Universal Registration Document 2022

Including the annual financial report

"This is a translation into English of the (universal) registration document of the Company issued in French and it is available on the website of the Issuer"

ATEME

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Limited company with share capital of €1,585,083.78

Registered office: 6, rue Dewoitine -78140 Vélizy Villacoublay (France)

382,231,991 RCS Versailles

Universal Registration Document (URD)

AUTORITÉ DES MARCHÉS FINANCIERS
AMF

The Universal Registration Document was filed on 20 June 2023 with the AMF, in its capacity as competent authority under title of Regulation 2017/1129 , without prior approval pursuant to Article 9 of said Regulation.

The universal Registration Document may be used for the purposes of a public offering of financial securities or of the admission of financial securities to trading on a regulated market if supplemented by a transaction note and , as the case may be , a summary and any amendments to the Universal Registration Document . The package then formed is approved by the AMF in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1129.

This document is available free of charge at the Company's registered office, as well as in an electronic version on the AMF website (www.amf-france.org) and on the Company's website (www.ateme.com).

NOTES

In this document the terms:

The 'Company' or 'ATEME' means ATEME SA;

The 'Group' means all ATEME SA and its subsidiaries.

Information incorporated by reference

In accordance with the provisions of Article 19 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of 14 June 2017, the following information is incorporated by reference in this document:

- The consolidated financial statements and the Statutory Auditors' report on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022, included respectively on pages 61 to 130 and page 154; and the management report for the year ended 31 December 2022, included on pages 5 to 31 of the Annual Financial Report filed with the AMF on 28 April 2023.
- The consolidated financial statements and the Statutory Auditors' report on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 included respectively on pages 62 to 129 and page 160; and the management report for the year ended 31 December 2021 included on pages 5 to 31 of the Annual Financial Report filed with the AMF on 28 April 2022.
- The consolidated financial statements and the Statutory Auditors' report on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 included respectively on pages 66 to 130 and page 156; and the management report for the year ended 31 December 2020 included on pages 4 to 31 of the Annual Financial Report filed with the AMF on 29 April 2021.

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Chapitre 1. **Persons responsible, third party information, expert reports and competent authority approval**

1.1_Name of the person responsible

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of ATEME SA, is the person responsible for this document.

Michel Artières, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of ATEME SA.

6, rue Dewoitine -78140 Vélizy Villacoublay - Tel. : +33 1 69 35 89 89

1.2_Declaration by the person responsible

Ihereby certify that the information contained in this Universal Registration Document is, to the best of my knowledge, in accordance with the facts and contains no omission likely to affect its import.

Michel Artières

Chairman & Chief Executive Officer

20 June 2023

1.3_Expert reports

No report or statement, attributed to an expert, is included in this document.

1.4__ Information from third parties

No statements or information from third parties are included in this document.

1.5_Approval by the AMF

The universal registration document has been approved by the Financial Markets Authority (AMF) as the competent authority under Regulation (EU) 2017/1129.

The AMF only approves this universal registration document as complying with the standards of completeness, comprehensibility and consistency imposed by Regulation (EU) 2017/1129.

This approval should not be considered a favorable opinion on the issuer that is the subject of the universal registration document.

Chapitre 2. **Statutory Auditors**

2.1_Name of the Statutory Auditors

BL2A	**ERNST & YOUNG AUDIT**
10, parc François Villon 91600 Savigny sur Orge	Tour First, TSA 14444 92037 Paris La Défense
Represented by Mélanie Hus	Represented by Mr. Franck Sebag.
First appointed at the Annual General Meeting of 30 June 1997	First appointed at the Annual General Meeting of 11 April 2014
Term of office expires: Shareholders' Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2026	Term of office expires: Shareholders' Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025
Cabinet Member of the Compagnie Régionale des Commissaires aux Comptes de Paris	Member of the Compagnie Régionale des Commissaires aux Comptes de Versailles et du Centre

2.2_Statutory Auditors who have resigned, have been dismissed or have not been reappointed

None.

Chapitre 3. **Risk factors**

3.1_Segmentation and risk ranking principle

Before acquiring shares in the Company, investors are invited to review all the information contained in this Universal Registration Document, including the risk factors described below.

The Company has reviewed the risks that could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial position or results (or its ability to achieve its objectives) and considers that there are no significant risks other than those described below.

However, the Company cannot rule out the possibility that other risks may materialise in the future and have a material adverse effect on the Group, its business, its financial position, its results or its development.

The Company only presents its specific risks.

For each of the risks described below, the Company has reviewed the gross risk, as it exists in the course of the Company's business and has taken into account the measures implemented by the Company for the management of said risk.

The application of these measures to gross risk allows the Company to analyse a net risk.

The Company assessed the criticality of the net risk based on a joint analysis of two criteria:

- The extent of its negative impact; and
- Its probability of occurrence.

The 11 risks identified, specific and specific to the Company, are mapped below by combining an assessment of the extent of the impact of the risk and its probability of occurrence.

The most important risk factors are first mentioned in each category, in accordance with Article 16 of the Prospectus Regulation.

Summary of risk mapping

Impact scale	Major		- Risks in relation to the competitive environment - Client risks - Supplier risks - Liquidity risk - Risks related to the security of the Company's information systems - Risks related to Internet regulations and mobile networks - Risks related to the protection of confidential information and the Company's intellectual property	
	Significant		- Currency risk	

	Important		- Risks associated with market growth - Risks associated with growth management - Risks related to the liability of the Company in the event of damage generated by one of its products	
		Unlikely	**Possible**	**Probable**
		Occurrence scale		

3.2_Market risks and sector risks

3.2.1_Risks in relation to the competitive environment

The Company operates in the market for coding and video broadcasting solutions. It is a provider of software, products, system solutions and video broadcasting services that enable its customers to create, prepare, store, broadcast and distribute a full range of high quality video services, whether broadcasting services or ‘over the top’ (OTT) services, on consumer devices, including TVs, fixed and laptops, tablets and smartphones.

This market is characterised by strong competition which could intensify in particular with the emergence of new players.

In addition, more established companies of larger size and resources compete with the Company in this market.

Their long standing presence in the market has enabled them to establish strong relationships with their customers, which could benefit them, in particular through privileged access to information on their customers' future demands and the anticipated evolution of their needs.

The substantial resources of these large competitors enable them to allocate substantial resources to technological competition, achieve economies of scale, expand their product portfolios and gain greater credibility with existing and potential clients of the Company. In addition, some competitors may adopt an aggressive pricing policy.

In addition, the Company's customers, in particular telecommunications operators or distribution platforms, may decide to internalise all or part of the services offered by the Company at a lower cost than the prices charged by the Company.

The occurrence of one or more of these events, and in the event that the Company is not able to adapt and respond to this current and future competitive pressure on its markets, could lead to a decline in demand for the services offered by the Company, but also negatively impact the market share, activity, revenue, results, financial position and development of the Company.

This risk related to the competitive environment is not new to the Company and has not prevented it from experiencing strong growth in recent years.

In order to prevent this risk or limit its impact, the Company has pursued and pursued a research and innovation policy, in particular through a continuous investment in its R & D Department. This research and innovation policy enables the Company to offer reliable and high quality products, solutions and services, thereby fostering customer loyalty and thus effectively managing risks related to the competitive environment.

3.2.2_Client risks

The Company currently has a customer base made up of players in digital video production and broadcasting, which accounts for a large proportion of its revenues.

The Company's revenues are fairly balanced between its main customers and, to date, considers that it is only exposed to a limited risk of dependence on its customers.

Given the quality and solvency of its customers, the Company believes that it does not face any major recovery risk.

The Group's contractual customer settlement period is 30 days in the United States and 45-60 days in the EMEA region (*Europe Middle East Africa*).

Given the high seasonality of the Group's business, with strong sales at the end of the year, trade receivables were high at 31 December 2022.

This also explains the high level of customer settlement time and working capital requirement at year end.

Finally, the digital video production and broadcasting market in which the Company operates is a highly competitive market, marked by customers of a wide variety of nature and size.

The Group's customers are mainly leading international players in their sector. Thanks to the quality of its main counterparties, the diversification of its customers and its customer credit management, the Group has never experienced a significant loss due to the non recovery of receivables and considers that it is not exposed to significant credit risk. The Group's largest customer, its five largest customers and its ten largest customers represented respectively 9%, 20% and 28% of its consolidated sales for the 2022 financial year; 4.5%, 18% and 28% of its consolidated sales for the 2021 financial year.

Recurring monthly income (MRR) rose from €1960k in January 2022 to €2443k in January 2023.

However, and particularly in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the loss of a major customer, a significant reduction in sales or a difficulty in recovering trade receivables, could adversely affect the Company's business, sales, results, financial position and development, it being specified that as of the date of this Universal Registration Document, the Company considers that it does not face such situations.

The fact that the Company has adopted a strategy of monthly turnover recurrence (MRR) allows it to prevent the occurrence of a temporary underperformance in commercial performance and to better understand a possible deterioration in the competitive or macroeconomic context.

3.2.3_Supplier risks

The Company's business is also affected by dependence on its suppliers in several respects.

In recent years, the Company has expanded its product offering and is increasingly turning to software products.

Today, the software offering 'Titan' and 'Nea' is largely predominant compared to the material products 'Kyrion'

However, although customers purchase, directly or via the Company, the servers on which they wish to use the software 'Titan' and 'Nea,' they will not be able to use the Company's products in the event of a shortage of servers.

The Company is therefore partially exposed to the risk of supply on servers, but only in the event of a general shortage, since the Company's software can be used on all types of standard *data center* servers, and obviously on servers of a public *cloud* .

For Kyrion products, the Company is *fabless* , i.e. it designs its products and subcontracts all of its production. There is therefore a risk that the Company will be dependent on its suppliers.

However, the Company has taken the usual measures to limit exposure to supplier risks with respect to its strategic components (in particular its processors, etc.).

The Company's main business is the development and marketing of software (*software*) and customised servers (*hardware*).

In order to limit supplier risk, the Company:

- Carries out due diligence with its suppliers: Careful assessment of their sustainable production capacities (production capacity over a period of 6 months giving reciprocal visibility on orders and their production), verification of their quality standards, control of their financial health and compliance with environmental standards;
- Secure its supplies: Implementation of a dual source system for strategic components such as microprocessors (purchase of microprocessors from Intel and AMD) or servers (HP, Dell and Samsung), procurement from local suppliers located in the Company's client regions, identification of alternative sources of supply for key components as well as for assemblers or 'EMS' (Electronics Manufacturing

Services), monitoring of price pressure as part of the 'QBR' (Quarterly Business Review) provided for in supply contracts to anticipate any risk of sudden price changes.

- The Company has not been faced with any obsolescence issues in the past, as a result it did not have to write down its inventories significantly in its 2022 financial statements.
- Has a stock for unique components. The Company does not encounter any risk of inventory obsolescence because its inventories are kept at low levels and this problem is mainly encountered in relations with consumers (B to C) while the Company's customers are professionals (B to B). In addition, this risk of inventory obsolescence is also reduced as the Company accompanies its sales of product support and warranty contracts, so that products in inventory are used under these contracts.

Thus, in the event of a supplier risk, the Company will have room for maneuver to design an alternative thanks to the systems put in place.

The occurrence of a supplier risk would, however, have an impact on the Company's operating costs and possibly reduce margins.

3.2.4_Risks associated with market growth

The Company's total addressable market is estimated at 2 billion dollars for 2022.

This figure is consolidated by two market studies carried out by recognised industry analyst firms:

- Rost & Sullivan (https://ww2.frost.com/), and
- Devoncroft (https://devoncroft.com/).

This figure breaks down into two parts:

- $ 1 billion for video processing and compression. This market is growing moderately due to the increase in content and the growth in image formats,
- $ 1 billion for content broadcasting. This market is growing faster due to the arrival of new entrants offering streaming services leading to an explosion in content consumption on all types of screens.

The **COVID-19** outbreak had two adverse effects:

- A positive effect, with the increase in video consumption, which notably benefited streaming services,
- A negative effect, with a sharp decline in advertising revenues (many advertisers in sectors affected by the COVID-19 pandemic such as the automobile and travel sectors have suspended their advertising campaigns).

The negative impact was more massive and resulted in a 10% drop in technological investments in the global broadcasting industry (including traditional *broadcasting* such as streaming).

Although the video broadcasting industry is not directly affected by this crisis, this slowdown is largely due to the macroeconomic climate, which deprives the industry of some of its usual sources of advertising revenue, when advertisers from other industries (such as automotive or aeronautics) are themselves directly and severely affected by the crisis.

If the pandemic continues to disrupt the global economy, it could be feared that whole sectors of the industry will be affected even more seriously and that the revenues of advertisers, representing, with subscriptions, the two main sources of revenue of the Company, take several years to return to the level existing before the health crisis.

Outside this particular context, a reversal of the general trend of growth in these markets, observed since television became digital in the 1990's, seems unlikely, as video consumption is growing globally.

War in Ukraine

The war in Ukraine unleashed by Russia on 24 February 2022 has significant global economic and financial consequences.

The sanctions against Russia have a significant impact on companies with businesses or business ties to Russia.

ATEME has only limited exposure to the current geopolitical situation involving Russia and Ukraine:

Sales in Russia and Belarus were limited (approximately 1 million euros in 2021); shipments to these countries have been suspended since 24 February 2022

ATEME does not depend in any way (supply chain, R & D or finance) on the countries concerned and does not have any late payments from customers in these markets.

However, the Company's activities could be impacted by the direct or indirect consequences of the conflict, which cannot be fully quantified to date.

The Company could be exposed in several ways:

- Supply problems, particularly on metals (titanium, etc.) or electronics;
- Higher product production costs linked to the surge in raw materials and energy.

The increase in production costs is partly passed on to customers and partly to the Company's gross margin (up to 2 margin points).

Outside this particular context, a reversal of the general trend of growth in these markets, observed since television became digital in the 1990's, seems unlikely, as video consumption is growing globally.

In order to limit the risks associated with market growth, the Company systematically takes into account three parameters.

1) The Company is required to understand the needs of its market and how it is evolving, and in regular consultation with the members of its Board of Directors, particularly during budget review meetings at the beginning of the year, it develops an ambitious and realistic growth strategy to ensure that the organisation is ready to implement its strategic growth plan while respecting the forecast budgets approved by the Board.
2) Imperfect knowledge of market conditions or preferences of customers, media groups ('content providers') or broadcasting platforms ('service providers') is a major risk related to market growth. Many organisations have seen their growth strategy run short for making a false assessment of the potential market. Management's analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of competition and the good knowledge of barriers to market entry are also part of a proactive strategy to limit the risk associated with market growth. In addition, the negative perception of the quality of a company's current products may prove to be an obstacle to the acceptance of new video products.
3) Finally, management should consider its pricing strategy to determine whether new products and services should be offered at high or competitive prices.

This risk factor is therefore managed through discussions with the governing bodies at the strategic level and quarterly Business Review with all sales teams in all regions or the Group distributes its solutions.

3.3_Financial risks

3.3.1_Liquidity risk

As of the date of publication of this universal registration document, the Company has carried out a specific review of its liquidity risk and believes that it will be able to meet its maturities within 12 months. The Company will have available cash of €3674k at 31 May 2023.

The Company manages its available cash prudently. Cash and cash equivalents include cash held by the Company. As of 31 December 2022, cash held by the Company amounted to €3904k and is available immediately.

Credit risk is associated with deposits with banks and financial institutions.

The Company uses leading financial institutions for its cash investments and therefore does not bear any significant credit risk on its cash position.

All of its debt is at a fixed rate.

Since its creation, the Company has financed its growth through successive capital increases, bank loans, grants and public aid for innovation and repayment of research tax credit receivables.

The Company's debt at 31 December 2022 was as follows:

Current AND NON CURRENT FINANCIAL DEBT (Amount in K €)	**Balance 31/12/2022**	**Current portion - 1 year**	**From 1 to 5 years**	**Part +5 years**
Borrowing from credit institutions	14,141	3,748	10,393	-
Repayable advance	654	320	334	-
CIR pre financing	8,131	-	8,131	-
Lease obligations (IFRS 16)	2,982	667	2,315	-
Bank overdrafts	1,042	1,042	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**26,951**	**5,778**	**21,173**	**-**

The Company is subject to compliance with the financial ratios as of 31 December 2022 on a single loan with an initial amount borrowed in December 2021 of €4000k. (See Section 18.01.07 Consolidated financial statements in Note 23.1 to this Universal Registration Document and Section 8.3 of this Universal Registration Document for more details).

The Company's operations generated the following operating cash flows:

- (5,430) K € for 2022.
- (552) K € for fiscal year 2021;
- €6007k for 2020;

Since its creation, the Company has maintained its R & D efforts in order to consolidate its technological advance, which may include:

- The acquisition of new technologies, products or licences, and
- Recruitment within its R & D team based in France.

The increase in these expenses could have a material adverse effect on the Group, its business, financial position, results, development and outlook.

If the Company needs additional financing, it may be required to raise capital by issuing new shares or other financial instruments that may give future access to the Company's share capital. These financing transactions could lead to a dilution of its shareholders.

The Company's ability to raise additional funds will depend on financial, economic and economic conditions, as well as other factors over which it has no or only limited control. In addition, the Company cannot guarantee that additional funds will be made available when necessary and, where applicable, that such funds will be available on acceptable terms.

Although the Company has achieved significant commercial success and growth in a sector with strong growth prospects (see section 5.2 " Main markets " and section 5.6 " Competitive position " of this Universal Registration Document), it still has little opportunity to anticipate trends in a market that is still recent and likely to evolve, and to assess the ability of its products to meet the future requirements of customers to make massive deployments within their operational sites.

In particular, given the uncertainties related to the COVID-19 health and economic crisis, which are an aggravating factor of this risk in terms of probability and impact, the Company may not be able to maintain its profitability or even generate losses in the short or medium term. Such circumstances could have a material adverse effect on the Company, its business, financial position, results, development and outlook; and consequently on its ability to finance itself.

Other factors could also increase the Company's difficulty in obtaining financing: Fluctuations in interest or exchange rates; deterioration in economic conditions and/or the closure of banking or capital markets (particularly in connection with the COVID-19 health crisis); deterioration of the Company's financial position or operating income.

An increase in the Company's indebtedness in the future, or conversely its inability to raise capital to meet its financing needs, could call into question its ability to continue its development.

3.3.2_Currency risk

Currency risk is defined as the impact on the Company's financial indicators of exchange rate fluctuations in the course of its business. To this end, the Company is exposed to transactional currency risk and currency translation risk.

Transactional currency risk affects the Company and its subsidiaries when monetary items in the consolidated statement of financial position (mainly cash, trade receivables or operating and financial liabilities) are denominated in foreign currencies. The Company is exposed to the risk of exchange rate fluctuations between the recognition date and the collection or settlement date.

The Company is exposed to currency risk arising from changes in the EUR/USD exchange rate for cash inflows and outflows from France:

- Its purchases of products in USD, which accounted for approximately 40% of its purchases of goods in 2022,
- Sales in USD, which represented approximately 60% of its sales in 2022.

Foreign exchange translation risk arises from the Company's investments in the net assets in foreign currencies of its subsidiaries. The Company is exposed to the risk of exchange rate fluctuations when the net assets of each of its subsidiaries are converted into euros during the consolidation process.

The change in the Company's currencies (SGD, CAD, AUD) is not material at group level in terms of impact on net income.

The Company has not, at its current stage of development, made any hedging arrangements to protect its business against fluctuations in exchange rates. The Company cannot rule out that a significant increase in its business does not result in greater exposure to foreign exchange risk and would then consider using an appropriate policy to hedge these risks.

If the Company is unable to take effective measures to hedge exchange rate fluctuations in the future, the Company's operating results may be affected.

3.4_Risks related to the Company

3.4.1_Risks associated with the security of the Company's information systems

Electronic and computer based data form the basis of the Company's business.

A flaw, breach or hacking of the Company's information systems may result in delays in the completion of projects or the submission of commercial offers in time to repatriate the data saved and restore the systems to their original state of operation and could therefore have a negative impact on the image of the Company.

However, all development and production data is saved daily on servers, replicated in different storage locations and protected to maximise security.

However, the Company cannot guarantee absolute protection against viruses, Trojan horses , *ransomware* and other systems intrusion techniques.

A data theft or intrusion of computer systems by a malicious person could undermine the integrity of the systems. This could compromise the confidentiality and integrity of the data backed up by the Company, but also affect the quality of the services provided by the Company.

Due to the open nature of the Internet networks and the constant evolution of It security issues, the Company is sometimes exposed to cyberattacks.

Even if the Company has protection in place, a malicious attack on its servers could disable the Company's computer platform for several hours or even days, resulting in loss of revenue and commercial and reputational damage.

As of the date of this Universal Registration Document, the Company has not faced any significant cyber attacks.

The Company cannot also rule out the possibility that its servers may inadvertently serve as a vector for the spread of viruses, in particular when a new virus appears that is not yet referenced with anti virus solution providers, or that they may be exploited by malicious third parties to spread spam.

As a result, the Company may have to make significant investments or devote significant resources to address the increased risks related to It security on the Internet. As a result, it has taken out a number of insurance policies to limit the risks associated with cyber attacks.

The occurrence of cybercrime could have a negative impact on the Company's business, results and outlook.

The COVID-19 crisis has created new vulnerabilities with the massive use of telecommuting by organisations that were not prepared for it.

There is a global resurgence of computer hacking, such as phishing and misappropriation of regulations, scam to the president, and even ransomware.

In 2020, the Company conducted an internal audit and intrusion tests of its It system, strengthened internal control procedures, and raised awareness among all employees through video training, and very regular reminders on basic prudence rules.

However, it is impossible to completely eliminate the human risk in this area.

3.4.2_Risks associated with growth management

As part of its development strategy, the Company will have to recruit additional staff and develop its operational capabilities, which could strongly mobilize its internal resources.

In particular, the Company intends to complement its R & D teams to be able to maintain its technological lead and develop its sales force to intensify its commercial presence.

To this end, the Company must in particular:

- Train, manage, motivate and retain an increasing number of employees;
- Anticipate the expenses related to this growth as well as the associated financing needs;
- Anticipate demand for its products and the revenues they are likely to generate;
- Increase the capacity of its existing operational, financial and management information systems; and
- Increase product stock levels,
- Monitor the market and anticipate any potential acquisition.

To ensure its growth and renew its key employees, the Company must attract and retain the best talent. Any loss of the Group's attractiveness in the labor market could weigh on the Group's performance. In addition, the talent pool in which the Group draws a large proportion of its engineers and developers is highly mobile geographically.

To limit the potential impact of this risk, the Group has set up human resources management and recruitment programs, including a value proposition for employees to attract talent, an annual review of employees and a career development plan for high potential employees and key employees as well as the allocation of stock options, free shares or share warrants.

The Company's inability to manage growth, or unexpected difficulties encountered during its expansion, could have an adverse effect on its business, results, financial position, development and outlook.

As part of the acquisition of Anevia SA in 2020, through the acquisition of 100% of the shares of the target company, ATEME SA included 114 Anevia employees. Immediate measures were taken by management to standardise the human resources policy, particularly in (I) working on the harmonisation of teleworking agreements and incentive plans and (II) allocating resources according to the skills and needs of the two merged companies. The resulting growth in human resources over the coming year will, of course, depend on market conditions and investment strategy priorities dedicated to research and development needs and the evolution of competition.

Anevia SA was transferred to ATEME SA on 1 January 2022.

3.5_Legal risks

3.5.1_Risks related to Internet regulations and mobile networks

The Company's activities are subject, in France and abroad, to complex and varied regulations that are constantly evolving, particularly with regard to the transition to 5G.

The Company is in constant and direct contact with local regulatory bodies in this area in France, and as of the date of the Universal Registration Document, no proceedings are in progress against the Company concerning compliance with all of its legal and regulatory obligations.

Generally speaking, the Company is subject to the risk of changes in legislation, tax policy or regulations that may occur in the various countries in which it conducts its business.

In particular, numerous studies are currently aimed at guiding the development and transition to 5G.

The Company is currently working on the development of products and technologies related to the transition to 5G.

If the transition to 5G does not occur, this could have an adverse effect on the Company, its business, outlook, financial position, results and development.

However, the Company benefits from a certain degree of protection due to the global scope of its business, which limits its exposure to the aforementioned regulatory risk. The Company operates approximately 35% of its business in Europe, 38% in the United States, 10% in Latin America and 17% in Asia.

Legislative and regulatory changes (in France and in the countries where the Company operates) also require the Company to incur significant costs to comply and may require an adaptation of the Company's services and a change in commercial policy.

These adjustments may require significant lead times and efforts by management and may make the Company the target of complaints or other remedies, which could adversely and unexpectedly affect the Company's sales, results and competitive position.

Nor can the Company exclude criminal, civil or administrative liability, in particular on the basis of national consumer protection provisions.

Seeking the liability of the Company for violation of national or foreign legal provisions would necessarily entail costs related to its defense and possibly the costs related to its conviction in court for the payment of damages. These actual or potential costs could lead the Company to review its commercial policy in line with local requirements. This could require the Company to mobilise significant resources or to cease offering certain services, which would be detrimental to the Company's business, financial position and results.

Some of the contracts entered into by the Company are subject to foreign law. The vast majority of contracts entered into by the Company are subject to European law, harmonised in the legal disciplines affecting the Company such as intellectual property law, consumer law or competition law.

The Company cannot guarantee that certain clauses of these contracts will not be challenged, that they will not give rise to an action under the relevant national law or that provisions of such law will not serve as a basis for action restricting the Company's activity in the country concerned, which would have a negative impact on its sales, results, financial position and outlook.

In order to limit this risk, the Company strives to enter into contracts with its customers that are subject to French law or European legislation.

The Company is also developing a multi channel business. This means that its technology is used for cable operators, satellites, mobiles, tablets, etc.) which limits the risk associated with specific or sectoral regulations.

