

Translation from Romanian

SC GEOMETRIC SRL

Auditors' Report for the period between January 1st 2018 and December 31st 2018

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Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of SC GEOMETRIC SRL

1. At the request of the Board of Directors of SC Geometric SRL ("the Company"), we have audited the accompanying balance sheet of the Company at December 31, 2018 and the statement of profit and loss and cash flows for the period from January 1st 2018 to December 31st 2018, elaborated according to the accounting principles generally accepted in Romania and presented in the format prescribed under Order No. 1802 from December 29, 2014 of the Ministry of Public Finances for the approval of Accounting regulations regarding the annual financial statements and the consolidated annual statements. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

2. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Romania. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
4. In our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the accompanying financial statements have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the presentation and disclosure requirements of Order No. 1802 from December 29, 2014 of the Ministry of Public Finances for the approval of Accounting regulations regarding the annual financial statements and the consolidated annual statements.
5. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared, and this report thereon issued, solely for the purpose of submission to Geometric Europe GmbH, the holding Company. Accordingly, this report should not be used, referred to or distributed for any other purpose without our prior written consent.

Financial Auditor
NATEA ILIE

Brasov
March 29th 2019



SC GEOMETRIC SRL

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN JANUARY 1ST 2018 -
DECEMBER 31ST 2018

(All amounts in RON unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes to Accounts	01.01.2018- 31.12.2018 12 months	01.04.2017- 31.12.2017 9 months
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS			
Revenue from software services		4.756.543	3.017.794
Other income	15	176.419	71.654
Total Revenue		4.932.962	3.089.448
EXPENDITURE			
Employee benefit expense			
Operating and other expenses	16	2.625.044	1.966.714
Depreciation and amortization expense	17	1.410.818	792.195
Total Expenses		130.998	59.876
PROFIT BEFORE EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS AND TAX		4.166.860	2.818.785
Add/(Less): Exceptional Item (Bonus)			
PROFIT BEFORE TAX			
Provision for Tax		766.102	270.663
Current Tax			
Deferred tax charge			
Wealth Tax		(119.044)	(51.746)
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD			
Summary of Significant accounting policies		647.058	218.917

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date.



Shiv Walia

Shiv Walia

Director

Date: March 29, 2019

SC GEOMETRIC SRL

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN JANUARY 1ST 2018 – DECEMBER 31ST 2018
(All amounts in RON unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes to Accounts	AS AT December. 31, 2018	AS AT December. 31, 2017
Shareholder's Funds			
Share Capital	4	331	331
Reserves and Surplus	5	4,490,971	3,843,913
Current Liabilities			
Trade payables		4,491,302	3,844,244
Amounts falling due after more than one year		486,424	266,988
Other current liabilities	6	0	0
Short-term provisions	7	377,632	123,729
Total Equity and Liabilities		5,355,358	4,234,961
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets (Tangible assets)		467,795	101,950
Stocks	8	0	0
Long term loans and advances	9	0	0
Deferred tax assets	10	0	0
Current assets			
Trade receivables		2,544,173	3,658,191
Cash and Bank Balances		2,343,390	474,729
Short-term loans and advances	11	0	0
Other current assets	12	0	91
Total Assets		5,355,358	4,234,961
Summary of Significant accounting policies			

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date.



Shiv Walia

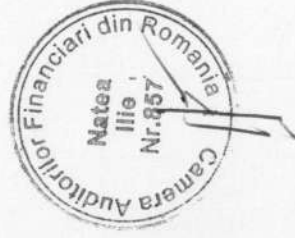
Shiv Walia
Director
Date: March 29, 2019

SC GEOMETRIC SRL

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN JANUARY 1ST 2018 – DECEMBER 31ST 2018

(All amounts in RON unless otherwise stated)

	Period between January 1 st 2018 – December 31 st 2018	Period between April 1 st 2017 and December 31 st 2017
	12 months	9 months
A. Cash flows from exploitation activity	1.744.396,06	-1.593.621
+ Proceeds from service provision	6.185.851,67	2.209.825
- Total payments, out of which:	4.441.455,61	3.803.446
Payments to suppliers of goods and services	1.117.181,53	745.678
Payments of travel expenses	584.682,77	339.287
Payments of salaries	1.440.285,09	1.480.058
Payment of tax and social contributions	1.087.852,00	1.143.249
Payment of income tax	187.926,00	84.759
Banking commissions	23.528,22	10.415
B. Cash flow from investment activity	0	0
Payments for acquisitions of lands and means, fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets	0	0
Proceeds from sale of assets	0	0
C. Cash flow from financing activity		
+ VAT and CM recovery	125.514,00	107.790
- Reimbursement of other borrowed amounts	125.514,00	107.790
	0	0
D. Cash flow from financial activity		
+ interests and positive exchange rate differences	1.248,70	-96.574
- interests and negative exchange rate differences	176.418,60	103.795
E. Total proceeds	177.667,30	200.369
Total payments	6.487.784,27	2.421.410
	4.619.122,91	4.003.815



