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primion Technology GmbH Stetten on the cold market	Accounting/ Financial Reports	Consolidated financial statements for the financial year from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021	08/25/2022

**primion Technology GmbH****Stetten at the cold market****Consolidated financial statements for the financial year from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021****management report**

Group management report for the financial year from January 1 to December 31, 2021

1. Business and General Conditions

The primion group is an international provider of innovative software and hardware-based systems for access control, time recording, integrated security technology and security monitoring. Access control systems are at the heart of the primion Group's business activities. This core competence is supplemented by further services for these areas.

1.1. corporate structure

primion Technology GmbH, Stetten am Kalten Markt, is entered in the commercial register of Ulm under HRB no. 736977.

The articles of association in the version of May 16, 2018 apply.

Sole shareholder is Azkoyen SA, Peralta, Spain.

The scope of consolidation as of December 31, 2021 is as follows:

	Participation or voting rights quota	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Company and domicile			
Direct holdings:			
primion SAS, Boulogne-Billancourt, France	100.00%		100.00%
primion Technology GmbH, Graz, Austria (not active) * 1	100.00%		100.00%
primion GmbH, Stetten am M. (not active)	100.00%		100.00%
primion Digitek SLU, Barcelona, Spain	100.00%		100.00%
General Engineering & Technology NV, Malle, Belgium * 2	100.00%		100.00%
Opertis GmbH, Bad Arolsen, Germany	100.00%		100.00%
	Participation or voting rights quota		
Company and domicile		12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Indirect participations:			
GET Nederland BV, Waardenburg, Netherlands * 3	100.00%		100.00%

* 1 business operations were discontinued at the end of 2009

* 2 99.99% directly, 0.01% indirectly via primion SAS

* 3 100% subsidiary of General Engineering & Technology NV, Malle, Belgium

General Engineering & Technology NV, Malle, Belgium, and GET Nederland BV, Waardenburg, Netherlands, are combined below to form the GET Group.

1.2. Organizational structure of the group

In addition to its operational sales and installation activities as the parent company, primion Technology GmbH performs development, production and holding functions for the entire primion group.

Sales and installation are primarily end-customer-oriented via ten (December 31, 2020: ten) own branches in Germany and eight (December 31, 2020: eight) other locations at the group and associated companies in Germany, France, Spain, Belgium and the United States Netherlands as well as about 30 other sales partners in Germany and abroad.

The "One-Stop-Shop" business model of the primion Group covers the entire value chain from development and production through project planning to installation and integration as well as the provision of complementary services (e.g. consulting, training, hotline support and system maintenance).

We enable both the individual combination of individual modules tailored to customer requirements and the integration into existing IT systems via standardized interfaces as well as global networking of the system components.

The responsible branch in Germany and the respective subsidiaries abroad act as contact persons for the planning and implementation of customer projects. In third countries, these tasks are carried out via partners.

Most of the hardware installed in customer projects is produced at the parent company's headquarters in Stetten am Kalten Markt. Deliveries and services are therefore regularly provided between the parent company and the subsidiary.

As of December 31, 2021, the primion Group had a total of 417 employees (previous year: 417 employees).

As of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the employees (including board members, managing directors and trainees) were distributed among the individual companies and functional areas of the group as follows:

Company	31 Dec 21		31 Dec 20	
	absolutely	relative	absolutely	relative
primion Technology GmbH	267	64.0%	269	64.5%
GET Group (Belgium, Netherlands)	94	22.5%	90	21.6%
primion Digitek SLU, Spain	31	7.4%	29	7.0%
primion SAS, France	16	3.8%	21	5.0%
Opertis GmbH	9	2.2%	8th	1.9%
In total	417	100.0%	417	100.0%

functional area	31 Dec 21		31 Dec 20	
	absolutely	relative	absolutely	relative
sales and technology	246	59.0%	243	58.3%
production	47	11.3%	47	11.3%
Development	63	15.1%	56	13.4%
Administration	61	14.6%	71	17.0%
In total	417	100.0%	417	100.0%

As of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the employees in full-time equivalents (including members of the Management Board, managing directors and trainees) were broken down as follows among the individual companies in the group:

Company	31 Dec 21		31 Dec 20	
	absolutely	relative	absolutely	relative
primion Technology GmbH	243	62.9%	252	63.8%
GET Group (Belgium, Netherlands)	89	23.1%	86	21.8%
primion Digitek SLU, Spain	31	8.0%	29	7.3%
primion SAS, France	15	3.8%	20	5.1%
Opertis GmbH	9	2.3%	8th	2.0%
In total	387	100.0%	395	100.0%

1.3. Other Success Factors

1.3.1. Social responsibility

The commitment of primion Technology GmbH does not end at the factory gates, but develops in the immediate vicinity of its locations. As a sponsor, the company supports local and regional clubs and organizations. This commitment includes, for example, supporting activities in the local area. primion Technology GmbH has been certified according to ISO 14001.

1.3.2. Employees

1.3.2.1. organizational development

The organizational structure is constantly checked by the management in cooperation with the specialist departments in order to constantly adapt and improve processes and the use of resources.

1.3.2.2. Training

The training at primion Technology GmbH is an important building block for the development of qualified employees. As of December 31, 2021, a total of six apprenticeship positions were occupied in the primion Group (prior year: six), of which three were in the commercial and three in the technical area.

1.3.2.3. human resource development

Systematic qualification planning based on a wide range is the basis for the highly specialized business area of the primion group. In addition, demand-oriented qualification priorities are currently being set. They guarantee the flexible deployment of selected employees according to the defined requirements.

1.4. products and markets

The primion group offers innovative software and hardware-based systems for access control, time recording and integrated security technology/security monitoring as well as complementary services. The system solutions for time recording include modules for working time management, personnel deployment planning and production data collection; those of the integrated security technology include modules for security monitoring, hazard warning and video technology. Prime-Key-Technology expands the areas of access control and integrated security technology with mechatronic system components. The target group for primion's products and services are companies in all sectors and of all sizes.

The following diagram shows the primion system solutions and the integrated modules:



The products are divided into hardware, software, safety technology/mechatronics (prime key technology) and components. The services are divided into professional services (planning and project planning, training, implementation and integration as well as support and hotline) and system maintenance. Basically, primion offers holistic system solutions that have a modular structure. Certain components that primion does not manufacture itself, such as locks, mechatronic components and identification media (e.g. ID cards and key fobs), PCs and cameras, are procured from suppliers.

1.4.1. Access control systems

Electronic access control systems are now considered an integral part of the security concept of buildings. They fulfill a variety of organizational and technical tasks and form the link to other elements of facility management. Ensuring the confidentiality, integrity and availability of values, information and services has therefore become a system-technical task. The main features are:

- temporal and spatial assignment of access authorizations for predetermined persons;
- flexible and fast changing of permissions;
- reliable exclusion of unauthorized persons;
- Notification of attempts to manipulate the system and the areas monitored by the access control system;
- Documentation of all system-relevant events;
- visitor management;
- Possibility of integrating additional applications (CCTV, intrusion and fire alarm systems).

The spectrum of access control systems ranges from simple locking systems to complex solutions for high-security areas. The modern access control centers not only control and monitor the connected doors, but also turnstiles, barriers and locks. The areas of application are diverse, e.g. B. take place via an access control center elevator control.

The primion access control system uses the web-based host software to control configurable control units (access control units) to which up to 32 card readers can be connected, depending on requirements. The local conditions and customer needs (e.g. number of entrances/exits and persons authorized to access as well as the required system redundancies) determine the respective number of access control units, the total number of which within a system solution is technically almost unlimited. The card reader captures the identification features and converts them into electrical signals that the access control unit can read. The identification features are defined in consultation with the customer and range from simple number systems (number combinations) to RFID technologies (smart cards) and personal biometric features (e.g. "fingerprint" and "iris scan"). For the corresponding identification features, the respective persons with their individual authorizations are stored in a database via the software. These individual authorizations can be blocked and deactivated immediately if required.

1.4.2. Time recording systems

Electronic time recording systems support the recording and control of presences and absences and evaluate the corresponding times (attendance, absence, bonus and absence times) in advance of payroll accounting. There are also planning functions such as B. Shift, personnel deployment and holiday planning. The stored database also serves as the basis for personnel statistics and personnel information. In the production area, the required order and work process-related times can be determined in this way. The same identification features that are used in the access control systems can be used to record the arrival/departure times.

Working time management systems handle an increasing number of complex and diverse working time models (such as flexible working hours, shift work, annual and lifetime working time and the collection of performance data). In addition, they must map the change of individual employees between these models and allow the evaluation of the working times recorded under them. Furthermore, it is becoming more and more important for companies to be able to monitor their personnel costs promptly and to

allocate them according to origin. The provision of the recorded working times in accordance with the collective agreement, including the determination of the times subject to surcharges, such as e.g. B. overtime surcharges, night, weekend and public holiday surcharges,

1.4.3. Integrated safety technology/safety monitoring

As part of the integrated security technology, the modules for alarm technology (fire alarm, intruder alarm and technical alarm) and video technology are offered.

As the central product of the integrated security technology, primion offers the security control station psm2200. With this software product, the customer is able to use various trades, such as B. access control, burglar and fire alarm systems as well as video systems and escape door systems, to centralize, visualize and control (security monitoring).

The primion solutions for access control and integrated security technology are supplemented by the Prime Key technology products in the mechatronics area. This technology is based on rewritable smart cards based on RFID technology. These smart cards are provided with current authorization data via special ID card readers, which are connected to the host software via the access control unit. Parts of the authorization data are thus stored on the smart card. Special access control units access this database, which is stored on the smart card, directly and therefore do not require any connection to the host software. These access control units can therefore be designed very small and integrated together with an ID card reader in mechatronic products such as cylinders and door fittings. The corresponding energy supply is provided by small, powerful batteries; there is no need for cabling. With the Prime-Key technology, the previously passively used card reader becomes an active system that can both read and write. there is no need for cabling. With the Prime-Key technology, the previously passively used card reader becomes an active system that can both read and write. there is no need for cabling. With the Prime-Key technology, the previously passively used card reader becomes an active system that can both read and write.

The main areas of activity of the subsidiaries are comparable to those of the parent company.

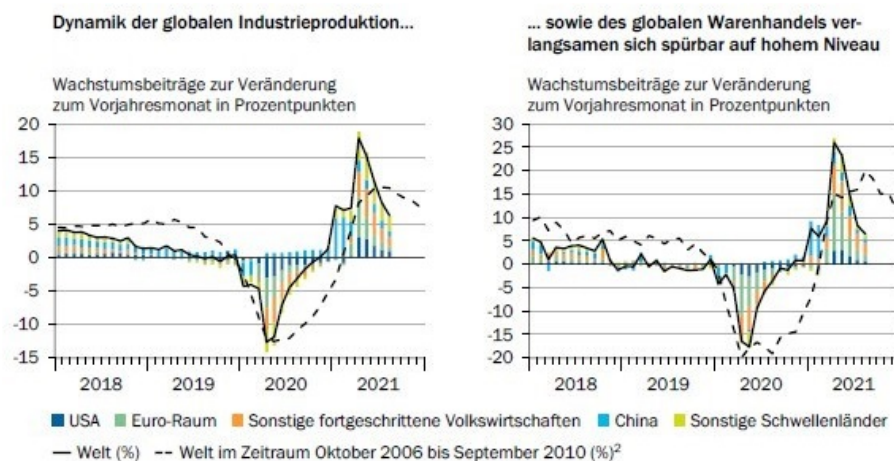
1.5. Development of the overall economy and industry

The general economic environment in Western Europe has an impact on the development of the business activities of primion Technology GmbH, as the companies that we can count among our customers come from a wide variety of sectors.

The economic development in Germany was described in extracts as follows by the German Council of Economic Experts in its annual report 2021 - 2022 "Shaping transformation - education, digitization and sustainability":

"The global economy is increasingly recovering from the Corona crisis, but its effects continue to shape economic development. At the same time, it is important to shape the far-reaching transformation towards a climate-neutral and digital economy. National measures and strategies must be developed in a European and global context in order to effectively meet the challenges. Life cycle education should be strengthened. Accelerated digitization offers great potential that needs to be leveraged. Sustainability must be secured in various dimensions. International cooperation is crucial for successful climate protection. Higher private and public investments must be mobilized for the transformation and increase in productivity. In all of this, fiscal sustainability must be ensured."

Regional Contributions to Global Growth in Industrial Production and Goods Exports¹



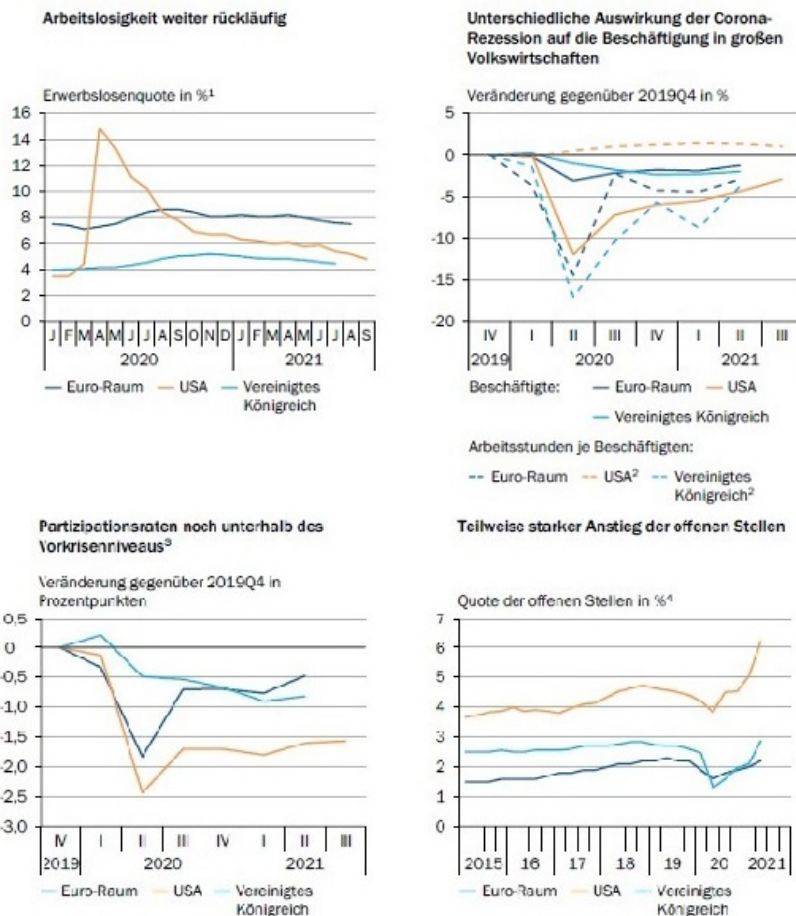
1 - Change compared to the same month last year, price and seasonally adjusted. Data and country delimitation of the Dutch Centraal Planbureau (CPB). 2 - Represents the period surrounding the global financial crisis between 2007 and 2009.

Sources: CPB, own calculations

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data for illustration

Labor markets continue to be shaped by the pandemic



1 - According to the measurement concept of the ILO (International Labor Organization). 2 - Calculations are based on average weekly working hours. 3 - The participation rate measures the share of the population active in the labor market (employed + unemployed) over the age of 16 in relation to the potential labor force (employed + unemployed + inactive). 4 - Percentage of vacancies measured against the sum of occupied and vacant positions.

Sources: BLS, Eurostat, OECD, ONS own calculations

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1.6. Assessment of the course of business

In the 2021 financial year, the business development of the primion Group deteriorated compared to the previous year due to the Covid 19 pandemic. Due to the difficult situation, the EBITDA and the EBIT could not be improved compared to the previous year. Due to the reduction in inventories in 2021 compared to 2020, the total output has decreased compared to the previous year. Despite the Covid-19 pandemic, sales were maintained at the previous year's level. In our opinion, the following developments in particular shaped the course of business in the past financial year:

- The total output of the primion group fell by EUR 0.6 million or 1.1% to EUR 54.3 million in the year under review. The reduction results primarily from a reduction in inventory at primion Technology GmbH. The development of the Group's total output is mainly due to the decrease of EUR 0.8 million recorded at primion SAS and of EUR 0.1 million at primion Digitek.
- The cost of materials in the primion group amounted to EUR 10.5 million in the year under review. A similar picture emerges in relation to the individual group companies, depending on business development. The cost of materials fell throughout the primion group due to the reduction in overall performance. With the exception of primion Digitek, the cost of materials ratio was maintained or optimized at all companies in the primion group.
- At EUR 43.8 million, the gross profit of the primion Group, calculated as total output less the cost of materials, was on a par with the previous year (EUR 43.8 million).
- Personnel expenses increased by EUR 0.5 million or 2.0% from EUR 27.9 million to EUR 28.5 million in the year under review.
- Other operating expenses decreased in the year under review by EUR 0.1 million to EUR 7.3 million compared to the previous year.
- The EBITDA of the primion group fell by EUR 0.8 million to EUR 9.3 million in the year under review. When calculating EBITDA, other taxes are classified as other operating expenses according to Group guidelines and therefore also minimize EBITDA and EBIT.
- EBIT fell by EUR 0.5 million to EUR 6.1 million in the year under review.

2. Earnings, assets and financial position

2.1. earnings situation

The development of the earnings situation is presented in detail as described below.

	2021	In % of sales	2020
	in EUR thousand		in EUR thousand
revenues	53,805	100.0	53,730
stock change	-1150	- 2.1	139
Other own work capitalized	1,662	3.1	1,041
overall performance	54,317		54,910
Other company income	1,300	2.4	1,639
cost of materials	10,501	19.5	11,097
personnel expenses	28,459	52.9	27,914
depreciation	3,199	5.9	3,490
Other operating expenses	7,325	13.6	7,401
Operating result (EBIT)	6,133	11.4	6,647
financial result	-120	- 0.2	-154
Earnings before income taxes	6,013	11.2	6,493
income taxes	1,591	3.0	1,894
period result	4,422	8.2	4,599
EBITDA	9,332	17.3	10,137
Income tax rate in %	26.5		29.2
	In % of sales	change absolutely	relative
revenues	99.9	75	0.1%
stock change	0.3	-1,289	-927.3%
Other own work capitalized	1.9	621	59.7%
overall performance		-593	-1.1%
Other company income	3.0	-339	-20.7%
cost of materials	20.6	-596	-5.4%
personnel expenses	51.9	545	2.0%
depreciation	6.5	-291	-8.3%
Other operating expenses	13.8	-76	-1.0%
Operating result (EBIT)	12	-514	-7.7%
financial result	- 0.3	34	-22.1%
Earnings before income taxes	12.1	-480	-7.4%
income taxes	3.5	-303	-16.0%
period result	8.5	-177	-3.8%
EBITDA	18.8	-805	-7.9%
Income tax rate in %		0	

At EUR 53,805 thousand, sales are above the previous year's figure of EUR 53,730 thousand. The sales revenues of primion Digitek (EUR 2,894 thousand) and primion SAS (EUR 2,492 thousand) are below the previous year's level. The revenues of the GET Group increased by EUR 225 thousand and primion Technology GmbH by EUR 1,145 thousand. At EUR 1,557 thousand, Opertis GmbH's sales are also EUR 166 thousand higher than in the previous year.

The reduction in inventories of EUR 1,150k compared to the previous year is essentially the result of an inventory reduction at primion Technology GmbH of EUR 1,453k and is primarily due to work in progress. Inventories at primion SAS decreased by EUR 33 thousand.