3.5.2_Risks related to the protection of confidential information and the Company's intellectual property

Risk relating to the disclosure of the Company's technology, manufacturing processes and know how

In the course of its business, the Company shares information relating to the technologies it uses, its processes, know how and non patented or non patentable data with third parties under partnership or commercial contracts.

This information is also known to the Company's employees.

They constitute the Company's industrial secrets and are protected by confidentiality clauses in all its contracts with third parties and with its employees.

The Company has no practical control over the conditions under which its co contractors protect or use such confidential information.

It cannot therefore be entirely ruled out that the Company's co contractors disclose this confidential information in violation of their confidentiality clauses.

Confidentiality clauses do not provide adequate or sufficient protection in certain cases and their violation is only sanctioned after the disclosure of confidential information or industrial secrets to third parties, including competitors of the Company.

The realisation of the risk related to the confidentiality of the Company's information and the disclosure of the Company's technology, manufacturing processes and know how could have a significant adverse effect on the Company's business, outlook, financial position, results and development.

Risk of failure in the protection of intellectual property rights belonging to the Company

General information

The Company's success depends in particular on the protection of its patents, trademarks, domain names, software, databases and copyright (the 'Intellectual Property Rights').

The Company ensures that its Intellectual Property Rights are deposited in France and in the foreign countries in which it operates.

The Company cannot guarantee (I) that all Intellectual Property Rights it holds will not be invalidated, circumvented or challenged, (II) that Intellectual Property Rights will provide competitive advantages to the Company, and (III) that current or future intellectual property right applications will be issued within the scope of the desired claims.

The Company cannot guarantee that competitors and third parties will not develop technologies similar or superior to its own technologies.

In addition, the protection of Intellectual Property Rights may be unavailable or limited in certain foreign countries in which the Company does business or may be required to do business.

Content created internally (content created by employees of the Company) belongs to the Company through the effect of rights transfer clauses contained in employment contracts entered into with its employees.

However, the Company cannot guarantee that the measures taken will not prevent the misappropriation of its technology by third parties. Russia , where the company operated through its local teams, is a country where patent protection of our technology could prove insufficient to guarantee the protection of our assets, as this state does not recognise this patentability, moreover in a conflict situation as we are currently experiencing it it is possible that we will not be able to guarantee the full protection of our rights.

The Company may have to defend itself against claims for infringement or invalidity of its Intellectual Property Rights. Such disputes could result in substantial costs, a diversion of the time and resources of the Company's teams to the management of such disputes and could therefore have a significant negative effect on the Company's activities, its operating results, and its financial situation in general.

The Company is not currently aware of any litigation of this nature. There have been no disputes in the past.

Special case of patents

The Company's success depends in part on its ability to obtain, retain and protect patents over which it holds rights.

The Company ensures that patents are filed in France and in the foreign countries in which it operates.

The protection offered by patents is still uncertain. The Company may not be able to maintain adequate patent protection and thus lose its technological and competitive advantage.

Firstly, patent law is not uniform in all countries. Consequently, the Company cannot guarantee that:

- Its current patent applications will result in the grant of patents;
- Its patent applications, even if granted, will not be challenged, invalidated or deemed inapplicable;
- The scope of any patent protection will be sufficient to protect the Company against its competitors;
- Its products and technologies will not violate intellectual property rights or patents held by third parties, and will not be forced to defend itself against such accusations by third parties;
- Third parties will not be granted or will not file patent applications or will not have any other intellectual property rights that, even if they do not infringe on those of the Company, would limit its development.

Moreover, intellectual property disputes are often long, costly and complex.

Some of the Company's competitors have greater resources to conduct such proceedings.

An unfavourable judicial decision could seriously affect the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and, more specifically, could force the Company to:

- cease selling or using certain of its products and technology;
- acquire the right to use third party intellectual property rights on onerous terms; or
- change design, delay launch or even abandon some of its products.

The Company's protection of its patents represents a significant cost related, in particular, to the costs of filing and maintaining patents, the additional remuneration and prices paid to inventors and, in general, to the management of all its patents.

This cost could be increased if legal actions were to be brought by the Company to enforce its rights.

If one or more patents covering a technology, process or product necessary for the Company's business were to be invalidated or deemed inapplicable, (I) the development and marketing of such technology or product could be directly affected or interrupted and (II) the technology or product necessary for the Company's business could be used by competitors of the Company thus affecting the Company's valuation of its R & D.

In addition, any failure to protect its patents could allow competitors to access technologies developed by the Company in collaboration with partners and thus lead to the loss of a competitive advantage for the Company.

The Company also faces the risk of patent trolls.

In the field of intellectual property, and more particularly in the field of licence or patent concessions, patent trolls are legal or natural persons who use the license and patent litigation as the main economic activity.

Thus, where one or more companies hold patents similar to those operated by the Company, there is a risk that patent trolls may initiate legal proceedings against the Company for patent infringement.

In addition, this risk extends to the Company's customers who may themselves be subject to patent trolls for products sold or granted to them by the Company. There is therefore a risk that the Company may have to face its own patent infringement litigation but also to be called as collateral in the context of legal actions involving its customers.

In order to prevent intellectual property risks, the Company uses the advice of external providers to manage its patent portfolio.

As of the date of this Universal Registration Document, no administrative or judicial proceedings have been initiated to challenge the Company's Intellectual Property Rights.

Dependence of the Company on the use of third party patent licences

The Company's business depends in part on the granting of non exclusive licences on patents belonging to third parties, in particular the Us companies Via Licencing and Dolby Laboratories Licencing Corporation.

In addition, the holders of the patents granted under licence to the Company do not grant any guarantees to the Company in respect of these patents.

Consequently, the Company cannot guarantee (I) that the validity of these patents will not be challenged by a third party, (II) patents are not dependent on other previous patents or (III) the patents do not affect a patent held by a third party.

In the event of the rejection or cancellation of these patents, the dependence of these patents on a previous dominant patent or the infringement of a product of the Company due to the use of these patents, the Company may not claim any refund of the sums paid to third parties under the license.

In addition, in the context of third party licensing, the Company is bound by a certain number of obligations.

If the Company fails to comply with any of these obligations or any other obligation provided for in any of the contracts it has entered into, or if the Company uses the license in a manner that exceeds the scope of the authorization granted, it could be subject to financial penalties as a result of litigation, and its rights under these contracts could be terminated, which could have a significant adverse effect on its business, results of operations and financial position.

Dependence on third party technologies and intellectual property

In connection with the development of certain products and technologies, the Company may enter into technological development agreements or licences with third parties.

The Company cannot guarantee that all technological development agreements or licences it intends to negotiate will be entered into, and where applicable, under conditions favourable to the Company.

Failure to conclude or delay the conclusion of technological development agreements or licences with third parties, where necessary, could limit the Company's ability to develop and market new products and could have a significant adverse effect on its activities.

The Company incorporates third party technologies into its own products. A malfunction of these technologies could lead to a significant delay in the development and marketing of the Company's products until an alternative solution is identified, licensed or developed and integrated into its products.

These delays could adversely affect the Company's business, operating income and financial position in general.

The use of open source software

As part of the development of certain products and technologies, the Company uses certain 'free' systems and software.

These systems and software are made freely available to the public by their authors under a license that allows the user to have access to the source code, to use it, to copy it, to modify it, to incorporate it into programs of its creation and to redistribute it.

'Free' software is made available to the public without any guarantee and at the risk and peril of the user.

As a result, the Company cannot guarantee the origin of the 'free' software it uses, its safety, its quality or that it does not infringe the intellectual property rights of third parties.

3.5.3_Risks related to the liability of the Company in the event of damage generated by one of its products

The risk of the Company being held liable for defective products is inherent in the development, manufacture, marketing and sale of its products.

The Company may be held liable as a manufacturer for damage caused by a defect in a product put into circulation by the Company.

A product is considered defective when it does not offer the safety that can legitimately be expected.

Compensation could be sought from the Company for damage resulting from an attack on a person or property.

However, it would be for the applicant to prove the damage, the defect and the causal link between the defect and the damage.

In addition, the Company's liability could be waived if it demonstrated that the state of scientific and technical knowledge, at the time the product was put into circulation, could not detect the existence of the defect or that the defect of the product is due to the conformity of the product with mandatory rules of a legislative or regulatory nature.

Any accident involving the Company's products could impact the product requests developed by the Company. This could affect the Company's financial position, results and outlook.

The Company's reputation could also be affected by negative advertising resulting from difficulties or accidents related to its products. The Company cannot guarantee that such claims will not be made in the future.

In order to reduce the potential consequences of risks related to the liability of the Company in the event of damage generated by one of its products, the Company has taken out civil liability insurance that covers the damage that could be caused by its products.

The Company is not currently aware of any litigation of this nature.

Chapitre 4. **Information about the issuer**

4.1_Legal and commercial name - Article 3 of the Articles of Association

The company name is: ATEME

All acts and documents issued by the Company and intended for third parties must indicate the corporate name, immediately preceded or followed and legibly by the words 'Société Anonyme,' or the initials 'SA,' and the statement of the amount of the share capital.

4.2_Place of registration and registration number and legal entity identifier

The Company is registered with the Versailles Trade and Companies Register under number 382,231,991. Its LEI number is as follows: 969500I4RF06BPM4AN82.

4.3_Date of incorporation (Article 1 of the bylaws) and term (Article 5 of the bylaws)

The Company was incorporated in the registry of the Commercial Court of Evry on 20 June 1991 as a société anonyme for a period of 99 years, ending on 20 June 2090, except in the event of early dissolution or extension decided by the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders. Its commencement date is 20 June 1991.

4.4_Other information about ATEME

4.4.1_Registered office (Article 4 of the Articles of Association), legal form, country of origin, address and telephone number of its registered office and website

The Company was incorporated as a société anonyme.

The registered office is located at 6 rue Dewoitine -78140 Vélizy Villacoublay France.

The Company's website is www.ateme.com.

The Company's telephone number is: 01 69 35 89 89.

The information on the website is not part of this Universal Registration Document unless it is incorporated by reference in this Universal Registration Document.

4.4.2_Legislation governing the Company's activities

ATEME is a French public limited company (société anonyme) governed by French laws and regulations, in particular the provisions of the French Commercial Code applicable to commercial companies, as well as the Company's Articles of Association. Please also refer to Chapter 9 'Regulatory environment.'

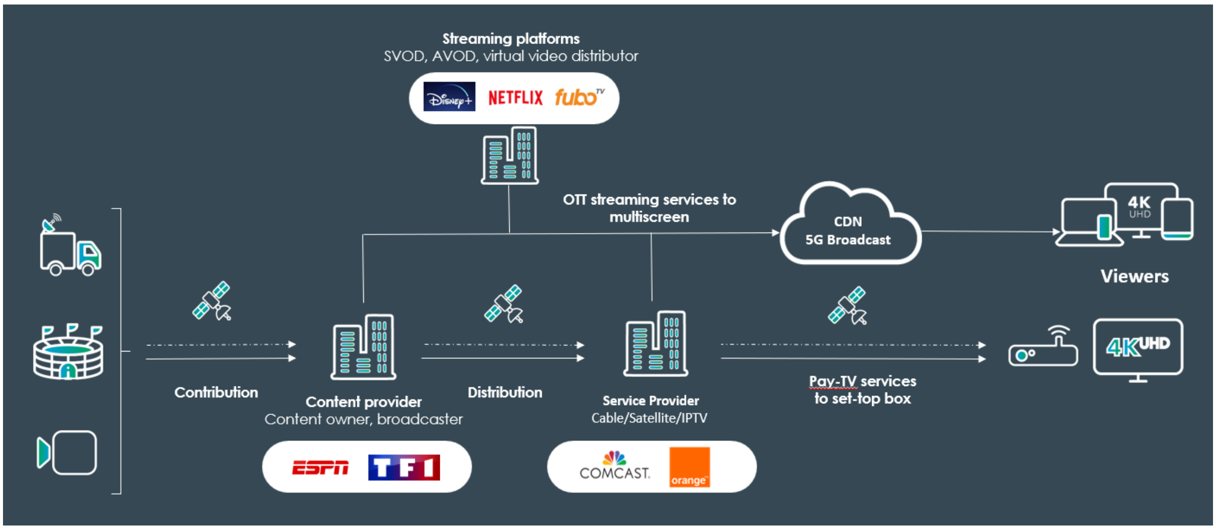
4.4.3_Fiscal year - Article 6 of the bylaws

'The financial year begins on January 1 and ends on December 31 of each year.'

Chapitre 5. **Business overview**

5.1_Main activities

ATEME provides video processing and broadcasting software solutions for content providers and television service providers. Applications cover all types of transmission networks (Satellite, Cable, Terrestre, IP, OTT) from field or studio to multi screen broadcasting



ATEME addresses all these applications:

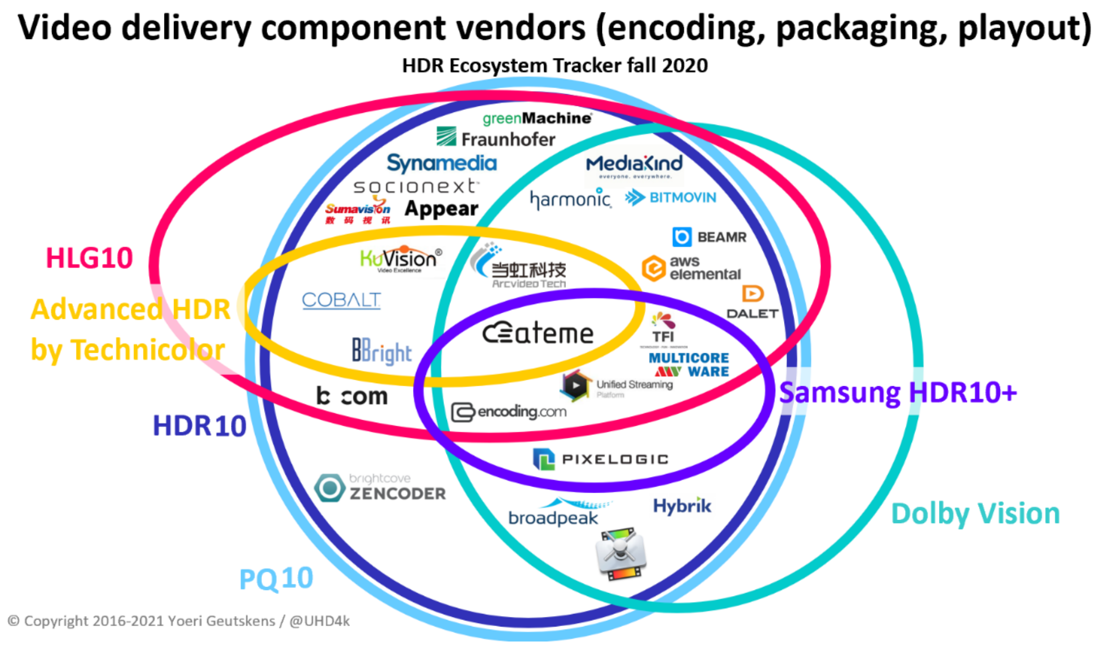
- Contribution: This is the most upstream application of the treatment chain. A known example - but it's not the only one - is the capture of an event on the ground and the sending to a control.
- Primary Distribution: This is the application where a Content Provider distributes its content domestically or internationally to an entity in charge of distribution to the viewer. The most common case is the television broadcaster that provides its signal to a service provider (e.g. TF1 that supplies Orange, ESPN that supplies its signal to Comcast). The 2 entities - content providers and distributors - are sometimes common (e.g. TF1 is a content provider that broadcasts via terrestrial networks).
- Distribution: This is the historical distribution to the end user. This distribution is made by terrestrial networks to television (DTT) or Satellite/Cable/IPTV to a Set Top Box TV decoder.
- 'Direct to Consumer': This is the latest in distribution modes to the end user. This distribution has emerged as a result of the proliferation of high speed Internet networks (xDSL, Fibre, 2/3/4/5G) and the emergence of new screens such as smartphones or tablets. Instead of using a controlled network, the content provider is free of the traditional distribution infrastructure and uses the Internet to deliver its content directly to the end user. In this sense, he freed himself from the distributor by passing over his head, hence the appearance of the term Over The Top. This distribution method has been adopted by content providers as it allows them to make their content profitable by eliminating an intermediary (the service provider). Quickly, service providers followed suit to offer their subscribers the enjoyment of their subscription on any type of screen

For each of these applications, ATEME provides software solutions:

- On issue/reception: Encoders/multiplexer/packer/decoder to capture the content and put it in the right format for the next transmission
- Transport: Streaming/CDN software adapted to the audience and popularity of content for OTT broadcast

ATEME's competitive advantages are:

- The superior video quality and bandwidth efficiency that can be seen from 2 angles:
    - Thanks to its ongoing research activities, ATEME is able to provide the best visual quality. This is reflected in the fact that ATEME wins blind tests when testing the client. This is also reflected in ATEME's ability to support all visual quality standards, such as the High Dynamic Range (HDR), which controls colour dynamics (see illustration)
    - The ability to maintain a visual quality similar to the competition, but at a lower transmission rate. This allows a Service Provider to transmit more channels/content in the same distribution network. Thus, ATEME reduces operating and distribution costs while ensuring a user experience
- Unique OTT delivery/streaming solutions allowing value added services such as TV catch up, direct control, Cloud DVR, multi screen consumption while also keeping operating costs low.
- ATEME is one of the few companies in the industry to provide end to end software solution controlling both processing and delivery.



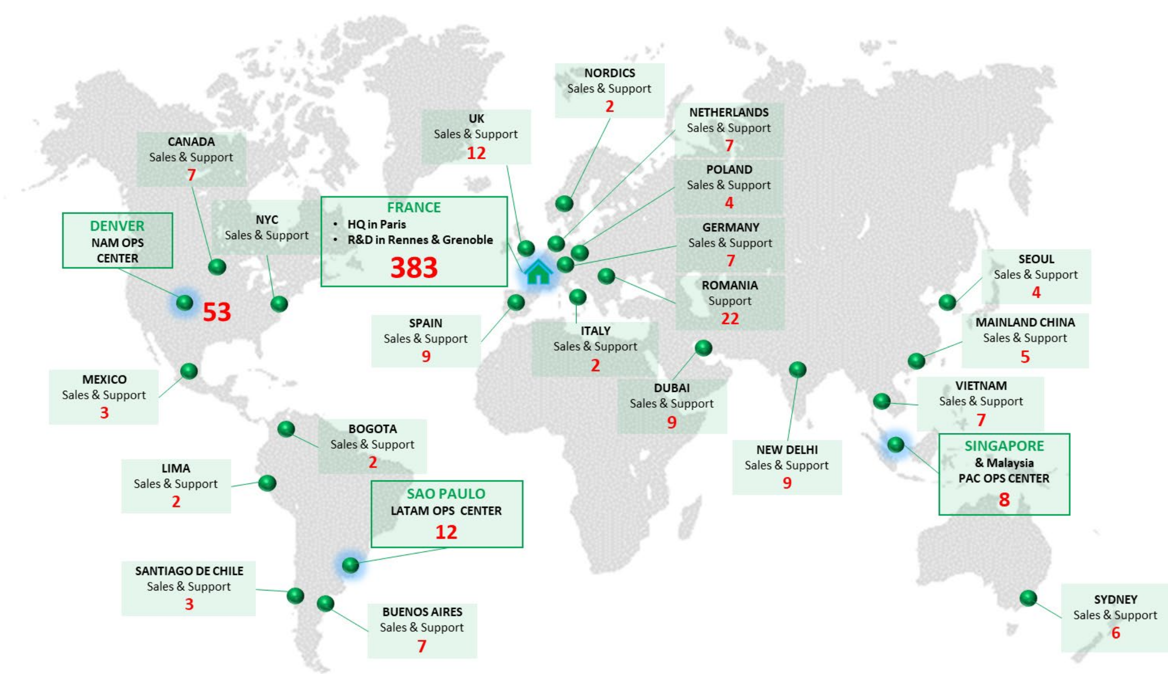
ATEME is the only company to support all HDR formats

Controlling the entire chain and therefore exchanging analytics between these components offers a end to end solution and improves performance.

	Contribution	File Xcoding	Broadcast	D2C Delivery	Channel Origination	Origin Server	Cloud DVR	DAI	CDN	Analytics
ATEME	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
harmonic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
MediaKind	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		
Synamedia	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	
aws elemental		X	X	X	(partners)	X	X	X	aws Cloudfront	aws Analytics
VECIMA						X	X	X	X	
VELOCIX						X	X	X	X	
broadpeak						X	X	X	X	X

ATEME has a global presence and customers on all continents.

At the beginning of 2023, the Group's full time equivalent employees (ATEME and Anevia and their subsidiaries) were represented in the following chart:



The head office and R & D are in France. The presence in around twenty other countries consists of marketing, sales, pre sales and after sales technical support. The offices in Denver, Sao Paulo and Singapore are the largest outside Europe and benefit from technical facilities enabling them to support the other offices in their respective regions for pre sales and after sales operations.

For the full year 2022, sales break down as follows:

- EMEA (Europe, Middle East, Africa): €32.0M or 35% of total revenue
- USA and Canada: €34.0M or 38% of total revenues
- Asia Pacific: €15.4M or 17% of total sales
- Latin America: €9.3M, or 10% of total sales

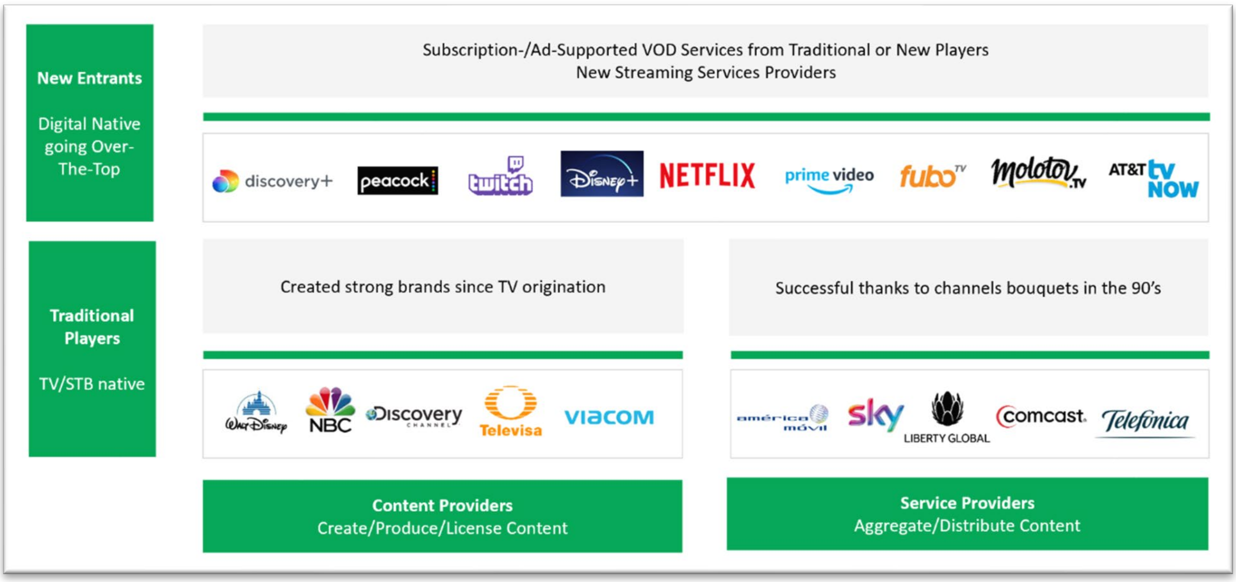
ATEME's total addressable market is estimated at 2 billion dollars for 2022. This figure is consolidated by 2 market studies carried out by recognised industry analyst firms:

- Rost & Sullivan: https://ww2.frost.com/
- Devoncroft: https://devoncroft.com/

This figure breaks down into 2 parts:

- 1 billion for video processing and compression. This market is estimated to be growing moderately through a transition to software and cloud
- 1 billion for content broadcasting. This market is expected to grow strongly due to the arrival of new entrants offering streaming services combined with the explosion in content consumption on all types of screens.

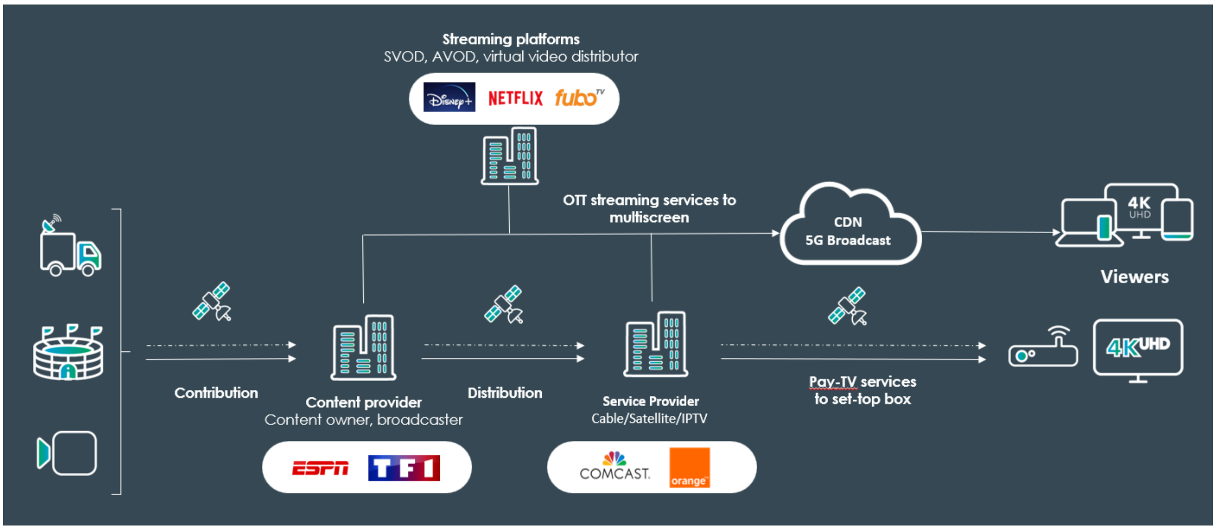
5.2_Principal markets



Historically, there was a clear segmentation between companies that created content ('Content Providers') such as television channels, media groups, studios, and pay TV operators whose job was to aggregate a range of channels to broadcast on their own network (managed network), whether on cable, IPTV or satellite.