Shiv Walia
Director

Date: March 29, 2019

SC GEOMETRIC SRL

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN JANUARY 1ST 2018 – DECEMBER 31ST 2018

(All amounts in RON unless otherwise stated)

	Period between January 1 st 2018 – December 31 st 2018 12 months	Period between April 1 st 2017 and December 31 st 2017 9 months
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Effect of exchange difference on Cash and Cash Equivalents	1.868.661,36	-1.582.405
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of the period	474.728,20	2.057.134
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of the period	2.343.389,56	474.729
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and checks on hand		
With Banks - In Current Accounts	2.256.331,53	451.015
- In Deposit Account		
Cash	0	0
Advances in Cash		
Less Fixed Deposits - not considered as Cash and Cash Equivalents	87.058,03	23.714
Cash & Cash Equivalents in Cash Flow Statement	2.343.389,56	474.729

As per our report of even date.



Shiv Walia

Shiv Walia
Director

Date: March 29, 2019

SC GEOMETRIC SRL

NOTES TO ACCOUNTS

(All amounts in RON unless otherwise stated)

	Period between January 1 st 2018 - December 31 st 2018 12 months	Period between April 1 st 2017 and December 31 st 2017 9 months
4. SHARE CAPITAL		
Authorized:		
20 Equity shares of RON 16.55 each	331	331
Issued, Subscribed and Paid Up:		
RON 331, i.e. USD 100 calculated against an exchange rate of RON 3,31	331	331

Percentage of Holding:

Name of the (sole) Shareholder: GEOMETRIC EUROPE GmbH

Number of shares held

Percentage of holding

20
100%

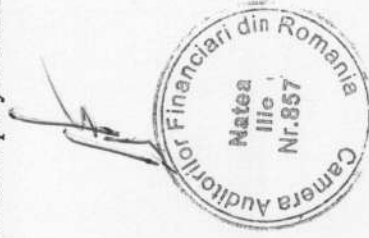
20
100%



SC GEOMETRIC SRL

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO ACCOUNTS
(All amounts in RON unless otherwise stated)

	Period between January 1 st 2018- December 31 st 2018	Period between April 1 st 2017 and December 31 st 2017 <i>9 months</i>
5. RESERVES AND SURPLUS		
Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
As at Dec 31 st 2018	3.843.913	3.624.996
Add: Net Profit for the period	647.058	218.917
Carried forward loss		
Net Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss	4.490.971	3.843.913
6. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Forward Contracts Payable	0	0
Statutory Liabilities	0	0
Salary Payable	0	0
Accrued expenses	0	0
Other	0	0
7. SHORT TERM PROVISIONS		
Provision for employee benefits	377.632	123.729



SC GEOMETRIC SRL

SCHEDULE TO ACCOUNTS

8. FIXED ASSETS

Period between January 1st 2018 – December 31st 2018

SCHEDULE TO ACCOUNTS											
8. FIXED ASSETS											
Period between January 1 st 2018 – December 31 st 2018											
Description	Gross Block - At Cost Opening Balance as at 01.01.2018	Increments	Reductions	Transfer to Assets held for Sale	Closing Balance as at 31.12.2018	Depreciation Opening Balance as at 01.01.2018	Increments	Reductions	Transfer to Assets held for Sale	Closing Balance as at 31.12.2018	Net Block as at 31.12.2018
Tangible Assets											
Land & Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leasehold Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Equipment	556.848	214.956	130.207	-	641.598	546.928	23.985	130.207	-	440.706	200.892
Office Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Fixtures	35.735	-	2.278	-	33.457	28.660	2.079	2.278	-	28.461	4.996
Motor Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible Assets											
Software	421.366	281.886	10.594	-	692.658	336.411	104.934	10.594	-	430.751	261.907
TOTAL	1.013.949	496.842	143.079	-	1.367.713	911.999	130.998	143.079	-	899.918	467.795



SC GEOMETRIC SRL

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO ACCOUNTS

(All amounts in RON unless otherwise stated)