As in the previous year, the other own work capitalized relates to the capitalization of development costs for new software and hardware. These increased in the year under review due to increased developments in the area of software.

The cost of materials fell by EUR 596 thousand from EUR 11,097 thousand in the previous year to EUR 10,501 thousand in the reporting year. At 19.5%, the cost-of-materials ratio (cost of materials/sales) in the primion Group was below the previous year's level of 20.7%.

The higher personnel expenses compared to the previous year led to an increased personnel expenses ratio (personnel expenses/revenues) of 52.9% (previous year: 52.0%) due to the slight increase in sales.

In the year under review, depreciation decreased by EUR 291 thousand to EUR 3,199 thousand compared to the previous year. The depreciation rate – defined as the ratio of depreciation to sales – fell from 6.5% in the previous year to 5.9% in the year under review. Depreciation was not affected by unscheduled devaluations in either the reporting year or the previous year. The breakdown of depreciation and impairments on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets can be found in the statement of changes in fixed assets in section H.10 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

The ratio of other operating expenses to sales decreased from 13.8% in the previous year to 13.6% in the year under review. The nominal reduction in other operating expenses is EUR 76k. The other operating expenses of primion GmbH increased by EUR 399k from EUR 6,222k to EUR 6,621k. This increase mainly results from an increase in external development costs and consulting costs.

In the year under review, EBITDA fell compared to the previous year. This is particularly due to the reduction in inventory (-TEUR 1,150) and the increase in personnel expenses (+TEUR 545).

The EBIT fell compared to the previous year (-TEUR 514).

Financial expenses result from liabilities to banks, financial expenses in connection with IFRS 16 and guarantee commissions. The decrease in financial expenses results primarily from financial expenses in connection with IFRS 16.

In the year under review, income taxes amounted to EUR 1,591 thousand (previous year: EUR 1,894 thousand).

At EUR 4.4 million, earnings after taxes are below the previous year's level.

2.2. financial position

The financial situation as of the balance sheet date of the reporting year has changed compared to the previous year mainly in the following balance sheet items:

The reduction in the balance sheet total from EUR 53.9 million in the previous year by EUR 3.3 million to EUR 50.6 million as of December 31, 2021 is mainly due to the reduction in current assets (EUR 3,548 thousand). In the case of current assets, the increase in contract assets from construction contracts by EUR 1.0 million is offset by a decrease in inventories by EUR 0.7 million and in cash and cash equivalents by EUR 2.6 million.

Intangible assets now amount to 31.5% (previous year: 27.7%) of the balance sheet total. Of the intangible assets, EUR 12.2 million are still attributable to goodwill. The relative share of goodwill in intangible assets was 76.3% in the year under review (previous year: 81.5%).

In the case of current assets, the decrease in cash and cash equivalents by EUR 2.6 million is mainly due to cash on hand and bank balances at primion Technology GmbH (EUR 1,069 thousand) and at the GET Group (EUR 1,379 thousand).

Deferred tax liabilities increased from EUR 2.8 million to EUR 2.9 million.

The bank loans were repaid in full as of the reporting date, which means that there are no current financial liabilities as of December 31, 2021. In the previous year, current financial liabilities were valued at EUR 0 thousand.

Tax liabilities decreased from EUR 1,744 thousand to EUR 710 thousand as a result of the tax audit carried out for the 2015 to 2018 operating years and the poorer annual result compared to 2020.

The equity ratio in the primion Group fell from 62.6% as of December 31, 2020 to 62.5% as of December 31, 2021. Equity decreased by EUR 2,078 thousand from EUR 33,718 thousand to EUR 31,640 thousand due to the distribution to the shareholder (balanced with the positive annual result).

2.3. financial position

2.3.1. operational activity

The cash flow from operating activities increased by EUR 0.5 million from EUR 8.7 million in the previous year to EUR 9.2 million in the reporting year. This is mainly due to a higher change in other working capital compared to the previous year.

2.3.2. investment activity

At EUR -3.5 million, the cash flow from investing activities in the year under review was below the previous year's figure of EUR -1.4 million 1.9 million in the year under review. Investments in property, plant and equipment relate in particular to IT infrastructure measures and operating and office equipment.

2.3.3. financing activity

In the reporting year, the cash flow from financing activities was EUR - 8.3 million (previous year: EUR - 4.3 million). The outflow of funds in the reporting year relates to the payment of dividends to the shareholder in the amount of EUR 6.5 million (previous year EUR 2.5 million), repayments of lease payments under IFRS 16 in the amount of EUR 1.8 million (previous year EUR 1.7 million) and interest payments of EUR 48 thousand (previous year EUR 58 thousand). There are no funds raised against the outflow of funds.

Cash and cash equivalents decreased in the year under review by EUR 2.6 million to EUR 6.1 million (previous year: EUR 8.6 million).

In addition to the cash and cash equivalents available as of December 31, 2021, primion Technology GmbH has a current account line of EUR 2.0 million (previous year: EUR 2.5 million) and guarantee lines of EUR 7.4 million (previous year: EUR 7.0 million) available. The GET Group has neither a current account line nor a guarantee line. As of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, no overdraft facility was used within the Group. As of the balance sheet date, EUR 3.4 million (previous year: EUR 3.5 million) of the guarantee lines had been utilized.

There are still other financial obligations accumulated over the term of the contract from leases in the amount of EUR 0.4 million (previous year EUR 0.2 million) and from rental agreements in the amount of EUR 0.5 million (previous year EUR 0.4 million).

As of the reporting date, the bank loans had been repaid in full.

There are guarantee lines at the Baden-Württembergische Bank in the amount of EUR 2.1 million, in the Commerzbank AG in the amount of EUR 3.2 million and in the UniCredit Bank in the amount of EUR 2.0 million.

Further guarantee lines exist at the GET Group in the amount of EUR 0.2 million from ING Belgique SA and in the amount of EUR 0.1 million at KBC Bank NV.

The interest rate on liabilities to banks is 3.52% to 5.6% as of December 31, 2021 (3.52% to 3.9% as of December 31, 2020). Since there are no loans as of the balance sheet date, the interest rate for overdrafts granted is applied.

With a credit line agreement dated July 4, 2017, Azkoyen SA provides primion Technology GmbH with a credit line of EUR 2.5 million. The agreement has been concluded for a period of twelve months and will be automatically extended unless either party terminates it with one month's notice before the end of the twelve months. Partial withdrawals between EUR 50,000 and EUR 500,000 must be requested at least five business days in advance. Credit amounts drawn bear interest at a rate of 1.3% per annum. The unused credit

line bears interest at an annual rate of 0.1%. Interest is calculated on June 30th and June 31st. December of each year. As in the previous year, this credit line was not used in the year under review.

When assessing the financial situation, it must also be taken into account that, as a result of the sale of the property in Malle, Belgium, GET NV has obligations from the nine-year leaseback agreement concluded on January 1, 2008, initially amounting to EUR 225 thousand plus a fixed price increase index of 1.5% pa has been received. The lease-back relationship was extended in 2020 to 2025. The obligations amount to EUR 195 thousand pa plus the Belgian cost of living index.

There are no other significant leasing liabilities that are of major importance for the financial position.

2.4. Overall statement on the earnings, assets and financial position

The earnings situation of the primion group deteriorated in the year under review, mainly due to increased personnel costs and a reduction in inventories.

The balance sheet structure deteriorated in the year under review due to the reduced revenue reserves and the associated decrease in equity. The equity ratio fell to 62.5% as of December 31, 2021 (previous year: 62.6%). Due to the fact that overdraft facilities were not used in the year under review, the Group's net debt and the associated financial position were further improved.

3. Development report

The internal further and new development of hardware and software for primion's service portfolio is a key competitive and success factor for the company, which is consistently pursued.

The development department is divided into hardware and software areas. These areas are in turn subdivided into product maintenance, ongoing customer requirements and strategic product development. Measures were introduced that bundle development processes, guarantee effective and agile work and strengthen the existing product portfolio that has been successfully established on the market.

The development projects are processed by specially assembled teams, if necessary also across locations. Depending on the task, the team consists of specialists from different areas who have the task of converting a specification into a product. Smooth and fast series production, which takes customer needs into account, is guaranteed by the seamless integration of all responsible departments and decision-makers.

In the core business of access control, the market is continuously scanned for new developments, but the focus is consistently placed on the actual customer requirements in relation to realistic prospects of success in close coordination with sales. New developments for time recording solutions take into account both market trends, customer requests and, if necessary, current adjustments to the software for the legislature of the respective countries.

The hardware integration in the entire group is largely complete. All important components are produced in the production facility at the Stetten site, tested and delivered to the relevant national companies.

The national companies focus on different segments based on their history and the different markets. Accordingly, customer-specific projects are treated in a differentiated manner and advanced in development. For example, the aerospace/airport and healthcare sectors, as well as the public sector, are increasingly influencing business in Germany. Accordingly, local developments are made in Stetten am Kalten Markt. Other sites are also developing locally customized projects.

In the area of hardware, the development of a new family of readers for access control, based on the design-oriented terminal family ADT – Advanced Data Reader, should be mentioned as one of the most important development projects at present. In time recording, the focus is on functional extensions for the ADT 1100 terminal.

In terms of software, the focus is on the development of a new software platform for access control, identity management and time recording, as well as extensions and further developments such as the functionalities of a mobile app, interfaces for various trades, such as fire and intruder alarm systems for the psm2200 control center system, as well as cross-site software adjustments for the visitor administration prime Visit.

The know-how available within the group is a key success factor for joint development projects. The development capacities are bundled and controlled in a targeted manner in order to achieve the greatest possible benefit while at the same time using resources efficiently.

As of the balance sheet date of December 31, 2021, 63 people (previous year: 56) were employed in development across the group. Of these, 42 (previous year: 38) employees are based in Germany, 11 (previous year: 11) in Belgium and 10 (previous year: 7) in Spain.

As of December 31, 2021, the recognized net book value of capitalized development costs for completed projects and projects in progress totaled EUR 3,296 thousand (previous year: EUR 2,316 thousand). The depreciation incurred in the year under review amounted to EUR 682 thousand (previous year: EUR 951 thousand). The expenses for research and development recorded as an expense, less the development costs capitalized on customer orders, amounted to EUR 5,779 thousand in the year under review (previous year: EUR 4,846 thousand). Of this, EUR 1,662 thousand (previous year: EUR 1,041 thousand) was capitalized for development projects. The capitalization ratio for development expenses is 28.8% (previous year: 21.5%).

4. Risk Report

Opportunity and risk management and the corresponding controlling are an integral part of corporate management for the primion Group.

The basis for this is a systematic process of risk identification, assessment and management that includes all Group companies, as well as a uniform reporting system. With the support of controlling, this allows the management of the primion Group to identify risks and their scope and importance, and to initiate appropriate measures. The effectiveness of these measures is systematically tracked so that adjustments can be made if necessary.

Like all subsidiaries, primion Technology GmbH has its own accounts receivable management based on group-wide regulations. These focus on the granting of and compliance with customer credit limits, monitoring the aging of receivables and the management of bad debts.

4.1. Macroeconomic Risks

As a company operating throughout Europe, primion Technology GmbH is subject to economic developments in these markets. In this regard, we also refer to our comments in Section 5, particularly with regard to further developments.

The primion group in Germany and Belgium was able to survive the corona pandemic that occurred in 2020 and will continue in 2021 without major impairments. We don't see any serious long-term effects at the moment.

Inflation in Europe increased from 0.3% to 5.3% within the financial year. Despite rising prices on the energy and raw materials market, we do not see any serious long-term effects, because primion Technology GmbH will use a recurring analysis and the application of the lean concept to partially compensate for higher procurement prices through higher sales prices and, on the other hand, to reduce manufacturing costs through permanent optimizations in the product manufacturing process .

4.2. Industry Risks

The market for access control, time recording and integrated security technology, in which the primion Group operates, is characterized by intense competition and strong technological change. For this reason, the further business development of the primion group depends on the extent to which it succeeds in maintaining or expanding its market position and on constantly reacting flexibly to changes in the market. Since primion is constantly developing its hardware and software products, we assume that we can defend our market position.

4.3. Product and Reputational Risks

The products and services of the primion Group could be defective, which could lead to an impairment of their market acceptance and thus also to the sale of the products and services by customers or to corresponding claims for compensation.

If product defects occur, it cannot be ruled out that the company of the primion Group could be exposed to warranty and damage claims or claims for the payment of contractual penalties in the future. This applies in the event that customers suffer consequential damage due to intentional or grossly negligent misconduct by employees of the primion group or commissioned subcontractors during the development or installation of safety-related products and services, the amount of which exceeds the value of the products supplied or rendered by primion services significantly exceeds. Cases like these cannot be ruled out in principle. In principle, the usual general warranty provision is available for this purpose. Should it be necessary in individual cases, we also create individual provisions. Overall, sufficient account has been taken of the product risks.

There is also a risk that a loss event that becomes known to the public could damage the reputation of primion's products and services and thus call into question the important basis of trust with customers. This could also lead to a significant impairment of the primion Group's net assets, financial position and results of operations.

4.4. IT risks

The failure of any IT system represents a latent risk and can significantly impair the Group's performance. This risk can be minimized by regularly investing in the IT infrastructure. To this end, the Group is developing a medium-term investment plan to keep the infrastructure and software applications up to date and in line with security requirements. In addition, all employees receive regular information on current developments in data protection and are obliged to comply with high security standards in data protection regulations.

4.5. development risks

The primion group makes high advance payments for the development of new products and technologies. If these cannot be converted into new products that can be marketed by primion Technology GmbH itself or its subsidiaries, negative effects on the earnings situation of the primion Group could be expected in the medium term due to declining sales.

4.6. Liquidity and Default Risks

The liquidity requirements of primion Technology GmbH and the other group companies are determined as part of the budget process using cash flow planning. The actual development of liquidity is monitored and coordinated centrally by primion Technology GmbH throughout the year, so that any risks can be identified at an early stage so that appropriate measures can be taken.

Monitoring the payment behavior of customers is also of central importance. This should make it possible to minimize emerging risks from bad debts. Due to our heterogeneous customer structure, the risk of bad debts remains manageable. In addition, the liquidity and default risk is reduced by down payments after project progress. The maximum default risk is the book value of the receivables. The Group bears the default risk itself. The risk is controlled by appropriate receivables management.

4.7. Currency, interest rate and price change risks

As already explained, currency risks are only of minor importance for the primion group because almost all transactions are conducted in the euro area. Receivables and liabilities are almost exclusively in euros. Currency hedging transactions are therefore not required.

Whether there is a need to hedge the interest rate risk is continuously monitored so that appropriate interest rate hedging transactions can be concluded if necessary. However, there are currently no such hedging transactions. The effects of interest rate risks on the primion Group's earnings are currently classified as low. The potential effects of this are presented in the notes to the consolidated financial statements as part of the sensitivity analysis required by IFRS 7.

The price change risks on procurement and sales markets are assessed as low overall. Potential price fluctuations on the raw materials markets only affect a relatively small proportion of the goods purchased and only have a minor effect. As part of the project management, care is taken to secure the purchase prices in order to reduce the price risk.

4.8. property risks

In addition to the valuation of the projects, the main risks of the primion group lie in the intrinsic value of the intangible assets, including goodwill. Based on the impairment tests carried out on December 31, 2021 in accordance with IAS 36, there was no need for impairment as of the balance sheet date - as in the previous year.

According to IAS 38.108 (b) i. In conjunction with IAS 36.10, IAS 36.12 (d) and IAS 36.90, impairment tests were carried out for all cash-generating units as of December 31, 2021. These tests led to the result that the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units is higher than the respective book value.

The potential effects of varying the key assumptions are presented in the notes to the consolidated financial statements as part of the sensitivity analysis required by IAS 1 and IAS 36. For all other intangible assets, an assessment is made at least on each balance sheet date to determine whether there are any indications of impairment. In this case, impairment tests are carried out.

4.9. Overall risk assessment

In our opinion, the overall risk to which the primion Group is exposed is low against the background of the asset and financial position presented, taking into account the expected development of liquidity. Management and the Supervisory Board are not aware of any risks that could jeopardize the continued existence of the company can endanger.

5. Forecast Report

5.1. General economic development and development in the industry

The economic development in Germany was summarized in excerpts by the German Council of Economic Experts in its annual report with the following core messages:

“The global economy is increasingly recovering from the Corona crisis, but its effects continue to shape economic development. At the same time, it is important to shape the far-reaching transformation towards a climate-neutral and digital economy. National measures and strategies must be developed in a European and global context in order to effectively meet the challenges. Life cycle education should be strengthened. Accelerated digitization offers great potential that needs to be leveraged. Sustainability must be secured in various dimensions. International cooperation is crucial for successful climate protection. Higher private and public investments must be mobilized for the transformation and increase in productivity. In all of this, fiscal sustainability must be ensured.”

5.2. The trend towards mechatronics and integrated safety technology continues

In the respective development departments, the primion group works on continuously improving the quality of the products and services as well as on optimizing the processes in order to maintain the innovation and technological competence. We continue to pay particular attention to the growth markets relevant to us, such as mechatronics and safety monitoring.

5.3. Financial performance indicators

Key performance indicators are used to manage the primion Group and to monitor the targets set as part of the annual budget process. Particular attention is paid to the key performance indicators of total output (sales plus changes in inventories plus other capitalized own work), earnings before taxes (EBT), earnings before taxes and interest (EBIT) and earnings before taxes, interest, depreciation and amortization according to the income statement (EBITDA). placed. These results are part of the performance-related remuneration of the management of primion Technology GmbH,

5.4. Forecasts for the development of sales, earnings and financial position

The following forecasts for the year 2022 were derived from the planning of the management, which was approved by the sole shareholder.

For our sales markets, we expect the following development for the 2022 financial year:

Despite the current crisis and due to the existing order backlog and the expected incoming orders, including due to the market launch of new products and the further development of existing ones, we plan for 2022 with an increase in sales of the primion group in the low double-digit percentage range. The planned acquisition of medium-sized projects remains an important factor for service delivery in 2022 and beyond. Efforts are being made to keep the expense ratio at an optimal level and to optimize the range of products and services and sales. Efficiency should therefore be achieved both in the operative business (sales, project management, production, Purchasing, logistics, development) as well as in administration. The basis for the expectations are further investments in the product portfolio as well as increasing maintenance and service revenues. For 2022, the Group expects EBT, EBIT and EBITDA to increase in the low double-digit percentage range compared to 2021.

The expectations described above regarding the development of the primion Group contain opportunities and risks. The chances are that the order intake in connection with the introduction of new products and the entry into new markets will develop better than planned. The risks relate to the possible negative impact of the economic and political environment on our sales.

The corona pandemic and the Ukraine conflict that began in 2022 will ultimately lead to rising inflation (see “Macroeconomic Risks”). We expect higher prices on the procurement markets and the persistent, very high incidences during the peak phase of this pandemic can lead to increased unproductivity due to increasing numbers of isolations within the workforce. Ultimately, the effects of both crises cannot yet be assessed holistically.

5.5. overall prognosis

With the existing opportunity and risk profile, the primion Group sees itself well positioned for the future and assumes that it will be economically successful in the long term.

5.6. Forecasts made in the group management report of the previous year

5.6.1. sales development

In the group management report of the previous year, a slight increase in sales in the single-digit percentage range was forecast for the reporting year. This forecast did not come true.