New entrants (higher part of synoptics) are the internet players that are now multiplying streaming offers. This category includes North American giants such as Netflix, Disney + and Amazon Prime, but also a very large number of new local entrants, such as Salto, Molotov or alchemy in France.

This segmentation and its evolution can be found in the graph below



The activities of the historical players are Contribution, Distribution and offers through the managed networks Cable, Satellite (DTH) and IPTV.

The proliferation of Internet networks, connectivity and connected terminals has led to the emergence of OTT offers from Content Providers and Service Providers.

5G, thanks to its bandwidth and low processing latency properties, encourages the deployment of new dedicated Media distribution networks, which contributes to consumption on all types of OTT screens. For example, the BBC, the largest English broadcaster and one of the largest in the world, sees in the 5G the emergence of television consumption in the car

BBC: Cars future destination for TV consumption

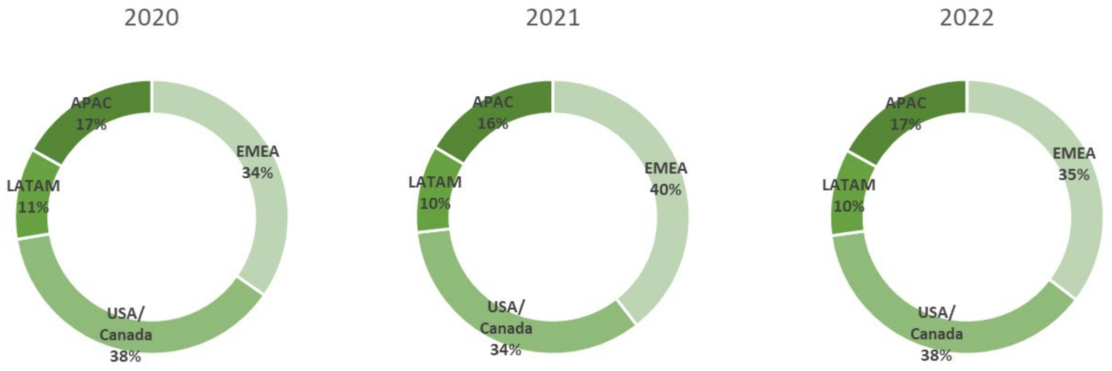
https://advanced-television.com/2022/05/06/bbc-cars-future-destination-for-tv-consumption/

May 2022

As a result, the Company has established links with major players such as 'Content provider' or 'service provider' and has among its international customers: British Telecom (UK), Canal + (France), CH Hello (Korea), Direct (USA), DU (UAE), EBU (Switzerland), Encompass (USA), Fox Sports (USA), FPT (Vietnam), France Television (France), Huawei (China), LGU (Korea), Mediapro (Spain), NEP (Norway), Nilesat (Egypt), NPC (Australia), Nuuday (Denmark), Proximus (Belgium), RTL (Luxembourg), SES (Luxembourg), Sinclair Broadcast (USA), Telecom Malaysia (Malaysia).

5.2.1_Breakdown of revenue by region and country

The following synoptics show the breakdown of ATEME sales in 2020, 2021 and 2022:



Latam = Latin America; APAC = Asia Pacific; EMEA = Europe Middle East and Africa.

We note the relative stability of this distribution, even though the two smaller regions of LATAM and APAC show greater volatility due to their lower granularity.

5.2.2_Consumer expectations and challenges for production and distribution players

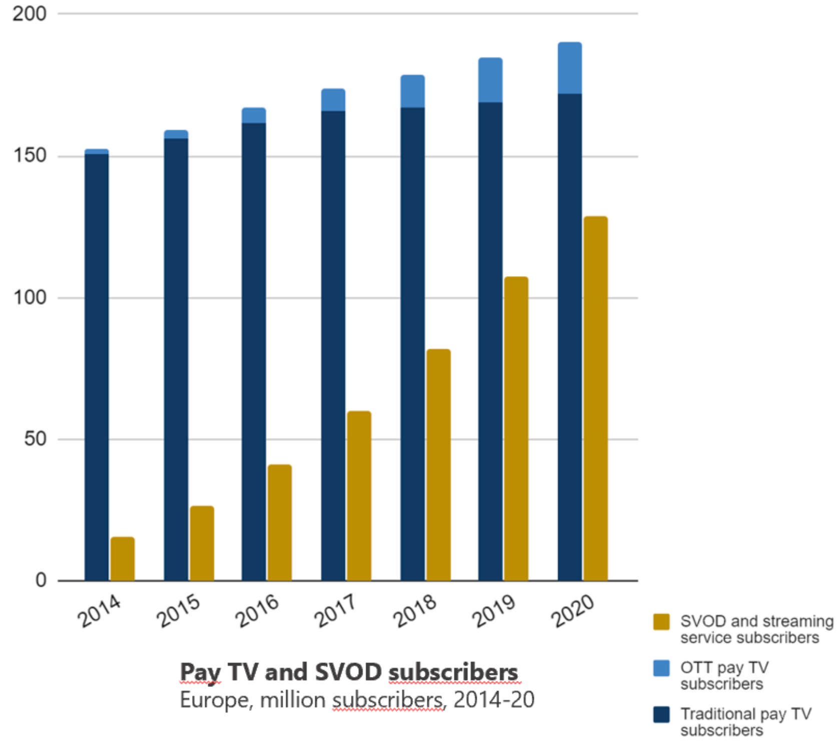
In the last 10 years, the arrival of tablets and smartphones has completely revolutionised broadcast architectures. Before that, pay TV operators broadcast each channel of their bouquet in a single format, and mastered the decoder, since it was only the box they equipped their subscribers themselves. The broadcasting infrastructure, and in particular the video network head in charge of preparing (and compressing) all content for transmission, did not need to be scalable. Only high reliability was expected, and hardware architectures (dedicated electronics) were perceived much more reliable than software solutions.

The arrival of tablets and smartphones has therefore upset this order established with the growing demand of subscribers to be able to watch their content on their nomadic screens. Operators have found it difficult to meet this expectation since, by nature, video network heads did not easily offer the possibility of offering new output formats, compatible with nomadic decoders.

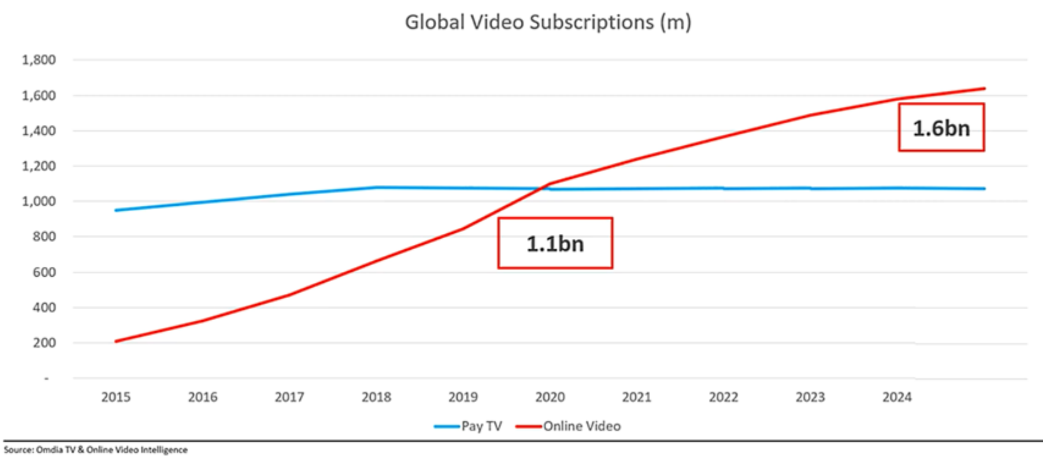
All have therefore evolved towards software infrastructures, much more scalable, and able each year to respond to the release of new nomadic screens.

5.2.3_Future developments

As the graphs below show, OTT offers take precedence over conventional TV.



Source: Dataxis



Online streaming video to reach
1.6 bn subscribers in 2025

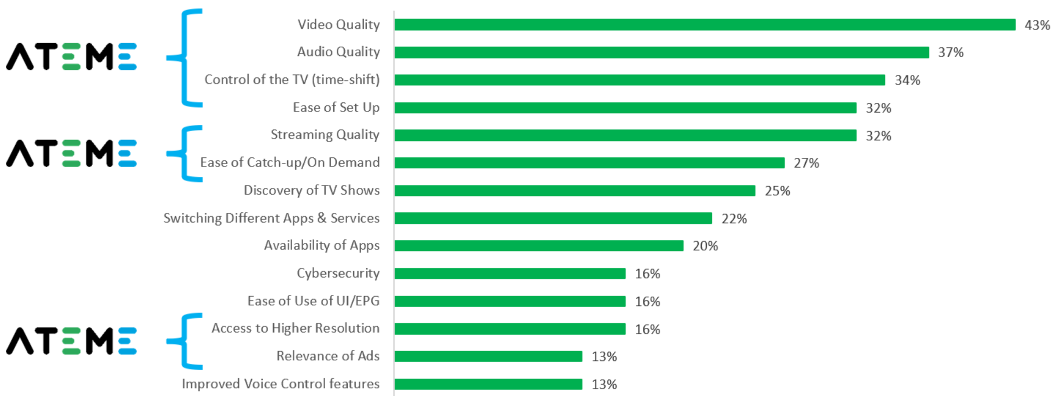
Source: https://nscreenmedia.com/avod-svod-continuum/

The growing demand for content on all types of screens and the proliferation of streaming services are leading market players to review their offers, how to interact with their subscribers, but also their operations. In particular, the proliferation of offers leads to a fragmentation of content: Consumers no longer know where to find content, which leads to a certain saturation of the market despite the increase in the number of offers.

To offset this effect, several trends appear

- The duty to offer an irreproachable Quality of Experience: Faced with increased competition to win customer attention, any broadcasting or distribution service, regardless of the network, must offer an immersive visual/audio experience, the ability to take advantage of its video without waiting time at start, nor buffers during broadcast, as well as the fact that a live event arrives on an OTT screen at the same time as on conventional TV (under penalty of 'disclosure' effect).

  The chart below shows the main expectations of customers and those where ATEME has an impact

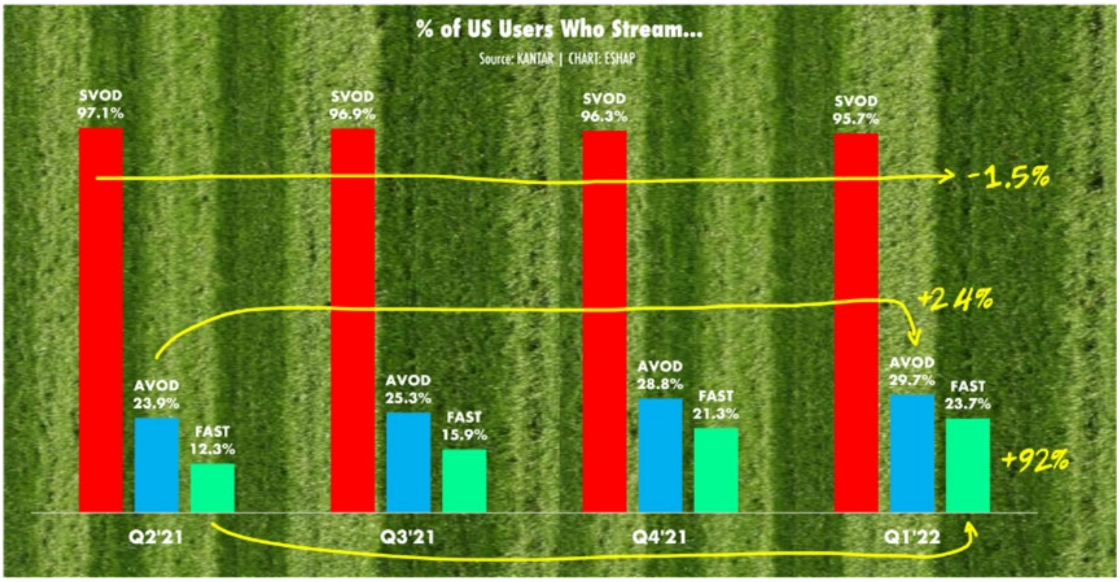


Criteria for improving the audiovisual experience, Source: DTG? State of the Nation, May 2022

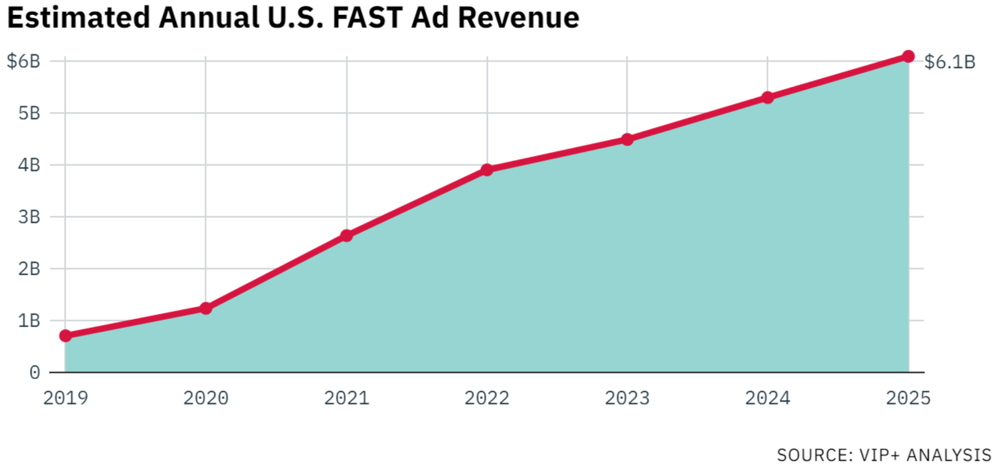
- Service Providers, which always have access to the end user via Internet access, acts as an aggregator of OTT offers. Through a single subscription and search portal, they seek to bring together all major offers. Thus, the consumer does not need to juggle between several subscriptions and app. All major Service Providers around the world - Comcast, Liberty Global, Sky - have adopted this strategy. In France, this is the case for Canal + or Orange, which, in addition to offering their own content, have strategic partnerships, and in some cases exclusive, with Netflix, Disney + or OCS.
- The Content Providers and streaming Platforms are trying to stand out by creating a personalised experience. By taking advantage of their large content library, but also of the data they can hold on the end user (gout, preference, location, etc.), these platforms offer content that will be adapted to the end consumer.
  - For example, The Weather Channel has launched an OTT channel ''Stream your city' where content is tailored to each city

- Pluto TV has the functionality to adjust its chain grid according to major external events.
- The Tennis Channel offers the opportunity to see dedicated chains for certain players during major tournaments, depending on the user's preferred settings.

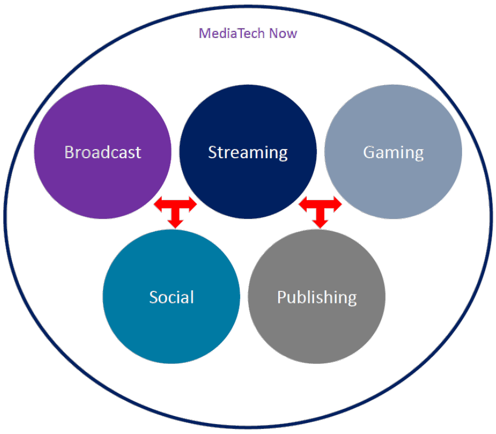
- By extension, all market players are investing in the dynamic insertion and personalisation of advertising, called targeted advertising. In addition to the increased engagement effect mentioned above, targeted advertising generates more revenue. The business model is based on a CPM (cost per thousand). When advertising is targeted, CPM is more important because targeting guarantees the advertiser a better return on investment. The inclusion of advertising is reflected in both the linear and Vod worlds.
- The world of Vod has until now been dominated by unlimited subscription offers (a fixed amount for access to all the catalogue). Faced with the proliferation of offers and therefore the costs incurred on the end user who has to take as many services, AVOD services (Ad supported VOD, **MYTF1** and **6Play** for example) have appeared: The subscription is cheaper in exchange for the insertion of advertising. Even giants like **Netflix** and **Disney +** got there.
- In the world of linear consumption, new chains - general or personalised as mentioned above - have appeared. They are called FAST (Free Ad supported streaming TV, **Pluto TV** and **Mango/Molotov ,** for example); they are free and financed by advertising. The audiences of these two offers (AVOD and FAST) continue to increase, as shown in the graph below



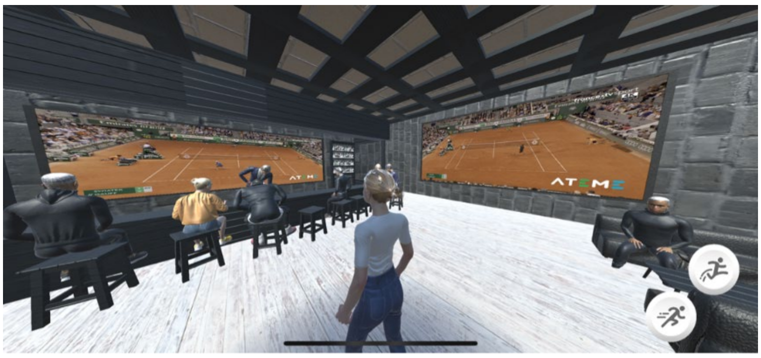
Source Evan Shapiro, May 2022



- Following the emergence of new generations - especially generation Z- that are becoming old enough to spend their own money to consume, new expectations in terms of experiences appear. We see a trend to offer more than a single bouquet of channels or a catalogue of Vod movies. Consumers are looking for **convergence with other entertainment sources** such as gaming, Betting, but also more **social interaction**. This is reflected in the arrival of new streaming spaces such as **virtual lounges**, digital spaces where consumers can enjoy video flows while talking with remote friends in the same space



Source IABM, Sept 2022



Virtual Lounge Example

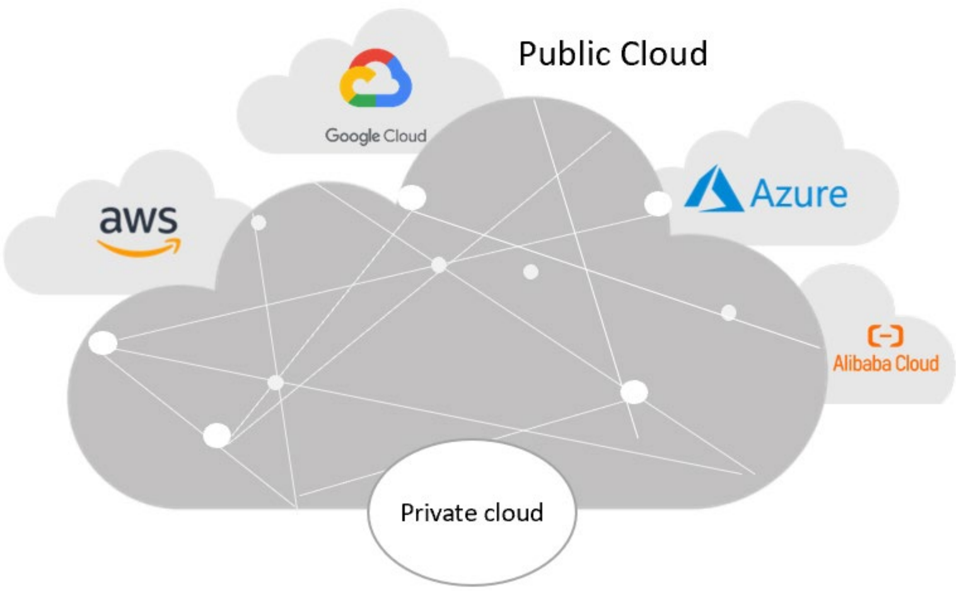
In addition to evolving offerings, market players are also reviewing the management of their CDN and Cloud operations and infrastructure.

Migration to the cloud began around 2015 and has continued to accelerate since. The cloud offers the advantages of flexibility, scalability and cost ease adapted to the speed demanded by the OTT world. Nevertheless, in some cases, the cloud is not the right answer: For some legacy service providers already having data centers, it is not appropriate to migrate the 24/7 channels to the cloud. This would lead to a higher cost than deploying these channels in the private data center.

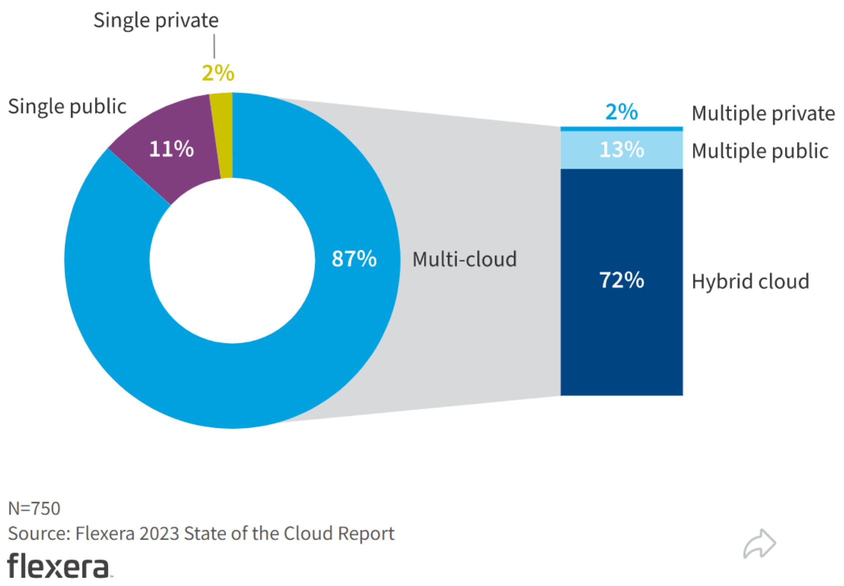
The industry is thus continuing to mature on the subject by investing in a so called multi/hybrid cloud choice, namely a combination of on site services and others hosted in the cloud and even on several cloud providers: Amazon Web Services, Alibaba Cloud, Google Cloud Platform, Microsoft Azure are the most popular suppliers in 2022.

This multi/hybrid cloud approach has several advantages:

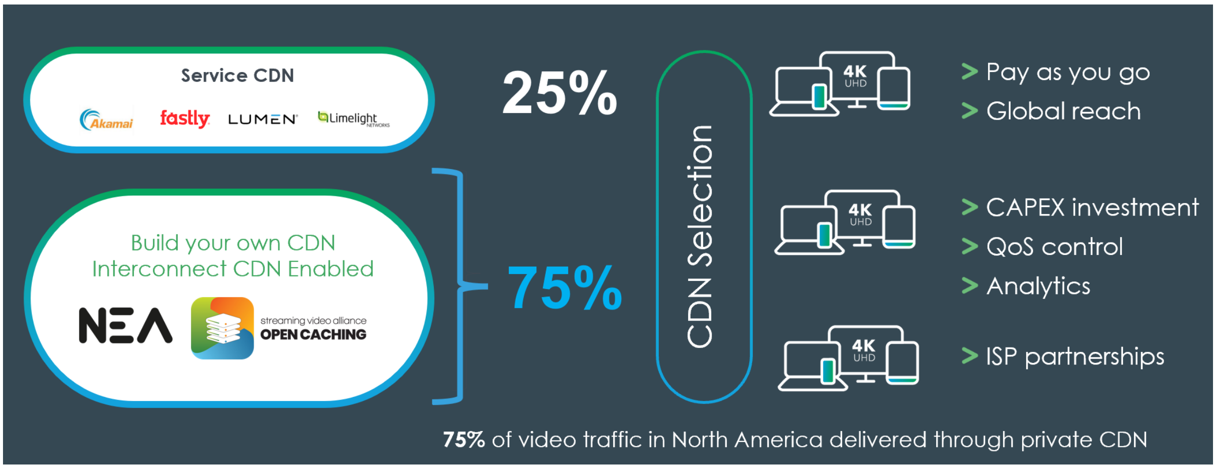
- Cost optimisation.
- Limited dependence on a limited supplier.
- Ease of deployment and accessibility, especially in a globalised environment



According to the 'Flexera 2023 State of the Cloud Report,' 87% of companies are adopting a multi cloud strategy.



In a similar approach, market players use several distribution networks called CDN, Content Delivery Network. Historically, this CDNs market was dominated by service providers (Akamai being the leader). For the same cost, flexibility and accessibility benefits as the water/multi cloud approach, ATEME customers now use several CDNs, including by building their own CDN (Private CDN), which presents a market opportunity for NEA solutions.