	Period between January 1 st 2018 – December 31 st 2018	Period between April 1 st 2017 and December 31 st 2017 <i>9 months</i>
9. LONG TERM LOANS AND ADVANCES		
Sundry Deposits	0	0
	0	0
10. DEFERRED TAX ASSET		
Difference in depreciation of tax books and financial books		
Effect of expenditure debited to profit and loss account in the current year but allowed for tax purposes in following years	0	0
11. TRADE RECEIVABLES (unsecured, considered good)		
Debts outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the date they are due for payment	2.544.173	3.658.191
Other Debts	0	0
12. CASH AND BANK BALANCES		
Cash and cash equivalents	2.544.173	3.658.191
Cash in Hand	2.343.390	474.729
Balances with Schedule Banks (in Current Accounts)	0	0
Others-Balance with schedule banks	2.343.390	474.729
	0	0
13. SHORT TERM LOANS AND ADVANCES		
Secured, considered good	2.343.390	474.729
Vehicle loan to employees	0	0
Unsecured, considered good		
Advance Tax	0	0
Fringe Benefit Tax	0	0
Service Tax Receivable	0	0
Others	0	0
Unsecured, considered doubtful		
Advances recoverable in cash or kind (Service Tax receivable)	0	0
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	0	0
14. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		
Expenses recoverable	0	91
Assets held for sale	0	91
	0	0



SC GEOMETRIC SRL

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO ACCOUNTS
(All amounts in RON unless otherwise stated)

	Period between January 1 st 2018 – December 31 st 2018	Period between April 1 st 2017 and December 31 st 2017 <i>9 months</i>
15. OTHER INCOME		
Interest on Deposits	-	-
Profit on Sale of Assets	-	71.654
Miscellaneous Income	176.419	-
Dividend Income	-	-
Liability No Longer Required Written Back	-	-
	<u>176.419</u>	<u>71.654</u>
16. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES		
Salaries, Bonus and Allowances	2.561.391	1.612.808
Gratuity Expenses	-	-
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	-	-
Staff Welfare Expenses	63.653	353.906
	<u>2.625.044</u>	<u>1.966.714</u>
17. OPERATING AND OTHER EXPENSES		
Electricity Expenses	-	5.725
Facility Charges	-	-
Rates and Taxes	-	-
Rent	195.621	145.026
<u>Repairs and Maintenance</u>		
Computers	1.974	47.424
Buildings	-	-
Others	-	-
Insurance	-	5.684
Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	-	205.220
Communication Expenses	304.837	9.731
Legal and Professional Charges	9.108	-
Loss on Sale of Assets	-	-
Bank Charges	23.529	7.709
Exchange Loss (net)	177.667	154.700
Management Charges	-	-
Amortization expenses	130.998	59.876
Miscellaneous Expenses	698.082	210.976
Tax Profit Expenses	119.044	51.746
	<u>1.660.860</u>	<u>903.817</u>



SC GEOMETRIC SRL

NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN JANUARY 1ST 2018 – DECEMBER 31ST 2018

(All amounts in RON unless otherwise stated)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

SC GEOMETRIC SRL is a Romanian legal entity operating as a limited liability company with foreign contribution to capital, under the terms and conditions of the Articles of Incorporation, of Companies Act and of other applicable provisions in force in Romania.

The Company has the following main domain of activity: Computer Programming, Consultancy and Related Activities, NACE code Rev. 2 - 620;

The Company has the following main object of activity: Computer Consultancy Activities, NACE code Rev. 2 - 6202;

Other objects of activity:

Computer programming activities (customer-oriented software), NACE code Rev. 2 - 6201;

Other information technology and computer service activities, NACE code Rev. 2 - 6209;

Specialized design activities, NACE code Rev. 2 - 7410;

Business and other management consultancy activities - NACE code Rev. 2 - 7022;

Activities of head offices - NACE code Rev. 2 - 7010;

Engineering activities and related technical consultancy, NACE code Rev. 2 - 7112; and

Technical testing and analysis, NACE code Rev. 2 - 7120

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared in all material respects in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Romania. The company has prepared these financial statements so as to comply in all material respects with accounting standards notified pursuant to the Order No. 1802 from December 29, 2014 of the Ministry of Public Finances for the approval of Accounting regulations regarding the annual financial statements and the consolidated annual statements. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on an accrual basis. The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Company and except for the changes in accounting policy discussed more fully below, are consistent with those used in the previous year.