5.6.2. earnings development

The forecast given in the group management report of the previous year of unchanged EBT, EBIT and EBITDA compared to the previous year did not materialize. EBT, EBIT and EBITDA fell slightly compared to the previous year.

5.6.3. financial position

Liquidity was available at all times.

Stetten am Kalten Markt, April 29, 2022

The Board

signed Jorge Pons Vorberg, Managing Director

Consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2021

in kEUR

	Appendix H	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
financial assets			
Non-current Assets			
Intangible Assets	11	15,947	14,928
Rights of use according to IFRS 16	11a	2,979	3,727
Property, plant and equipment	12	2,852	2,852
Other financial assets	13	112	108
Deferred taxes	9	14	15
Total non-current assets		21,904	21,630
Current Assets			
Stocks	14	6,819	7,547
contract assets	15	6,928	5,970
Requests from deliveries and services	16	8,500	9,567
other assets	17	348	434
Tax Refund Claims	9	48	88
Cash and cash equivalents	18	6,063	8,648
Total current assets		28,706	32,254
Total Assets		50,610	53,884
equity and debt	Appendix H	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Equity capital	19		
Subscribed capital		5,550	5,550
capital reserve		13,978	13,978
retained earnings		12,112	14,190
Total equity		31,640	33,718
Long Term Debt			
Long-term provisions	20	195	309
longterm financial obligations	21	0	0
Long-term liabilities IFRS 16	11a	1,721	2,362
Deferred taxes	9	2,866	2,770
Total long-term debt		4,782	5,441
Short term debt			
short time provision	20	381	496
Short-term financial liabilities	21	0	0
Current liabilities IFRS 16	11a	1,406	1,459
contract liability values	22	4,055	4,111
liabilities from goods and services	23	2,026	1,390
tax liabilities	24	710	1,744
Other liabilities	25	5,610	5,525
Total current debt		14,188	14,725
total debt		18,970	20,166
Total equity and debt		50,610	53,884

Consolidated income statement from January 1 to December 31, 2021

in kEUR	Appendix H	2021	2020
revenues	1	53,805	53,730
inventory changes		-1,150	139
Other own work capitalized	2	1,662	1,041

in kEUR	Appendix H	2021	2020
overall performance		54,317	54,910
Other company income	3	1,300	1,639
cost of materials	4	10,501	11,097
personnel expenses	5	28,459	27,914
depreciation	10	3,199	3,490
Other operating expenses	7	7,325	7,401
Operating result (EBIT)		6,133	6,647
financial income		6	5
financial expenses		-126	-159
financial result	8th	-120	-154
Earnings before income taxes		6,013	6,493
income taxes	9	1,591	1,894
period result		4,422	4,599

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income from January 1 to December 31, 2021

in kEUR	2021	2020
period result	4,422	4,599
Change in the amount recognized in equity from available-for-sale financial assets	0	0
income taxes	0	0
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods	0	0
Actuarial gains and losses from defined benefit plans	0	0
income taxes	0	0
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods	0	0
overall result	4,422	4,599

Appropriation of earnings

1. Resolution on appropriation of earnings

Resolution of the parent company on the appropriation of profits

At the shareholders' meeting on June 24, 2022, it was decided that a dividend of EUR 2,500,000.00 would be distributed to the sole shareholder from the balance sheet profit of EUR 5,682,878.78. The remaining retained earnings of EUR 3,182,878.78 will be carried forward to new account.

Consolidated cash flow statement according to DRS 21

Consolidated statement of cash flows from January 1 to December 31, 2021

in kEUR	2021	2020
Result after taxes	4,422	4,599
income taxes	1,591	1,894
financial result	120	154
depreciation	3,199	3,490
Change in long-term provisions	-114	33
Earnings from asset disposals	-8th	-2
Other non-cash expenses/income	337	112
gross cash flow	9,548	10,280
Change in short-term provisions	-115	-351
change in inventories	728	-300
Change in contract assets from construction contracts	-958	-243
Change in other working capital		
financial assets	1,192	121
Debts	-368	-264
Income Taxes Paid	-835	-578
Cash flow from operating activities	9,192	8,665
Intangible assets/Fixed assets		

in kEUR	2021	2020
investments	-3,709	-1,711
Proceeds from asset disposals	246	0
Financial Assets		
investments	-11	0
Proceeds from asset disposals	7	0
Cash flow from investing activities	-3,467	-1,711
repayment of financial liabilities	0	-45
Repayments of liabilities i. s.d. IFRS 16	-1,763	-1,661
Interest Paid	-48	-58
Dividends/distributions to primion shareholders	-6,500	-2,500
Cash flow from financing activities	-8,311	-4,264
Change in cash funds	-2,586	2,690
cash funds		
at the beginning of the reporting period	8,648	5,958
Cash funds at the end of the reporting period	6,063	8,648

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Consolidated statement of changes in equity as of December 31, 2021

in kEUR	Subscribed capital	capital reserve	retained earnings	Group shares
As of December 31, 2019	5,550	13,978	12,091	31,619
period result	-	-	4,599	4,599
Other result	-	-	0	0
Distribution 2020	-	-	-2,500	-2,500
As of December 31, 2020	5,550	13,978	14,190	33,718
period result	-	-	4,422	4,422
Other result	-	-	0	0
Distribution 2021	-	-	-6,500	-6,500
As of December 31, 2021	5,550	13,978	12,112	31,640

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the financial year from January 1 to December 31, 2021

A. General Explanations

1. Basics

primion Technology GmbH has its registered office in Stetten am Kalten Markt, Steinbeisstraße 2-5, Germany, and is registered with the Ulm commercial register under commercial register number HRB 736977.

The company was created in 2018 through a change of legal form of the stock corporation "primion Technology AG", Stetten am Kalten Markt (District Court Ulm HRB 710911) in accordance with § 190 ff. UmwG.

The sole shareholder of primion Technology GmbH is Azkoyen SA, Peralta, Spain.

The articles of association in the version of May 16, 2018 apply.

The business activities of primion Technology GmbH include the development, production and sale of hardware and software, in particular for time, production data and project time recording systems. Furthermore, primion Technology GmbH is active in the development, production and sale of system technology in the areas of electronic access control systems and building control technology as well as for internet applications, security technology and the provision of related services. In addition, the company is active in the acquisition of companies, also by way of mergers, as well as the acquisition and management of investments in companies and the exercise of group management functions.

As of December 31, 2021, primion Technology GmbH voluntarily prepared consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, as they are mandatory in the European Union, and the additional commercial law provisions to be applied in accordance with Section 315e (1) HGB, as well as a group management report in accordance with Section 315 HGB. The previous year's consolidated financial statements and the group management report were approved on October 26, 2021 and published in the electronic Federal Gazette. The consolidated financial statements of primion Technology GmbH as of December 31, 2021 include the parent company and all directly and indirectly held group companies (hereinafter referred to as the primion group or primion group or primion).

The consolidated income statement was prepared separately from the statement of comprehensive income using the nature of expense method. The consolidated balance sheet is classified according to current and non-current assets and liabilities. In order to improve the clarity of presentation, various items in the consolidated balance sheet and the consolidated income statement have been combined. These items are shown and explained separately in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

The group currency is the euro. All amounts are stated in thousands of euros (TEUR) unless otherwise noted. We would like to point out that differences may occur when using rounded amounts and percentages due to commercial rounding.

B. New and amended standards/interpretations

The IASB has issued several standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards and interpretations, but their first-time application in the year under review had no or no significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

1. New and amended standards applied for the first time in the financial year

The IASB has published the following new standards and interpretations as well as amendments to existing standards and interpretations, which have been mandatory since January 1, 2021 and have no significant impact on the consolidated financial statements:

publications	changes	IASB effective date
Change IFRS 16	Practical simplifications for rental concessions related to the Covid-19 pandemic	06/01/2020
Amendment to IFRS 4	Extension of the temporary exemption from the application of IFRS 9	01/01/2021
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4, IFRS 16	New rules for determining reference interest rates	01/01/2021

2. New and amended standards to be applied in future financial years

primion will not prematurely apply the following new and amended standards or interpretations that have already been published but whose application is not yet mandatory for this financial year. No significant effects on the asset, financial or earnings position are expected from this.

publications	changes	IASB effective date
IFRS endorsed in EU law Change IFRS 16	Extension of the practical relief for rental concessions related to the Covid-19 pandemic for the period after June 30, 2021	04/01/2021
IFRS 17 and amendments to IFRS 17	IFRS 17 regulates the accounting of insurance contracts and replaces IFRS 4	01/01/2023
Amendment to IFRS 3	business combinations	01/01/2022
Amendment to IAS 16	Property, plant and equipment	01/01/2022
Amendment to IAS 37	Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets	01/01/2022
IFRS not yet adopted into EU law Amendments to IAS 1	Classification of debt as short term or long term	01/01/2023
Amendment to IAS 1	Disclosure of accounting policies	01/01/2023
Amendment to IAS 8	Definition of Estimates	01/01/2023
Amendment to IAS 12	Deferred taxes relating to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction	01/01/2023
Change IFRS 17	First-time Adoption of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 - Comparative Information	01/01/2023

C. Accounting and Valuation Principles

The assets and liabilities of primion Technology GmbH and the domestic and foreign group companies included by way of full consolidation are recognized and measured in accordance with IFRS 10 using the accounting and valuation methods applicable in the primion Group as of December 31, 2021.

The comparative information for the year ended December 31, 2021 is based on the same accounting policies used for the year ended December 31, 2020, unless expressly stated otherwise.

The consolidated financial statements were prepared on the basis of historical acquisition or production costs. This does not apply to certain available-for-sale financial assets, which are recognized at fair value on the balance sheet date.

Historical acquisition and production costs are generally based on the fair value of the consideration paid in exchange for the asset.

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. This applies regardless of whether the price is directly observable or has been estimated using a valuation method.

The main accounting and valuation methods used in preparing these consolidated financial statements are presented below.

Recognition of income and expenses

The primion Group recognizes revenue when or if control of the asset or service is transferred to the customer, ie when the customer controls the use of the transferred goods or services and receives substantially all benefits of the assets or services, provided a contract with enforceable rights and obligations and, among other things, it is probable that the Group will collect the consideration due to it if the customer's ability and willingness to pay so warrants. Revenue is the amount of the transaction price to which the Group expects to be entitled. Variable consideration is included in the estimated revenue amount only to the extent that it is highly probable that a material reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. The consideration is adjusted by the time value of money if the period between the time the goods and services are transferred and the time the payment is received is more than twelve months and if there is a significant financing advantage for the customer or the Group. If a contract includes different goods and services, the price depends on the various performance

obligations arising from the relative standalone selling prices of each good or service. When selling prices are not observable, the Company estimates them reasonably. Revenue is recognized for each performance obligation at a point in time or over time.

Sales of goods: Revenue is recognized when control of the goods passes to the buyer, usually upon delivery. Revenue is recognized based on the prices set out in the contracts, less estimated volume discounts or other discounts. Invoices will be issued at this time with the payment term agreed individually for each contract.

Revenue from construction contracts (related to projects to construct an asset or combination of assets that are closely related or independent in terms of design, technology and function or ultimate purpose or use): Revenue recognition occurs over the period after Percent of completion, based on the ratio of costs incurred to date to the estimated total costs. An expected loss from a contract is recognized immediately as an expense.

The Group recognizes a right to collect for all ongoing construction contracts where the sum of the partial invoices does not exceed the costs incurred plus the total profit reported to date. The Group recognizes a liability for all construction contracts in progress where the sum of the progress billings exceeds the total costs incurred plus recognized profits.

Deviations in commissioned work, cases of damage and performance incentives are taken into account if they have been agreed.

A deviation in contract work arises from a change in the scope of services due to a customer request. Changes in the specification or design of the asset, as well as changes in contract duration are examples of deviations in order processing. The revenue impact of the change is included in the ordinary revenue from the contract if the change to the commissioned work has been approved by the customer. Approval can be in the form of an order, email or any other type of agreement (e.g. minutes of a meeting).

A receivable is an amount that is expected to be collected from the customer as reimbursement for costs not included in the contract price. The claim may arise if the client causes delays, errors in specification or construction, or if, among other things, disputes arise about the work included in the contract. The assessment of the amounts of ordinary profit arising from the claims is subject to a high degree of uncertainty and often depends on the outcome of negotiations with the customer. A receivable is recognized as ordinary income when the customer approves that claim.

Revenue from the provision of services: Revenue is recognized over time on a straight-line basis or, if the performance is not linear, using the percentage of completion method, i.e. in relation to the costs already incurred to fulfill a performance obligation to the total costs expected to fulfill this performance obligation (percentage of Completion).

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding, and at the applicable effective interest rate, which is the rate that accurately discounts estimated future payments over the expected life of the financial asset to the asset's net carrying amount.

borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized in the Group as part of the cost of that asset. A qualifying asset is an asset that takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

income taxes

The income tax expense represents the total or the balance of the current tax expense and the deferred taxes. The current tax expense is determined on the basis of the taxable income of the individual group companies for the year.

Deferred income taxes are determined using the balance sheet liability method. In accordance with IAS 12, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all temporary differences in value between the carrying amount of an asset or liability and the amount applicable for tax purposes. Deferred tax assets are also recognized for tax loss carryforwards. Deferred tax assets on loss carryforwards are to be formed to the extent that it is probable that the tax loss carryforwards can be used in the future. Therefore, all deferred tax assets on tax loss carryforwards are recognized taking into account their realizability. In its planning, the company assumes that these will have to be implemented in the next four years.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced if it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to fully or partially realize the asset, or previously unrecognized deferred taxes are recognized, provided that their feasibility is now probable.

Deferred taxes and tax assets are determined on the basis of the expected tax rates and tax laws that will probably apply when the liability is settled or the asset is realized. The effect of tax rate changes on deferred taxes is generally recognized in profit or loss at the latest when the legal change abroad comes into force or after the legal changes have been passed in Germany, except for items that were originally posted to equity with no effect on income. The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences arising from the way in which

Deferred tax assets and tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes that are levied by the same taxing authority and the Group intends to offset its current tax assets and tax liabilities to be paid on a net basis.

Intangible Assets

Acquired and internally generated intangible assets are capitalized at cost if it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the primion Group from the intangible asset and the cost of acquisition and production can be reliably determined. For subsequent measurement, a distinction is made between intangible assets with limited and unlimited or indefinite useful lives.

Intangible assets with a finite useful life are subject to amortization using the straight-line method over the estimated future economic useful life. The amortization period and method are reviewed at least annually as of the reporting date. If there are circumstances that result in further impairments in value, impairment tests are carried out in accordance with IAS 36 as soon as there are indications of impairment and, if necessary, additional impairment losses on the recoverable amount are made. The recoverable amount is defined as the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. A value adjustment is made if the carrying amount of the

individual asset exceeds the recoverable amount. The resulting impairment loss is reported in the income statement under depreciation.

In addition to goodwill, intangible assets essentially consist of customer relationships, maintenance contracts, development costs, licences, patents and purchased software. With the exception of goodwill, there are no intangible assets with an unlimited or indefinite useful life in the primion Group.

Internally generated intangible assets - development costs

The group-wide development activities represent a significant intangible resource for the primion group. The software and hardware developments for the time, operating data and project time recording systems ensure the primion group a considerable future flow of benefits. Therefore, expenses for software and hardware developments are recognized as intangible assets if it is probable, taking into account the technical and economic feasibility, that the development projects will be available to the Group for use or sale in the future and the allocable expenses can be reliably determined. The manufacturing costs include the costs incurred in the development phase and directly attributable to the development project. Depreciation takes place on a straight-line basis from market maturity over the expected useful life, which is estimated at three to ten years. Development projects that have not yet been completed and capitalized are subjected to an impairment test at least once a year. Research costs and development costs that cannot be capitalized are treated as income when they arise. In the reporting year, development costs of EUR 1,662 thousand (after netting with disposals) were capitalized (previous year: EUR 1,041 thousand). As in the previous year, no borrowing costs were capitalized in the year under review.

Purchased intangible assets

Acquired intangible assets, including intangible assets acquired in a business combination, are valued at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment.

Scheduled amortization is carried out on a straight-line basis over useful lives, which were estimated as follows for the main intangible assets recognized:

- Software, licenses and similar rights: 2 - 10 years
- Customer relationships: 5 - 10 years
- Maintenance contracts: 5 - 12 years

Rights of Use

The Group assesses at inception whether a contract constitutes or contains a lease. This is the case when the contract entitles the holder to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for payment of a fee. The Group recognizes and measures all leases (with the exception of short-term leases and leases where the underlying asset is of low value) using a single model. It recognizes liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets for the right to use the underlying asset.

The Group recognizes rights of use in the period in which they are made available. Right-of-use assets are valued at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the recognized lease liability, the initial direct costs incurred and the lease payments made at or before delivery, less any lease incentives received. Rights of use are amortized on a straight-line basis over the term.

The Group also has leases for terms of twelve months or less and for low-value office equipment. To these leases, the Group applies the practical expedients that apply to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

Company Value

The goodwill resulting from business combinations represents the excess of the consideration for a company acquisition over the Group's share of the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of a subsidiary at the time of acquisition. The full goodwill method is not used by primion. In accordance with IFRS 3, goodwill is not amortized. Instead, in accordance with IAS 36, they are subjected to an annual impairment test and also to a case-by-case impairment test if there are corresponding indicators and, if necessary, written down to their recoverable amount ("impairment-only approach"). The recoverable amount is the higher of the value in use and the fair value less the costs of disposal. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units (CGU) for the purpose of the impairment test. Any impairment is immediately recognized in profit or loss. There is no later reversal.

Negative goodwill arises when a buyer obtains control of a business at a purchase price below fair value net assets. The income from the reversal of the negative difference from the capital consolidation is shown as income under other operating income in the income statement.

Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are valued at their amortized cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Acquisition costs contain the acquisition costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Subsequent acquisition/manufacturing costs are only considered as part of the acquisition/manufacturing costs of the asset if it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the group and the costs of the asset can be reliably determined. All other repairs and maintenance are expensed in the income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated. All other assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis, with the acquisition costs being depreciated over the expected useful lives of the assets as follows:

- Buildings: 20 - 50 years
- Machinery and machinery: 3 - 13 years
- Furniture and fixtures: 3 - 13 years

Residual values, depreciation methods and economic useful lives are checked on each balance sheet date and adjusted if necessary. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount, it is immediately written down to the latter. Gains and

losses from the disposal of assets are determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount and are recognized in profit or loss.

Stocks

Inventories are valued at the lower of acquisition or production cost and net realizable value.

In addition to the individual costs, the production costs contain appropriate parts of the necessary material and production overheads as well as production-related depreciation and production-related administration costs. Financing costs are not recognized as part of acquisition and production costs.

The FiFo consumption sequence method is used for raw materials, consumables and supplies as well as merchandise.

The net realizable value represents the estimated sales price less all estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

production orders

Revenue is determined over time using the cost-to-cost input method. To determine the degree of completion, the production costs already incurred are set in relation to the total estimated production costs.

Financial Assets

According to the requirements of the IFRS 9 standard, financial assets are generally to be divided into the following categories:

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is determined or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized into the fair value hierarchy described below based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: Input factors that are different from the market price quotations mentioned in Level 1 and can be observed directly or indirectly;
- Level 3: Inputs that are not observable for the asset or liability.