Finally, the emergence of new standards, such as Open caching driven by ATEME through Video Alliance streaming, makes all these private CDN interoperable and monetised by agreeing to broadcast content from any content provider instead of NDC service providers

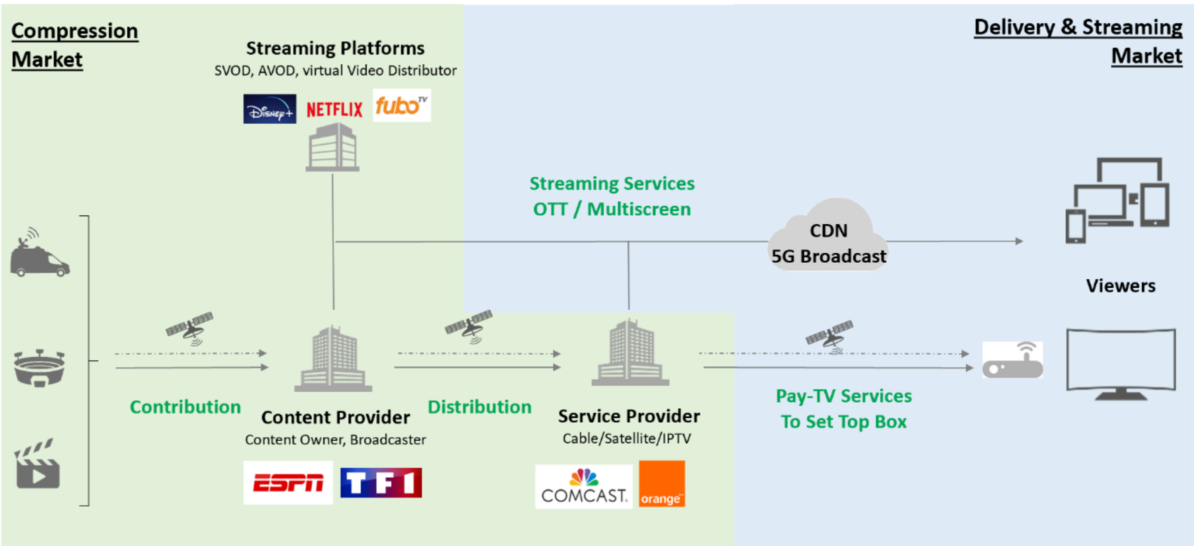
Segmentation and market size

ATEME's total addressable market is estimated at 2 billion dollars for 2022. This figure is consolidated by 2 market studies carried out by recognised industry analyst firms:

- Rost & Sullivan: https://ww2.frost.com/
- Devoncroft: https://devoncroft.com/

This figure breaks down into 2 parts:

- 1 billion for video processing and compression.
    - This is the green part called 'Compression Market' in English in the diagram below.
    - This market is expected to grow moderately due to a transition to software and cloud
    - To sell on this market, ATEME uses the TITAN software solution, which is a set of software components to perform compression, decompression, statistical multiplexing.
- 1 billion for content broadcasting, the market addressed by NEA.
    - This is the blue part called ''Delivery & streaming Market' in English in the drawing below
    - This market is expected to grow strongly due to the arrival of new entrants offering streaming services combined with the explosion in content consumption on all types of screens.
    - To sell on this market, ATEME uses the NEA software solution, which is a set of software components to make the right format, recording and distribution



5.3_Important events in business development

5.3.1_History ATEME:

1991 - 2000: Creation of ATEME in 1991, which developed over 10 years on a service delivery model.

2000 - 2005: Financed by development capital funds and driven by a partnership with Texas Instruments, ATEME is developing an offer of audio/video compression software bricks and is starting its international development.

2005 - 2014: Financed by venture capital funds, ATEME operates a strategic repositioning, sells its historical services and video surveillance activities, and launches its two product lines Kyrion (in 2007) and Titan (in 2009).

2014 - 2022: Following the IPO on Euronext in July 2014, the Company grew rapidly and became profitable from 2016. It is working hard on its sales models and is rapidly increasing the share of recurring revenue from 2019.

5.3.2_History Anevia:

2003: Anevia was founded in 2003 by four former students of the École Centrale Paris, all of whom participated in the VideoLAN project in the early 2000's. The aim of the project was to create a software tool for the dissemination of videos through the School's computer network. It resulted in the creation of VLC Media Player, a free and globally known multimedia player, which has exceeded 3 billion downloads since it was made available in 2001. Thanks to their experience in electronic video processing, and the start of the*Internet Protocol*market, with the first Free and France Telecom/Orange boxes on the pioneering French market, they decided to develop a software solution for broadcasting video flows over the Internet.

2011: Anevia launches the ViaMotion product line, now renamed NEA Live and NEA CDN

2014: After being financed in 2005 and 2009 by venture capital funds, Anevia completed its initial public offering on Alternext.

5.3.3_Reconciliation:

At the end of July 2020, ATEME and Anevia announced that they had entered into exclusive talks. This transaction, which received the unanimous support of Anevia's directors, founders and Board of Directors, is being carried out quickly.

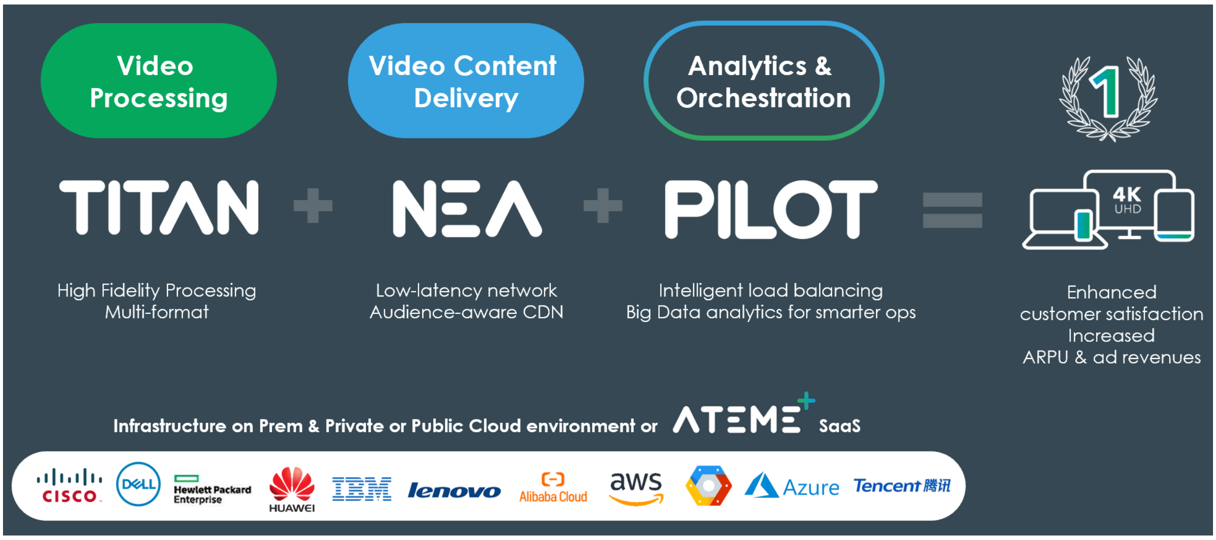
At the end of October 2020, ATEME became the majority shareholder of Anevia, in which it held 87% of the share capital and 98% after the friendly takeover bid launched in December 2020 with the aim of merging the two companies.

at January 1, 2022 Anevia was transferred to ATEME.

5.4_Strategy and objectives

5.4.1_Positioning of the 'end to end' treatment solution

As illustrated in the following synoptic, ATEME's products offer an end to end solution for the OTT broadcast of video content, whether operated by a historical broadcaster (Orange type) or by a media group (TF1 type).



To do this, the TITAN software suite, including TITAN Live, is used upstream to perform video compression operations and prepare the content for their diffusion. Then the video feeds are cut into data packets that are distributed in the network by NEA Live., NEA CDN ensures their delivery to subscribers. Finally, the Pilot solution makes it possible to orchestrate and collect data on consumption, network capacity, enabling the improvement of performance and therefore the quality of experience as shown in the diagram below.

It is well known that few competitors have such a comprehensive treatment offer. This point is detailed in Chapter 5.6

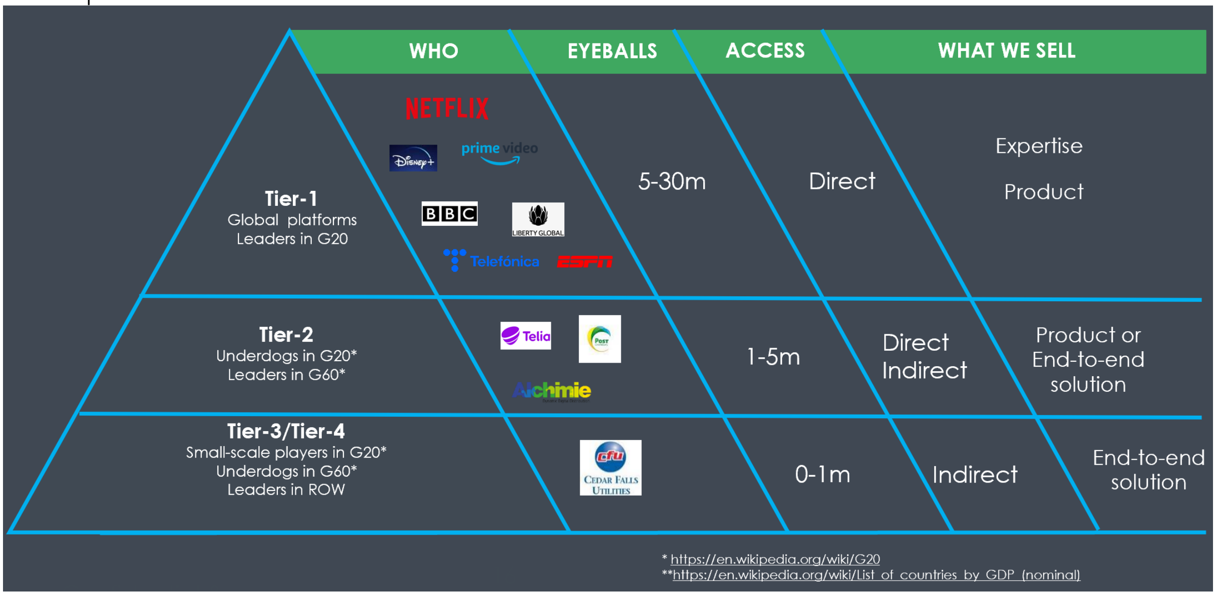
5.4.2_Sales strategy

If we segment customers into Tier1/Tier2/Tier3/Tier4, where a Comcast or Orange are Tier1, and a local cable operator in a small city would be a Tier4, we can establish that the expectations of these different categories of customer are very different.

Tier1 operators have significant scale and technical expertise, and generally have the approach of defining their diffusion infrastructure, choosing the best products and technologies available on the market and steering their integration.

Conversely, Tier3/Tier4 operators are looking for a turnkey solution, and entrust an integrator or service platform with the responsibility of providing a complete solution.

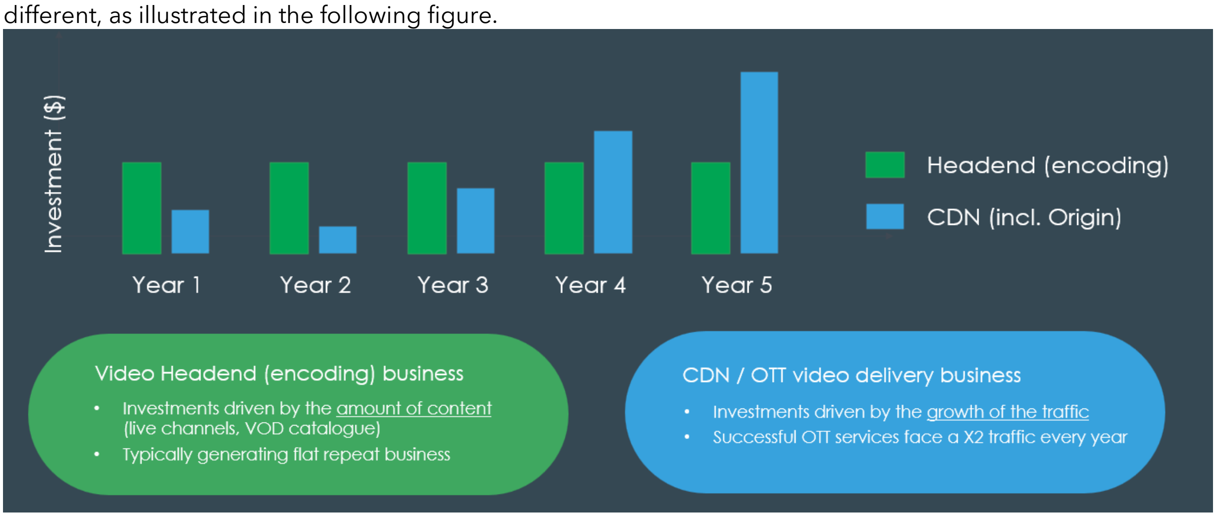
ATEME addresses T1/T2 customers directly, and T3/T4 customers through partnerships with integrators or service platforms.



In addition, broadcasters are increasingly looking to use a public cloud to support their broadcasting infrastructure. This is even more true in response to the 2020 pandemic, which showed the limits of relying only on a data centre specific to the broadcaster. Hybrid cloud strategies (private data centre combined with a public data center) or multi cloud strategies (combination of several public cloud services) all go in this direction of greater resilience to an unpredictable context.

5.4.3_Evolution of business models towards more recurring revenues

It should be noted that the typical sales and deployment cycles of ATEME and Anevia solutions are quite different, as illustrated in the following figure.



For the Titan software (historical ATEME product, in green), the business volume is proportional to the number of channels broadcast, while for the NEA CDN (historical Anevia product, in blue), the volume will be proportional to the consumption of content by subscribers of the streaming service. The result is a very interesting complementarity, as the Titan product makes it possible to win the customer's confidence in the initial phase of the deployment of a service, and thus position itself on the longer term but potentially larger income of the deployment of its network infrastructure (the NDC).

Since the beginning of 2019, one of the pillars of the Company's growth strategy has been to move towards more recurring revenues.

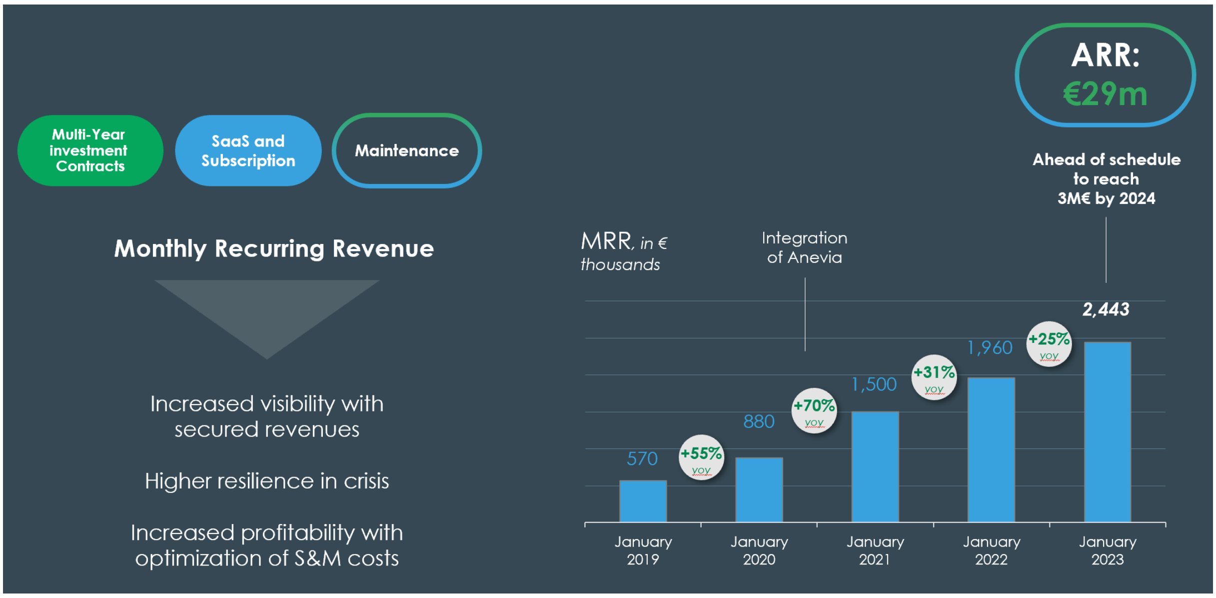
The traditional and still dominant industry business model, inherited from the recent era where video network heads were made up of electronic equipment, is a 'capex' model. For example, ATEME often sells Titan software in the form of perpetual licenses, and even sells standard servers (Dell, HP, etc.) on which the software will turn. In addition, ATEME sells a software support contract for 10 to 20% of the value of the software according to the commitments made. Even if it is not contractual, there is often a de facto recurrence since customers who equip a network head of the Titan software regularly recommend new licenses to process new content. ATEME generates approximately 100% of its revenue the previous year with its historical customer base, and growth comes from new customers.

Given this 'de facto' recurring income, ATEME has offered its customers, particularly since early 2019, to commit to multi year contracts, which has been well accepted by the market.

In addition, some customers, particularly new entrants who do not yet have an installed subscriber base, are seeking a licence rental model (with variable commitment periods that can be negotiated against a discount on the rental cost).

In this desire to migrate to recurring revenues, the company launched its SaaS offer called ''ATEME +' in September and follows a strategic roadmap to add more features in the coming years.

The three components described above (support contracts renewed annually, multi year 'capex' contracts, 'opex' licencing agreements) constitute the 'KPI MRR' (Key Performance Indicator Monthly Recurring Revenue, a key indicator on monthly recurring revenues) on which ATEME has started to communicate since the beginning of 2020.



The business models that made it possible to rapidly develop the MRR of ATEME products are now adapted and extended to Anevia products with a view to continuing to develop the MRR share in sales.

The Company hopes to derive from this strategy a better predictability of revenues, a finer management of the Company's growth, an improvement in gross margin (as these MRR do not include any hardware resale), and finally an improvement in the operating margin due to a better rationalization of commercial investment.

5.4.4_Geographical expansion

ATEME currently has a presence in around twenty countries. The latest additions are Australia (2019) and Russia (2020), before the company ceased all activity in Russia in early 2022.

This coverage now seems quite complete. Geographical expansion will henceforth focus on strengthening the presence in the main markets, first and foremost in the United States, where growth potential remains considerable.

5.4.5_External growth

The market in which ATEME operates remains fragmented and there are nearly 3000 companies, suppliers of products and services combined. Following recent events - mergers and acquisitions with clients, acceleration of migration to the cloud, pandemic, there are many opportunities for consolidation in the sector.

ATEME plans to accelerate its development through one or more external growth operations that will have to bring complementary technology and products, a complementary customer base and be in a healthy financial position (quickly profitable if not pro forma). The sectors identified include:

- Workflow management
- Analytics
- The insertion of advertising, compatible with multi screen broadcasting, which controls the monetisation of content,
- Any company that could accelerate the 'SaaSification' of the ATEME offer
- And more generally, any application software technology associated with ATEME's compression and video delivery products that would be a vertical solution allowing its customers to launch new revenue generating services.

Accordingly, the Company acquired Anevia SA in the fourth quarter of 2020. Anevia is a software publisher specialized in OTT and IPTV distribution of live, deferred and on demand television and video (Vod), the company offers a complete portfolio of video compression solutions, multi screen IPTV network heads, Cloud DVR and CDN. This merger is a key step in implementing the Group's external growth strategy.

5.5_Degree of dependence of the issuer on patents or licenses, industrial, commercial or financial contacts or new manufacturing processes

5.5.1_Dependence on patents or licences

Video compression standards:

Since the late 1980's, several international expert groups have been working to standardise compressed video flows and their interpretation. The most important of these groups is called MPEG (Moving Picture Experts Group), to which the MPEG-2 standard is due in 1992, which is at the origin of the growth of digital television in the world. This text describes in detail the syntax (the sequence of information) of the compressed flows as well as the detailed process of their interpretation.

Work continued in the same philosophy of international openness and led to the MPEG-4 standard in 2003. This standard proposes a two fold reduction in the amount of information transmitted compared to MPEG-2. This will be one of the reasons for the transition to high definition in many countries, including France, which has launched DTT SD (standard definition) in MPEG-2 but will have to wait for MPEG-4 for HD.

Finally, in 2013, the same group presented the HEVC standard, which in turn offers a halved flow reduction compared to MPEG-4. One of the guiding ideas behind the design of this standard was to prepare for a new transition, this time to ultra high definition.

These three major standards share the same general principles: Images are divided into blocks and each block is predicted from its spatial or temporal neighbors, the information transmitted being what could not be predicted.

While the compression tools are in principle the same, significant differences have been made to reduce the compressed flow rate. For example, from one standard to another, the number of directions in which moving an object inside the image will be sought is considerably increased. Thus, the tools defined under the HEVC standard require about 10 times more computing power than those of the MPEG-4 standard, themselves being about 3 times more complex than those of the MPEG-2.

The best efficiency therefore has a cost in terms of the amount of calculations to be made to benefit from compression gains.

The more recent standards of the MPEG group, such as VVC and EVC, lead to even higher compression gains but are not yet deployed in operations.

Alongside the MPEG group, a consortium of private companies, the Alliance for Open Media (AOM), which includes Google and Netflix among its founding members in 2015, launched the AV1 standard in 2018 and is working on the AV2 standard. These standards deliver performance comparable to the MPEG group standards, but their authors guarantee that all royalties will be delivered.

ATEME's positioning is to remain agnostic in this standard war. ATEME is actively involved in the standardisation process of the MPEG group and the Alliance for Open Media, and ATEME's products support (and will support) all these standards. ATEME thus offers its customers the assurance that whatever compression standard they may choose in a few years, for example to broadcast 4 K or 8 K, this will not call into question their choice to have adopted the software solution Titan.

Other standards

ATEME (like Anevia before the merger) is also involved in many other standardisation bodies or forums that bring together the ecosystem of our industry. These include ATSC, Cable Labs, Dash Industry Forum, DVB, IABM, SMPTE, Video Alliance streaming.

ATSC (Advanced Television Systems Committee) is the group that contributed to the development of the new ATSC3.0 standard for digital terrestrial television in the United States.

Cable Labs, a research and standardisation organisation created by American cable operators.

Dash Industry Forum, a group that promotes the DASH adaptive streaming standard (standardised by ISO, International Standard Organization, in 2012).

DVB (Digital Video Broadcasting) sets digital television standards, including DVB T for digital terrestrial television (used in Europe, where Americans use ATSC standards), DVB S for satellite, DVB C for cable.

IABM (International Trade Association for Broadcast & Media Technology) is an association that brings together the majority of broadcast and media technology providers.

SMPTE (Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers) is a global association of media industry engineers, and has published more than 800 standards.

Streaming Video Alliance is a collaborative forum to facilitate interoperability between different technology providers, such as the Open caching group, which aims to standardise network architectures to facilitate their cooperation.

ATEME patent policy

ATEME has an active policy of protecting intellectual property and currently holds 70 international patents, including 10 filed in 2022.

Third party software

The Company's software includes a few third party software modules, limited to non critical functions and which could be replaced or redeveloped if necessary.

They also include proprietary third party software libraries, such as Dolby audio coding libraries, which are licenced and for which there is no risk of no longer being able to distribute these functions in our software suites.

5.5.2_Dependence on industrial contracts

There is no such dependency to report.

5.5.3_Dependence on commercial contracts

The Group's largest customer, its five largest customers and its ten largest customers represented respectively 9%, 20% and 28% of its consolidated sales for the 2022 financial year; 4.5%, 18% and 28% of its consolidated sales for the 2021 financial year.

The Group has a fairly balanced division of revenue among its main clients and thus believes that it is facing only limited risk of dependence on its clients.

5.5.4_Dependence on financial contracts

There is no such dependency to report.

5.5.5_Dependence on manufacturing processes

There is no such dependency to report.

5.6_Competitive position of the Company

It is well known that few competitors have such a comprehensive treatment offer, as shown in the following analysis.

	Contribution	File Xcoding	Broadcast	D2C Delivery	Channel Origination	Origin Server	Cloud DVR	DAI	CDN	Analytics
ATEME	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
harmonic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
MediaKind	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		
Synamedia	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	
aws elemental		X	X	X	(partners)	X	X	X	aws Cloudfront	aws Analytics
VECIMA						X	X	X	X	
VELOCIX						X	X	X	X	
broadpeak						X	X	X	X	X

This table is the aggregation of several sources:

- Analysis of the websites of all companies to clarify the offer of the competitor in question
    - Harmonic: https://www.harmonicinc.com/
    - Mediakind: https://www.mediakind.com/
    - Synamedia: https://www.synamedia.com/
    - AWS Elemental: https://aws.amazon.com/media/
    - Vecima: https://vecima.com/
    - Velocix: https://velocix.com/
- How these companies categorise themselves at trade shows, these categories being used by visitors to the show to find a company.

  - Example: ATEME categorises itself as a compression supplier, others do not do it
  - The list of sellers and categories for the IBC 2019 (last major show in the classroom) can be found here https://ibc19.mapyourshow.com/8_0/#/
- The screening of product/solution press releases, which makes it possible to understand the lines of communication and construction of the commercial pipe for the coming year.
- For listed companies, the analysis of financial communications shows how companies see their evolution in the medium to long term
  - Harmonic: https://investor.harmonicinc.com/investor-overview
  - AWS Elemental: https://ir.aboutamazon.com/overview/default.aspx
  - Vecima: https://vecima.com/investor-relations/

We can distinguish between two types of competitors:

- End to end competitors offering both processing solutions (competitors of TITAN) and delivery solutions (competitors of NEA) for an end to end offering. These competitors are Harmonic, Mediakind, Synamedia and to a lesser extent AWS Elemental, since AWS is above all a partner of ATEME, ATEME products being accessible by customers directly on the AWS marketplace.
- Anevia's pure player competitors on the delivery part: Vecima, Velocix, Broadpeak.

It should be noted that the 'end to end' competitors were already ATEME's main competitors before the acquisition of Anevia when ATEME had only the processing part in its catalogue. This part of the competition has gone through a fairly important merger acquisition phase in recent years, as evidenced by the following analysis.

Historical competitors have been acquired by other competitors

- Ericsson (now Mediakind) acquired Envivio;
- Harmonic acquired Thomson Video Networks

Other companies are purchased by larger groups:

- Elemental was acquired by AWS, Amazon's Cloud division,

ATEME's main competitor is the American company Harmonic. However, as the summary above shows, Harmonic is a leader in loss of speed and in transition to a new field:

- The video activity (blue bar) saw its revenue drop. This comes directly from market shares won by ATEME and taken to Harmonic
- Harmonic is positioned on cable access technologies (yellow bar)

In addition, recent transactions within the ATEME scope and at significant multiples of sales show the dynamism of the market (see column 2 in illustration above).

Finally, other companies, outside the ATEME market, have successfully switched to recurring revenues, validating ATEME's strategy towards this type of model.