These financial statements have been prepared for the purpose of consolidation by Geometric Americas INC, the parent company.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Tangible Fixed Assets

Fixed Assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, amortization and impairment losses if any. Cost includes all expenses related to acquisition and installation of the concerned assets and any cost attributable to the bringing of the asset to the condition of its intended use. Borrowing costs relating to the acquisition of fixed assets which take substantial period to get ready for their intended use are also included to the extent they related to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of fixed asset is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on existing fixed assets, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

Gains or losses arising from derecognizing fixed assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.



b) Depreciation & Amortization

Amortization is determined by applying the amortization rates to the carrying value of the fixed assets.

The amortization of tangible fixed assets is calculated as from the month following their putting into service until the full recovery of their carrying value. The useful lives and conditions of use are taken into account when determining the amortization of tangible fixed assets.

In case tangible fixed assets become dormant, depending on the adopted accounting policy, the entity shall carry in the books either an amortization expense or an expense corresponding to an adjustment for depreciation.

A significant modification of the conditions of use or the impairment of a tangible fixed asset may justify a review of the amortization duration. Also, in case tangible fixed assets become dormant, their use being interrupted over a long period of time, a review of the amortization duration is justified.

Exceptionally, the initially established amortization duration can be changed, such reassessment entailing a new amortization expense over the remaining useful life.

The amortization of tangible fixed assets used on a concession basis, leased or rented is calculated and carried in the books by the entity owning such assets.

Investments made in relation with leased tangible fixed assets are also subject to amortization throughout the duration of the lease.

Upon expiry of the lease, the value of such investment and of the corresponding amortization shall pass to the owner of the fixed asset. Depending on the clauses of the lease agreement, the transfer can be achieved under the form of a sale of assets or that of another assignment.

The useful lives are determined as per the rates prescribed under Government Decision 2139/2007:

	Years of useful life
Building	40-60 years
Computers	3 - 5 years
Office Equipment	3 - 5 years
Office equipment (Cell phones)	3 - 5 years
Furniture and Fixtures	4 - 6 years
Motor Vehicles	4 - 5 years

c) Impairment

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

d) Leases

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the Profit and Loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

e) Investments

Investments that are readily realizable and intended to be held for not more than a year are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long-term investments.

On initial recognition, all investments are measured at cost. The cost comprises purchase price and directly attributable acquisition charges, such as brokerage fees and duties. If an investment is acquired, or partly acquired, by the issue of shares or other securities, the acquisition cost is the fair value of the securities issued.

If an investment is acquired in exchange for another asset, the acquisition is determined by reference to the fair value of the asset given up or by reference to the fair value of the investment acquired, whichever is more clearly evident.



Current investments are carried at lower of cost and fair value determined on an individual investment basis. Long-term investments and carried at cost. However, provision for diminution in value is made to recognize a decline other than temporary in the value of the investments.

On disposal of an investment, the difference between its carrying amount and the net disposal proceeds is charged or credited to the statement of profit and loss.

f) Foreign Exchange Transactions

A Foreign Exchange Transaction is a transaction denominated or which requires settlement in other than the national currency (leu), including transactions resulting when an entity:

- a) buys or sells goods or services the prices of which are expressed in a foreign currency;
- b) borrows or lends funds, and the amounts to be paid or cashed are expressed in a foreign currency; or
- c) acquires or assigns assets, makes or settles debts expressed in a foreign currency.

The exchange rate is the exchange relation between two currencies. Exchange rate differences result from the conversion of a certain number of units from a currency into another, using different exchange rates. For the purposes of the rules regarding the carrying of foreign exchange transactions, trade receivables and trade payables expressed in RON the settlement of which is operated against the exchange rate of a currency, are assimilated to items expressed in a currency.

A foreign exchange transaction is initially carried in the books at the exchange rate of the National Bank of Romania as at the date of the transaction. The carrying of the RON equivalent of the company capital subscribed in currency is performed by applying the exchange rate valid on the currency market, as notified by the National Bank of Romania for the date of subscription. Exchange differences between the exchange rate valid on the date of subscription and the exchange rate of the date of payment of the company capital in currency are recognized as income or expenditure resulting from exchange differences, as applicable.

Debits arising in connection with currency financial leases are recorded taking into account the exchange rate of the currency market communicated by the National Bank of Romania on the date of financing. If such date falls on a public holiday, the exchange rate of the currency market communicated by the National Bank of Romania on the immediately previous banking day shall be applied for the purpose of calculating exchange differences. The provisions hereunder shall also apply to debts expressed in RON arising from or in connection with financial leases with settlement against the exchange rate of a currency.

g) Revenue Recognition

Revenue includes both the amounts and values cashed or to be cashed by the company in its own name from operating activities, as well as gains obtained from other sources.