For a breakdown of assets and liabilities, please refer to Part H 26 Financial instruments.

A financial asset is derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from a financial asset expire or the Group transfers the financial asset and substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to a third party. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognizes its remaining interest in the assets and a corresponding liability for amounts that may be payable. In the case,

contract assets

If one of the parties to the contract with the customer has fulfilled their contractual obligations, a contract asset, a contract liability or a receivable is reported, depending on the relationship between the service provided by primion and the customer's payment.

Contract assets are formed for contingent claims for consideration in exchange for goods or services that have already been delivered. Receivables are recognized when the right to receive the consideration is no longer subject to any conditions.

Contract assets are recognized at fair value. This is measured by the consideration that the entity has transferred to a customer when that right is contingent on something other than the passage of time (usually the entity's future performance). An impairment of contract assets is recognized if there is objective evidence that the contract assets are not fully recoverable. The amount of the impairment is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows from this contract asset, discounted using the effective interest rate. The impairment is recognized in profit or loss and posted to separate value adjustment accounts. If the reasons for impairments made in earlier periods no longer exist, the corresponding impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

Requests from deliveries and services

Trade receivables are initially recognized at fair value. These are subsequently measured at amortized cost – if necessary using the effective interest method in the case of significant interest effects – less impairments. An impairment of trade accounts receivable is recognized if there is objective evidence that the amounts due cannot be collected in full. The amount of the impairment is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivable and the present value of the estimated future cash flows from this receivable, discounted at the effective interest rate. The impairment is recognized in profit or loss and posted to separate value adjustment accounts. If the reasons for impairments made in earlier periods no longer exist, the corresponding impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, demand deposits and other short-term, liquid financial assets with an original term of up to three months. Overdrafts that have been used are shown in the balance sheet as liabilities to banks under current financial liabilities. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, these overdrafts are deducted from cash and cash equivalents.

Other receivables and other assets

The other receivables and other assets include non-financial assets. These are initially recognized at fair value and thereafter at amortized cost.

Equity capital

The share capital is classified as equity.

accruals

According to IAS 37, provisions are only formed if there is a current legal or constructive obligation to third parties which will probably lead to an outflow of resources in the future and this can be reliably estimated.

If the effect is material, long-term provisions are recognized at their discounted settlement amount as of the balance sheet date.

Provisions for warranty expenses are recognized at the time of sale of the products concerned based on management's best estimate of the expenditure necessary to fulfill the Group's obligation.

Current obligations arising in connection with onerous contracts are recognized and measured as a provision. An onerous contract is assumed to exist when the Group is party to a contract where it is expected that the unavoidable expenses of fulfilling the contract will exceed the economic benefits arising from the contract.

A liability for termination benefits is recognized when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of such benefits or, if earlier, the Group recognizes related restructuring costs (see also employee benefits below).

contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not entirely within the Company's control.

Employee Benefits

pension obligations

IAS 19 distinguishes between so-called defined benefit and defined contribution plans. In the case of defined contribution plans, the expense consists only of the contributions to be paid by the primion Group; there is generally no recognition in the balance sheet. In the case of defined benefit plans, on the other hand, the value of the obligation is to be determined and accounted for using the so-called projected unit credit method. This method not only takes into account the pensions and accrued entitlements known on the balance sheet date, but also increases in pensions and salaries to be expected in the future, with a cautious assessment of the relevant influencing factors.

The distinction between defined contribution and defined benefit plans can be difficult in individual cases. So e.g. In Germany, for example, a minimum benefit is generally always guaranteed for contribution commitments, for which the employer is always ultimately liable, even if an external pension provider or an insurance company is involved (so-called final liability of the employer according to Section 1 (1) sentence 3 BetrAVG). The legal situation in Belgium is comparable. From a purely formal point of view, it could therefore be argued that these forms of company pension schemes represent defined benefit plans. For accounting purposes, however, the term defined contribution commitment is to be interpreted economically.

The primion Group currently qualifies, in accordance with important commentary opinions, the ways in which company pension schemes are implemented in the Group through an insurance company or similarly operating pension scheme or pension fund, both from an economic point of view and from a formal legal point of view, as defined contribution plans. Only when the unlikely event of a deficit occurs, ie if the present value of the guaranteed benefits or minimum benefits is not covered by the assets of the external pension provider, would the deficit be accounted for by the primion Group. This is currently not the case. If, in the unlikely event, there is a deficit or there is a change in the classification of the ways in which company pension schemes are implemented in the primion Group, this could lead to adjustments in the accounting. From today's perspective, the effects on the net assets, financial position and results of operations of the primion Group would be of minor importance. However, there could be a significant expansion of the disclosures required in the notes under IAS 19.120 et seq. From today's perspective, the financial and earnings position of the primion group would be of secondary importance. However, there could be a significant expansion of the disclosures required in the notes under IAS 19.120 et seq.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are paid if an employee is dismissed before the regular retirement date or if an employee voluntarily leaves the employment relationship in return for a severance payment. The Group recognizes severance payments in connection with restructurings when it has a demonstrable obligation to terminate the employment of current employees in accordance with a detailed formal plan that cannot be reversed or when it demonstrably owes severance payments in the event of voluntary termination by employees. Benefits that are due more than twelve months after the balance sheet date,

Litigation and Claims for Damages

The companies in the primion Group are involved in various processes and official procedures as part of their general business operations, or such procedures could be initiated or enforced in the future. Even if the outcome of the individual proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty in view of the imponderables associated with legal disputes, based on our current assessment there is no significant adverse effect on the assets beyond the risks considered as liabilities or provisions in the financial statements -, financial and earnings position of the group.

Financial Liabilities

There are no liabilities held for trading in the primion Group. The requirements for applying the fair value option are also not met in the primion Group. In the primion Group, financial liabilities are therefore exclusively measured at amortized cost. For short-term liabilities, this means that they are recognized at their repayment amount or settlement amount. Long-term liabilities and financial liabilities are recognized at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Current items are those with a remaining term of up to one year; long-term items have a remaining term of more than one year.

The group derecognises a financial liability when the primion group's obligations have been settled, canceled or have expired.

lease liabilities

During the lease period, the Group recognizes the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. Lease payments include fixed payments (including de facto fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments linked to an index or rate and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. Lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option when it is reasonably certain that the Group will actually exercise it, and penalties for terminating the lease when the lease term reflects

Variable lease payments that are not linked to an index or (interest) rate are recognized as an expense in the period in which the outcome or condition that triggers the payment occurs (unless they are caused by the manufacture of supplies).

In calculating the present value of the lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate over the lease period because the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined. After the commencement date, the amount of the lease liability is increased to reflect the increased interest expense and decreased to reflect the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of the lease liabilities is adjusted in the event of changes in the lease, changes in the lease term, changes in lease payments (e.g.

contract liability values

Contract liabilities are formed for advance payments received from customers before the contractually agreed service is rendered. When the performance obligations are met, these contract liabilities are recognized as revenue.

Other liabilities

Other liabilities include non-financial liabilities. These are measured at fair value when they are first recorded and then at amortized cost.

estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in compliance with the provisions of the IFRS requires that forward-looking assumptions are made and estimates are used that affect the amount and disclosure of the assets and liabilities, income and expenses and contingent liabilities.

The assumptions and estimates essentially relate to the group-wide determination of useful lives, the accounting and valuation of provisions, the feasibility of receivables and future tax relief, the determination of the costs still to be incurred and the degree of completion of construction contracts, as well as the planning and planning on which the impairment tests are based assessment premises. In individual cases, the actual values may deviate from the assumptions and estimates made. Changes will be taken into account with an effect on income at the time of better knowledge.

The most important future-related assumptions and other significant sources of estimation uncertainty existing on the reporting date, as a result of which such a considerable risk can arise that a significant adjustment to the reported assets and liabilities could be necessary within the next financial year, are described in section "D Material assumptions and estimates". shown.

D. Significant Assumptions and Estimates

Significant management judgment in applying accounting policies

Disclosed below are the discretionary exercises made by management in the context of applying the company's accounting and valuation methods, as well as the most significant effects that have arisen with regard to the level of disclosure in the consolidated financial statements. Excluded from this are discretionary exercises that involve estimates (see "Main sources of estimation uncertainties" below).

1) Distinction between defined contribution and defined benefit plans when accounting for employee pensions

See in detail the explanations under section "C. Accounting and valuation principles".

2) Recognition of internally generated intangible assets in development expenses according to IAS 38

See in detail the explanations under section "C. Accounting and valuation principles".

3) (Non) recognition of deferred tax assets on tax loss carryforwards

See in detail the explanations under section "H. 9. Income Taxes".

4) Revenue Recognition

Determining the timing of revenue recognition for construction contracts: Primion has come to the conclusion that revenue from construction contracts should be recognized over a period of time, since assets are created that are gradually transferred to the customer's control.

Methods for determining the stage of completion of construction contracts: Primion has come to the conclusion that the input-based method is the best way to determine the stage of completion of construction contracts. Because this directly reflects the connection between the workload and the costs of the group and the transferred goods.

5) Allocation of goodwill to cash-generating units (CGU) in the group for the purposes of the impairment test in accordance with IAS 36

The allocation of the goodwill acquired in the business combinations to the "CGUs primion Technology GmbH (and until December 31, 2009: "Jans Sicherheitssysteme GmbH"), primion SAS and GET Group" required significant discretionary assessments.

Main sources of estimation uncertainties

In the following, the most important future-related assumptions as well as the other significant sources of estimation uncertainties on the balance sheet date are given, which can result in a considerable risk, so that a significant adjustment of the reported assets and liabilities could become necessary within the next financial year.

Impairment test of goodwill

In the section "H. 11. Intangible assets" of the notes to the consolidated financial statements show the carrying amounts of goodwill and the key assumptions on which the impairment tests performed as of the December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 balance sheet dates were based. These tests are subject to subjective and complex judgment due to the number of variables. Therefore, the central premises were subjected to a sensitivity analysis, which is presented in the section "H. 11. Intangible Assets".

The essential estimates required to determine the costs still to be incurred and the stage of completion for construction contracts continue to have a key impact on EBIT and consolidated earnings. The contract assets reported under H. 15. amount to EUR 6,928 thousand (previous year: EUR 5,970 thousand).

There are no other important, forward-looking assumptions or significant sources of estimation uncertainty that exist on the reporting date, which could result in a significant risk that a significant adjustment to the reported assets and liabilities will be necessary within the next financial year.

E. Scope of Consolidation

In addition to the parent company, the scope of consolidation of primion Technology GmbH includes the following companies:

Company and domicile	Participation or voting rights quota	
	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Direct holdings:		
primion SAS, Boulogne-Billancourt, France	100.00%	100.00%
primion Technology GmbH, Graz, Austria (not active) * 1	100.00%	100.00%
primion GmbH, Stetten ak M. (not active)	100.00%	100.00%
primion Digitek SLU, Barcelona, Spain	100.00%	100.00%
General Engineering & Technology NV, Malle, Belgium * 2	100.00%	100.00%
Opertis GmbH, Bad Arolsen, Germany	100.00%	100.00%
Indirect participations:		
GET Nederland BV, Waardenburg, Netherlands * 3	100.00%	100.00%

* 1 business operations were discontinued at the end of 2009

* 2 99.99% directly, 0.01% indirectly via primion SAS

* 3 100% subsidiary of General Engineering & Technology NV, Malle, Belgium

There are no non-controlling interests in the equity of the subsidiaries.

F. Principles of Consolidation

subsidiary company

A subsidiary is a company that is controlled by another company. Subsidiaries are generally included in the consolidated financial statements (full consolidation) from the point in time at which control was transferred to the group. They are deconsolidated when control ends.

The acquisition of subsidiaries and business operations is accounted for using the acquisition method in accordance with IFRS 3 ("Business Combinations"). The acquisition costs of a company acquisition are measured as the sum of the consideration transferred, which is measured at the fair value at the time of acquisition. Goodwill is initially measured at cost, which is the excess of the consideration transferred over the Group's identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired exceeds the total consideration transferred,

The results of the subsidiaries acquired or sold in the course of a year are included in the consolidated income statement from the point at which the possibility of control began or until the point at which it ended. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains from transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction indicates an impairment of the asset transferred. If necessary, the annual financial statements of the subsidiaries are adjusted in order to align the accounting and valuation methods with the methods used in the Group.

G. Currency Conversion

The functional currency of all fully consolidated subsidiaries is the euro. Group companies that prepare their local financial statements in foreign currencies do not exist.

Business transactions in foreign currencies are converted at the exchange rate on the day of the business transaction (middle spot exchange rate). Gains and losses from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date are recognized in the income statement.

H. Notes to the Consolidated Income Statement and Consolidated Balance Sheet

1. Revenue

Sales revenues are attributable to construction contracts in the amount of EUR 24,691k (prior year: EUR 24,939k), non-production contracts/services in the amount of EUR 9,052k (prior year: EUR 10,176k), merchandise and goods in the amount of EUR 3,704k (prior year: EUR 3,392k). in the amount of KEUR 16,358 (previous year: KEUR 15,223) on maintenance.

2. Other own work capitalized

The other own work capitalized in the amount of KEUR 1,662 (previous year: KEUR 1,041) essentially stems from the capitalization of development costs.

3. Other operating income

Other operating income breaks down as follows:

	2021	2020
	kEUR	thousand
benefits in kind	865	851
Income from the reversal of provisions	91	275
insurance compensation	80	71

	2021 kEUR	2020 thousand
rental income	7	7
Income from the reversal of value adjustments	197	130
Rest	60	305
	1,300	1,639

Income from non-cash benefits mainly relates to the private use of cars by employees.

4. Cost of Materials

The cost of materials breaks down as follows:

	2021 kEUR	2020 thousand
Expenses for raw, auxiliary and operating materials and for purchased goods	6,645	7,697
Expenses for purchased services	3,856	3,400
	10,501	11,097

5. Personnel expenses

Personnel expenses break down as follows:

	2021 kEUR	2020 thousand
Wages and salaries	23.206	22,838
Social security contributions and expenses for pensions	5.253	5,076
	28,459	27,914

Profit-sharing for executives is governed by individual bonus agreements.

Company pensions in the Group are exclusively defined contribution plans. We refer to our explanations under "C. Accounting and valuation principles".

The total current contribution payments to state and private pension insurance institutions are recorded as expenses for the respective financial year under social security contributions and expenses for pensions and amounted to EUR 1,437 thousand in the reporting year (previous year: EUR 1,634 thousand).

In the year under review, personnel expenses include severance payments of EUR 48 thousand (previous year: EUR 101 thousand).

6. Number of employees in the group

The average number of employees in the primion group in the year under review was 418 (previous year: 409), of which 247 (previous year: 242) in the functional area of sales and technology, 49 (previous year: 44) in production, 63 (previous year: 56) in in development and 56 (previous year: 67) in administration.

7. Other Operating Expenses

Other operating expenses break down as follows:

	2021 kEUR	2020 thousand
vehicle costs	929	852
Legal and consulting fees/management services	1,618	1,255
Rent/Energy/Building costs	993	1,189
administration costs/insurance	1,381	1,405
Travel/Entertainment Expenses	462	473
Marketing/Fairs	461	314
External development costs	315	331
other expenditures	1.166	1,582
	7,325	7.401

Other expenses include other taxes of EUR 117 thousand (previous year: EUR 116 thousand).

In the year under review, payments from leases and rental agreements in the amount of EUR 2,292 thousand (previous year: EUR 2,506 thousand) were recognized in other operating expenses.

The impairment loss for the reporting year (including the reversal of impairment losses or income) amounts to KEUR 103 (previous year: KEUR 920).

Financial assets were derecognised in 2021 in the amount of EUR 35 thousand (previous year: EUR 570 thousand).

8. Financial Result

	2021 kEUR	2020 thousand
Interest and similar income	6	5
Interest and similar expenses	-126	-159
	-120	-154

Interest and similar expenses in the reporting year include interest on loans of EUR 0 thousand (previous year: EUR 1 thousand), current account and similar short-term interest of EUR 42 thousand (previous year: EUR 53 thousand), interest expenses in connection with IFRS 16 of EUR 78 thousand (previous year: EUR 101 thousand). as well as expenses from currency conversions in the amount of KEUR 3 (previous year: KEUR 2).

The interest and similar income of the reporting year includes bank interest of KEUR 5 (previous year: KEUR 4).

9. Income Taxes

The income tax expenses for the 2021 financial year and for the 2020 financial year break down as follows:

	2021 kEUR	2020 thousand
Current taxes		
Germany	938	1.137
Other countries	654	607
	1,592	1,744
Deferred taxes		
Due to time differences		
Germany	66	51
Other countries	-62	99
From loss carryforwards		
Germany	0	
Other countries	-6	
	-1	150
tax expense	1,591	1,894

The calculation is based on the tax rates applicable or expected according to the current legal situation in the individual countries at the time of realization. These are fundamentally based on the legal regulations valid or passed on the balance sheet date.

The corporate income tax rate of 15% applicable from 2008 plus a solidarity surcharge of 5.5% on corporate income tax and an average trade tax rate of 13.3% were used to calculate domestic current and deferred taxes both in the 2020 financial year and in the financial year. This results in a total tax rate of 29.1% for both financial years.

The tax rates abroad are between 20% and 26.5%.

The reasons for the difference between expected and actual tax expenses in the Group are determined as follows:

	2021 kEUR	2020 thousand
Earnings before income taxes	6.013	6,495
Expected tax expense 29.13% (previous year 29.13%)	1,752	1,892
Changes in expected tax expense:		
non-deductible expenses	52	87
non-period tax expenses	6	-9
different foreign tax rates	-104	-115
consumption of loss carryforwards, for which no deferred taxes were capitalized	-110	-4
Non-capitalization of deferred taxes on current losses	90	1
Tax on national tax benefits Belgium	0	0
Tax on trade tax addition	8th	14
Tax on Distribution Dividend GET	-106	15
Other tax effects	3	13
Actual tax expense	1,591	1,894

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities due to temporary differences between the IFRS and tax accounts as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are calculated as follows:

	12/31/2021 EUR thousand		12/31/2020 EUR thousand	
	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
Intangible Assets	17	1,679	22	1,436
Property, plant and equipment financial investments	83	0	103	0
Stocks	0	84	7	181
Receivables from construction orders	0	1,727	0	1,673
Claims from L. + L.	0	5	1	24
Other receivables and other assets				

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020	
	EUR thousand		EUR thousand	
	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
Other financial assets				
Liabilities from construction contracts	229	0	214	0
Liabilities from L. + L.				
Other liabilities	293	0	192	0
loss carryforwards	6	0	0	0
consolidation	14	0	20	0
	643	3,495	559	3.314
netting *)	-629	-629	-544	-544
	14	2,866	15	2,770

*) According to IAS 12.74, deferred tax assets and liabilities are to be netted under certain conditions, provided they relate to the same tax authority.

Deferred tax assets on the tax loss carryforwards that can be carried forward indefinitely at the French subsidiary were not recognized as of the balance sheet date December 31, 2021 in the full amount of EUR 202 thousand (previous year: EUR 185 thousand) in accordance with IAS 12.34, as at the time the financial statements were prepared there was not sufficient It can be shown with certainty that these can be used at least partially in the short term.