ATEME's competitive landscape has been clarified since 2015. This created favourable conditions for the growth of ATEME, which was subsequently able to achieve external growth with the acquisition of Anevia, which strengthened its product offering.

Key advantages and competitors of Kyrion

The Kyrion range is intended for video processing in field operations often outside a data centre environment, and in particular not air conditioned: News duplex, sporting events. Kyrion encoders/decoders are so called material products, namely that ATEME:

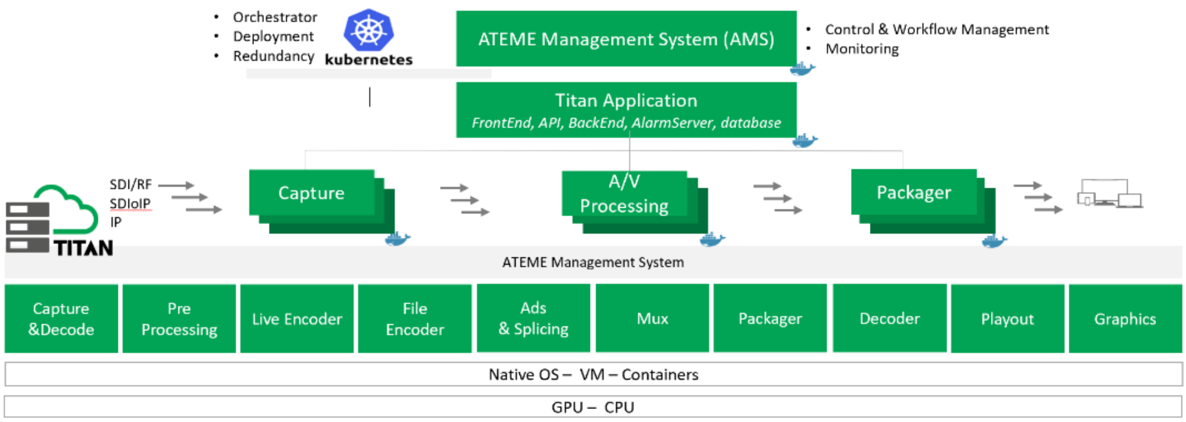
- Means compression/decompression software;
- Means the hardware for hosting this software. This equipment is built on shelf components;
- Sells all.

ATEME's added value lies in its ability to design the best software leveraging hardware performance. This product line, like all the others described below, embraces ATEME's expertise in video quality, bandwidth efficiency and simplified operations.

ATEME's competitors have opted to base their design on predefined architectures: The product is delivered in its first version with fixed capacities and these can only be improved if the equipment is changed. ATEME decided to base its design on so called reprogrammable components. Because of its strong R & D team, ATEME is able to come with successive generations of software improving processing performance without changing the hardware in the field. This presents a continuity of service and a significant gain in terms of total cost of acquisition.

Titan's main advantages and competitors

Titan is ATEME's standard solution for everything related to video compression. It is a complete software suite covering the acquisition of content/signal, the right transmission and/or streaming format, and playout modules for creating and adding channels. This solution is intended for both Content Providers and Service Providers.

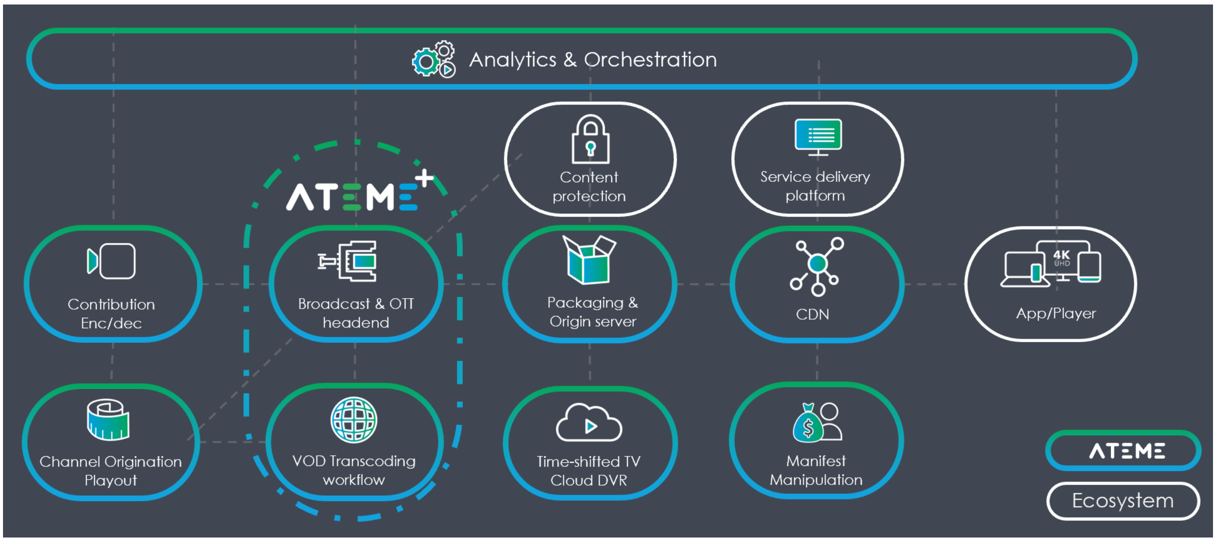


The competitive advantages of this solution are:

- ATEME bandwidth quality and efficiency enabling economies of scale in terms of transmission
- The ability to support all resolutions from the smallest to the 4 K HDR
- The ability to support all industry input/output and pressure relief/compression standards allowing TITAN to be used in a large number of applications, and thus simplify customer operations
- Adding key functions to manage everything around the video: Subtitles, sound level
- Software range completely independent of infrastructure:
    - Any type of PC on site
    - All types of cloud
    - Any type of virtualised environment

NEA's main advantages and competitors

The NEA range is ATEME's software suite for delivering OTT content. This range comes from the acquisition of Anevia. It covers many components from Origin (the network entry point) to CDN. The drawing below represents the NEA range and also shows its complementarity with the TITAN range



The competitive advantages of this solution are:

- The ability to provide an all in one delivery solution: Origin, CDN, Cloud DVR and Analytics
- Optimised remote recording and storage management enabling Providers to reduce their operating costs.
- The ability to populate content across the CDN, as close as possible to the end user, depending on its popularity, which reduces the infrastructure costs for the Service Provider and increases the quality of experience (less waiting time, less rebuffering).

Glossary:

ATSC : advanced Television Systems Committee, American Standardisation Committee

AVOD service : Advertising funded Video On Demand service

Catch up TV : catch up television

CDN : Content Delivery Network, Content Distribution Networks

Cloud DVR : cloud Digital Video Recording, Cloud Recording

CPM : cost Per Mille, cost per thousand

D2C Distribution : direct to Consumer Distribution, Direct to End User Distribution

DTH : direct to home, Satellite Television

DVB : digital Video Broadcasting, European Standardisation Committee

HDR : high Dynamic Range, Big Dynamic Beach (Colours)

IPTV service : Internet Protocol TeleVision, Internet TV service

OTT service : over The Top service, bypass service

SVoD service : subscription Video On Demand service

Video headend : video Network Head

5.7_Investments

5.7.1_Main investments made over the last three financial years

(Amounts in € k)	31 Dec. 2022	31 Dec. 2021	31 Dec. 2020
Capitalised development expenditure	(871)	(661)	(582)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(112)	(364)	(308)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(2,230)	(1,982)	(1,588)
Total acquisitions	**(3,213)**	**(3,007)**	**(2,478)**

The Company's investments in intangible assets over the past three years are mainly related to the development costs of the TITAN File, TITAN Live OTT and NEA projects.

Investments in property, plant and equipment over the last three fiscal years correspond to the acquisition of It equipment used in its research and development activities and the construction work on its premises.

5.7.2_Principal investments in progress

The Company continues its research and development activities and will be required to capitalise development costs if the criteria are met and to renew its It base and will be financed mainly by equity.

5.7.3_Main planned investments

The Company does not currently plan to make any significant investments in the coming years for which the Company's management bodies have made firm commitments.

The majority of the investments planned for 2023 are related to the launch and/or improvement of products and will be financed mainly by equity.

5.7.4_Information about joint ventures and companies in which the issuer holds a share of capital

Investments are mainly made within ATEME SA. The other significant subsidiaries have a commercial activity and not a production activity.

5.7.5_Use of property, plant and equipment and environmental issues

With regard to social responsibility and the use of fixed assets, the Group does not yet present a comprehensive report on the environmental and societal responsibility of ATEME SA, although at the social level, the Company is developing a human resources policy focused on (I) the continuous development of talent, (II) equal treatment for men and women, (III) the absence of discriminatory measures in recruitment, and (IV) compliance with ethical rules.

At the global level, ethical charters are ratified with most partners (suppliers and customers) and the Company is developing a policy of contributing to NGOs specialising in the humanitarian and educational fields.

On the environmental front, the innovations that have been made to the TITAN and NEA product lines have reduced energy impacts by 65% in 3 years while improving the user experience in terms of the quality of the videos that can be viewed. The Group's objective is to continue its strategy of improving its energy consumption by around 50% more over the next three years; teleworking at 50% of the time has become the new operating rule in order to contribute to the reduction of the carbon footprint linked to the Group's operation.

ATEME's CSR strategy is divided into three main axes (environment, social, societal), regularly assessed since the beginning of 2022 to implement concrete action plans. On the subject of energy transition, which is crucial for the digital sector with the explosion in energy consumption at the data centre level, ATEME is working to decarbonise its digital solutions (commitment in line with the Paris agreements of 2015 with a commitment to reduce carbon emissions of around 50%), with the development of technology systems for encoding and decoding videos that emit less, optimised video flows in terms of energy consumption as well as its infrastructures and a way of organising work to reduce the carbon footprint of the Company's employees by adopting widespread telecommuting at each of the Group's sites.

The Company has set up multidisciplinary teams to deal with these complex challenges in order to strengthen the Company's capacity to create value, build approaches that will enable the organisation to respond to its stakeholders and support the Company's change towards a more sustainable model.

Among the initiatives implemented by this ATEME CSR Committee, the Company focused in particular on:

- Mapping and identification of the most important CSR issues for the organisation and its stakeholders (materiality analysis)
- This committee assists senior management in defining the CSR vision and guidelines;
- Mapping and identification of the most important CSR issues for the organisation and stakeholders (materiality analysis)
- Support by Executive Management's CSR Committee in defining the CSR vision and guidelines
- Implementation and coordination of consultation mechanisms and dialogue with internal and external stakeholders
- Assessment of CSR initiatives, assessment, compliance with standards, benchmarks, recommendations
- Definition of objectives, CSR action plans and indicators for managing overall performance.

At the end of 2022, the company also created a CSR Committee within the Board of Directors.

5.7.6_Important events in business development

1991

Creation of the Company by Dominique Edelin and Michel Artières, initially as a software designer for processing flows (development of encoding/decoding algorithms for audio and video flows). These software is sold on a white label and the Company does not licence its software.

2004

Release of the H.264/MPEG-4 AVC encoding software, a new encoding standard initiated by the Moving Picture Experts Group (MPEG), which develops international standards for compression, decompression, processing and audio/video encoding.

2007

Strategic shift initiated with the launch of the first generation of the Kyrion decoder. Instead of designing and selling white label software, the Company now produces its own servers in which its proprietary encoding/decoding software solutions are integrated.

2008

Opening of a subsidiary in the United States with an office in Hollywood, CA (USA)

2009

Launch of the Titan (file transcoder) for the VoD/SVoD/TV catch up + first encoder/decoder MPEG-4 4: 2: 2 10-bit in the world, for the high quality/high end contribution segment.

2011

Opening of a second American office in Miami, dedicated to the east coast of the United States as well as Latin America.

Output of TITAN Live, in the multi screen video distribution segment, capable of managing 90 HD video flows simultaneously.

2012

Opening of the Korean office in Seoul, dedicated to the Asian market

2013

The high quality contribution encoder Kyrion CM5000 receives the TV Technology Award at the NAB lounge in Las Vegas.

TITAN transcoders now support the new generation compression standard: The HEVC/H.265 (High Efficiency Video Coding), which shows a 50% improvement in yields compared to the AVC/H.264 standard and supports the Ultra HD/4 K definition.

Participating in the launch of Eutelsat's 1st channel UHDTV (Ultra HD).

2014

The Company successfully floated on Euronext, Eurolist C. The Company's shares are now referred to as ISIN: ATEME (FR0011992700). On the occasion of this IPO, the Company raised approximately €13.3M through a capital increase bringing its value in 2014 to 44.7 million euros.

2015

Opening of a subsidiary in Singapore. ATEME Singapore PTE LTD conducts sales and customer support activities in the Asia Pacific region.

2018

Australia PTY Ltd provides sales and support dedicated to Australian customers.

2019

Start of the strategy to change the business model in favour of recurring revenue creation.

2020

Acquisition of Anevia SA, a software publisher for the OTT and IPTV distribution of live, deferred and on demand television and video (Vod); this company offers a complete portfolio of OTT, Cloud DVR and CDN broadcasting solutions, as well as a historical activity in the hospitality market.

2021

Sale of the hospitality business and Anevia's Flamingo product line to Vitec Multimedia.

2022

Finalisation of the procedure for the universal transfer of assets and liabilities (TUP) of ANEVIA SA following its acquisition in 2020. ANEVIA was therefore automatically cancelled following this TUP procedure.

On 14 December 2022, the subsidiary ATEME JAPAN KK was removed from the Paris Trade Register.

Creation of a strategic advisory committee, composed of experts from our European and American partners and customers, to coordinate our strategic thinking based on changes in video consumption.

Launch of SaaS ATEME +, announced at the IBC Amsterdam trade show in September 2022.

Creation of a CSR Committee within the Board of Directors.

Chapitre 6. **Organisational structure**

6.1_Group membership

At the date of registration of this universal registration document, the ATEME Group consists of 7 entities: ATEME SA, ATEME Inc. (USA), ATEME Canada Inc., ATEME UK LTD, ATEME Singapore PTE. Ltd., and ATEME Australia PTY, all fully consolidated.

The parent company ATEME SA concentrates part of the Group's R & D activities, management functions, sales and marketing functions.

Revenue from ATEME Canada, ATEME USA, ATEME Australia, ATEME UK LTD, ATEME Singapore comes from services billed to the Company and sales of products and services to local customers.

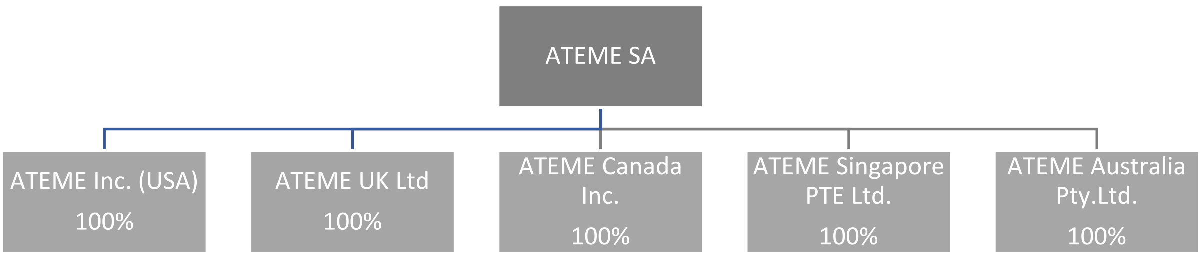
Since the establishment of its head office in Vélizy Villacoublay in January 2015, the Company has held two secondary establishments in Rennes and Meylan in France.

On 26 October 2020, the Company acquired Anevia SA, whose registered office was located at Gentilly, itself held (i) Anevia Inc, a company incorporated under Us law, whose registered office was located in Newark, United States of America and Anevia Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd., a company incorporated under Singaporean law, headquartered in Singapore, without activity and not consolidated.

Anevia SA had its own R & D activities and billed products and services.

As of 1 January 2022, Anevia was the subject of a universal transfer of assets and liabilities to ATEME SA.

ATEME Group organisation chart as of 31 December 2022



6.2_Main subsidiaries

At the date of registration of this universal registration document, the ATEME Group consists of 6 entities: ATEME SA, ATEME Canada Inc., ATEME Inc (USA), ATEME UK LTD, ATEME Singapore PTE Ltd., and ATEME Australia PTD Ltd., all fully consolidated.

- ATEME, Inc. located at 750 W. Hampden Ave., Suite 290 in Englewood, Colorado USA. ATEME Inc., sales and customer support activities for the Americas region. ATEME Inc. had 46 employees at the end of 2022 (including external service providers) at 31 December 2022. This subsidiary does not hold any interest in ATEME SA or any other company.

- ATEME Canada Inc., located at 2800-630 Boulevard René-Lévesque, Montreal, Quebec H3B1S6, operates customer support activities and had 6 employees as of 31/12/2022.
- ATEME UK LTD. was formed in 2022 and had 9 employees as of January 2023. It was inactive in 2022.
- ATEME Singapore PTE LTD Ltd located at 152 Beach Road, Singapore. ATEME Singapore PTE LTD carries out the sales and customer support activities. At 31 December 2022, the workforce of ATEME Singapore PTE Ltd increased to 8 people (including service providers). This subsidiary does not hold any interest in ATEME SA or any other company.
- ATEME Australia PTY Ltd., located at Suite 402 Level 4, 44 Miller Street, North Sydney NSW 2060, Australia, has sales and support activities and had 5 employees as at 31/12/2022.

It should be noted that the Japanese subsidiary ATEME Japan KKK, inactive since 2010, was liquidated in December 2022.

The financial items at 31 December 2022 (shareholders' equity, revenues, income and value of investments) of subsidiaries and affiliates are presented in Note 22 'List of subsidiaries and affiliates' of the 2022 audited historical financial information presented at 18.01.01. 'Audited historical financial information' of this universal registration document.

List of significant subsidiaries of the issuer

Company	Country of establishment	% of share capital	% of voting rights
Ateme	France	Parent company	
Anevia *	France	100%	100%
ATEME Canada	Canada	100%	100%
ATEME USA	United States	100%	100%
ATEME Singapore	Singapore	100%	100%
ATEME Australia	Australia	100%	100%
ATEME UK	United Kingdom	100%	100%

(*) Universal transfer of assets and liabilities on 01/01/2022 to ATEME SA

6.3_Inter-company <x id="1"/>loans

- During the financial year ended 31 December 2022, the Company renewed the following inter company loan arrangements referred to in Article L. 511-6 of the French Monetary and Financial Code.

- An intragroup loan agreement between ATEME SA and ATEME Australia PTY Ltd;

- An intragroup loan agreement between ATEME SA and ATEME Singapour PTE Ltd;

- A cash management agreement between ATEME SA and ATEME Australia PTY Ltd and ATEME Singapore PTE Ltd;

- Management fees rebilling agreement between ATEME Singapore PTE Ltd and ATEME SA

Chapitre 7. **Operating and financial review**

The financial information presented below is based on the consolidated financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2020, 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2022, prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union at the balance sheet date of these financial statements and which are mandatorily applicable at that date.

Following the application of IFRS 5 as of 31 December 2021, columns 2020 of the income statement and the statement of financial flows have been updated (see note 10 of the financial statements in chapter 18.1 of this universal registration document) compared to the information historically published in 2020 unless otherwise indicated.

7.1_Financial position

7.1.1_Results of operations and changes

2022: IFRS accounts

Market share gains

Annual sales amounted to 90.6 million euros for the year ended 31 December 2022.

The gross margin improved in the second half (62%) compared to the first half (58%), reaching 60% on a full year basis, compared with 62% in 2021 and 55% in 2020. Gross profit thus amounted to 54.4 million euros, up 11%.

Recurring monthly income (MRI) increased by 25% from 1.96 million euros in January 2022 to 2.44 million euros in January 2023, above expectations. This growth far exceeds that of sales and demonstrates the effectiveness of the transformation of the business model.

Ongoing investments to drive growth in 2022

ATEME continued to invest in 2022 to support its growth. Operating costs thus increased by 14% to 54.6 million euros, due in particular to the increase in the total workforce from 490 to 560 people in one year. Additional investments were mainly in R & D expenses, up 4.8 million euros (+30% compared to 2021), and general and administrative expenses, up 1.2 million euros (+24% year on year), while marketing and selling expenses remained virtually stable (+3%).

Underlying earnings amounted to € -0.2 million, while net income, after the impact of a negative financial result and a positive tax contribution, came to almost breakeven.

EBITDA of €5.0M, compared with €6.4M in 2021, reflects the continuation of R & D investments throughout 2022, and the lag in certain revenues related to projects carried forward to 2023.

Shareholders' equity amounted to 40.9 million euros at 31 December 2022, compared with 39.6 million euros a year earlier.

The change in cash and cash equivalents (3.9 million euros at year end versus 11.4 million euros a year earlier) is explained by the increase in working capital requirements, partly due to the significant increase in inventories (+3.4 million euros) to cope with tensions in the semiconductor industry in 2022 and to meet the expected growth. In 2023, inventories are expected to decline, while additional measures are also taken to reduce trade receivables, which were particularly high at the end of 2022.

At 31 December 2022, net debt amounted to 20.1 million euros, compared with 10.3 million euros (excluding IFRS 16). It includes a 8 million euros research tax credit receivable.

2021: IFRS accounts

Market share gains

Total revenue for the year ended 31 December 2021 was 81.1 million euros. After restatement of the sale of Anevia's former business dedicated to the corporate sector and the Flamingo product range in November 2021, sales amounted to 78.8 million euros.

As expected, the second half confirmed the improvement in the product mix with an inherent increase in the gross margin rate which exceeded 62% for the financial year, compared to 55% in 2020.

The Group thus confirms this long term trend of margin improvement, amplified by the success of the transition to cloud based applications and the shift to a business model based on recurring revenues.

Gross profit was 49.0 million euros, up 27%. Combined with the 31% increase in recurring monthly revenues (1.96 million euros in January 2022), this performance reflects the speed at which the company wins stable market share more precisely than the only observation of revenue growth.

New investments in growth in 2021

ATEME continued to invest in its future growth in 2021, with operating expenses up 31% to 47.9 million euros, linked to the integration of Anevia since November 2020 and the increase in the workforce from 450 to 490 employees in 2021. These investments are split equally between R & D and sales/marketing, including:

- The acceleration of the NEA roadmap (formerly Anevia's product range), which includes OTT diffusion technologies such as Cloud DVR and CDN solutions (content distribution networks).
- The creation of teams of global experts to help all regions position, sell and deploy the ATEME range of solutions, adapting to the growing complexity of end to end OTT broadcasting solutions, from video network heads to CDN networks.
- Optimising our streaming solutions, saving servers and storage for our customers and helping them achieve their carbon footprint reduction targets.
- The development of products, solutions and services to be launched in 2022 and 2023.

All income statement indicators higher than expected

Operating income amounted to 1.1 million euros, while net income from continuing operations (excluding operations dedicated to the corporate segment sold in 2021) amounted to 1.8 million euros (2.3% of sales), including positive financial income and tax income.

Restated EBITDA amounted to 6.4 million euros, in line with the forecasts published in January 2021 and above the conservative forecasts of January 2022.

Robust financial structure

Shareholders' equity amounted to 39.6 million euros at 31 December 2021, up from 35.6 million euros in 2020.

Cash and cash equivalents amounted to 11.4 million euros, compared to 17.1 million euros in 2020. Cash flows from investing activities amounted to 7.1 million euros, including 3.7 million euros dedicated to the finalisation of the Anevia acquisition.

At 31 December 2021, net financial debt stood at 10.3 million euros, compared with 3.7 million euros. The Group contracted new state guaranteed loans totalling 3 million euros in 2021.

Geopolitical situation

ATEME has only limited exposure to the current geopolitical situation involving Russia and Ukraine:

Sales in Russia and Belarus are limited (approximately 1 million euros in 2021); shipments to these countries have been suspended since 24 February.

ATEME does not depend in any way (supply chain, R & D or finance) on the countries concerned and does not have any late payments from customers in these markets.

This risk is detailed in section 3.2.4 of this universal registration document.

2020: IFRS accounts

These data have been taken from the publications made in 2021 on the 2020 financial statements and do not take into account the minor impact of IFRS 5 in 2020 following the disposal of the Enterprise activity in 2021.

Revenue for the 2020 financial year (ended December 31) was 70.7 million euros, up 7% compared to 2019 revenue of 66.3 million euros (17% at constant exchange rates). ATEME thus recorded a ninth year of consecutive growth (average annual growth of 21% in 2011-2020).

In the EMEA region, revenue, which represents 35% of total revenue, increased by 2%. North America (37.4% of sales) grew by 8% with revenues of 26.5 million euros. On a comparable basis, sales were up 7%.

Latin America was down 16% to 7.5 million euros. At constant exchange rates and scope of consolidation, revenue was down 41%.

Surpassing Latin America, Asia Pacific took third place in the podium thanks to a surge in sales of 43% to reach 11.8 million euros. Sales were up 45% at constant exchange rates and scope of consolidation.

ATEME continued to invest in R & D and sales & marketing, increasing its workforce from 298 to 332 at the end of October 2020 and then to 453 with the integration of Anevia from November.

On a full year basis, operating expenses amounted to €37M, compared to €31.3M in 2019, reflecting an increase of approximately €3.1M in R & D and €1.6M in sales & marketing. General and administrative expenses increased by €0.9M.

Net financial income came to €1.4M, mainly due to foreign exchange losses (Us dollar/euro).

Net income for the year was € -0.3 million, including 0.7 million euros in exceptional costs related to the acquisition of Anevia, compared to 4.6 million euros a year earlier; in the second half, net income reached 2.3 million euros.

Shareholders' equity amounted to 35.6 million euros at 31 December 2020, compared with 27.1 million euros in 2019.

Given the sustained activity, cash flow increased by 6.8 million euros. Cash and cash equivalents amounted to 17.1 million euros, compared to 10.3 million euros in 2019.

At 31 December 2020, net financial debt (excluding rental debt) amounted to 3.7 million euros.