Current operations include any and all activities an entity is engaged in as an integral part of its object of activity, as well as any related activities.

Gains are increases in economic benefits, which may or may not result from current operations, and do not differ in nature from the revenue derived from the same activity. Gains are usually reported in the profit and loss statement at the net amount, less corresponding expenses, under "Other revenue from operations".

Revenue from current operations is recognized under various designations, such as: sales, provision of services, commissions, royalties, rents, grants, interests, dividends.

Income from Services

Income from services is carried in the books as it is generated. The provision of services also includes the performance of works and any other operations that can be qualified as delivery of goods.

The stage of execution is determined on the basis of the statements of work accompanying invoices, handover and acceptance reports or any other documents attesting the stage of completion and the acceptance of the services.



In the case of construction works, income is recognized on the basis of the acceptance protocol signed by the beneficiary, whereby it is certified that the contractor has fulfilled its obligations in compliance with the provisions of the contract and as prescribed under the delivery documentation.

Interest income

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the outstanding principal amount and the applicable interest rate.

Dividend income

Interest income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established by the balance sheet date.

h) Expenditure

The expenses of the entity are values already paid or to be paid for:

- stock consumption and services provided to the entity;
- staff costs;
- fulfillment of legal or contractual obligations, etc.

Expenses incurred by an entity for putting in the fixtures for facilities (water, electricity, gas) required for its operations are registered depending on their nature, under expenditure for the period, when it is stipulated in the contracts executed with facility providers that they shall pass to the provider of the service or the contractor of the work.

In any case, due consideration shall be given to the clauses contained in the contracts executed by and between the parties.

Losses represent decreases in economic benefits and may or may not arise in the course of the ordinary activities of the entity. They are not different in nature than other types of expenses. In the profit and loss statement, losses are usually recognized at their net value, less corresponding income, under "Other operating expenses".

The expenditure corresponding to a financial year also includes provisions, amortizations and adjustments for depreciation or impairment.

Expenditure is recorded in the books by types of expenses, classified according to their nature, as follows:

- operating expenses, including:

cost of raw materials and consumables; cost of purchase of consumed inventory items; cost of purchase of materials not stored, directly entered under expenses; electricity and water consumption; value of animals and birds; cost of sold goods and packaging;

costs related to services provided by third parties, royalties, commercial leasing and rents; insurance premiums; study and research; costs related to other services provided by third parties (collaborators); commissions and fees; protocol expenses, advertising and publicity; transport of goods and persons; travels, temporary missions and transfers; postage and telecommunications costs, banking services and other;

staff costs (salaries, social security and welfare benefits and other staff-related charges payable by the entity);

other operating expenses (expenses related to environment protection, corresponding to the period; loss from bad debts written off; compensation, fines and penalties; donations, sponsorships and other similar expenses; net value of assets disposed of and other capital transactions; accounts receivable written off according to the law; greenhouse gas emission certificates purchased according to the lawful provisions in force, the costs of which are assessable, corresponding to the current period, etc.);

- **financial expenses**, including: losses from receivables related to stocktaking; expenses with assigned financial investments; unfavorable exchange rate differences; interests corresponding to the current financial year; discounts granted to clients; loss in connection with financial and other similar receivables;

- **extraordinary expenses** (acts of God and other extraordinary events).



Costs related to provisions, amortizations and adjustments for depreciation or impairment, as well as income tax expenses and other taxes and dues, calculated according to the law, are carried distinctly, depending on their nature.

Synthetic income and expenditure accounts can be developed by analytical accounts, depending on the requirements of certain regulations or according to the own necessities of the entity.

i) Employee Benefits

Employee benefits include salaries, performance and incentive bonuses and gratuities, leave allowances, as well as temporary incapacity benefits, paid from the salary fund, premium representing personnel participation in profit-sharing, according to the law, and other such rights granted in money and/or in kind and payable by the entity to its employees in exchange for their work.

In order to recognize premiums representing personnel participation in profit-sharing, granted according to the law, an entity needs to recognize as provision the estimated cost thereof provided always that:

- the entity has a legal or implied liability to make such payments on account of prior events; and
- a certain assessment of such liability can be made.

A current liability exists when the entity has no other realistic alternative but to make such payments.