Likewise, deferred tax assets were not recognized for all of the tax loss carryforwards that can be carried forward indefinitely at primion Technology GmbH, Graz, Austria, in accordance with IAS 12.56 in the amount of EUR 37 thousand (previous year: EUR 36 thousand), since the company started operating business in 2009 has hired.

Furthermore, deferred tax assets were not recognized for the entire tax loss carryforwards that can be carried forward indefinitely at primion GmbH in accordance with IAS 12.56 in the amount of EUR 5 thousand (previous year: EUR 4 thousand), as the company is not operational as a shelf company.

As of December 31, 2021, the subsidiary Opertis GmbH, which was acquired in the 2016 financial year, had loss carryforwards totaling EUR 8,965k (prior year: EUR 9,346k). The loss carryforwards include loss carryforwards of EUR 8,912k that are tied to continuation. Deferred tax assets on these loss carryforwards were not recognized in accordance with IAS 12.34, since at the time the financial statements were prepared it was not possible to demonstrate with sufficient certainty that they can at least partially be used in the short term.

Tax Refund Claims

The tax refund claims of EUR 48 thousand (previous year: EUR 88 thousand) relate primarily to primion SAS, Boulogne-Billancourt, France, with EUR 20 thousand (previous year: EUR 41 thousand) and General Engineering & Technology, Malle, Belgium, with EUR 17 thousand (previous year: kEUR 41) as well as to primion Technology GmbH, Stetten akM, Germany with kEUR 6 (previous year: kEUR 0),

10. Development of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and financial assets

The development of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and financial assets is shown on the following pages:

Consolidated statement of fixed assets from January 1 to December 31, 2021

	01/01/2021 EUR thousand	Acquisition and production costs		
		Additions EUR thousand	Disposals EUR thousand	Transfers EUR thousand
Intangible Assets				
Concessions, industrial property rights and similar rights and assets and licenses in such rights and assets	1,707	227	379	0
Rights of use according to IFRS 16	7,020	1,015	0	0
Self-created development services	7,769	535	0	0
Self-created development services (work in progress)	1,241	1,357	231	0
goodwill	12,375	0	0	0
Intangible Assets	30.112	3.134	610	0
Property, plant and equipment				
Land, land rights and buildings, including buildings on third-party land	3,946	1	0	208
Technical equipment and machinery	579	2	8th	0
Other equipment, factory and office equipment	2,834	363	155	0
Advance payments made	6	208	0	-208
Property, plant and equipment	7,365	574	163	0
Financial Assets				
Other financial assets	112	11	11	0

	Acquisition and production costs			
	01/01/2021 EUR thousand	Additions EUR thousand	Disposals EUR thousand	Transfers EUR thousand
Financial Assets	112	11	11	0
	37,589	3,719	784	0
			depreciation	
		12/31/2021 EUR thousand	01/01/2021 EUR thousand	Additions EUR thousand
Intangible Assets				
Concessions, industrial property rights and similar rights and assets and licenses in such rights and assets		1,555	1,257	187
Rights of use according to IFRS 16		8,035	3,293	1,762
Self-created development services		8,304	6,694	682
Self-created development services (work in progress)		2,367	0	0
goodwill		12,375	213	0
Intangible Assets		32,636	11,457	2,631
Property, plant and equipment				
Land, land rights and buildings, including buildings on third-party land		4.155	1,837	121
Technical equipment and machinery		573	511	21
Other equipment, factory and office equipment		3,042	2.165	426
Advance payments made		6	0	0
Property, plant and equipment		7,776	4,513	568
Financial Assets				
Other financial assets		112	4	0
Financial Assets		112	4	0
		40,524	15,974	3.199
			book values	
	Disposals EUR thousand	12/31/2021 EUR thousand	12/31/2021 EUR thousand	12/31/2020 EUR thousand
Intangible Assets				
Concessions, industrial property rights and similar rights and assets and licenses in such rights and assets	379	1,065	490	450
Rights of use according to IFRS 16	0	5,055	2,980	3,727
Self-created development services	0	7,376	928	1,075
Self-created development services (work in progress)	0	0	2,367	1,241
goodwill	0	213	12.162	12.162
Intangible Assets	379	13,709	18,927	18,655
Property, plant and equipment				
Land, land rights and buildings, including buildings on third-party land	0	1,958	2.197	2.109
Technical equipment and machinery	8th	524	49	68
Other equipment, factory and office equipment	148	2,443	599	669
Advance payments made	0	0	6	6
Property, plant and equipment	156	4,925	2,851	2,852
Financial Assets				
Other financial assets	4	0	112	108
Financial Assets	4	0	112	108
	539	18,634	21,890	21,615

Consolidated statement of changes in fixed assets from January 1 to December 31, 2020

	Acquisition and production costs			
	01/01/2020 EUR thousand	Additions EUR thousand	Disposals EUR thousand	Transfers EUR thousand
Intangible Assets				
Concessions, industrial property rights and similar rights and assets and licenses in such rights and assets	1,517	262	72	0

	Acquisition and production costs			
	01/01/2020 EUR thousand	Additions EUR thousand	Disposals EUR thousand	Transfers EUR thousand
Rights of use according to IFRS 16	5,551	1,469	0	0
Self-created development services	6,891	40	0	838
Self-created development services (work in progress)	1,078	1,001	0	-838
goodwill	12,375	0	0	0
Intangible Assets	27,412	2,772	72	0
Property, plant and equipment				
Land, land rights and buildings, including buildings on third-party land	3,850	11	0	85
Technical equipment and machinery	594	13	28	0
Other equipment, factory and office equipment	3,174	318	658	0
Advance payments made	25	66	0	-85
Property, plant and equipment	7,643	408	686	0
Financial Assets				
Other financial assets	109	6	3	0
Financial Assets	109	6	3	0
	35,164	3.186	761	0
			depreciation	
	12/31/2020 EUR thousand	01/01/2020 EUR thousand	Additions EUR thousand	Disposals EUR thousand
Intangible Assets				
Concessions, industrial property rights and similar rights and assets and licenses in such rights and assets	1,707	1.154	173	70
Rights of use according to IFRS 16	7,020	1,632	1,661	0
Self-created development services	7,769	5,743	951	0
Self-created development services (work in progress)	1,241	0	0	0
goodwill	12,375	213	0	0
Intangible Assets	30.112	8,742	2,785	70
Property, plant and equipment				
Land, land rights and buildings, including buildings on third-party land	3,946	1,713	124	0
Technical equipment and machinery	579	471	68	28
Other equipment, factory and office equipment	2,834	2.308	513	656
Advance payments made	6	0	0	0
Property, plant and equipment	7,365	4,492	705	684
Financial Assets				
Other financial assets	112	4	0	0
Financial Assets	112	4	0	0
	37,589	13,238	3,490	754
			book values	
		12/31/2020 EUR thousand	12/31/2020 EUR thousand	12/31/2019 EUR thousand
Intangible Assets				
Concessions, industrial property rights and similar rights and assets and licenses in such rights and assets		1,257	450	363
Rights of use according to IFRS 16		3,293	3,727	3,919
Self-created development services		6,694	1,075	1.148
Self-created development services (work in progress)		0	1,241	1,078
goodwill		213	12.162	12.162
Intangible Assets		11,457	18,655	18,670
Property, plant and equipment				
Land, land rights and buildings, including buildings on third-party land		1,837	2.109	2.137
Technical equipment and machinery		511	68	123
Other equipment, factory and office equipment		2.165	669	866

	book values		
	12/31/2020 EUR thousand	12/31/2020 EUR thousand	12/31/2019 EUR thousand
Advance payments made	0	6	25
Property, plant and equipment	4,513	2,852	3.151
Financial Assets			
Other financial assets	4	108	105
Financial Assets	4	108	105
	15,974	21,615	21,926

11. Intangible Assets

The intangible assets essentially include customer relationships, maintenance contracts, licences, patents and purchased software. Acquired and self-produced development services and acquired goodwill are also reported.

The assessment of the recoverability of the goodwill was made in application of IAS 36 on the basis of cash-generating units (CGU). The business segments "primion Technology GmbH", "GET Group", "primion SAS" and "primion Digitek" are defined as CGUs, whereby "primion SAS" and "primion Digitek" have no goodwill. To carry out the impairment tests, the future cash flows of the cash-generating unit are determined on the basis of the most recent planning approved by management for the next four financial years. The plans are based on past experience and management's best possible estimates of future developments. In addition, the weighted average growth rates used in the planning correspond to the expectations in the corresponding growth forecasts. In order to perform the impairment test, management estimated the cash flows over a 5-year period. The cash flow series have been extrapolated for the period after the fifth year using an expected constant annual growth rate of 1%. In addition, the weighted average growth rates used in the planning correspond to the expectations in the corresponding growth forecasts. In order to perform the impairment test, management estimated the cash flows over a 5-year period. The cash flow series have been extrapolated for the period after the fifth year using an expected constant annual growth rate of 1%. In addition, the weighted average growth rates used in the planning correspond to the expectations in the corresponding growth forecasts. In order to perform the impairment test, management estimated the cash flows over a 5-year period. The cash flow series have been extrapolated for the period after the fifth year using an expected constant annual growth rate of 1%.

The value in use was determined as the recoverable amount using a discounted cash flow method. In the primion Group, the cost of capital is calculated as the weighted average of the equity and debt capital costs (WACC = Weighted Average Cost of Capital), with the respective shares in the total capital being decisive.

The discount rate WACC was calculated on the basis of a risk-free discount rate of 0.07% (previous year: 0.17%), a market risk premium of 4.24% (previous year: 4.72%), a beta factor of 1.02 (previous year: 1, 01) of the peer group, a country risk premium for Belgium of 0.32% (previous year: 0.19%) and borrowing rates of 7.00% (previous year: 7.02%) for the CGU primion Technology GmbH and 7.00% (previous year: 7.02%) for the CGU GET group. The tax rate for the CGU primion Technology GmbH was set at 30.00% (previous year: 30.00%) and the tax rate for the GET Group at 25.00% (previous year: 29.00%).

The recoverable amount of the CGU is then compared with its corresponding book value. "primion Technology GmbH", the "GET Group", "primion SAS" and "primion Digitek" are defined as CGUs, whereby "Digitek" and "primion SAS" have no goodwill.

In the year under review and in the previous year, no impairments were made on goodwill.

The following table (figures in EUR thousand) provides an overview of the tested goodwill and the assumptions used in the respective impairment tests as of December 31, 2021:

Designation of the CGU	primion Technology GmbH	GET Group Benelux
Carrying amount of goodwill (before impairment)	7.318	4,844
Book value CGU (incl. goodwill before impairment)	25,770	9.169
impairment	-	-
sales growth pa planning period	3.0 – 13.34%	3.0 – 10.03%
EBITDA margin planning period	14.0 – 15.0%	11.0 – 16.4%
EBIT margin planning period	8.4-17.8%	9.1 – 19.0%
Investment rate planning period	5.3 – 7.0%	1.5 - 2.9%
Duration of the planning period	5 years	5 years
Growth rate pa after the end of the planning period	1.00%	1.00%
EBITDA margin after the end of the planning period	14.40%	13.90%
EBIT margin after the end of the planning period	9.00%	12.00%
Investment rate after the end of the planning period	5.40%	1.90%
Discount rate (WACC before tax)	5.40%	6.26%
Discount rate (WACC after tax)	4.97%	5.88%

As of December 31, 2020, the picture was as follows:

Designation of the CGU	primion Technology GmbH	GET Group Benelux
Carrying amount of goodwill (before impairment)	7.318	4,844
Book value CGU (incl. goodwill before impairment)	28.010	8.304

	primion Technology GmbH	GET Group Benelux
Designation of the CGU impairment	-	-
Sales growth pa planning period	3.0 – 8.41%	3.0 - 7.96%
EBITDA margin planning period	14.0 - 16.1%	11.0 – 13.6%
EBIT margin planning period	6.5-18.8%	8.5-15.1%
Investment rate planning period	7.3-8.9%	2.2 - 3.6%
Duration of the planning period	5 years	5 years
Growth rate pa after the end of the planning period	1.00%	1.00%
EBITDA margin after the end of the planning period	15.00%	13.20%
EBIT margin after the end of the planning period	7.80%	10.80%
Investment rate after the end of the planning period	7.20%	2.40%
Discount rate (WACC before tax)	5.74%	6.58%
Discount rate (WACC after tax)	5.37%	6.18%

As of December 31, 2021, development costs totaling EUR 3,296 thousand (previous year: EUR 2,316 thousand) were recognized. The development costs include the costs for completed projects of KEUR 1,024 (previous year: KEUR 1,075) and for projects in progress of KEUR 2,272 (previous year: KEUR 1,241). There is an annual review of the value of capitalized development costs based on future market budgets. Depreciation in the reporting year amounted to EUR 682 thousand (previous year: EUR 951 thousand). The amortization of development costs is recorded in the income statement item "Depreciation". Depreciation does not include any unscheduled depreciation on development costs.

In accordance with IAS 38.71, development costs that were originally recorded as an expense were not subsequently recognized as production costs of an intangible asset. The expenses for research and development activities recorded directly as an expense amounted to EUR 5,779 thousand in the financial year (previous year: EUR 4,846 thousand); of which KEUR 1,662 (previous year: KEUR 1,041) was capitalized on customer orders.

The intangible assets owned by the primion group with a book value of approx. EUR 16.0 million as of December 31, 2021 (previous year: approx. EUR 15.0 million) were not used to hedge the group's liabilities.

As of the balance sheet date of December 31, 2021, as in the previous year, primion Technology GmbH was not contractually obliged to acquire any intangible assets.

11a. Rights of Use

The Group has leased various items of property, plant and equipment used in its operations. Leasing agreements for technical systems and machines generally have terms of between three and 15 years. For motor vehicles and operating and office equipment, the term is usually between three and five years. The Group's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's ownership of the leased assets. The assignment and subleasing of the leased assets by the Group are generally prohibited.

The following table shows the book values of the right-of-use assets and the changes during the reporting period (interest is reported under H. 8. Financial result):

	2021 kEUR	2020 thousand
Status at the beginning of the period	3,727	3,919
additions	1,015	1,469
depreciation expense	-1,762	-1,661
Status at the end of the period	2,979	3,727

The following table shows the carrying amounts of lease liabilities (which are included in interest-bearing loans) and the changes during the period:

	2021 kEUR	2020 thousand
long-term lease liabilities		
Status at the beginning of the period	2,362	2,563
additions	1,015	1,469
interest rate increase	78	101
payments	-1,787	-1,695
transfers	53	-76
Status at the end of the period	1,721	2,362
short-term lease liabilities		
Status at the beginning of the period	1,459	1,383
additions	0	0
transfers	-53	76
Status at the end of the period	1,406	1,459
Total lease liabilities	3,127	3,821
Further information		
	2021 kEUR	2020 kEUR

	2021 kEUR	2020 thousand
long-term lease liabilities		
Breakdown of depreciation by asset class		
Building	545	585
vehicles	1.217	1,076
short-term leases, recognized as an expense	23	110
Low-value leases recognized as an expense	19	40
Cash outflows for leases	1,829	1,844

12. Property, Plant and Equipment

For the composition and development of property, plant and equipment, reference is made to the separate development of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and financial assets presented under 10.

The additions mainly relate to land and buildings, factory and office equipment and advance payments received.

The land and buildings owned by the primion group with a book value of EUR 2.2 million as of December 31, 2021 (previous year: EUR 2.1 million) were pledged to secure the group's liabilities (see section "21. financial liabilities"). They were pledged as collateral for bank loans.

In the area of property, plant and equipment and capitalized finance leases, there were no impairments in accordance with IAS 36 in the primion Group either in the year under review or in the previous year.

As of the balance sheet date of December 31, 2021, primion Technology GmbH was contractually obliged to purchase property, plant and equipment in the amount of EUR 10 thousand (previous year: EUR 3 thousand) (order commitment).

The gross value of fully depreciated but still used property, plant and equipment amounts to EUR 1,616 thousand.

13. Other financial assets

The long-term financial assets of KEUR 112 (previous year: KEUR 108) essentially include loans to third parties.

14. Inventories

Inventories break down as follows:

	12/31/2021 EUR thousand	12/31/2020 EUR thousand
Raw materials and supplies	2,249	1,728
Work in progress	1,370	2.181
Finished Goods and Goods	3,190	3,620
Advance payments made	10	18
	6,819	7,547

Inventories are valued at the lower of acquisition or production cost and the net selling price realizable on the balance sheet date, less costs still to be incurred. As of the balance sheet date, the value adjustments amounted to EUR 3,685 thousand (previous year: EUR 3,770 thousand). The value adjustments were mainly made for overreaches and lack of marketability.

The book value of the inventories stated at fair value less costs to sell is KEUR 607 (previous year: KEUR 369).

In the 2021 financial year, the use of inventories in the amount of EUR 7,795 thousand (previous year: EUR 7,557 thousand) was recognized as an expense.

15. Contract Assets

This is the realization of revenue from construction and service contracts, which is reported as a contract asset before payment is made by the customer if the payment claim still depends on the fulfillment of certain conditions, such as e.g. B. is linked to acceptance by the customer. As soon as the claim is unconditional, it is identified as a claim.

	12/31/2021 EUR thousand	12/31/2020 EUR thousand
Costs incurred plus recognized gains less recognized losses	17,571	19,430
less payments received on account	12,046	14,491
	5,525	4,939
of which: contract asset from construction contracts	6,509	5,970
of which: contract liability values from construction contracts	984	1,031

16. Trade Receivables

The reported trade accounts receivable in the amount of KEUR 8,500 (previous year: KEUR 9,567) are due within one year as in the previous year.

In the case of trade receivables, all recognizable risks of uncollectibility were taken into account by creating value adjustments. The company forms valuation allowances based on the principle of individual valuation. Past-oriented as well as future macroeconomic factors are taken into account. These contain the expected future general and industry-specific economic development as well as the planned legal changes. The individual value adjustments developed as follows:

	2021 kEUR	2020 thousand
Value adjustments at the beginning of the period	1,585	1,793

	2021 KEUR	2020 thousand
feeding	216	210
resolution	607	135
consumption	178	283
Status of allowances at the end of the period	1,016	1,585

The write-offs of receivables in the year under review amount to KEUR 35 (previous year: KEUR 570). See also the explanations under H. 7. other operating expenses.

In the case of non-impaired receivables, the overdue structure is as follows:

in kEUR	Carrying amount of unimpaired trade receivables	of which: not overdue as of the reporting date	of which: overdue
			as of the reporting date in the following time bands
to 12/31/2021	7,954	6,233	Less than 90 days
as of December 31, 2020	7,764	5,767	1,589
for information:			1,976
allowance rate		0%	0%
		Between 90 and 180 days	Between 181 and 360 days
in kEUR			More than 360 days
to 12/31/2021	73	6	53
as of December 31, 2020	13	9	-1
for information:			
allowance rate	10%	50-75%	100%

In the case of trade accounts receivable that were not impaired as of the reporting date and according to the information available up to the time the consolidated financial statements were prepared, there were no indications that the debtors would not meet their payment obligations.

IFRS 9 requires the Group to recognize expected credit losses for all of its debt instruments, loans and trade receivables on either a 12-month basis or lifetime expected credit losses. The Group elected to apply the simplified approach and determines the expected credit losses over the life of the financial assets for all trade receivables.