Consolidation of Anevia in 2020

As of 31 December 2020, Anevia's contribution to Group sales since its acquisition (i.e. a period of two months) amounted to 5.3 million euros. The contribution in terms of net income was a profit of 1.8 million euros. It has been consolidated since 31 October 2020.

If the acquisition of Anevia had taken place on 1 January 2020, Anevia's contribution to Group revenues at 31 December 2020 would have been 14.7 million euros, with recurring operating income of € (1,168) K and net income of € (1,553) K.

All alternative performance indicators are described in section 7.2.1 of this universal registration document. A detailed analysis of the formation of the result is explained in section 7.2.2 of this universal registration document.

Full operational continuity during the Covid-19 crisis

At this time of uncertainty, ATEME's priorities have been twofold: To protect the health and well being of its employees and partners, in strict compliance with official instructions in order to stop the spread of the virus, and to provide all possible support to customers. Containment has been imposed in most areas where we do business. Fortunately, we have an active and proven telecommuting culture and a robust business continuity plan that allows us to ensure full continuity of all our operations, including R & D, 24/7 support and supply chain functions.

In particular:

- Demonstrations, deliveries and installations of TITAN, ATEME software, can be carried out remotely.
- ATEME continues to offer video conferences and other webinars to its customers around the world, including the organization of a 24 hour webinar in mid April during which our experts from all continents shared their views on market trends, emerging technologies and presented ATEME solutions to 1,500 customers.
- Research and development teams continue to file new patents

Impact of the Covid-19 crisis on the financial outlook

In terms of sales revenue, the immediate impact of the Covid crisis was the cancellation of certain Kyrion orders due to the postponement of sporting events such as the UEFA football championship and the Olympic Games. In addition, some customers have deferred their investments, particularly those most exposed to the decline in advertising revenue or revenue from sports activities. Conversely, the rise in video on demand consumption per subscription and pressure on network capacity.

On 14 April 2020, ATEME benefited from a loan contract guaranteed by the State, 90% guaranteed by the State, with Société Générale for an amount of €4000k, with a guarantee premium of 0.5% per year.

At the end of 2020, the Company obtained an extension of the repayment period from 12 months to 60 months. Redemptions will begin in April 2021.

Key figures

Following the application of IFRS 5 as of 31 December 2021, columns 2020 of the income statement and the statement of financial flows have been updated (see note 10 of the financial statements in chapter 18.1 of this universal registration document) compared to the information historically published in 2020 unless otherwise indicated.

Income statement

Consolidated income statement for the last 3 years

Simplified income statement in euros IFRS standards (in K €)	**31/12/2022 Audited 12 months**	**31/12/2021 Audited 12 months**	**31/12/2020 Audited 12 months**
Gross margin	**54,432**	**48,957**	**38,528**
O/w revenues	90,553	78,798	70,104
O/w cost of sales	(36,121)	(29,841)	(31,576)
Operating expenses	**(54,590)**	**(47,853)**	**(36,325)**
O/w R & D costs	(20,850)	(16,012)	(12,639)
O/w marketing & sales	(27,827)	(27,086)	(20,052)
O/w overheads	(5,914)	(4,754)	(3,904)
Recurring Operating Income	**(158)**	**1,105**	**1,933**
O/w other recurring operating income and expenses	-	-	(713)
Income from operations	**(158)**	**1,105**	**1,220**
Financial income (expense)	**(232)**	**511**	**(1,382)**
Taxes for the period	345	169	(86)
Net income from continuing activities	**(46)**	**1,785**	**(248)**
Income from discontinued operations	-	(648)	(27)
Net income	**(46)**	**1,137**	**(275)**
Earnings per share from continuing operations (In euros)	0.00	0.10	(0.02)

Balance sheet

Consolidated balance sheet for the last 3 years

Simplified balance sheet in Keuros IFRS standards	**31/12/2022 Audited 12 months**	**31/12/2021 Audited 12 months**	**31/12/2020 Audited 12 months**
TOTAL ASSETS	**101,534**	**93,153**	**93,473**
Non current assets	**30,740**	**30,311**	**31,942**
O/w Goodwill	12,886	12,886	13,186
O/w intangible assets	8,381	8,877	10,850
O/w property, plant and equipment	3,770	3,203	2,889
Of which other non current financial assets	1,176	975	1,198
Of which deferred tax assets	1,554	1,508	1,203
Of which right of use related to rental obligations	2,972	2,862	2,616
Current assets	**70,795**	**62,842**	**61,531**
Of which inventories	10,005	6,558	4,436
Of which trade receivables	37,409	32,289	31,665
O/w other receivables	19,476	12,548	8,335
Of which cash and cash equivalents	3,904	11,447	17,095
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**101,534**	**93,153**	**93,473**
Equity	**40,940**	**39,590**	**35,561**
Non-current liabilities	**22,483**	**18,665**	**19,234**
O/w employee benefit obligations	1,259	1,224	1,223
Of which provisions for charges	41	41	41
Of which non current financial debt	18,858	15,189	16,154
O/w lease obligations	2,315	2,201	1,788
Of which deferred tax liabilities	11	10	28
Current liabilities	**38,112**	**34,898**	**38,678**
Of which debt on Anevia acquisition	-	-	3,738
O/w current financial debt	5,111	6,529	4,633
O/w lease obligations	667	745	909
Of which trade payables	16,322	14,173	14,605
Of which tax and social security liabilities	6,574	5,728	6,490
Of which other creditors and other liabilities	9,438	7,723	8,303

Cash flow statement

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the last 3 years

Simplified cash flow statements IFRS	**31/12/2022 Audited 12 months**	**31/12/2021 Audited 12 months**	**31/12/2020 Audited 12 months**
Cash flow from operating activities	**(5,430)**	**(552)**	**6,007**
Of which cash flow	5,544	7,453	5,102
O/w change in WCR	(10,974)	(9,126)	778
Cash flows from investing activities	**(3,076)**	**(7,123)**	**(9,311)**
Cash flows from financing activities	**(209)**	**1,909**	**9,949**
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(8,586)	(5,645)	6,751
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	11,447	17,092	10,341
Impact of changes in currency exchange rates	129	121	106
Closing cash and cash equivalents	2,862	11,447	17,092

7.1.2_Probable future trends and research and development activities

Probable future development of the issuer's activities

Please refer to Chapter 10. 'Trend information.'

Research and development activities

The Company maintained its R & D activity and continued its policy on patent filings during the past financial year.

This R & D essentially covers solutions based on our H264 and HEVC video compression technology. It also plays an active role in defining a new standard (AV1) in the Alliance for Open Media.

The importance of R & D investments helps maintain the Group's reputation and know how in terms of the reliability and quality of its video encodings.

The R & D effort is split mainly between 4 historical business lines and 1 new business line related to the acquisition of Anevia:

- Research on codecs to maintain our competitive advantage in video quality and prepare for the future by working on new standards such as HEVC,
- Encoders and decoders for broadcast contribution, Kyrion range,
- TITAN software solution for multi-screen transcoding for broadcasting content to internet gateways or streaming on the Internet or on mobile phones or tablets,
- Software solutions for processing and managing video for networks,
- Video diffusion technologies.

The net research and development costs incurred by CIR over the last few years are shown in the table below:

Research and development expenses

(Amounts in K €)	**31/12/2022**	**31/12/2021**	**31/12/2020**
Research and Development expenses	(27,485)	(21,625)	(16,388)

Research tax credit and innovation tax credit	5,822	5,169	3,347
Subsidies	813	445	402
Total research and development expenses	**(20,850)**	**(16,011)**	**(12,639)**

As in previous years, ATEME continued to invest in its development, giving priority to R & D.

Between 2020 and 2022, the Company invested significantly in research and development to ensure its future development in terms of robustness and performance. (See section 5.5.1 of this Universal Registration Document).

7.2_Consolidated operating income and consolidated balance sheet

7.2.1_Alternative performance indicators

Restated EBITDA

'Recurring operating income' is defined as the difference between total operating income and 'Other operating income' and 'Other operating expenses.'

The term 'recurring EBITDA' refers to the Group's recurring operating income before it is excluded, depreciation, amortisation and impairment of fixed assets and share based payment expenses. It highlights the profit generated by the activity regardless of the conditions of its financing, the tax constraints and the renewal of the operating tool. Non recurring expenses (unusual, abnormal and infrequent items) are excluded.

Restated Ebitda (Amounts in K €)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Recurring operating income	**(158)**	**1,105**	**1,933**
(-) DPA on intangible assets and property, plant and equipment *	(2,448)	(2,375)	(2,444)
(-) DPA on acquired technologies	(712)	(712)	(119)
(-) DPA on rights of use	(779)	(895)	(874)
(-) Provision/reversal	(175)	(152)	(262)
(-) IFRS share based payment 2	(1,073)	(1,187)	(1,208)
Restated Ebitda	**5028**	**6,426**	**6,863**

* All of these expenses are broken down into cost of sales, R & D costs, marketing and sales costs, and general and administrative expenses detailed in section 7.2.2.

Gross margin

Gross profit was 60% for the year, compared with 62% in 2021 and 55% in 2020. Gross profit thus amounted to 54.4 million euros, up 11%.

Recurring monthly revenue (MRR)

Recurring monthly income (MRR) rose from €1.960M in January 2022 to €2.443M in January 2023, well above the target of €400k annual increase. As a result, ATEME began the year with 29 million euros in recurring revenues, significantly improving the level and visibility of the business.

The Group intends to expand its business models that generate recurring monthly revenue and to increase, each year, the share of monthly recurring revenue in total revenue.

7.2.2_Formation of operating income and net income

Revenue

Consolidated sales for the last 3 years

(Amounts in K €)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
France	6,773	8,557	5,011
Rest of the world	83,779	70,241	65,093
Total revenue	**90,552**	**78,798**	**70,104**

Group revenue for the year ended December 31 was €90.6M, up 15% on 2021 (+8% like for like).

Group revenue for 2021 (ended December 31) was €78.8M, up 12% compared to 2020. This revenue was stable at constant exchange rates and scope of consolidation.

Breakdown of revenue by type over the last 3 years:

BREAKDOWN OF REVENUE (Amounts in €'000)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Static licences, equipment	67,532	59,242	54,765
Dynamic licenses	3,740	3,937	3,362
Maintenance	19,280	15,619	11,977
Total sales revenue	**90,552**	**78,798**	**70,104**

The Group recognises its revenue in accordance with IFRS 15 as follows:

The Group's revenue stems from the sale of professional video compression solutions, contracts for maintenance and for services.

Multi-element service contracts

The Group enters into multiple element service contracts for a combination of various services or goods deliveries. Revenue is recognised separately for each individual item when it is separately identifiable and the client can benefit from it separately.

When these activities transfer to the client the control of a separate service or good from which the client may benefit independently of the recurring services, they are treated separately and revenue is recognised without waiting for the recurring services phase. These contracts mainly concern the "contribution" activity, which includes the delivery of a hardware including the licence, which makes it inseparable, and a maintenance contract for a period of 12 to 24 months. The maintenance contract may be sold independently of the hardware.

Where a contract contains more than one performance obligation, the price is allocated to each obligation on the basis of its individual sale price. The selling price is determined based on the "catalogue" price. The 'catalogue price' corresponds to the observable price when the entity sells this service separately in similar projects. These contracts mainly concern the 'distribution' activity, which includes, in particular, the delivery of a right of use to a TITAN license, dissociable from hardware, a maintenance contract (which is optional and independent of license sales), in certain cases, a delivery of hardware on which the license will be installed and in certain cases, a service provision for the configuration of the solution.

The licence attached to these contracts consists of a basic encoding feature and multiple options to be selected by the client, making the licence price highly variable from one contract to another.

Recognition of revenues at a given date over time or on a continuous basis

Revenue is recognised when the Group transfers control of the goods or services sold to the client, either on a specific date over time or on a continuous basis.

For recurring services, revenue is recognised continuously insofar as the client immediately benefits from the services provided as soon as they are rendered by the Group. When the Group has a right to charge the client, which directly corresponds to the performance obligation met on the date, revenue is recognised for this amount.

Intellectual property licences

These perpetual licences (without limitation in time) transfer to the client:

- either a right to use intellectual property as it exists at the specific time the licence is granted (static license) - these licences only have corrective updates
- or a right of access to intellectual property as it exists throughout the period covered by the licence (dynamic licence). These licences benefit from upgrades supplied by the Group.

The company offers dynamic licence offers to its customers, this multi year offer allows the customer to benefit from unlimited licenses including versions of the product roadmap during the contract term. Contractual analysis of these contracts leads to the identification of two performance obligations:

- In the case of a licence that was initially sold and that immediately provides profits to the client, revenue is recognised as soon as the licence is granted. The amount to be recognised is analysed on a contract by contract basis to identify the value to be allocated to the initial licence;
- One is for version upgrades that are considered critical for the client that give the client additional advantages, this sales revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the life of the contract (in line with the version updates).

The Group has no contracts that fall within the scope of IFRS 15's order book definition. 120-122.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales amounted to €31.8M in 2020, €29.8M in 2021 and €36.1M in 2022. Cost of sales includes purchases of goods, personnel costs, indirect production costs and transportation costs.

Indirect production expenses include a share of general expenses, production costs, impairment of goods inventories and impairment of receivables.

Gross margin

Gross profit for the last 3 years - IFRS

(In K €)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Gross margin	**54,432**	**48,957**	**38,528**

Of which net sales	90,552	78,798	70,104
Of which cost of sales *	(36,121)	(29,841)	(31,576)
Gross margin in%	**60.11%**	**62.13%**	**54.96%**
* Of which DPA on fixed assets	(484)	(437)	(546)
* * Of which IFRS 2 Share based payment	(165)	(94)	(112)

Operating expenses by function

Research and Development expenses

Research and development expenses over the last 3 years

(In K €)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Staff expenses	(22,865)	(17,365)	(12,641)
Miscellaneous	(299)	(340)	(456)
Amortisation of capitalised R & D costs and technology ranges	(1,216)	(1,180)	(785)
Depreciation, amortisation and provisions	(1,433)	(1,747)	(1,621)
Taxes and training	(189)	(209)	(142)
Rentals and share of general expenses	(1,176)	(682)	(566)
Purchases not held in inventory	(618)	(337)	(300)
Travel, Missions and Reception	(272)	(47)	(25)
Share-based payment	(288)	(377)	(372)
Capitalisation of R & D costs net of outflows	871	660	520
Research and Development expenses	**(27,485)**	**(21,625)**	**(16,388)**
Research tax credit and innovation tax credit	5,822	5,169	3,347
Subsidies	813	445	402
Research and Development expenditure, net	**(20,850)**	**(16,011)**	**(12,639)**

Subsidies amounting to €813k, recorded in the income statement, mainly correspond to operating subsidies whose main characteristics are as follows:

- The grant for the nested project granted by MINEFI in the amount of €326k. Income recognised in the income statement amounted to €163k over the period.
- The subsidy on the TVSND project awarded by MINEFI for €473 thousand. Income recognised in the income statement amounted to €43k over the period.
- The subsidy for the 3EMS project granted by the Brittany Region in the amount of €118k. Income recognised in the income statement amounted to €24k over the period.
- The grant for the SimpleRAN project in the amount of €1626k. Income recognised in the income statement amounted to €254k.
- 3EMS-2, MERCI, SMART CD and HyperOpenX grants for a total amount of €1322k. Income recognised in the income statement amounted to €293k.

Over the past three years, the Company has recorded 20.9 million euros in R & D costs in €2022.16M in 2021 and €12.7M in 2020.

The increase between 2021 and 2020 can be explained by two factors: An increase in R & D recruitments and the entry of Anevia into the scope of consolidation).

The increase between 2022 and 2021 is mainly due to an increase in personnel expenses.

R & D expenses increased by 30% between 2022 and 2021 and by 26% between 2021 and 2020. These amounts are net of the research tax credit (CIR) and the innovation tax credit (CII) in the amount of €5.8M in 2022, €5.1M in 2021 and €3.4M in 2020.

Marketing and selling expenses

Marketing and selling expenses over the last 3 years

(In K €)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Staff expenses	(20,710)	(23,028)	(16,108)
Travel expenses	(1,742)	(671)	(563)
Miscellaneous	(524)	(132)	(618)
Share of general expenses	(1,322)	(1,007)	(774)
Conferences	(1,198)	(452)	(289)
Depreciation, amortisation and provisions	(646)	(582)	(540)
Taxes and training	(345)	(382)	(259)
Property and intangible leases	(828)	(240)	(261)
Share-based payment	(512)	(592)	(638)
Marketing and sales	**(27,827)**	**(27,086)**	**(20,052)**

Marketing and sales expenses include staff costs for marketing and selling the Company's products, participation in trade fairs, organisation of seminars and demonstrations with potential customers, marketing tools such as brochures or animated films, travel and travel expenses.

Marketing and sales expenses amounted to €27.8M in 2022, compared to €27.0M in 2021 and €20.0M in 2020. These increases are mainly due to the increase in marketing and sales staff between 2020 and 2021 and the increase in travel expenses related to trade shows between 2021 and 2022.

General and Administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses over the last 3 years

(In K €)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Staff expenses	(3,486)	(2,737)	(2,099)
Fees	(1,714)	(1,366)	(1,149)
Travel expenses	(104)	(17)	(14)
Depreciation, amortisation and provisions	(161)	(154)	(239)
Property and intangible leases	(94)	-	-
Share of general expenses	(150)	(114)	(118)
Miscellaneous	(98)	(244)	(199)
Share-based payment	(107)	(122)	(86)
General and Administrative Expenses	**(5,914)**	**(4,754)**	**(3,904)**

General expenses rose from €3.9M in 2020 to €4.8M in 2021, then to €5.9M in 2022, an increase of 21% between 2020 and 2021 and 24% between 2021 and 2022. These increases are due to the full integration of Anevia staff into the workforce between 2020 and 2021 and an increase in staff costs and fees in 2022.

General and administrative expenses include:

- Salaries and social security charges;
- Real estate and real estate leases;
- Fees;
- Banking and insurance expenses;
- Other administrative expenses.

Other operating income and expenses

In 2020, other operating income and expenses correspond to capital increase costs not eligible for recognition as a deduction from the issue premium, for €723k, and an impact related to the exit of Anevia Inc for €9k. No amount was recognised in other operating income and expenses in 2021 and 2022.

Share based expenses

Share based expenses

Type (in K €)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Total SO	(279)	(309)	(234)
Total BSA	(137)	(129)	(277)
Total - Bonus Share Awards (AGA)	(657)	(748)	(697)
Share based payment expenses	**(1,073)**	**(1,186)**	**(1,208)**

All the criteria for the plans are described in the notes to Chapter 18 of this universal registration document.

Financial income (expense)

Net investment result

(In K €)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Amortised cost of the loan	(413)	(609)	(313)
Other financial expenses	(35)	(12)	(14)
Financial income	4	122	34
Exchange (losses) and gains	211	1,010	(1,089)
Net investment result	**(23)**	**511**	**(1,383)**

Net financial income for 2022, 2021 and 2020 amounted to € (23) thousand, €511k and € (1,383) thousand, respectively. It is mainly impacted by exchange rate differences over each period presented.

The increase in the cost of financial debt from 2020 to 2021 is mainly due to the impact of IFRS 16. The decrease in net financial income in 2022 was mainly due to foreign exchange gains and losses in line with the change in the Us dollar.

Income tax expense

At 31 December 2022, the tax benefit borne by the Group amounted to €345k. In 2021, the Group's net income included tax income of €169k, compared with an expense of €86k at 31 December 2020.

Net income for the year

Over the past three years, the Group recorded a loss of €46k in 2022 compared to a profit of €1137k in 2021 and a loss of €275k in 2020.

Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the income attributable to the holders of shares in the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share are determined by adjusting the income attributable to ordinary shares and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all potentially dilutive ordinary shares.

Basic earnings per share

Amount in K €	31/12/2022	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Net income for the year (in K €)	(46)	1,137	(275)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding for basic earnings per share	11,263,069	11,167,335	10,585,138
Weighted average number of shares outstanding for diluted earnings	11,814,653	11,591,429	11,027,161
Basic earnings per share (€/share) *	0.00	0.10	(0.02)
Diluted earnings per share (€/share) *	0.00	0.10	(0.02)

(*) from continuing operations following the disposal of the Enterprise business in 2021

7.2.3_Balance sheet analysis

Non current assets over the last 3 years

(Amounts in K €)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Goodwill	12,886	12,886	13,186
Intangible assets	8,381	8,877	10,850
Property, plant and equipment	3,770	3,203	2,889
Rights of use	2,972	2,862	2,616
Deferred tax assets	1,176	1,508	1,203
Other non-current financial assets	1,554	975	1,198
Total non-current assets	**30,740**	**30,311**	**31,942**

Goodwill remained unchanged at 31 December 2022.

Goodwill amounted to €12886k at 31 December 2021, compared with €13186k in 2020. They correspond to goodwill recognised following the acquisition of Anevia on 26 October 2020. The decrease in goodwill over the period is due to the derecognition of residual goodwill following the disposal of the Enterprise business. Intangible assets do not include any assets with indefinite useful lives. At the time of the acquisition of Anevia, a gross technological value of €9350k was recognised on the Telco and Enterprise product lines using the royalty method. They are amortised over a period of between 9 and 10 years.

Amortisation for the year ended 31 December 2021 and 2022 amounted to €712k, respectively.

Property, plant and equipment and office equipment mainly concern the layout of the premises of ATEME SA and Anevia SA

Financial assets mainly consist of security deposits related to the commercial leases of the French company, security withheld paid as part of the financing with Bpi France and loans.

Current assets over the last 3 years

(Amounts in K €)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021	31/12/2020

Inventory	10,005	6,558	4,436
Trade receivables	37,409	32,289	31,665
Other receivables	19,476	12,548	8,335
Cash and cash equivalents	3,904	11,447	17,095
Total current assets	**70,795**	**62,842**	**61,531**

Inventories of raw materials mainly consist of electronic components used in the manufacture of Kyrion and Titan products.

The provision for impairment of customers is mainly established on a case by case basis according to the estimated risk of non recovery and the statistical portion determined in accordance with IFRS 9. In addition, the amounts of net receivables with a maturity of more than 12 months are non material at Group level for the years presented.

In Other receivables, VAT receivables mainly come from deductible VAT and the refund of VAT requested. The increase in the item is due to the research tax credit for the period, repaid 3 years after its recognition. Prepaid expenses relate to current expenses and mainly correspond to insurance premiums and software maintenance costs.

For cash and cash equivalents, bank overdrafts amounted to €1042k and are classified as liabilities. The Group no longer had a term account at 31 December 2022.

Shareholders' equity over the last 3 years

(Amounts in K €)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Share capital	1,579	1,571	1,548
Issue and transfer premiums	26,584	26,554	25,137
Translation reserve	440	291	111
Other comprehensive income	88	(88)	(217)
Reserves - Group share	12,295	10,125	9,257
Income - Group share	(46)	1,136	(275)
Total equity	**40,940**	**39,590**	**35,561**

At 31 December 2022, the share capital was set at €1579344. It is divided into 11,279,528 fully subscribed and paid ordinary shares with a nominal amount of €0.14.

At 31 December 2021, the share capital was set at €1571364. It is divided into 11,224,027 fully subscribed and paid ordinary shares with a nominal amount of €0.14.

At 31 December 2020, the share capital was set at €1548480. It is divided into 11,060,569 fully subscribed and paid ordinary shares with a nominal amount of €0.14.

No dividends were paid in 2022, 2021 or 2020.

Non current liabilities over the last 3 years

(Amounts in K €)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Staff commitments	1,259	1,224	1,223
Provisions	41	41	41
Deferred tax liabilities	11	10	28
Non-current financial liabilities	18,858	15,189	16,154
Debt on lease obligations	2,315	2,201	1,788
Non-current liabilities	**22,483**	**18,665**	**19,234**

Employee benefit obligations consist of the provision for retirement benefits, which varies according to the number of employees (up over the periods presented). The discount rate between 2020 and 2022 increased the provision.

Changes in borrowings (repayable advances and other borrowings) are described in paragraph 8.3. 'Funding needs and funding structure' of this Universal Registration Document.

Current liabilities

(Amounts in K €)	**31/12/2022**	**31/12/2021**	**31/12/2020**
Debt on Anevia acquisition		-	3,738
Current financial liabilities	5,111	6,529	4,633
Lease obligations (IFRS 16)	667	745	909
Trade payables	16,332	14,173	14,605
Tax and social liabilities	6,574	5,728	6,490
Other creditors and other liabilities	9,438	7,723	8,303
Current liabilities	**38,112**	**34,898**	**36,678**

Debts on the acquisition of Anevia correspond to the amount outstanding at 31 December 2020 following the acquisition of Anevia on 26 October 2020 for a total amount of €21145k and recognised in current liabilities. This amount was paid in the first half of 2021.

The other posts did not require comment.

Changes in borrowings (repayable advances and other borrowings) are described in section 8.3.2 'Financing requirements and funding structure' of this universal registration document.

For provisions, the Group may be involved in legal, administrative or regulatory proceedings in the normal course of its business. The amounts provisioned are valued, on a case by case basis, according to the estimated risks incurred to date by the group, on the basis of requests, legal obligations and opinions issued by the group's lawyers.

Changes in trade payables, tax and social security payables and other payables are linked to changes in the company's business.

Chapitre 8. **Cash and capital resources**

The financial information presented below is based on the consolidated financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2020, 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2022, prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union at the balance sheet date of these financial statements and which are mandatorily applicable at that date.

8.1_Consolidated shareholders' equity and financial debt

Since its creation, the Group has been financed by:

- Capital increases;
- Refunds received in respect of the research tax credit;
- Innovation aid and BPI subsidies, COFACE prospecting insurance;
- Loans from credit institutions.

The most significant capital increase took place in July 2014 following the IPO on Euronext Paris, which enabled it to raise a net amount of expenses of €12251k.

The company has not paid any dividends since its creation.