In the financial statements of the year for which premiums representing personnel participation in profit-sharing are proposed, the value thereof shall be reflected as a provision, the corresponding expenditure arising from the employee service.

The provision shall be reversed in the financial year during which such premiums are awarded.

Other rights and benefits which, according to the lawful provisions in force, are not payable from the salary fund (hot meals, antidote food, etc.), as well as other rights granted according to the law are distinctly reported.

Personnel payroll dues not cashed within the legal period shall be recorded in a separate account, by individuals. Deductions from personnel salaries on account of purchases with payment by installments, rents or other employee liabilities to third parties (garnishment, alimony and others), are operated only on the basis of enforceable titles or by virtue of some contractual relations.

Amounts due and unpaid to the employees (leave and other salary benefits), and any and all amounts to be received from the personnel during the current year shall be entered under "Other debts and receivables related to personnel".

Payables arising from unsettled cash advances, distribution of uniforms, PPE and work wear, as well as payables from material damages, fines and penalties imposed through court orders, and other dues related to the personnel of the entity are recognized as other personnel-relates receivables.

Benefits granted to employees under the form of own equity of the company (or other equity capital instruments), are distinctly reported (account 644 "Expenses with remunerations in the form of own capital"), with a counter-entry to the equity capital accounts (e.g., account 1068 "Other reserves", analytically distinct), at the fair value of the respective equity capital instruments, as of the date of such benefits. Expenses related to the work done by employees are recognized when such work is provided.

The benefit grant date is the date on which the entity and the employees who are beneficiaries of the respective instruments understand and accept the terms and conditions of the transaction, except when the respective agreement is subject to a subsequent approval process (for example, by the shareholders), in which case, the grant date of the benefits shall be the date on which such approval has been secured.

If the equity instruments granted vest immediately, the employees are not required to complete a specified period of service before becoming unconditionally entitled to those equity instruments and, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, the entity shall presume that services rendered by the employees as consideration for the equity instruments have been received. In this case, on grant date the entity shall recognize the services received in full, with a corresponding increase in equity.



If the equity instruments granted do not vest until the employees complete a specified period of service, the corresponding expenses shall be accounted for as the services are rendered during the vesting period, with a corresponding increase in equity. The amount recognized as expenditure shall take into account an estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest, and such estimate shall be reviewed in case subsequent information indicate that the number of equity instruments expected to vest differs from prior estimates, so as on the vesting date, the respective estimate tallies with the number of vesting equity instruments.

j) Provisions

A provision is recognized when an enterprise has a present obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Provision for expenditure relating to voluntary retirement is made when the employee accepts the offer of early retirement.

k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

18. ACCOUNTING FOR LEASES

The Company has entered into a lease agreement for office premises along with other facilities, this lease having an initial period of one year, renewable by mutual consent of both parties. There are no subleases.

Rent expenses include lease rentals payments for office and other facilities, which are as follows:

Particulars	Period between January 1 st 2018 and December 31 st 2018
Rent	195.621

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A. Related parties and their Relationships

Names of related parties where control exists irrespective of whether transactions have occurred or not:

Ultimate Holding Company	Geometric Americas INC
Holding Company	Geometric SAS
Holding Company	Geometric LTD India

Names of other related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year

	Outstanding Balances	As of Dec 31 st 2018
2. Parties exercising significant influence:		
a. Trade Receivables		2.227.252
Geometric Europe GMBH		234.039
Geometric Americas INC		982.631
Geometric S.A.S.		154.577
HCL Technologies LTD		854.300
John Deere GMBH		1.705
Trade Payables		240.872
Geometric S.A.S.		1.600
Geometric Americas INC		33.171
Protesan Serv SRL		1.208
Westcon Group European Operations LTD		125.016
Cosidor Service SRL		15.504
M&D Retail Brasov SRL		9.702



	Offshore Accounting & Taxation Service	4.417
	Private Limited	
	Romgrup Meridian 25	38.830
	Cenit	5.790
	Others Vendors	5.634

20. EMPLOYEE SALARIES

Contribution to a defined contribution plan, recognized in the statement of profit and loss account under Employee cost. Contribution to the fund in Note 14 for the period are as under:

Particulars	Period between January 1 st 2018 and December 31 st 2018
Salaries and benefits	2.561.391
Social security and welfare expenses	63.653
Average number of employees	32
Average gross salary	6.670

21. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

Particulars	Period between January 1 st 2018 and December 31 st 2018
Audit fees	8.300
Other services	-
Reimbursement of expenses	-

Financial Auditor
NATEA Ilie

Brasov

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