To assess whether the risk of default on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of default on the financial instrument at the balance sheet date with the corresponding risk of default at the time of initial recognition. In addition to quantitative factors, qualitative factors are also taken into account. The risk of default on trade receivables has not increased significantly since they were first recognized and is classified as low.

A trade receivable is derecognised when the insolvency proceedings have ended or a settlement has been reached.

The Company determines whether financial assets are credit-impaired through the regular use of the following tools:

- 1: Analysis of the age structure of receivables
- 2: Dialogue with the project management for overdue receivables
- 3: Credit checks by an external service provider

Regardless of the outcome of the assessment described above, the Company expects a significant increase if a receivable is more than 90 days past due.

The affected assets are generally not written off before the statutory limitation period has expired. Within this period, the company will weigh up whether and, if so, which steps can be taken. In addition, the Company will not write off any assets that are still subject to an enforcement action until such action is completed.

Management believes that the carrying amounts of trade receivables and payables, receivables and contract liability values and other receivables and other assets or other liabilities represent a reasonable approximation of the fair values based on the group-wide expected average of bad debt losses on sales over the last two years and based on the expected future macroeconomic developments.

17. Other receivables and other assets

The other receivables and other assets break down as follows:

	12/31/2021 EUR thousand	12/31/2020 EUR thousand
prepaid expenses	211	318
employee claims	0	0
other demands	137	116
	348	434

The other receivables and other assets were not overdue or impaired.

18. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	12/31/2021 EUR thousand	12/31/2020 EUR thousand
checks and cash on hand	3	9
Bank balances	6,060	8,639
	6,063	8,648

This item shows cash on hand and bank balances with an original maturity of less than three months.

The balances at banks mainly consist of funds on current accounts, whereby the average interest rate in the year under review was 0.0% (previous year: 0.0%).

19. Equity

The change in the equity of the primion group can be seen from the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

The subscribed capital of primion Technology GmbH of EUR 5,550 thousand (previous year: EUR 5,550 thousand) is divided into 5,550,000 (previous year: 5,550,000) shares of EUR 1.00 each. Each share grants one vote in the shareholders' meeting.

capital reserve

The capital reserve of the primion group did not change in the year under review. In the 2017 financial year, it increased from EUR 13,941 thousand to EUR 13,978 thousand. Based on the resolution of June 30, 2017, the sole shareholder primion Technology GmbH allocated EUR 37 thousand of the previous year's profit (EUR 63 thousand) to the capital reserve of primion SAS. The premium from the issue of shares and changes from the buyback and resale of treasury shares from previous years as well as the allocation of EUR 37 thousand are shown in the capital reserve.

retained earnings

The retained earnings contain the past and cumulative results of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements as well as adjustments not recognized in profit or loss as part of the first-time application of IFRS.

20. Provisions

Long-term provisions

Of the long-term provisions, EUR 76 thousand (previous year: EUR 119 thousand) relate to partial retirement obligations and individual contractual claims at the Belgian GET Group and EUR 113 thousand (previous year: EUR 184 thousand) to obligations in connection with severance payments for departing employees at SAS. The latter are based on the French code de l'action sociale et des familles.

The discount rates used as of December 31, 2021 ranged between 0.90% - 0.98% (previous year: 0.34% - 0.40%). The discount rates are derived from market interest rates.

	As of January 1, 2021 EUR thousand	Allocation EUR thousand	Interest accrued in EUR thousand	Reclassification EUR thousand
Obligation France	184	-	-	-
Obligation Belgium	119	-	-	-
Obligation Opertis	6	-	-	-
	309	-	-	-
		Consumption EUR thousand	Resolution EUR thousand	As of December 31, 2021 EUR thousand
Obligation France		65	6	113
Obligation Belgium		-	43	76
Obligation Opertis		-	-	6
		65	49	195

The long-term commitments in France and long-term commitments in Belgium are expected to be 100% utilized within the next five years.

short time provision

Die Rückstellungen für Gewährleistungen betreffen geschätzte Nacharbeitungskosten für abgeschlossene Projekte und für Gewährleistungen im Rahmen gesetzlicher Produktgarantien. Die Rückstellungen für Gewährleistungen werden auf Basis von Erfahrungswerten aus der Vergangenheit sowie den in der Periode zu Grunde liegenden Umsatzerlösen gebildet. Die Gewährleistungsfrist beträgt zwei Jahre.

Die kurzfristigen Rückstellungen haben sich im Geschäftsjahr wie folgt entwickelt:

	Stand 01.01.2021 TEUR	Zuführung TEUR	Umgliederung TEUR
Gewährleistungsrückstellungen	151	133	0
Verpflichtung Deutschland	191	5	0
Verpflichtung Belgien	0	0	0
Sonstige	154	0	0
	496	138	0

	Verbrauch TEUR	Auflösung TEUR	Stand 31.12.2021 TEUR
Gewährleistungsrückstellungen	3	117	164
Verpflichtung Deutschland	63	0	133
Verpflichtung Belgien	0	0	0
Sonstige	62	8	84
	128	125	381

Die Inanspruchnahme sämtlicher kurzfristiger Rückstellungen wird im Laufe des folgenden Geschäftsjahres erwartet.

21. Finanzverbindlichkeiten

Langfristige Verbindlichkeiten IFRS 16

	31.12.2021 TEUR	31.12.2020 TEUR
Leasingverbindlichkeiten - langfristig	1.721	2.362
	1.721	2.362

Der Zinssatz der Leasingverbindlichkeiten beträgt 1,50 %.

Kurzfristige Finanzverbindlichkeiten und kurzfristige Verbindlichkeiten IFRS 16

	31.12.2021 TEUR	31.12.2020 TEUR
Verbindlichkeiten gegenüber Kreditinstituten	0	0
Leasingverbindlichkeiten - kurzfristig	1.406	1.459
	1.406	1.459

Die Verbindlichkeiten gegenüber Kreditinstituten betreffen insbesondere innerhalb eines Jahres fällige Tilgungsdarlehen und Kontokorrentkredite der primion Technology GmbH in Höhe von insgesamt TEUR 0 (Vj: TEUR 0).

Die Verbindlichkeiten sind in Höhe von insgesamt TEUR 0 (Vj: TEUR 0) besichert. Davon entfallen auf durch Grundschulden besicherte Verbindlichkeiten TEUR 0 (Vj: TEUR 0).

Im Konzern wurde sowohl im Berichtsjahr als auch im Vorjahr kein Kontokorrent in Anspruch genommen.

22. Vertragsverbindlichkeitswerte

Vertragsverbindlichkeitswerte per 31.12.2021	TEUR 4.055
davon Abgrenzungen	TEUR 1.899

Hierbei werden Vorauszahlungen der Kunden abgegrenzt, da der Kunde einen Teil bereits vorausbezahlt hat, primion aber noch nicht alle Waren übertragen oder Dienstleistungen erbracht hat. Diese Verbindlichkeiten haben eine Laufzeit von unter einem Jahr.

davon erhaltene Anzahlungen	TEUR 1.173
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Dieser Wert enthält Vorauszahlungen von Kunden für Warenlieferungen sowie für noch zu erbringende Leistungen aus Verträgen, die nicht als Fertigungsauftrag eingestuft sind. Dabei hat der Kunde einen Teil der Gegenleistung bereits bezahlt, während primion noch nicht alle Waren übertragen oder Dienstleistungen erbracht hat. Die entsprechende Leistungserbringung von primion an den Kunden reduziert in diesen Fällen die zugehörigen Vertragsverbindlichkeiten. Diese Verbindlichkeiten haben eine Laufzeit von unter einem Jahr.

davon aus Fertigungsaufträgen	TEUR 984
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Ein passiver Vertragsposten wird ausgewiesen, wenn der Kunde einen Betrag der Gegenleistung gezahlt hat, primion aber noch nicht alle Waren übertragen oder Dienstleistungen erbracht hat. Sobald die übertragenen Waren oder Dienstleistungen den bezahlten Wert übersteigen, wird dieser Vertrag als Vertragsvermögenswert oder Forderung ausgewiesen.

Von den Vertragsvermögenswerten und -verbindlichkeitswerten werden voraussichtlich TEUR 6.509 (Vj: TEUR 5.970) bzw. TEUR 984 (Vj: TEUR 1.031) werden voraussichtlich innerhalb der nächsten zwölf Monate realisiert bzw. erfüllt. Umsatzerlöse aus in vorangegangenen Geschäftsjahren erfüllten Leistungsverpflichtungen betragen TEUR 11.300 (Vj: TEUR 10.824). Die Umsatzerlöse enthielten TEUR 13.400 (Vj: TEUR 14.170), die zu Geschäftsjahresbeginn in den Vertragsverbindlichkeiten ausgewiesen waren.

Es liegen in der tätigen Branche übliche Zahlungsbedingungen vor. Es gab keine signifikanten Änderungen der Salden der Vertragsvermögenswerte und -verbindlichkeitswerte während der Berichtsperiode. Die Leistungsverpflichtungen werden in der Regel anhand der mit dem Kunden abgesprochenen Projektplanung erbracht. Rücknahmeverpflichtungen sind nicht bekannt und primion gewährt die gesetzlich vorgeschriebene Gewährleistungspflicht.

Wir verweisen im Übrigen auf unsere Angaben unter „15. Vertragsvermögenswerte“.

23. Verbindlichkeiten aus Lieferungen und Leistungen

Die Verbindlichkeiten aus Lieferungen und Leistungen werden zum Nennbetrag bzw. Rückzahlungsbetrag angesetzt und sind, wie auch im Vorjahr, in voller Höhe innerhalb eines Jahres fällig. Der Buchwert entspricht auf Grund der kurzen Restlaufzeit in etwa dem beizulegenden Zeitwert.

24. Steuerverbindlichkeiten

Die Steuerverbindlichkeiten in Höhe von TEUR 710 (Vj: TEUR 1.744) entfallen auf die primion Technology GmbH mit TEUR 656 (Vj: TEUR 1.632), auf die GET-Gruppe mit TEUR 13 (Vj: TEUR 101) sowie auf die Digitek mit TEUR 41 (Vj: TEUR 11).

25. Sonstige Verbindlichkeiten

Die übrigen kurzfristigen Verbindlichkeiten setzen sich wie folgt zusammen:

	31.12.2021	31.12.2020
	TEUR	TEUR
Personalbezogene Verbindlichkeiten	3.014	2.991
Verbindlichkeiten aus Lohn- und Umsatzsteuer	1.796	1.375
Verbindlichkeiten im Rahmen der sozialen Sicherheit	199	166
Übrige sonstige Verbindlichkeiten	601	993
	5.610	5.525

Die in den sonstigen Verbindlichkeiten enthaltenen personalbezogenen Verbindlichkeiten stellen Finanzinstrumente i. S. d. IAS 32 dar. Die personalbezogenen Verbindlichkeiten betreffen Urlaubsansprüche, Mehrarbeit und Bonus. Sie haben, wie auch bereits im Vorjahr, Restlaufzeiten von maximal einem Jahr.

Die nicht den Finanzinstrumenten i. S. d. IAS 32 zuzurechnenden sonstigen Verbindlichkeiten sind zum Rückzahlungsbetrag angesetzt. Sie umfassen im Wesentlichen Verbindlichkeiten gegenüber dem Finanzamt aus Lohn- und Kirchensteuer sowie Umsatzsteuer.

26. Finanzinstrumente

Zielsetzung und Methoden des Finanzrisikomanagements

Finanzrisikofaktoren

Durch seine Geschäftstätigkeit ist der Konzern verschiedenen finanziellen Risiken ausgesetzt. Das übergreifende Risikomanagement des Konzerns ist auf die Unvorhersehbarkeit der Entwicklungen an den Finanzmärkten fokussiert und zielt darauf ab, die potenziell negativen Auswirkungen auf die Finanzlage des Konzerns zu minimieren. Das Risikomanagement erfolgt nach Maßgabe der durch die Geschäftsführung verabschiedeten Leitlinien. Danach identifiziert und bewertet der Konzern seine Risiken und sichert diese in enger Zusammenarbeit mit den operativen Einheiten des Konzerns ab. Die Geschäftsführung gibt in Schriftform sowohl die Prinzipien für das bereichsübergreifende Risikomanagement vor als auch Richtlinien für bestimmte Bereiche, wie z. B. den Umgang mit dem Fremdwährungsrisiko, dem Zins- und Kreditrisiko, dem Einsatz derivativer und nicht-derivativer Finanzinstrumente sowie der Investition von Liquiditätsüberschüssen.

Fremdwährungsrisiko

Das Fremdwährungsrisiko ist im primion-Konzern derzeit von untergeordneter Bedeutung, da der Konzern im Wesentlichen im Euro-Raum tätig ist.

Zinsänderungsrisiko

Das Zinsänderungsrisiko aus Finanzierungen mit variablen Zinssätzen aus kurzfristigen Finanzverbindlichkeiten wird vom Management des Konzerns derzeit als von untergeordneter Bedeutung eingeschätzt. Das Management des Konzerns überwacht ständig die Bewegungen am Geld- und Kapitalmarkt, um ggf. kurzfristig durch Zinssicherungsgeschäfte wie z. B. Zins-Caps und Zins-Swaps geeignete Sicherungsmaßnahmen zu ergreifen. Umgekehrt können Festzinspositionen durch derivative Finanzinstrumente in synthetische variable Finanzierungen überführt werden.

Kreditrisiko

Ein latentes Ausfallrisiko im primion-Konzern besteht bei allen Forderungen aus Lieferungen und Leistungen. Das Risiko, dass Kunden fakturierte Rechnungen nicht bezahlen können, ist nicht oder nur sehr begrenzt auszuschließen. Aufgrund der bestehenden Kundenstruktur im Bereich von Abnehmern der öffentlichen Hand ist jedoch lediglich ein geringes Risiko vorhanden, dass die Auftraggeber oder Besteller zahlungsunfähig werden. Ferner bestehen im primion-Konzern keine signifikanten Konzentrationen hinsichtlich möglicher Kreditausfallrisiken, da der Kundenbestand breit gestreut ist und keine signifikanten Korrelationen bestehen. Eine besondere Methode zur Überwachung und Steuerung ist deshalb nicht erforderlich. Die Überwachung der Zahlungseingänge und möglicher Überschreitung der Fälligkeiten geschieht im Rahmen der laufenden Debitoren- und Finanzbuchhaltung. Bei der Bestimmung der Werthaltigkeit von Forderungen aus Lieferungen und Leistungen wird jeder Änderung der Bonität seit Einräumung des Zahlungsziels bis zum Bilanzstichtag Rechnung getragen. Erkennbaren Bonitätsrisiken wird durch die Bildung entsprechender Wertberichtigungen adäquat Rechnung getragen. Darüber hinaus werden die Kreditrisiken durch Abschlagszahlungen nach Projektfortschritt verringert. Entsprechend ist das Management der Überzeugung, dass keine über die bereits erfassten Wertminderungen hinausgehende Risikovorsorge notwendig ist. Der Buchwert der im Konzernabschluss erfassten finanziellen Vermögenswerte abzüglich etwaiger Wertminderungen stellt das maximale Ausfallrisiko des Konzerns dar.

Liquiditätsrisiko

Ein vorsichtiges Liquiditätsmanagement umfasst das Halten einer ausreichenden Reserve an Zahlungsmitteln und Zahlungsmitteläquivalenten, die Möglichkeit zur Finanzierung durch einen adäquaten Betrag an zugesagten Kreditlinien und die Fähigkeit zur Emission am Markt. Aufgrund der Dynamik des Geschäftsumfelds, in dem der Konzern operiert, ist es Ziel der primion Technology GmbH, die notwendige Flexibilität in der Finanzierung beizubehalten, indem ausreichend ungenutzte Kreditlinien bestehen. Alle liquiden Mittel, die nicht unmittelbar für operative Zwecke verwendet werden müssen, sind auf Kontokorrent- und Tagesgeldkonten bei Kreditinstituten mit erstklassiger Bonität angelegt. Liquiditätsrisiken und Ausfallrisiken sind deshalb nicht zu erwarten. Es war und ist Politik des primion-Konzerns, dass kein Handel mit Finanzinstrumenten betrieben wird.

Zusätzlich zu den zum 31. Dezember 2021 vorhandenen Zahlungsmitteln und Zahlungsmitteläquivalenten stehen der primion Technology GmbH eine Kontokorrentlinie in Höhe von EUR 2,0 Mio. (Vj: EUR 2,5 Mio.) und Avallinien in Höhe von EUR 7,4 Mio. (Vj: EUR 7,0 Mio.) zur Verfügung. Der GET-Gruppe steht weder eine Kontokorrentlinie noch eine Avallinie zur Verfügung. Im Konzern wurde sowohl zum 31. Dezember 2021 als auch zum 31. Dezember 2020 keine Kontokorrentlinie in Anspruch genommen. Die Avallinien sind zum Bilanzstichtag mit EUR 3,4 Mio. (Vj: EUR 3,5 Mio.) in Anspruch genommen.

Mit einer Kreditlinienvereinbarung vom 04. Juli 2017 stellt Azkoyen S.A. der primion Technology GmbH eine Kreditlinie i. H. v. EUR 2,5 Mio. zur Verfügung. Die Vereinbarung wurde für die Dauer von zwölf Monaten abgeschlossen und verlängert sich automatisch, wenn nicht eine der beiden Parteien mit einer Kündigungsfrist von einem Monat vor Ablauf der zwölf Monate kündigt. In Anspruch genommene Kreditbeträge werden zu einem Zinssatz von 1,3 % im Jahr verzinst. Die nicht in Anspruch genommene Kreditlinie wird

mit einem Zinssatz von 0,1 % im Jahr verzinst. Die Zinsberechnung erfolgt jeweils zum 30. Juni und 31. Dezember eines jeden Jahres. Im Geschäftsjahr 2021 wurde diese Kreditlinie nicht in Anspruch genommen.