The company's financial debt has grown since 2020, from €20787k at 31 December 2020 to €23969k at 31 December 2022 (excluding the impact of IFRS 16). IFRS debt stood at €26951k at 31 December 2022, including commitments relating to its commercial leases.

Current and non current financial debt over the last three years

CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AND Non CURRENT (Amount in K €)	**31/12/2022**	**31/12/2021**	**31/12/2020**
Lease liability	2,315	2,201	1,788
Repayable advance	334	561	1,268
CIR pre financing	8,131	2,483	-
Borrowing from credit institutions	10,393	14,628	14,886
Non-current financial liabilities	**21,172**	**17,390**	**17,942**
Lease liability	667	745	909
Repayable advances	320	750	782
CIR pre financing	-	-	963
Borrowing from credit institutions	3,748	5,779	2,885
Bank overdrafts	1,042	-	3
Current financial liabilities	**5,778**	**7,274**	**5,542**
Total financial liabilities	**26,951**	**24,664**	**23,484**
O/w due in less than a year	5,778	7,274	5,542
O/w due in 1 to 5 years	21,172	17,227	16,146
O/w due in over 5 years	-	163	1,796

Principal borrowings at 31 December 2022:

No loans were taken out in 2022.

Below is a reminder of the loans taken out between 2020 and 2021.

SOCIETE Generale: PGE

On 14 April 2020, ATEME benefited from a loan agreement guaranteed by the State with Société Générale for an amount of €4000k, the purpose of which is to deal with the financial consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, under the following conditions:

- Duration: 12 months then 60 months
- Rate: 0.5%;
- Reimbursement: Monthly

At the end of 2020, the Company obtained an extension of the repayment period from 12 months to 60 months. Redemptions began in April 2021.

The fair value of this loan was determined on the basis of an estimated interest rate of 2.50% per annum. Financial debt is measured at amortised cost.

BPIFRANCE: Atout loan

On 7 April 2020, ATEME benefited from an asset loan agreement with Bpifrance for an amount of €4000k, the purpose of which is to strengthen the financial situation, according to the following conditions:

- Duration: 5 years;
- Rate: 2.5%;
- Repayment: 4 quarters of deferred amortisation followed by 16 quarterly payments from 31 July 2021

SOCIETE Generale: 'Equipéa Optima' loan

On 3 December 2020, ATEME benefited from a single disbursement 'Equipéa Optima' loan agreement with Société Générale for an amount of €4000k, the purpose of which is to partially finance the acquisition of Anevia, under the following conditions:

- Duration: 7 years;
- Rate: 1.49%;
- Reimbursement: 84 monthly payments;

Following the implementation of this banking agreement, the Company is subject to the following financial ratios:

- R1: Consolidated net financial debt/Consolidated Ebitda ≤ 3.5, for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2022;
- R1: Consolidated net financial debt/Consolidated Ebitda ≤ 2.5, with fiscal years ending after 31 December 2022.

These ratios are respected.

CIC

On 30 June 2021, Anevia benefited from a loan agreement guaranteed by the State with CIC for €1000k:

- Duration: 60 months;
- Rate: 0.70%;
- Repayment: Monthly with a delay of 12 months.
- This loan was extended for 5 years from June 2022.

HSBC

On 22 December 2021, ATEME benefited from a loan agreement guaranteed by the State with Hsbc for €2000k:

- Duration: 12 months;
- Rate: 0%;
- Redemption: Ultimately, with the possibility of spreading the 5 year repayment period. This loan was extended for 5 years from June 2022.

Pre financing of the IRC

Since 2020, the company has pre financed its annual RIC for a total of €8.8M in redemption value. The debt relating to the CIR's pre financing is recorded as a loan net of collateral withholding and the CIR receivable is reconstituted as an asset. The average effective interest rate is between 3.65% and 4% over an average maturity of between 2.5 and 3 years as from the receipt of the debt.

Available credit lines

The Company benefits from the following available credit lines:

- €2M in cash facilities with its banking partners €1M at 31 December 2022.

Cash and cash equivalents (assets less bank overdrafts) amounted to €3904k at 31 December 2022, compared with €11447k at 31 December 2021 and €17092k at 2020.

The table below shows changes in shareholders' equity between 2019 and 2022.

Change in consolidated equity

(Amounts in K €)	Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Reserves and income	Translation differences	Actuarial gains and losses	Equity, Group share
As at 31 December 2019	**1,465**	**17,307**	**8,366**	**104**	**(115)**	**27,127**
Net income 2020	-	-	(275)	-	-	(275)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	7	(102)	(95)
Comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**(275)**	**7**	**(102)**	**(370)**
Issuance of new shares	70	7,390	-	-	-	7,460
Vesting of bonus shares	4	(4)	-	-	-	-
Exercise of stock options	9	444	-	-	-	453
Cancellation of treasury shares resulting from the liquidity contract (change)	-	-	132	-	-	132
Share-based payments	-	-	1,208	-	-	1,208
Capital increase costs	-	-	(450)	-	-	(450)
At 31 December 2020	**1,549**	**25,137**	**8,981**	**111**	**(217)**	**35,560**
Net income 2021	-	-	1,137	-	-	1,137
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(22)	180	130	288
Comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**1,115**	**180**	**130**	**1,425**
Issuance of new shares	10	1,113	-	-	-	1,123
Vesting of bonus shares	7	(7)	-	-	-	-
Exercise of stock options	6	311	-	-	-	317
Cancellation of treasury shares resulting from the liquidity contract (change)	-	-	(22)	-	-	(22)
Share based payments -1 187--1 187Share based payments	-	-	1,187	-	-	1,187
At 31 December 2021	**1,571**	**26,554**	**11,261**	**291**	**(88)**	**39,590**
Net income 2022	-	-	(46)	-	-	(46)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	148	176	324
Comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**(46)**	**148**	**176**	**278**
Vesting of bonus shares	8	(8)	-	-	-	-
Exercise of stock options	-	38	-	-	-	38
Cancellation of treasury shares resulting from the liquidity contract (change)	-	-	(40)	-	-	(40)
Share-based payments	-	-	1,073	-	-	1,073
At 31 December 2022	**1,579**	**26,584**	**12,248**	**440**	**88**	**40,939**

8.2_Consolidated cash flows

Simplified cash flow statements

(Amounts in K €)	31/12/2022 Audited 12 months	31/12/2021 Audited 12 months	31/12/2020 Audited 12 months
Cash flow from operating activities	**(5,430)**	**(552)**	**6,007**
Of which cash flow	*5,544*	*7,453*	*5,102*
O/w change in WCR	*(10 74)*	*(9,126)*	*778*
Cash flows from investing activities	**(3,076)**	**(7,123)**	**(9,311)**
Cash flows from financing activities	**(209)**	**1,908**	**9,949**
Change in cash and cash equivalents	**(8,586)**	**(5,645)**	**6,751**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	11,447	17,092	10,341
Impact of changes in currency exchange rates	129	121	106
Closing cash and cash equivalents	2,862	11,447	17,092

8.2.1_Cash flow from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities for the years ended 31 December 2022, 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020 amounted to € (5,430) K, € (552) K, and €6007k, respectively.

8.2.2_Cash flows from investing activities

Cash used in investing activities for the years ended 31 December 2022, 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020 amounted to € (3,076) K, € (7,123) K and € (9,311) K, respectively.

The changes mainly concern the capitalisation of R & D costs, acquisitions of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment (explained in paragraph 5.7. of this Universal Registration Document) and the entry of Anevia into the Group's scope of consolidation at the end of 2020 (see section 7.2.3 of this Universal Registration Document).

8.2.3_Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities for the years presented are as follows:

Cash flows from financing activities

(Amounts in K €)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Exercise of stock options	38	1,440	453
Allocation of capital increase costs	91	-	(450)
Collection of new loans	5,406	5,430	12,078
Gross financial interest paid	(413)	(563)	(242)
Repayment of conditional loans and advances	(4,549)	(3,654)	(975)
Repayment of IFRS16 debt	(782)	(794)	(859)
Changes in assets related to financing activities	-	50	(56)
Cash flows from financing activities	**(209)**	**1,909**	**9,949**

In 2022, the Company increased its debt by €5.4M thanks to the pre financing of the CIR and the receipt of the last tranche of the repayable advance related to the 'IA4SEC' project, which allowed to increase its cash flow (see section 8.1. Of this Universal Registration Document 'Consolidated shareholders' equity and Group debt' for more details. The company also repaid €4.5M in conditional loans and advances, which reduced its cash position.

In 2021, the Company increased its debt by obtaining loans for €5.4M, which enabled it to increase its cash position (see section 8.1. Of this Universal Registration Document 'Consolidated shareholders' equity and Group debt' for more details. The company also repaid €3.7M in conditional loans and advances, which reduced its cash position.

In 2020, the Company increased its debt by obtaining 3 loans for €12M, which enabled it to increase its cash position (see section 8.1. of this Universal Registration Document 'Consolidated shareholders' equity and Group debt' for more details).

8.3_Funding requirements and funding structure

Positive cash flows from operating activities and financing activities (mainly borrowings) finance investment activities.

The company also partially finances its research and development expenses through the research tax credit. (See section 8.3.1 of this Universal Registration Document)

8.3.1_Funding through the research tax credit

Amount of research tax credit over the last 3 years

(Amounts in €'000)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Research tax credit	5,822	5,169	3,347

Since its creation, the Company has benefited from the research tax credit ('CIR'). The Company benefits from public financing to which all innovative companies have access, in particular the research tax credit ('CIR'). Research expenses eligible for the RIC include salaries and wages, consumables, operating expenses, patent maintenance costs and technology watch expenses. Until 31 December 2019, she was entitled to the immediate return of the CIR.

As the company is no longer considered as a Community SME as of 31 December 2020, and in the event of the absence of the possibility of charging its 'CIR against its corporate tax due in the same year, the reimbursement will be made after three years. To this end, the company will have to find alternative pre financing financing.

8.3.2_Financing through repayable advances and grants

Change in repayable advances and reduced rate loans

(Amounts in €'000)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Repayable advances and other reduced rate loans	655	1,310	2,050

The Group benefited from six repayable advance programmes in the fiscal years presented. All the characteristics of these advances are described in Chapter 18.01.06 of this Universal Registration Document.

8.3.3_Financing by lease commitment

The amount of debt per lease commitment was €2982k in 2022 compared to €2945k in 2021 and €2696k in 2020.

8.4_Possible restriction on the use of capital

The 'Equipéa Optima' loan is subject to compliance with certain covenants detailed in 8.1 of this Universal Registration Document.

8.5_Expected sources of funds

As indicated in paragraph 3.3.1. 'Liquidity risk,' on the date of publication of this universal registration document, the Company carried out a specific review of its liquidity risk and adopted the principle of going concern.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 have been approved by the Board of Directors on a going concern basis based on available cash and revised revenue and gross margin growth assumptions.

At the date of publication of its URD, the Company received €35k in the 2023 financial year as part of its repayable advance related to the HyperOpenX project.

In addition, the Company continues to explore complementary financing solutions to support its development strategy and accelerate its transformation. In particular, it envisages the mobilisation of the share of CIR corresponding to the second half of 2022 (€2.9M).

Chapitre 9. **Regulatory environment**

9.1_Regulations applicable to ATEME's business

The Group operates in a complex, evolving and multi jurisdictional regulatory environment. This chapter presents the main applicable regulations by focusing on the geographic areas in which the Group is most active. The rules applicable to all types of companies (company law, labor law, taxation) are not mentioned here, although of course they apply to the different companies of the Group. As part of the process of harmonization within the European Union, the rules applicable in the different Member States of the Union tend to be closer and on many subjects the differences are now minor.

9.1.1_Stock market regulations

As the securities issued by the Company are admitted to trading on a regulated market (Euronext Paris), the Company must comply with the stock market regulations applicable to French issuers, in particular the following provisions :

• French Monetary and Financial Code (Book IV) ;

• General Regulations of the Autorité des Marchés Financiers (available on the AMF website : https://www.amf-France.org), particularly the provisions of Book II applicable to issuers and financial reporting.

9.1.2_Regulation of electronic waste

The products marketed by the Group include various electrical and electronic compounds with a high potential for recycling the materials that make up them. The Group must comply with the rules on waste recovery in France. These rules are defined in the French Environmental Code and in particular the ROHS directive Restriction of the use of certain Hazardous Substances in electrical and electronic equipment . " this system aims to restrict the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment. 'The RoHS directive is increasingly used in the electrical and electronic industries. This directive was officially adopted in July 2006 by the European Union with the aim of protecting humans and the environment from hazardous chemicals found in electronic and electrical products.

Since 1 July 2006, all electrical and electronic products sold in the European Union must be compatible with the requirements of the RoHS standard. This RoHS standard or 'lead free directive' effectively limits the use of 6 substances by 0.1% per unit weight of homogeneous materials :

Lead : this chemical element is commonly used in battery, television and screen manufacturing. RoHS limits lead use to 1000ppm (Part Per Million)

Mercure : mercury has been used in the production of fluorescent lamps, printed circuit boards, aluminium galvanization, steam lamps, thermostats and fuel cells. The ROHS Directive limits the use of mercury to 1000ppm

Cadmium : cadmium, which has been limited to 100ppm, can act as a stabiliser for some plastics and is used in nickel cadmium batteries, galvanising, pigment production, welding, alloys, brazing, alarm systems, automatic sprinklers as well as in nuclear protection.

Chrome Exavalent : used in photography, paints, plastics and stainless steel products, this chemical element is limited by the RoHS directive to 1000ppm.

- Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB): They are used in plastic foams, flame retardants and certain plastics used in household appliances. The ROHS Directive limits the use of polypromobiphenyls to 1000ppm.

- Polybrominated diphenyl ether (PBDEs): They are used in household appliances, printed circuits and capacitors. The ROHS Directive limits the use of polybrominated diphenyl ether to 1000ppm.

The Group ensures that its suppliers of electronic components comply with these regulations.

9.1.3_Local and sector regulations

The Group's activities are not subject to any specific sector regulations that could have a direct impact on its financial position. However, since the Group generates most of its revenues internationally, it must comply with local regulations put in place by the various States, the competent authorities and international organizations. The laws and regulations to which the Company is subject apply in many areas such as the supervision of business practices, competitive practices, anti corruption, personal data management, corporate governance, labor laws, internal controls, local and international tax regulations, compliance of high tech products for export.

The Group may face substantiated or unsubstantiated allegations that it has failed to comply with applicable national or international regulations. This could damage its reputation, potentially damage its growth prospects and weigh on its financial performance. Any substantial change in these laws and regulations may have an impact on the Group's activities.

The Group ensures that all of these standards are compliant and therefore limits its exposure to this type of risk with its legal department and external advisers.

9.1.4_Intellectual property regulations

The products and services marketed by the Group use innovative technologies, the protection and use of which are governed by intellectual property law. This mainly concerns software created or used by the Group (copyright) and inventions (patent rights), but also to a lesser extent trademark law and registered model law. These rules are, to a relatively large extent, unified at the global level (e.g. the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, the Berne Copyright Treaty) and codified in French law (in France, in the French Intellectual Property Code)

The Group, which specialises in the development and manufacture of video compression equipment and software, is subject to certain intellectual property regulations, and more specifically the rules relating to the audiovisual sector, in particular following the inclusion of SMAD in the scope of application of 42 broadcasting, made effective by Act No. 2009-258 of 5 March 2009 on audiovisual communication and the new public television service and related decrees.

Directive 2001/29/EC of 22 May 2001 on the harmonisation of certain aspects of copyright and related rights in the information society This Directive aims to harmonise the legal protection of copyright and related rights with particular emphasis on the information society.

9.1.5_Personal data protection regulations

As part of its business and the solutions it markets, the Group may process information subject to laws and regulations relating to the protection of personal data in Europe as well as in other regions where the Group operates. The processing of personal data is carried out only by the Group's customers using the technology produced by the Group and its subsidiaries, in their capacity as data controller.

The GDPR laid down the new regulatory framework for the protection of personal data in Europe as soon as it came into force on 25 May 2018.

The GDPR applies to automated or non automated processing of personal data. Personal data is broadly defined as any information relating to a natural person identified or identifiable directly or indirectly, regardless of the country of residence or nationality of that person. The GDPR has three objectives:

- Strengthen the rights of natural persons, in particular by creating a right to the portability of personal data and provisions specific to minors;
- Make those involved in data processing (data processing managers and subcontractors) accountable;
- Give credibility to regulation through enhanced cooperation between data protection authorities, which will be able to adopt joint decisions when data processing is transnational and strengthened sanctions.

To this end, the GDPR:

- Introduces data protection principles 'from design' and 'default';
- Provides for a reduction of the reporting formalities to the supervisory authority and a strengthening of the responsibility of the processing managers and subcontractors, requiring them to demonstrate at all times and on a continuous basis compliance with the rules imposed by the GDPR, in particular through the implementation of technical and organisational measures and an obligation of documentation (principle of responsibility);
- Strengthens the rights of those affected by the processing, in particular by the introduction of additional information on, for example, the legal basis of the processing, the legitimate interests pursued by the controller, the right to the limitation of the processing of data and the portability of data and where the processing is based on consent, the right to withdraw his consent;
- Requires the maintenance of a register of treatments implemented;
- Strengthens the safety obligations of treatment managers;
- Requires notification of data breaches to the supervisory authority and to the persons concerned;
- Order, for at risk treatments that handle sensitive data, to conduct a comprehensive impact study showing the characteristics of the treatment, the risks and the measures adopted;
- Provides for specific obligations for subcontractors.

The GDPR also offers Member States of the European Union (the 'Member States') the opportunity to adopt local specificities. France used this option in the context of the law of 20 June 2018, amending law no. 78-17 of 6 January 1978 relating to computers, files and freedoms. Therefore, in addition to the GDPR, local data protection laws should be taken into account in the countries in which the Group is established or offers services. For example, the GDPR offers Member States the opportunity to lower the age of digital majority, provided that this age is not less than 13 years. In France, the legislator has set the digital majority at 15 years, and has provided for specific rules for the processing of data relating to minors. French law also authorises group actions in the area of data protection: An association or organisation may be authorised to file a claim on its behalf with the CNIL, a judicial appeal against the Commission nationale de l'informatique et des libertés (CNIL) or against a controller or a subcontractor. The Group is part of a compliance process that is being rolled out within the various Group entities concerned by these regulations and is constantly evolving in accordance with the spirit of the regulations. For example, the Group updated its policy on the protection of the personal data of its services and implemented a contact procedure via a dedicated email address. In addition, as of the date of the Universal Registration Document, the actions currently being finalised within the Group concern in particular the data security policy, the updating of the data mapping, the improvement of data security and the inclusion of clauses relating to personal data in the various Group contracts.

The GDPR compliance process at Group subsidiary level is harmonised from the parent company, as the main person in charge of collecting, storing and processing all Group data. Depending on the shortcomings, failure to comply with the GDPR provisions could lead to the imposition of sanctions of up to 20 million euros or 4% of global annual sales, it being specified that the highest amount will be that taken into account. The Group believes that it can comply with the significant provisions of the GDPR before the end of 2023.

9.1.6_Export related regulations

Because the Group uses increasingly sophisticated technologies and develops its international sales that may be used in the field of Defence and Security, which are subject to restrictions in certain countries, it must comply with the rules applicable to export control (so called 'dual use' products, countries or persons subject to restrictive measures). European exporting companies are particularly affected by Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 'establishing a Community regime for the control of exports, transfers, brokering and transit of dual use goods' (regularly amended since 2009). The Group must pay particular attention to the extraterritorial application of certain regulations, in particular the rules enacted by the United States of America that may apply due to the use of technologies or components of American origin even when the manufacturer is not himself American (see Chapter 3 'Risk factors').

Chapitre 10. **Information on trends**

10.1_Main trends

Main trends since 31 December 2022

Press release of 10 May 2023 on first quarter sales

ATEME generated revenue of €27.3M in the first quarter of 2023, up 38% (34% at constant scope and exchange rates).

Revenue in the EMEA region increased by 6% (5% like for like and at constant exchange rates) to €6.4M.

The USA/Canada region posted revenue of €16.3M, up 125% (117% on a comparable basis), confirming its strong growth momentum already visible last year and amplified over the period by the lag of some major contracts initially expected in the 4th quarter of 2022. The region thus reached its highest level of revenue while maintaining its level of gross margin.

Latin America revenues were down 33% to €1.4M (-35% on a constant basis), reflecting the continued difficult economic environment in the region.

Sales in the Asia Pacific region were down 28% to €3.2M (-30% on a comparable basis) compared to a high basis (170% growth in the first quarter of 2022).

Monthly recurring income (MRI) rose from €2443k in January 2023 to €2497k in April 2023, an increase of €54k. This limited increase is classic in the first quarter, with, as every year, delays in the renewal of annual support contracts.

NAB Show 2023: Historic Lounge for ATEME

International visitors returned to the NAB Show - the industry's largest trade fair - in April in Las Vegas. While overall footfall was still 28% lower than in 2019, the influx at ATEME's stand exceeded its pre Covid level by 8%.

Among the main demonstrations:

A high quality experience, based on ATEME compression technology using Artificial Intelligence, which increases spectator satisfaction while controlling operational implementation costs.

Multi cloud video delivery solutions available on the AWS (Amazon Web Services) and GCP (Google Cloud Platform) platforms that strengthen ATEME's leadership in cloud migration.

Audio Aware Streaming, ATEME's end to end solution based on a machine learning patent that automatically optimises compression resources to reduce overall traffic on CDN.

Next generation solutions for fan engagement, combining video streaming with E commerce and augmented, virtual or extended reality experiences.

ATEME's sustainable development offering, with its high performance solutions helping to reduce the carbon footprint of video services.

On this last point ,*Greening of Streaming*, the professional association of which ATEME is both a founding member and an active leader in many working committees, was recognised by the NAB with the award of a *Sustainability*Award.

10.2_Factors that may affect ATEME's prospects

The overall operating environment remains difficult in early 2023 due to the consequences of the global health crisis following the COVID epidemic and problems that still affect global supply chains and due to the situation in Ukraine. Supply chains around the world are not expected to return to normal before the end of 2023, resulting in delays in the delivery of certain projects in which a material component is taken into account.

Nevertheless, ATEME continues to innovate and invest to continue to win market share.

Chapitre 11. **Earnings revisions or estimates**

11.1_Previous publications of forecasts or estimates

The financial targets projected revenue growth of 10 to 15%, and EBITDA in the range of 5 to 10 million euros for 2022 and 2023, in parallel with the ongoing development of recurring monthly revenues, with a target of 3 million euros by 2024.

11.2_New forecast or estimate

The strong interest generated in the NAB by the presentation of ATEME's new innovations promoting consumer engagement reinforces the overall dynamic of the company, illustrated by the good start of 2023, the robustness of the commercial pipeline and the attractiveness of the Titan compression offer combined with NEA diffusion solutions.

The financial objectives are therefore reiterated with confidence for the current year and the following years:

- Revenue growth of more than 10% in 2023;
- EBITDA from 5 to 10 million euros in 2023, above 10 million euros in 2024 and 30 million euros in 2026;
- Continued growth in monthly recurring revenues, with a target of 3 million euros in 2024 and 4 million euros in 2026

11.3_Forecast or estimate statement

None.

Chapitre 12. **Administrative, management, supervisory and general management bodies**

12.1_ General information

12.1.1_Board of Directors and Company Committees

As of the date of this Universal Registration Document, the Company is incorporated as a société anonyme with a Board of Directors. The Company is managed by a Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

The Company's Board of Directors is supervised by an Audit Committee, a CSR Committee, a Compensation Committee and a Strategy Committee, the composition and operation of which are described in section 14.3 " Information on Committees " of this Universal Registration Document.

Article 18 of the Company's bylaws provides for the possibility for the Board of Directors to appoint non voting directors. The composition and operation of the non voting Board are described in section 14.4 " The non voting Board " of this Registration Document.

Name and surname	**Mandate/Operational function within the Company**	**Main offices and activities held over the last 5 years**	**Directorships and positions held on the Company's Committees**
Michel Artières	Chairman & Chief Executive Officer	Chairman of ATEME Inc. Chairman of ATEME Canada Chairman of ATEME UK Ltd. Manager of SEREITRA	Member and Chairman of the Strategy Committee
GAUDETO sprl represented by Jacques Galloy	Director	No other significant office or activity outside the Company	Member and Chairwoman of the Audit Committee Member of the Nomination and Compensation Committee Member of the Strategy Committee
Benoît Fouchard	Director	Head of the European Automotive Market at Simulation Software Publisher MSC Software Regional Director Western Europe at Peak Scientific SARL	Member of the Nomination and Compensation Committee Member of the Strategy Committee Member of the CSR Committee
Joanna Darlington	Director	Director of EBI (Euro Broadcast Infrastructure) Partner Finsbury Glover Hering	Member of the Audit Committee Member and Chairwoman of the Nomination and Compensation Committee Chairwoman of the CSR Committee
Béatrice Pesquet Popescu	Director	Director of Research and Innovation at Thales SRA (Ground Surveillance Radar)	Member of the Nomination and Compensation Committee Member of the CSR Committee

The persons mentioned above have, for their business address, the Company's registered office at 6 rue Dewoitine -78140 Vélizy Villacoublay, France.

12.1.1.1_Management of ATEME

Michel Artières, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer since 27 March 2002

Michel Artières is co founder, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of ATEME.

Previously, at the Directorate General of Arms, Michel Artières led a research team in the field of image processing. In particular, he carried out work on the compression without loss of very high resolution images, and on the restoration of highly noisy images. Michel Artières graduated as an engineer in Supélec Paris, specialising in signal processing and telecommunications.

Since 23 September 2020, Michel Artières has been remunerated for his duties as Chief Executive Officer under a mandate agreement as indicated in paragraph 14.2 'Information on service contracts' of this Universal Registration Document.

12.1.1.2_ATEME Board of Directors - members on the URD registration date

Gaudeto sprl, independent director since 23 January 2015 represented by his permanent representative Jacques Galloy

Gaudeto sprl is a foreign company whose registered office is located at 46 chemin du Frise (4671) Blegny in Belgium.

