneath:

in EUR thousand	Receivables	Payables
Key management personnel	-	100
Parent	-	1,449
Other related parties	-	6
Total	**-**	**1,555**

In principle, all trades are settled with related companies and natural persons at market-rate conditions and all outstanding balances with related parties are priced on an arm's length basis.

Management remuneration

in EUR thousand	2019	2018	2017
Short-term employee benefits	549	328	285
Long-term employee benefits	-	-	-
Total remuneration	**549**	**328**	**285**

In addition to the amounts stated in the table above, an amount of EUR 120 thousand was incurred in 2019 for termination benefits for a former member of the management board.

6.5 Management board

Members of the company’s management:

- Checrallah Kachouh

- Jens Stolze since 12/2019
- Dag Hagby until 11/2019
- Caroline Hagby from 04/2019 until 11/2019
- Georg Griesemann from 01/2020

In September 2020 the company changed its legal form into a corporation with the following members of the management board:

- Georg Griesemann
- Checrallah Kachouh
- Jens Stolze

With regard to the remuneration of the management board reference is made to Note 6.4.

7 Events after the reporting period

As of 9 January 2020, the registration of the capital increase was conducted so that the subscribed capital was increased by EUR 5 thousand.

The outbreak of the Coronavirus was officially confirmed in December 2019 and since then reported numbers of cases continue to rise. The COVID-19 pandemic in the recent months has affected all key economies worldwide, including all markets in Europe. The Company has so far not seen a significant negative effect of this pandemic on demand for its products and currently does not expect significant impacts on its business activities.

As of 1 September 2020 a capital increase from company funds in the amount of EUR 2,494 thousand was registered. Furthermore, the company changed its legal form a limited liability company (GmbH) to a corporation (Aktiengesellschaft) with a share capital of EUR 2,523,480 registered as of 3 September 2020.

The company is not aware of any other events or developments after the reporting period that are specific to the company and which might have led to a significant change in the disclosure or carrying amount of individual assets or liabilities as of 31 December 2019.

Dortmund, den 11. September 2020

Georg Griesemann	Checrallah Kachouh	Jens Stolze
Vorstand	Vorstand	Vorstand