Beizulegende Zeitwerte von Finanzinstrumenten

Buchwerte, Wertansätze und beizulegende Zeitwerte nach Bewertungskategorien per 31. Dezember 2021:

in TEUR	Bewertungskategorie nach IAS/IFRS	Buchwert 31.12.2021	(Fortgeführte) Anschaffungskosten	Fair Value Kategorie
Zahlungsmittel und Zahlungsmitteläquivalente	(AC)	6.063	6.063	Stufe 1
Forderungen aus Lieferungen und Leistungen	(AC)	8.500	8.500	Stufe 2
Sonstige finanzielle Vermögenswerte	(AC)	112	112	Stufe 2
Forderungen aus Fertigungsaufträgen	(IFRS 15)	6.928	6.928	
Verbindlichkeiten gegenüber Kreditinstituten	(AC)	0	0	Stufe 2
Verbindlichkeiten aus Leasing	IFRS 16	3.127	3.127	
Verpflichtungen aus langfristigen Rückstellungen	IAS 19	195	195	
Verbindlichkeiten aus Lieferungen und Leistungen	(AC)	2.026	2.026	Stufe 2
Verbindlichkeiten aus Fertigungsaufträgen	(IFRS 15)	984	984	
Finanzinstrumente aus sonstigen Verbindlichkeiten	(AC)	3.028	3.028	Stufe 2
Summe der Bewertungskategorien gemäß IFRS 9				
Zu fortgeführten Anschaffungskosten bewertet		19.729	19.729	
Gesonderte Klassen gemäß IFRS 7 B2 (b)				
Verpflichtungen aus langfristigen Rückstellungen		195	195	
Forderungen aus Fertigungsaufträgen		5.970	6.928	
Verbindlichkeiten aus Fertigungsaufträgen		984	984	
Verbindlichkeiten aus Leasing		3.127	3.127	
in TEUR		Fair Value erfolgsneutral	Fair Value erfolgswirksam	Fair Value 31.12.2021
Zahlungsmittel und Zahlungsmitteläquivalente				6.063
Forderungen aus Lieferungen und Leistungen				8.500
Sonstige finanzielle Vermögenswerte				112
Forderungen aus Fertigungsaufträgen				6.928
Verbindlichkeiten gegenüber Kreditinstituten				0
Verbindlichkeiten aus Leasing				3.127
Verpflichtungen aus langfristigen Rückstellungen				195
Verbindlichkeiten aus Lieferungen und Leistungen				2.026
Verbindlichkeiten aus Fertigungsaufträgen				984
Finanzinstrumente aus sonstigen Verbindlichkeiten				3.028
Summe der Bewertungskategorien gemäß IFRS 9				19.729
Zu fortgeführten Anschaffungskosten bewertet				19.729
Gesonderte Klassen gemäß IFRS 7 B2 (b)				
Verpflichtungen aus langfristigen Rückstellungen				195
Forderungen aus Fertigungsaufträgen				5.970
Verbindlichkeiten aus Fertigungsaufträgen				984
Verbindlichkeiten aus Leasing				3.127

Buchwerte, Wertansätze und beizulegende Zeitwerte nach Bewertungskategorien per 31. Dezember 2020:

in TEUR	Bewertungskategorie nach IAS/IFRS	Buchwert 31.12.2020	(Fortgeführte) Anschaffungskosten	Fair Value Kategorie
Zahlungsmittel und Zahlungsmitteläquivalente	(AC)	8.648	8.648	Stufe 1
Forderungen aus Lieferungen und Leistungen	(AC)	9.567	9.567	Stufe 2
Sonstige finanzielle Vermögenswerte	(AC)	108	108	Stufe 2
Forderungen aus Fertigungsaufträgen	(IFRS 15)	5.970	5.970	
Verbindlichkeiten gegenüber Kreditinstituten	(AC)	0	0	Stufe 2
Verbindlichkeiten aus Leasing	IFRS 16	3.821	3.821	
Verpflichtungen aus langfristigen Rückstellungen	IAS 19	309	309	

in TEUR	Bewertungskategorie nach IAS/IFRS	Buchwert 31.12.2020	(Fortgeführte) Anschaffungskosten	Fair Value Kategorie
Verbindlichkeiten aus Lieferungen und Leistungen	(AC)	1.390	1.390	Stufe 2
Verbindlichkeiten aus Fertigungsaufträgen	(IFRS 15)	1.031	1.031	
Finanzinstrumente aus sonstigen Verbindlichkeiten	(AC)	2.991	2.991	Stufe 2
Summe der Bewertungskategorien gemäß IFRS 9				
Zu fortgeführten Anschaffungskosten bewertet		22.703	22.703	
Gesonderte Klassen gemäß IFRS 7 B2 (b)				
Verpflichtungen aus langfristigen Rückstellungen		309	309	
Forderungen aus Fertigungsaufträgen		5.970	5.970	
Verbindlichkeiten aus Fertigungsaufträgen		1.031	1.031	
Verbindlichkeiten aus Leasing		3.821	3.821	
		Fair Value erfolgsneutral	Fair Value erfolgswirksam	Fair Value 31.12.2020
in TEUR				
Zahlungsmittel und Zahlungsmitteläquivalente				8.648
Forderungen aus Lieferungen und Leistungen				9.567
Sonstige finanzielle Vermögenswerte				108
Forderungen aus Fertigungsaufträgen				5.970
Verbindlichkeiten gegenüber Kreditinstituten				0
Verbindlichkeiten aus Leasing				3.821
Verpflichtungen aus langfristigen Rückstellungen				309
Verbindlichkeiten aus Lieferungen und Leistungen				1.390
Verbindlichkeiten aus Fertigungsaufträgen				1.031
Finanzinstrumente aus sonstigen Verbindlichkeiten				2.991
Summe der Bewertungskategorien gemäß IFRS 9				
Zu fortgeführten Anschaffungskosten bewertet				22.703
Gesonderte Klassen gemäß IFRS 7 B2 (b)				
Verpflichtungen aus langfristigen Rückstellungen				309
Forderungen aus Fertigungsaufträgen				5.970
Verbindlichkeiten aus Fertigungsaufträgen				1.031
Verbindlichkeiten aus Leasing				3.821

Die Bewertungskategorien nach IAS/IFRS bedeuten:

(IFRS 9) AC = Finanzielle Vermögenswerte und Verbindlichkeiten, die mittels der Effektivzinsmethode zu fortgeführten Anschaffungskosten bewertet werden.

Bemessung der beizulegenden Zeitwerte für Finanzinstrumente.

Beizulegender Zeitwert von finanziellen Vermögenswerten und Schulden, die nicht regelmäßig zum beizulegenden Zeitwert bewertet werden, bei denen der beizulegende Zeitwert aber anzugeben ist.

Die beizulegenden Zeitwerte der unter den finanziellen Verbindlichkeiten ausgewiesenen Verbindlichkeiten gegenüber Kreditinstituten werden mit Discounted-Cashflow-Verfahren mit einem Abzinsungssatz, der den geschätzten aktuellen Fremdfinanzierungszinssatz der primion Technology GmbH am Bilanzstichtag reflektiert, ermittelt (Stufe 2). Wesentlicher Inputparameter ist der Abzinsungssatz, der zum Bilanzstichtag 7,02 % betrug. (Vj: 7,02 %). Die Verbindlichkeiten sind als finanzielle Verbindlichkeiten, die zu fortgeführten Anschaffungskosten bewertet werden (AC), klassifiziert.

Bei den Verbindlichkeiten aus Finanzierungsleasing sowie den langfristigen Rückstellungen stellen die jeweils passivierten Verpflichtungsbarwerte nach Auffassung des Managements ebenfalls einen angemessenen Näherungswert für die beizulegenden Zeitwerte dar. Sowohl im aktuellen als auch im vorigen Geschäftsjahr fanden keine Umgruppierungen zwischen den Stufen der IFRS 13-Bewertungshierarchie statt.

Erträge und Aufwendungen aus Finanzinstrumenten

Nettoergebnisse nach Bewertungskategorien:

in TEUR	2021	Kategorie IFRS 9	2020	Kategorie IFRS 9
Zu fortgeführten Anschaffungskosten bewertete finanzielle Vermögenswerte	2	AC	2	AC
davon Abgang	0		0	
davon Wertminderung/ -aufholung	2		2	
davon Zinsen	0		0	

		Kategorie		Kategorie
in TEUR	2021	IFRS 9	2020	IFRS 9
Zu fortgeführten Anschaffungskosten bewertete finanzielle Verbindlichkeiten	-101	AC	-101	AC
davon Abgang	0		0	
davon Wertminderung/ -aufholung	0		0	
davon Zinsen	-101		-101	
Nettoergebnis	-99		-99	

Aus den nachfolgenden Tabellen sind die vertraglich vereinbarten (nicht diskontierten) Zins- und Tilgungszahlungen der finanziellen Verbindlichkeiten des primion-Konzerns ersichtlich.

Fälligkeitstermine der finanziellen Verbindlichkeiten und der Leasingverpflichtungen zum 31. Dezember 2021:

	Cashflows 2022			Cashflows 2023	
in TEUR	Zins fix	Zins variabel	Tilgung	Zins fix	
Verbindlichkeiten aus Lieferungen und Leistungen			2.026		
Verbindlichkeiten gegenüber Kreditinstituten	0		0		
Verbindlichkeiten aus Fertigungsaufträgen			984		
Finanzinstrumente aus sonstigen Verbindlichkeiten			3.028		
nachrichtlich:					
Leasingverpflichtungen nach IFRS 16			1.465		
			Cashflows 2024		
in TEUR	Zins variabel	Tilgung	Zins fix	Zins variabel	
Verbindlichkeiten aus Lieferungen und Leistungen					
Verbindlichkeiten gegenüber Kreditinstituten					
Verbindlichkeiten aus Fertigungsaufträgen					
Finanzinstrumente aus sonstigen Verbindlichkeiten					
nachrichtlich:					
Leasingverpflichtungen nach IFRS 16		1.018			
		Cashflows 2025 ff.			
in TEUR	Tilgung	Zins fix	Zins variabel	Tilgung	
Verbindlichkeiten aus Lieferungen und Leistungen					
Verbindlichkeiten gegenüber Kreditinstituten					
Verbindlichkeiten aus Fertigungsaufträgen					
Finanzinstrumente aus sonstigen Verbindlichkeiten					
nachrichtlich:					
Leasingverpflichtungen nach IFRS 16	572			278	

Fälligkeitstermine der finanziellen Verbindlichkeiten zum 31. Dezember 2020:

	Cashflows 2021			Cashflows 2022	
in TEUR	Zins fix	Zins variabel	Tilgung	Zins fix	
Verbindlichkeiten aus Lieferungen und Leistungen			1.390		
Verbindlichkeiten gegenüber Kreditinstituten	1		1		
Verbindlichkeiten aus Fertigungsaufträgen			1.031		
Finanzinstrumente aus sonstigen Verbindlichkeiten			2.991		
nachrichtlich:					
Leasingverpflichtungen nach IFRS 16			1.473		
			Cashflows 2023		
in TEUR	Zins variabel	Tilgung	Zins fix	Zins variabel	
Verbindlichkeiten aus Lieferungen und Leistungen					
Verbindlichkeiten gegenüber Kreditinstituten					
Verbindlichkeiten aus Fertigungsaufträgen					
Finanzinstrumente aus sonstigen Verbindlichkeiten					
nachrichtlich:					
Leasingverpflichtungen nach IFRS 16		1.073			
		Cashflows 2024 ff.			
in TEUR	Tilgung	Zins fix	Zins variabel	Tilgung	
Verbindlichkeiten aus Lieferungen und Leistungen					
Verbindlichkeiten gegenüber Kreditinstituten					

Cashflows 2024
ff.

in TEUR	Tilgung	Zins fix	Zins variabel	Tilgung
Verbindlichkeiten aus Fertigungsaufträgen				
Finanzinstrumente aus sonstigen Verbindlichkeiten				
nachrichtlich:				
Leasingverpflichtungen nach IFRS 16	731			671

Einbezogen werden alle Instrumente, die am 31. Dezember 2021 bzw. am 31. Dezember 2020 im Bestand waren und für die bereits Zahlungen vertraglich vereinbart waren. Planzahlen für zukünftige neue Verbindlichkeiten gehen nicht in die Übersicht ein. Die variablen Zinszahlungen aus den Finanzinstrumenten wurden unter Zugrundelegung der zuletzt vor dem 31. Dezember 2021 bzw. 31. Dezember 2020 gefixten Zinssätze ermittelt. Jederzeit rückzahlbare finanzielle Verbindlichkeiten sind immer dem frühesten Zeitraster zugeordnet. Verpflichtungen aus derivativen Finanzinstrumenten bestanden weder am 31. Dezember 2021 noch am 31. Dezember 2020.

Angaben zum Kapitalmanagement

Der primion-Konzern konzentriert sich beim Kapitalmanagement auf die Optimierung des Verhältnisses zwischen Eigenkapital und Finanzschulden einerseits sowie andererseits auf die Verbesserung der Eigenkapitalquote und der Eigenkapitalrendite.

Das Eigenkapital und das Gesamtkapital betragen zum 31. Dezember 2021 bzw. 31. Dezember 2020:

	Änderung in %	31.12.2021 TEUR	31.12.2020 TEUR
Eigenkapital	-6,2	31.640	33.718
als % vom Gesamtkapital		91,0	89,8
Langfristige Finanzschulden		1.721	2.362
Kurzfristige Finanzschulden		1.406	1.459
Finanzschulden	-18,2	3.127	3.821
als % vom Gesamtkapital		9,0	10,2
Gesamtkapital (Eigenkapital plus Finanzschulden)	-7,4	34.767	37.539

Das Eigenkapital verringerte sich im Berichtsjahr gegenüber dem Vorjahr um 6,2 %. Die Änderungen sind im Einzelnen in der Konzern-Eigenkapitalveränderungsrechnung dargestellt. Die Finanzschulden haben sich gegenüber dem Vorjahr um 18,2 % verringert. Insgesamt führte dies zu einer Erhöhung der Eigenkapitalquote – definiert als Verhältnis vom Eigenkapital zum Gesamtkapital – von 89,8 % zum 31. Dezember 2020 zu 91,0 % zum 31. Dezember 2021. Das Verhältnis Fremdkapital zu Gesamtkapital hat sich im Geschäftsjahr 2021 auf 9,0 % (Vj: 10,2 %) verringert.

Die kurzfristigen Finanzschulden resultieren aus dem innerhalb von zwölf Monaten nach dem Bilanzstichtag fälligen Teil der langfristigen Finanzschulden.

27. Sonstige finanzielle Verpflichtungen und Eventualschulden

Der Konzern hat verschiedene Leasingverträge abgeschlossen. Diese werden ab 2019 gemäß IFRS 16 bei den entsprechenden Positionen der Bilanz und Gewinn- und Verlustrechnung ausgewiesen. Bezüglich weiterer Erläuterungen verweisen wir auf den Abschnitt 11a Nutzungsrechte.

Neben den gemäß IFRS 16 zu bilanzierenden Verbindlichkeiten bestehen noch weitere sonstige finanzielle Verpflichtungen aus Leasingverträgen. Diese setzen sich wie folgt zusammen (Angaben in TEUR):

Geschäftsjahr	2022	2023	2024	2025 ff.	Summe
Mietverhältnisse	113	103	105	0	321
sonstige	95	95	147	0	337
Summe	208	198	252	0	658
Vorjahr	2021	2022	2023	2024 ff.	Summe
Mietverhältnisse	174	107	108	0	389
sonstige	85	71	43	0	199
Summe	259	178	151	0	588

Die General Engineering & Technology N.V., Malle, Belgien (GET-Gruppe Benelux), hat im Geschäftsjahr 2007/2008 die Immobilie in Malle, Belgien, zum Preis von TEUR 3.140 verkauft und über eine Laufzeit von neun Jahren zurückgemietet (Sale-and-Lease-back-Transaktion). Das Lease-Back-Verhältnis wurde als Operating Leasing-Verhältnis nach IAS 17.61 bzw. 17.33 klassifiziert und im Jahr 2015 bis 2020 sowie im Jahr 2020 bis 2025 verlängert. Die Miet- bzw. Leasingzahlungen betragen TEUR 195 p. a. (Vj. TEUR 195 p. a.) zuzüglich des belgischen Lebenshaltungskostenindex.

Eventualverbindlichkeiten aus einem möglichen Rechtsverstoß bestanden nach Auffassung der Geschäftsführung zum Bilanzstichtag 31. Dezember 2021 in Höhe von TEUR 0 (Vj: TEUR 0). Bei einzelnen Großprojekten kann nicht ausgeschlossen werden, dass der primion-Konzern künftig Gewährleistungs- und Schadensersatzansprüchen oder Ansprüchen auf Zahlung von Vertragsstrafen ausgesetzt sein könnte. Zum 31. Dezember 2021 bestanden darüber hinaus - wie im Vorjahr - keine Eventualverbindlichkeiten.

I. Erläuterungen zur Konzern-Kapitalflussrechnung

Die Kapitalflussrechnung zeigt die Herkunft und Verwendung der Zahlungsströme im Berichtsjahr sowie im Vorjahr. Dabei werden Zahlungsströme aus der betrieblichen Tätigkeit sowie aus Investitions- und Finanzierungstätigkeit unterschieden.

In den zum Konzern gehörenden Unternehmen werden nur solche Zahlungsmittel und Zahlungsmitteläquivalente gehalten, über die uneingeschränkt verfügt werden kann. Der Bestand an Zahlungsmitteln umfasst Kassenbestände und Guthaben bei Kreditinstituten.

Für Zwecke der Kapitalflussrechnung umfassen die Finanzmittelfonds Kassenbestände und Guthaben bei Kreditinstituten. Die Finanzmittelfonds am Ende des Geschäftsjahres, wie sie in der Konzern-Kapitalflussrechnung dargestellt werden, können auf die damit in Zusammenhang stehenden Positionen in der Konzernbilanz wie folgt übergeleitet werden:

Die Finanzmittelfonds am Ende des Geschäftsjahres in der Konzern-Kapitalflussrechnung von TEUR 6.063 (Vj: TEUR 8.648) umfassen Kassenbestände und Guthaben auf Bankkonten von TEUR 6.063 (Vj: TEUR 8.648). Es bestehen sowohl zum 31. Dezember 2021 als auch zum 31. Dezember 2020 keine ausstehenden Kontokorrentkredite.

Zinseinnahmen und Zinsausgaben sind, soweit sie Zinsen aus lang- und kurzfristigen Darlehen betreffen, dem Cash-Flow aus Finanzierungstätigkeit zugeordnet. Sonstige Zinseinnahmen und Zinsausgaben sind der operativen Geschäftstätigkeit zugeordnet. Die Tilgungen aus Leasingverhältnissen gemäß IFRS 16 sind seit 2019 der Finanzierungstätigkeit zugeordnet.

Wesentliche, nicht zahlungswirksame Aufwendungen außerhalb der planmäßigen Abschreibungen im Berichtsjahr betreffen Zuführungen zu Wertberichtigungen auf Forderungen (TEUR 216) und Forderungsausbuchungen (TEUR 35). Wesentliche, nicht zahlungswirksame Aufwendungen außerhalb der planmäßigen Abschreibungen im Vorjahr betrafen Zuführungen zu Wertberichtigungen auf Forderungen (TEUR 210) und Vorräten (TEUR 666) sowie Forderungsausbuchungen (TEUR 570).

Wesentliche zahlungsunwirksame Erträge betreffen im Berichtsjahr die Auflösung von Wertberichtigungen auf Forderungen (TEUR 157). Wesentliche zahlungsunwirksame Erträge betrafen im Vorjahr die Auflösung von Wertberichtigungen auf Forderungen (TEUR 1.130).

J. Beziehungen zu nahestehenden Unternehmen und Personen

Die unter „E. Konsolidierungskreis“ dargestellten Konzerngesellschaften sind aufgrund der Stimmrechtsverhältnisse während des Geschäftsjahres nahestehende Unternehmen der primion Technology GmbH. Transaktionen mit diesen Unternehmen werden in der Konzernkonsolidierung eliminiert.

Die Transaktionen mit unter „E. Konsolidierungskreis“ dargestellten Konzerngesellschaften und die zum Bilanzstichtag bestehenden Forderungen und Verbindlichkeiten resultieren ausnahmslos aus der gewöhnlichen Geschäftstätigkeit und stellen sich wie folgt dar:

	2021 TEUR	2020 TEUR
Erbrachte Lieferungen und Leistungen		
Verkauf von Gütern	841	810
Dienstleistungen	867	811
Bezogene Lieferungen und Leistungen		
Verkauf von Gütern	1.006	373
Dienstleistungen	0	0
Forderungen	492	1.383
Verbindlichkeiten	2.109	1.540

Als Transaktion, die über den Rahmen der gewöhnlichen Geschäftstätigkeit hinausgeht, ist das Darlehen der GET NV, Malle, Belgien, an die primion Technology GmbH in Höhe von TEUR 1.500 (Vj. TEUR 1.500) zu nennen. Das Darlehen wird mit einem Zinssatz von 1,3 % (Vj. 1,3 %) verzinst und wird zum 31. Dezember 2022 fällig.

Die Azkoyen S.A. war im Berichtsjahr sowie im Vorjahr alleinige Gesellschafterin der primion Technology GmbH.

Zwischen der primion Technology GmbH bzw. der ihr zugehörigen Konzerngesellschaften sowie der Azkoyen S.A. bestanden im Berichtsjahr und im Vorjahr folgende nach IAS 24.17 angabepflichtige Geschäfte:

Mit der Kreditlinienvereinbarung vom 04. Juli 2017 stellt Azkoyen S.A. der primion Technology GmbH eine Kreditlinie i. H. v. EUR 2,5 Mio. zur Verfügung. In Anspruch genommene Kreditbeträge werden zu einem Zinssatz von 1,3 % im Jahr verzinst. Die nicht in Anspruch genommene Kreditlinie wird mit einem Zinssatz von 0,1 % im Jahr verzinst. Im Berichtsjahr (Vj: TEUR 0) wurde diese Kreditlinie nicht in Anspruch genommen.

Für das Berichtsjahr wurden Zinsen in Höhe von TEUR 3 (Vj: TEUR 3) in Rechnung gestellt.

Zum 31. Dezember 2021 bestehen Verbindlichkeiten gegenüber der Azkoyen S.A. aus der Patronatserklärung in Höhe von TEUR 0 (Vj: TEUR 3).

Im Berichtsjahr wurden TEUR 24 Aufwendungen von der Azkoyen S.A. (Vj: TEUR 124) an die primion Technology GmbH weiterbelastet.

Zum 31. Dezember 2021 bestehen Forderungen gegen die Azkoyen S.A. in Höhe von TEUR 15 (Vj: TEUR 0).

Des Weiteren besichert die Azkoyen S.A. die beiden Darlehensverträge mit der Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A. (BBVA) vom 28. Juli 2014 und der Commerzbank AG vom 31. Juli 2014 in Höhe der gesamten Darlehenssumme von EUR 2,4 Mio. Die Besicherung des BBVA-Darlehens erfolgt durch eine Bürgschaft nach spanischem Recht; für das Commerzbank-Darlehen wurde eine Patronatserklärung abgegeben. Hierfür berechnete Azkoyen S.A. als Bürge im Jahr 2014 eine einmalige Gebühr mit TEUR 26 für die gesamte Darlehenslaufzeit. Azkoyen S.A. berechnet eine jährliche Gebühr i. H. v. 0,9 % des verbleibenden Darlehens, in 2021 TEUR 0 (Vj: TEUR 0), zahlbar bis zum 20. Dezember des jeweiligen Jahres. Das besicherte Darlehen wurde 2019 vollständig getilgt.

Weitere nennenswerte Geschäftsbeziehungen mit Mitgliedern der Geschäftsführung, des Aufsichtsrats oder deren Angehörigen oder sonst nahestehenden Personen, die über diese Vorgänge hinausgehen, bestanden im Geschäftsjahr nicht.

Vergütungen der Mitglieder des Aufsichtsrats

Die Bezüge des Aufsichtsrats im Geschäftsjahr vom 1. Januar 2021 bis 31. Dezember 2021 betragen TEUR 80 (Vj: TEUR 81). Die Gesamtbezüge des Aufsichtsrats sind kurzfristig fällig.

Sonstige Beziehungen zu verbundenen Unternehmen

Der Konzernabschluss für den größten Kreis von Unternehmen, in den die Gesellschaft einbezogen ist, wird von der Azkoyen S.A., Peralta, Spanien, erstellt.

Der Konzernabschluss der Azkoyen S.A., Peralta, Spanien, ist im Internet unter www.azkoyen.com erhältlich.

K. Sonstige Angaben

Aufsichtsrat

Mitglieder des Aufsichtsrats im Geschäftsjahr vom 1. Januar 2021 bis 31. Dezember 2021 sind die Herren

- Juan José Suárez Alecha,
Pamplona (Spanien)
(Aufsichtsratsvorsitzender)
Corporate Finance Director der Berkelium S.L., Pamplona (Spanien)
- Dr. Klaus-Peter Weber, LL.M.,
Rechtsanwalt, Düsseldorf
(stellvertretender Aufsichtsratsvorsitzender)
- Eduardo Unzu Martínez,
Zizur Mayor (Spanien)
Chief Executive Officer (CEO) der Azkoyen S.A., Peralta (Spanien)

Geschäftsführung

Mitglied der Geschäftsführung im Geschäftsjahr vom 1. Januar 2021 bis 31. Dezember 2021 ist:

- Jorge Pons Vorberg, Owingen

Die Angabe der Bezüge der Mitglieder des Geschäftsführungsorgans unterbleibt in analoger Anwendung der Schutzklausel des § 286 Abs. 4 HGB.

Honorare für die Abschlussprüfer

Für den Abschlussprüfer des Konzern- und Jahresabschlusses des Berichtsjahres – die Ernst & Young GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Stuttgart – wurden für das Berichtsjahr für die Abschlussprüfung TEUR 137 und für sonstige Beratungsleistungen TEUR 39 als Aufwand erfasst.

Offenlegung

Der Jahres- und Konzernabschluss der primion Technology GmbH werden im Bundesanzeiger bekannt gemacht.

L. Ereignisse nach dem Bilanzstichtag

Die Corona-Pandemie und der in 2022 begonnene Ukrainekonflikt führen zu einer anwachsenden Inflation. Wir rechnen mit höheren Preisen an den Beschaffungsmärkten Es wird zudem auf den Abschnitt 5.4. Prognosebericht im Lagebericht zur Ukraine Krise und Corona-Pandemie verwiesen. Ansonsten sind nach dem Bilanzstichtag keine Vorgänge von besonderer Bedeutung eingetreten, die wesentliche finanzielle Auswirkungen haben.

M. Freigabe des Konzernabschlusses

Der vorliegende Konzernabschluss sowie der Konzernlagebericht wurden am 31. März 2022 von der Geschäftsführung fertiggestellt und werden unverzüglich dem Aufsichtsrat vorgelegt, um von diesem geprüft und gebilligt zu werden.

Stetten am kalten Markt, 29. April 2022

Der Geschäftsführer

gez. Jorge Pons Vorberg, Geschäftsführer

sonstige Berichtsbestandteile

Beschlüsse

Zusätzliche Angabe nach § 328 Abs. 1a HGB

Die Billigung des Konzernabschlusses erfolgte am 24. Juni 2022.

Bestätigungsvermerk des Konzernabschlussprüfers

Bestätigungsvermerk des unabhängigen Abschlussprüfers

An die primion Technology GmbH

Prüfungsurteile

"Wir haben den Konzernabschluss der primion Technology GmbH, Stetten am kalten Markt, und ihrer Tochtergesellschaften (der Konzern) – bestehend aus der Konzern-Gewinn- und Verlustrechnung und der Konzern-Gesamtergebnisrechnung für das Geschäftsjahr vom 1. Januar bis zum 31. Dezember 2021, der Konzernbilanz zum 31. Dezember 2021, dem Konzern-Eigenkapitalspiegel und der Konzern-Kapitalflussrechnung für das Geschäftsjahr vom 1. Januar bis zum 31. Dezember 2021 sowie dem Konzernanhang, einschließlich einer Zusammenfassung bedeutsamer Rechnungslegungsmethoden – geprüft. Darüber hinaus haben wir den Konzernlagebericht der primion Technology GmbH für das Geschäftsjahr vom 1. Januar bis zum 31. Dezember 2021 geprüft.

Nach unserer Beurteilung aufgrund der bei der Prüfung gewonnenen Erkenntnisse

- entspricht der beigefügte Konzernabschluss in allen wesentlichen Belangen den IFRS, wie sie in der EU anzuwenden sind, und den ergänzend nach § 315e Abs. 1 HGB anzuwendenden deutschen gesetzlichen Vorschriften und vermittelt unter Beachtung dieser Vorschriften ein den tatsächlichen Verhältnissen entsprechendes Bild der Vermögens- und Finanzlage des Konzerns zum 31. Dezember 2021 sowie seiner Ertragslage für das Geschäftsjahr vom 1. Januar bis zum 31. Dezember 2021 und
- vermittelt der beigefügte Konzernlagebericht insgesamt ein zutreffendes Bild von der Lage des Konzerns. In allen wesentlichen Belangen steht dieser Konzernlagebericht in Einklang mit dem Konzernabschluss, entspricht den deutschen gesetzlichen Vorschriften und stellt die Chancen und Risiken der zukünftigen Entwicklung zutreffend dar.

Gemäß § 322 Abs. 3 Satz 1 HGB erklären wir, dass unsere Prüfung zu keinen Einwendungen gegen die Ordnungsmäßigkeit des Konzernabschlusses und des Konzernlageberichts geführt hat.

Grundlage für die Prüfungsurteile

Wir haben unsere Prüfung des Konzernabschlusses und des Konzernlageberichts in Übereinstimmung mit § 317 HGB unter Beachtung der vom Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer (IDW) festgestellten deutschen Grundsätze ordnungsmäßiger Abschlussprüfung durchgeführt. Unsere Verantwortung nach diesen Vorschriften und Grundsätzen ist im Abschnitt „Verantwortung des Abschlussprüfers für die Prüfung des Konzernabschlusses und des Konzernlageberichts“ unseres Bestätigungsvermerks weitergehend beschrieben. Wir sind von den Konzernunternehmen unabhängig in Übereinstimmung mit den deutschen handelsrechtlichen und berufsrechtlichen Vorschriften und haben unsere sonstigen deutschen Berufspflichten in Übereinstimmung mit diesen Anforderungen erfüllt. Wir sind der Auffassung, dass die von uns erlangten Prüfungsnachweise ausreichend und geeignet sind, um als Grundlage für unsere Prüfungsurteile zum Konzernabschluss und zum Konzernlagebericht zu dienen.

Verantwortung der gesetzlichen Vertreter und des Aufsichtsrats für den Konzernabschluss und den Konzernlagebericht

Die gesetzlichen Vertreter sind verantwortlich für die Aufstellung des Konzernabschlusses, der den IFRS, wie sie in der EU anzuwenden sind, und den ergänzend nach § 315e Abs. 1 HGB anzuwendenden deutschen gesetzlichen Vorschriften in allen wesentlichen Belangen entspricht, und dafür, dass der Konzernabschluss unter Beachtung dieser Vorschriften ein den tatsächlichen Verhältnissen entsprechendes Bild der Vermögens-, Finanz- und Ertragslage des Konzerns vermittelt. Ferner sind die gesetzlichen Vertreter verantwortlich für die internen Kontrollen, die sie als notwendig bestimmt haben, um die Aufstellung eines Konzernabschlusses zu ermöglichen, der frei von wesentlichen – beabsichtigten oder unbeabsichtigten – falschen Darstellungen ist.

Bei der Aufstellung des Konzernabschlusses sind die gesetzlichen Vertreter dafür verantwortlich, die Fähigkeit des Konzerns zur Fortführung der Unternehmenstätigkeit zu beurteilen. Des Weiteren haben sie die Verantwortung, Sachverhalte in Zusammenhang mit der Fortführung der Unternehmenstätigkeit, sofern einschlägig, anzugeben. Darüber hinaus sind sie dafür verantwortlich, auf der Grundlage des Rechnungslegungsgrundsatzes der Fortführung der Unternehmenstätigkeit zu bilanzieren, es sei denn, es besteht die Absicht den Konzern zu liquidieren oder der Einstellung des Geschäftsbetriebs oder es besteht keine realistische Alternative dazu.

Außerdem sind die gesetzlichen Vertreter verantwortlich für die Aufstellung des Konzernlageberichts, der insgesamt ein zutreffendes Bild von der Lage des Konzerns vermittelt sowie in allen wesentlichen Belangen mit dem Konzernabschluss in Einklang steht, den deutschen gesetzlichen Vorschriften entspricht und die Chancen und Risiken der zukünftigen Entwicklung zutreffend darstellt. Ferner sind die gesetzlichen Vertreter verantwortlich für die Vorkehrungen und Maßnahmen (Systeme), die sie als notwendig erachtet haben, um die Aufstellung eines Konzernlageberichts in Übereinstimmung mit den anzuwendenden deutschen gesetzlichen Vorschriften zu ermöglichen, und um ausreichende geeignete Nachweise für die Aussagen im Konzernlagebericht erbringen zu können.

Der Aufsichtsrat ist verantwortlich für die Überwachung des Rechnungslegungsprozesses des Konzerns zur Aufstellung des Konzernabschlusses und des Konzernlageberichts.

Verantwortung des Abschlussprüfers für die Prüfung des Konzernabschlusses und des Konzernlageberichts

Unsere Zielsetzung ist, hinreichende Sicherheit darüber zu erlangen, ob der Konzernabschluss als Ganzes frei von wesentlichen – beabsichtigten oder unbeabsichtigten – falschen Darstellungen ist, und ob der Konzernlagebericht insgesamt ein zutreffendes Bild von der Lage des Konzerns vermittelt sowie in allen wesentlichen Belangen mit dem Konzernabschluss sowie mit den bei der Prüfung gewonnenen Erkenntnissen in Einklang steht, den deutschen gesetzlichen Vorschriften entspricht und die Chancen und Risiken der zukünftigen Entwicklung zutreffend darstellt, sowie einen Bestätigungsvermerk zu erteilen, der unsere Prüfungsurteile zum Konzernabschluss und zum Konzernlagebericht beinhaltet.

Hinreichende Sicherheit ist ein hohes Maß an Sicherheit, aber keine Garantie dafür, dass eine in Übereinstimmung mit § 317 HGB unter Beachtung der vom Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer (IDW) festgestellten deutschen Grundsätze ordnungsmäßiger Abschlussprüfung durchgeführte Prüfung eine wesentliche falsche Darstellung stets aufdeckt. Falsche Darstellungen können aus Verstößen oder Unrichtigkeiten resultieren und werden als wesentlich angesehen, wenn vernünftigerweise erwartet werden könnte, dass sie einzeln oder insgesamt die auf der Grundlage dieses Konzernabschlusses und Konzernlageberichts getroffenen wirtschaftlichen Entscheidungen von Adressaten beeinflussen.

Während der Prüfung üben wir pflichtgemäßes Ermessen aus und bewahren eine kritische Grundhaltung. Darüber hinaus

- identifizieren und beurteilen wir die Risiken wesentlicher – beabsichtigter oder unbeabsichtigter – falscher Darstellungen im Konzernabschluss und im Konzernlagebericht, planen und führen Prüfungshandlungen als Reaktion auf diese Risiken durch sowie erlangen Prüfungsnachweise, die ausreichend und geeignet sind, um als Grundlage für unsere Prüfungsurteile zu dienen. Das Risiko, dass wesentliche falsche Darstellungen nicht aufgedeckt werden, ist bei Verstößen höher als bei Unrichtigkeiten, da

Verstöße betrügerisches Zusammenwirken, Fälschungen, beabsichtigte Unvollständigkeiten, irreführende Darstellungen bzw. das Außerkraftsetzen interner Kontrollen beinhalten können;

- gewinnen wir ein Verständnis von dem für die Prüfung des Konzernabschlusses relevanten internen Kontrollsystem und den für die Prüfung des Konzernlageberichts relevanten Vorkehrungen und Maßnahmen, um Prüfungshandlungen zu planen, die unter den gegebenen Umständen angemessen sind, jedoch nicht mit dem Ziel, ein Prüfungsurteil zur Wirksamkeit dieser Systeme abzugeben;
- beurteilen wir die Angemessenheit der von den gesetzlichen Vertretern angewandten Rechnungslegungsmethoden sowie die Vertretbarkeit der von den gesetzlichen Vertretern dargestellten geschätzten Werte und damit zusammenhängenden Angaben;
- ziehen wir Schlussfolgerungen über die Angemessenheit des von den gesetzlichen Vertretern angewandten Rechnungslegungsgrundsatzes der Fortführung der Unternehmenstätigkeit sowie, auf der Grundlage der erlangten Prüfungsnachweise, ob eine wesentliche Unsicherheit im Zusammenhang mit Ereignissen oder Gegebenheiten besteht, die bedeutsame Zweifel an der Fähigkeit des Konzerns zur Fortführung der Unternehmenstätigkeit aufwerfen können. Falls wir zu dem Schluss kommen, dass eine wesentliche Unsicherheit besteht, sind wir verpflichtet, im Bestätigungsvermerk auf die dazugehörigen Angaben im Konzernabschluss und im Konzernlagebericht aufmerksam zu machen oder, falls diese Angaben unangemessen sind, unser jeweiliges Prüfungsurteil zu modifizieren. Wir ziehen unsere Schlussfolgerungen auf der Grundlage der bis zum Datum unseres Bestätigungsvermerks erlangten Prüfungsnachweise. Zukünftige Ereignisse oder Gegebenheiten können jedoch dazu führen, dass der Konzern seine Unternehmenstätigkeit nicht mehr fortführen kann;
- beurteilen wir die Gesamtdarstellung, den Aufbau und den Inhalt des Konzernabschlusses einschließlich der Angaben sowie ob der Konzernabschluss die zugrunde liegenden Geschäftsvorfälle und Ereignisse so darstellt, dass der Konzernabschluss unter Beachtung der IFRS, wie sie in der EU anzuwenden sind, und der ergänzend nach § 315e Abs. 1 HGB anzuwendenden deutschen gesetzlichen Vorschriften ein den tatsächlichen Verhältnissen entsprechendes Bild der Vermögens-, Finanz- und Ertragslage des Konzerns vermittelt;
- holen wir ausreichende, geeignete Prüfungsnachweise für die Rechnungslegungsinformationen der Unternehmen oder Geschäftstätigkeiten innerhalb des Konzerns ein, um Prüfungsurteile zum Konzernabschluss und zum Konzernlagebericht abzugeben. Wir sind verantwortlich für die Anleitung, Überwachung und Durchführung der Konzernabschlussprüfung. Wir tragen die alleinige Verantwortung für unsere Prüfungsurteile;
- beurteilen wir den Einklang des Konzernlageberichts mit dem Konzernabschluss, seine Gesetzesentsprechung und das von ihm vermittelte Bild von der Lage des Konzerns;
- führen wir Prüfungshandlungen zu den von den gesetzlichen Vertretern dargestellten zukunftsorientierten Angaben im Konzernlagebericht durch. Auf Basis ausreichender geeigneter Prüfungsnachweise vollziehen wir dabei insbesondere die den zukunftsorientierten Angaben von den gesetzlichen Vertretern zugrunde gelegten bedeutsamen Annahmen nach und beurteilen die sachgerechte Ableitung der zukunftsorientierten Angaben aus diesen Annahmen. Ein eigenständiges Prüfungsurteil zu den zukunftsorientierten Angaben sowie zu den zugrunde liegenden Annahmen geben wir nicht ab. Es besteht ein erhebliches unvermeidbares Risiko, dass künftige Ereignisse wesentlich von den zukunftsorientierten Angaben abweichen.

We discuss with those charged with governance, among other things, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any deficiencies in the internal control system that we identify during our audit.

Stuttgart, April 29, 2022

**Ernst & Young GmbH
auditing company**

***Signed Fleck, auditor
signed Joos, auditor"***