Jacques Galloy is founder and Managing Partner of Gaudeto, an investment and advisory company specialising in media and technology companies. He is also a director of six companies. He has 20 years of experience in corporate management and successful international expansion in the capital and business markets. He served 12 years until 2014 as a member of the board of directors and CFO of EVS, world leader in a technology niche of television, listed company, top 30 in Belgium. He co founded and chaired the Board of Directors of Dcinex for 8 years until 2013

Benoit Fouchard, director since 23 December 2005

Benoit Fouchard is responsible for commercial development for Hexagon AB. At ATEME between 2001 and 2015, Benoit was first responsible for sales and - from 2010 - in charge of the company's product and growth strategy. Since leaving ATEME in 2015, Benoit has held positions in technological commercial development in the automotive, life sciences and health sectors - and today in the AEC industry (Architecture, Engineering and Construction).

Benoit is a graduate of HEC, Paris and CEMS.

Joanna Darlington, independent director since 9 June 2015

Joanna Darlington is a partner of FGS Global, the strategic communications and public affairs consulting firm.

Before joining FGS Global, she was Director of Communication at Eutelsat, Europe's leading satellite operator. Previously Joanna was a consultant at KPMG Makinson Cowell and held management positions at BNP Paribas and ABN AMRO, where she led European equity research.

Joanna is a British citizen and a graduate of Cambridge University.

Ms Béatrice Pesquet Popescu, independent director since 8 June 2022

Béatrice Pesquet Popescu is Director of Research and Innovation at Thales SRA, where she defines, implements and manages innovation and research projects related to the Group's four key technologies: Big data, AI, cybersecurity and IoT. She is also an internationally recognised personality in the fields of machine learning, AI and multimedia (video compression, TV3D, networking), statistical signal and image processing, data modelling, convex optimisation and big data.

12.1.1.3_Members who resigned from 1 January 2021 to the registration date of the URD

no member of the Company's administrative, management, supervisory or executive management bodies resigned between January 1, 2022 and the date of registration of the URD.

12.1.2_Company statements

To the Company's knowledge:

There are no family ties between the persons mentioned in paragraph 12.1 above. 'General information';

No conviction for fraud has been pronounced in the last five (5) years for the persons mentioned above in paragraph 12.1. 'General information';

No bankruptcy, receivership, liquidation or placement of companies under judicial administration concerns the persons mentioned above in paragraph 12.1. 'General information';

No statutory or regulatory authority has issued an official public indictment or sanction against the persons mentioned above in paragraph 12.1. 'General information'; and

No person mentioned above in paragraph 12.1. 'General information' has not been lost, in the last five (5) years, by a court of the right to hold the position of member of an administrative, management or supervisory body of an issuer or to participate in the management or conduct of the affairs of an issuer.

12.2_Conflicts of interest at the level of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies and General Management

12.2.1_Conflicts of interest

At the time of his/her appointment, each member of the Board of Directors is made aware of his/her responsibilities : he/she is encouraged to comply with the rules of ethics relating to the duties arising from his/her term of office, to comply with the legal rules on multiple directorships, to inform the Board of Directors in the event of a conflict of interest occurring after obtaining his/her term of office, to show an attendance rate at Board of Directors' meetings, to ensure that he/she has all the necessary information on the agenda for Board of Directors' meetings before making any decisions and to respect professional secrecy (Recommendation R1 of the MiddleNext Code).

Each member of the Board of Directors strives to avoid any conflict that may exist between his or her moral and material interests and those of the Company. In cases where he can not avoid finding a conflict of interest, he refrains from participating in the debates and any decision on the matters concerned (Recommendation R2 of the MiddleNext Code).

To the best of the Company's knowledge, there are no situations of potential conflicts of interest between the private interests or the duties of any member of the Executive Management or any member of the Board of Directors with respect to the Company.

12.2.2_Arrangement or agreement

To the best of the Company's knowledge, no agreement or arrangement or agreement has been entered into with the principal shareholders or with customers, suppliers or others pursuant to which any of the persons referred to in paragraph 12.1. 'General information' has been appointed as a member of an administrative, management or supervisory body or as a member of the general management.

12.2.3_Restrictions on the sale of ATEME shares for members of a management or supervisory body or General Management

To the best of the Company's knowledge, there are no restrictions accepted by the persons referred to in paragraph 12.1. 'General information' concerning the sale, for a given period, of the Company's shares they hold.

Chapitre 13. **Compensation and benefits**

In accordance with Article L. 22-10-08 of the French Commercial Code, the compensation policy for corporate officers is established by the Board of Directors.

The tables in this chapter have been prepared in the format recommended by AMF position recommendation No. 2021-02.

13.1_Remuneration paid and benefits in kind granted

13.1.1_2021 and 2022 compensation of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and compensation principles 2022

The compensation policy for the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer for 2022 includes the following elements:

1. Fixed annual compensation: The fixed compensation of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer is determined by the Board of Directors, on the recommendation of the Compensation Committee. This policy is revised each year to make possible adjustments. Any change in the remuneration policy outside this period follows the same procedure. The fixed compensation is intended to compensate for the responsibilities and duties related to this position in accordance with the law. The amount of this compensation also takes into account the beneficiary's skills and experience.
2. Short term variable compensation: Annual variable compensation is subject to performance conditions and can reach a maximum gross amount of euros180000. It is based on quantifiable criteria that are of paramount importance, as well as on qualitative criteria.

These remuneration principles will also be applied for 2023.

13.1.2_Compensation paid to the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer for 2021 and 2022

We remind you that Michel Artières received fixed compensation in respect of his term of office as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company during the past fiscal year pursuant to a corporate office agreement approved by the Board of Directors of the Company on 23 September 2020 retroactive to 1 July 2020 on the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee.

The Board of Directors therefore unanimously decided to set for the financial year a gross annual compensation of euros175,000 payable monthly over a period of 12 months, i.e. a monthly amount of euros14,583.

Michel Artières may also receive variable compensation of up to euros180,000, broken down as follows :

- euros60,000 based on a gross margin target identical to that of the Executive Committee;
- euros30,000 based on an EBIT target for the first half of the year;
- euros30,000 based on an EBIT target for the second half of the year;
- euros60000 based on an annual EBIT target

As a result, the Board of Directors duly decided on the compensation policy for the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer in accordance with Article L. 225-37-2 of the French Commercial Code and Recommendation No. 13 of the Middlenext Code.

As a Company director, compensation in respect of his term of office (formerly called attendance fees) may be paid to the Chairman of the Board of Directors based on his attendance at the various Board meetings held during each financial year.

During the financial year ended 31 December 2022, no compensation in respect of his directorship was paid to the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

(in euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Michel Artières - Chairman and Chief Executive Officer - Director		
Compensation due for the year	268,152	318,173
Value of options granted during the year		
Value of free shares granted		46,860
TOTAL	**268,152**	**365,033**

(in euros)	31/12/2022		31/12/2021	
	Amounts due	Amounts due	Amounts paid	Amounts paid
Fixed compensation	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000
Annual variable compensation	93,152	66,676	143,173	107,790
Multi-year variable compensation				
Exceptional compensation				
Compensation of the director in respect of his term of office (formerly called attendance fees)				
Benefits in kind				
TOTAL	**268,152**	**241,676**	**318,173**	**282,790**

In accordance with the provisions of Article L. 225-37-3 I 6° of the French Commercial Code, it is specified that the remuneration of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer may be compared with the average and median remuneration applied within the Company on a full time basis.

	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Michel Artières - Chairman and Chief Executive Officer - Director		
Pursuant to Article L. 225-37-3 I 6° of the French Commercial Code, the ratio between the level of the compensation of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and the average compensation is	3.3	4.4
Pursuant to Article L. 225-37-3 I 6° of the French Commercial Code, the ratio between the level of the compensation of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and the median compensation is	3.4	4.7

13.1.3_Compensation paid to directors for 2021 and 2022

The compensation allocated to directors falls within the scope of an overall allocation approved by the shareholders at a General Meeting.

Under the terms of the deliberations of 8 June 2022, the General Meeting authorised the allocation of an amount of euros100000 as directors' fees to be distributed among the directors until the meeting of the Board of Directors deciding on the annual financial statements for the current financial year.

Pursuant to the decisions of 26 January 2023, the Board of Directors, after consulting the Compensation Committee, decided to allocate the sum of euros61906 in directors' fees.

In accordance with recommendation R10 of the Middlenext Code, the allocation of attendance fees was determined by the Board of Directors based on the attendance rate of directors at Board meetings and, if applicable, the Committees and the time they spend on their duties. In particular, the conditions for the allocation of directors' fees are as follows: Condition of presence and condition of participation (preparation of the meeting, participation in the meeting and drafting of minutes); application of a fixed scale by type of meeting (Board, Committees, etc., Chairman or not).

A restructuring of the Board of Directors will be proposed at the next Shareholders' Meeting in order to strengthen the composition of the Board and increase the allocation to 120,000 in order to take into account the possible approval of these new directorships. The allocation of directors' fees will nevertheless be determined in the same way for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

None of the corporate officers listed below and members of the Company's Board of Directors is bound by an employment contract.

Non executive corporate officers (members of the Board of Directors) (In euros)	**Amounts granted during the year ended 31/12/2022**	**Amounts granted during the year ended 31/12/2021**
Benoît Fouchard		
Attendance fees	19,469	20,563
Other compensation		-
Joanna Darlington		
Attendance fees	14,656	16,625
Other compensation		-
Gaudeto sprl represented by Jacques Galloy		
Attendance fees	18,156	17,938
Other compensation		-
Béatrice Pesquet Popescu	9,625	
TOTAL	**61,906**	**55,125**

13.1.4_Incentive plan and bonuses

13.1.4.1_History of share subscription or purchase options granted during the fiscal year by each corporate officer

None

13.1.4.2_History of free share grants to each corporate officer

Information on stock subscription or purchase options		
Date of Shareholders' Meeting	08.06.17	**TOTAL**
Date of Board of Directors' Meeting	05.11.18	
Total number of shares that may be subscribed or purchased, the number of which may be subscribed or purchased by:	69,000	69,000
Corporate officers:		
Michel Artières, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer and Director	25,000	25,000
Start date for the exercise of options	(1)	(1)
Expiry date	04.11.26	04.11.26
Subscription or purchase price	€10.80	€10.80
Exercise conditions (where the plan has more than one tranche)	(1)	(1)
Number of shares subscribed at 31.12.2021	5,000	5,000
Cumulative number of lapsed or cancelled subscription or purchase options	18,000	18,000
Subscription or purchase options outstanding at the end of the financial year	**46,000**	**46,000**

Stock options granted to and exercised by the top 10 employee beneficiaries other than corporate officers	Total number of options granted/shares subscribed or purchased	Weighted average price	Plan 1
Options granted during the financial year by the Company and any company in the scope of the option grants to the ten employees of the Company and of any company in this scope, with the greatest number of options granted (comprehensive data)	28,500	15.30 €	05.05.21
Options held on the Company and the aforementioned companies, exercised during the financial year, by the ten employees of the Company and these companies, who exercised the greatest number of options (aggregate information)	24,025	7.79	

3000 free shares were granted to the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer in 2021.

These free shares are subject to presence conditions.

13.2_Amounts provisioned or recognised by ATEME or its subsidiaries for the payment of pensions, retirement or other benefits

For the persons referred to in paragraph 12.1. 'General information,' there are no benefits for them:

- No pension commitment or other similar benefits, other than those granted under the basic and mandatory supplementary pension plan,
- No compensation or benefits due or likely to be due as a result of the termination or change of duties,
- No compensation relating to a non competition clause.

Executive corporate officers	Employment contract		Supplementary pension plan		Indemnities or benefits due or likely to become due upon termination or change of offices		Non-competition clause compensation	
	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Michel Artières Chairman & Chief Executive Officer Start of term of office: 27 March 2002 End of term of office: Expires at the close of the Ordinary General Meeting held to approve the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2020		X		X		X		X

Chapitre 14. **Functioning of the administrative and management bodies**

14.1_Management of ATEME

In accordance with the decisions taken by the Company's shareholders on 9 June 2015, Michel Artières was appointed as a director for a term of 6 years, i.e. until the end of the Ordinary General Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020, held on 9 June 2021. In its 10 th resolution, the Shareholders' Meeting of 9 June 2021 approved the renewal of Michel Artières' term of office as Director for a period of six years, i.e. until the end of the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting convened to approve the financial year ending 31 December 2027.

At its meeting of 27 March 2002, the Company's Board of Directors appointed Michel Artières as Chief Executive Officer for a renewable six year term.

Michel Artières is therefore currently Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

Name and surname	**Mandate/Operational function within the Company**	**Expiry date and term of office**	**Directorships and positions held on the Company's Committees**	**Expiry date and term of office**
Michel Artières	Chairman & Chief Executive Officer	Directorship: Expires at the end of the Annual General Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2027 Term of office as Chairman and Chief Executive Officerexpires at the end of the Annual General Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2027	Member of the Strategy Committee	Expires at the end of the Annual General Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2026
GAUDETO sprl represented by Jacques Galloy (Independent Director)	Director	Expires at the end of the Annual General Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022	Member of the Audit Committee	Expires at the end of the Annual General Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022
			Member of the Nomination and Compensation Committee	Expires at the end of the Annual General Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022
			Members of the Strategic Committee	Expires at the end of the Annual General Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the

				year ended 31 December 2022
Benoît Fouchard	Director	Expires at the end of the Annual General Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023	Member of the Nomination and Compensation Committee	Expires at the end of the Annual General Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023
			Member of the Strategy Committee	Expires at the end of the Annual General Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023
			Member of the CSR Committee	Expires at the end of the Annual General Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023
Joanna Darlington (Independent Director)	Director	Expires at the end of the Annual General Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2026	Member of the Audit Committee	Expires at the end of the Annual General Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2026
			Member of the Nomination and Compensation Committee	Expires at the end of the Annual General Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2026
			Chairwoman of the CSR Committee	Expires at the end of the Annual General Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2026
Béatrice Pesquet Popescu	Director	Expires at the end of the Shareholders' Meeting convened to approve the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2028	Member of the CSR Committee	Expires at the end of the Shareholders' Meeting convened to approve the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2028
			Member of the Nomination and Compensation Committee	Expires at the end of the Shareholders' Meeting convened to approve the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2028

14.2_Information on service contracts

N/A

14.3_Information on committees

The Board of Directors has adopted Rules of Procedure (the 'Rules of Procedure'), the purpose of which is to specify the operating and organisational procedures of the Board of Directors. The last amendment to the Internal Regulations dated 25 January 2023 and formalised the establishment of a committee in charge of the Group's social and environmental responsibility; the CSR Committee.

The Chairman organises and directs the work of the Board of Directors, ensures that the Directors are able to fulfil their duties and, in particular, ensures that they have the information and documents necessary to carry out their duties. It also ensures that representatives of the staff representative bodies are regularly invited to meetings and have the information and documents necessary to carry out their duties.

The Board of Directors has set up four Committees whose role is to assist it in certain specific missions:

- The Nomination and Compensation Committee
- The Audit Committee
- The Strategic Committee
- The CSR Committee

14.3.1_Appointments and Compensation Committee

The Company has had an Appointments and Compensation Committee since 2010. Pursuant to the decisions of 24 March 2014, the Board of Directors formalised the creation of this Committee and defined its missions, which were further specified by the Board of Directors on 28 March 2017.

Composition

The Nomination and Compensation Committee is made up of at least two (2) members chosen from among the members of the Board of Directors, including non voting directors, excluding members holding executive management positions.

As of the date of this Universal Registration Document, the Nomination and Compensation Committee is composed of the following four (4) members:

- Joanna Darlington,
- Benoît Fouchard,
- GAUDETO sprl, represented by Jacques Galloy and
- Béatrice Pesquet Popescu

It is chaired by Mrs. Joanna Darlington.

Joanna Darlington, Benoît Fouchard, GAUDETO sprl and Béatrice Pesquet Popescu are members of the Appointments and Compensation Committee for their directorship.

The term of office of the members of the Nomination and Compensation Committee is six years and follows their term of office as directors.

Operation - Missions

The role of the Nomination and Compensation Committee is to make proposals or recommendations to the Board of Directors on the compensation of all types of corporate officers and, where applicable, any members of the Board of Directors representing employees.

In addition, it may make recommendations to the Board of Directors on the total amount and distribution of directors' fees.

The Nomination and Compensation Committee meets at least once a year, and as often as necessary, in particular before the Board of Directors, which reviews the compensation of corporate officers.

It also meets before any decision to grant stock options or bonus shares to corporate officers, Group executive officers or members of the Board of Directors is made.

In addition, it meets as needed when convened by its Chairman, at its initiative or at the request of the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

In addition, the Nomination and Compensation Committee gives its opinion on (I) the appointment and dismissal of corporate officers and (II) the recruitment of any employee whose gross annual compensation exceeds euros150,000.

The Nomination and Compensation Committee may invite senior management to attend its meetings when it deals with issues relating to the recruitment of any employee whose gross compensation exceeds euros150,000.

These recommendations concern all the components of the compensation of the corporate officers, in any capacity whatsoever, and in particular: The fixed portion (benefits in kind included), the variable portion, any severance payments, supplementary pension and death & disability plans, the allocation of stock options, share purchase options or free shares, whether these elements are paid, granted or assumed by the Company, the company controlling it or a company it controls. They also address the balance of the various components making up the total compensation and the conditions under which they are awarded, particularly in terms of performance.

The Compensation Committee also proposes to the Board of Directors the text of the resolutions to be put to the vote of shareholders at the annual ordinary general meeting in terms of the compensation of executive corporate officers.

14.3.2_Audit Committee

Pursuant to the decisions of 23 January 2015, the Board of Directors decided to set up an Audit Committee separate from the Board of Directors.

It met for the first time on 18 March 2015.

Composition

The Audit Committee is composed of at least two (2) members chosen from among the members of the Board of Directors, including at least one (1) independent member with specific expertise in financial, accounting or statutory auditing matters.

At the date of the Universal Registration Document, the Audit Committee is composed of the following two (2) members:

- GAUDETO sprl, represented by Jacques Galloy and
- Joanna Darlington.

It is chaired by GAUDETO sprl, represented by Jacques Galloy.

GAUDETO sprl and Joanna Darlington are members of the Audit Committee as directors.

The term of office of the members of the Nomination and Compensation Committee is six years and follows their term of office as directors.

Operation - Missions

The Audit Committee is responsible for monitoring issues related to the preparation and control of accounting and financial information, and for ensuring the effectiveness of the risk monitoring and operational internal control system in order to facilitate the Board's performance of its control and verification duties in this area.

In accordance with Article L. 823-19 of the French Commercial Code, the Audit Committee has the following main duties:

- It monitors the process of preparing financial information and, where necessary, internal audit, with regard to the procedures relating to the preparation and processing of financial and accounting information (in particular, the annual and interim parent company and consolidated financial statements), without compromising its independence
- It monitors the effectiveness of the internal control and risk management systems, as well as, where applicable, the internal audit, with regard to the procedures relating to the preparation and processing of accounting and financial information, without prejudice to its independence;
- It issues a recommendation on the Statutory Auditors proposed for appointment or renewal by the General Meeting or the body performing a similar function;
- It monitors the performance by the Statutory Auditors of their duties and takes into account the findings and conclusions of the High Council of the Statutory Auditors following the checks carried out by this body on the professional activity of the Company's Statutory Auditors;
- He ensures that the Statutory Auditors comply with the conditions of independence provided for by law;
- It approves the provision of any services other than the statutory audit of the financial statements performed by the Company's statutory auditors;
- It reports regularly to the Board of Directors on the performance of its duties. It also reports on the results of the audit, how it contributed to the integrity of financial information and the role it played in the process. They shall inform them immediately of any difficulties encountered.

The Audit Committee monitors the statutory audit of the parent company and consolidated financial statements by the Company's Statutory Auditors.

In order to perform its duties, the Committee must interview the Statutory Auditors and also the Company's Chief Financial Officers. These hearings must be able to be held, when the Committee so wishes, without the presence of the Company's senior management.

The Committee may call on outside experts, at the Company's expense after information has been provided by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, and is responsible for reporting on its findings to the Board of Directors. The Committee must ensure the competence and independence of its experts.

The review of financial statements by the Audit Committee must be accompanied by a presentation from the Statutory Auditors highlighting the essential points of the results of the statutory audit and the accounting options adopted. It must also be accompanied by a presentation by the Company's Chief Financial Officer describing the risk exposure and significant off balance sheet commitments of the Group/Company.

The Statutory Auditors must inform the Audit Committee of the nature and extent of the anomalies observed in the financial statements, and in accordance with the provisions of Article L. 823-16 of the French Commercial Code, of significant weaknesses in internal control with regard to the procedures relating to the preparation and processing of accounting and financial information.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors or the Statutory Auditors shall refer to the Audit Committee any event exposing the Group/the Company to a significant risk.

As part of its role, the Audit Committee:

- Ensures compliance with the accounting standards adopted for the preparation of the parent company and consolidated financial statements;
- Examines the accounting and financial information and in particular the financial statements by questioning the accounting translation of significant events or complex transactions that have had an impact on the parent company and consolidated financial statements;
- Ensures the existence of internal control and risk management systems and their deployment and ensures that any weaknesses identified give rise to corrective actions;

- Reviews changes to the accounting standards applied in the preparation of the financial statements, as well as any possible non compliance with these standards;
- Ensures the quality of procedures to ensure compliance with applicable financial and stock market regulations;
- Examines with the Statutory Auditors the factors that may affect their independence and the safeguards taken to mitigate these risks;
- Monitors the Statutory Auditors' fees budget to ensure that the proposed budgets are in line with the mission; and
- Verifies the existence of the process for preparing press releases when publishing any accounting or financial information.

In accordance with the provisions of Article L.823-16-III of the French Commercial Code, the Statutory Auditors must henceforth submit to the Audit Committee an additional report in accordance with the provisions of Article 11 of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 of 16 April 2014, which will include the following information:

- Nature, frequency and scope of communication with the Audit Committee, the management body and the administrative or supervisory body of the controlled entity;
- Audit approach used and comparison with the previous year;
- Scope of the statutory audit and timetable for its completion;
- Distribution of tasks between the statutory auditors;
- Quantitative materiality threshold applied to perform the statutory audit of the financial statements;
- Assessments of events or conditions that could cast serious doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, specifying whether they constitute significant uncertainties;
- Analysis of the valuation methods applied, including the potential impact of changes in methods;
- Significant deficiencies identified in the internal financial control system or its accounting system; and
- Any other important point for the Audit Committee, for the supervision of the financial reporting process.

At its meeting of the Board of Directors on 25 March 2020, the Board of Directors proposed to the Committee that the Board of Directors set up a procedure to regularly assess whether agreements relating to ordinary operations and concluded under normal conditions meet these conditions.

Persons directly or indirectly interested in one of these conventions shall not be able to participate in the assessment.

14.3.3_Strategy Committee

Pursuant to the decisions of 23 January 2015, the Board of Directors decided to set up a Strategic Committee.

Composition

The Strategy Committee has at least three (3) members chosen from among the members of the Board of Directors, including non-voting directors. The Chief Executive Officer and the Deputy Chief Executive Officer (if any) are ex officio members of the Strategy Committee.

At the date of preparation of this report, the Strategy Committee had the following members:

- Michel Artières (Chairman and Chief Executive Officer),
- Benoit Fouchard, and
- GAUDETO sprl, represented by Jacques Galloy.

It is chaired by Michel Artières (Chairman and Chief Executive Officer).

Michel Artières, Benoit Fouchard and GAUDETO sprl are members of the Strategy Committee in their capacity as directors.

The term of office of the members of the Nomination and Compensation Committee is six years and follows their term of office as directors.

Missions - Operation

The Strategic Committee is responsible for analysing the Company's major strategic orientations. It prepares the work of the Board of Directors on major strategic interests such as:

- External growth opportunities,
- Divestment opportunities,
- Areas of development,
- Financial and stock market strategies,
- Reviewing for opinion the document to be submitted to the Works Council on the Company's strategic orientations and their consequences;
- And more generally, any option deemed essential for the future of the Company.

14.3.4_ CSR Committee

Pursuant to the decisions of 28 September 2022, the Board of Directors decided to set up a CSR Committee.

Composition

The CSR Committee is composed of at least three (3) members chosen from among the members of the Board of Directors, including non voting directors.

At the date of this report, the CSR Committee was composed of the following members:

- Mrs. Joanna Darlington
- Benoit Fouchard, and
- Ms Béatrice Pesquet Popescu

It is chaired by Mrs. Joanna Darlington.

Joanna Darlington, Béatrice Pesquet Popescu and Benoit Fouchard are members of the CSR Committee as directors.

The term of office of the members of the Nomination and Compensation Committee is six years and follows their term of office as directors.

Missions - Operation

In order to enable the Board of Directors of ATEME S.A. to carry out its duties and in particular to ensure the reliability and clarity of the information provided to shareholders and the market, the CSR Committee, acting under the responsibility of the Board of Directors, monitors issues relating to the preparation and control of information of all kinds relating to the Company's CSR issues.

The CSR Committee acts under the collective and exclusive responsibility of the Board of Directors and has a role of reflection, analysis and preparation of certain deliberations of the Board of Directors and submits its opinions, proposals or recommendations to the Board.

Without prejudice to the powers of the Board of Directors, which it does not replace, the powers of the CSR Committee are described below.

- assist the Board of Directors in monitoring CSR issues so that the ATEME Group can better anticipate the opportunities, challenges and risks associated with them;

- assist the Board of Directors in monitoring the employment policy of the ATEME Group and the non discrimination and diversity policy.

14.4_Advisory Board

The function of non voting director is provided for in Article 18 of the Company's Articles of Association.

Non voting Directors are appointed by the Ordinary General Meeting, on the proposal of the Board of Directors or directly by the Board of Directors, subject to ratification by the next General Meeting.

As of the date of this Universal Registration Document, the Board of Non Voting Directors consists of the following members:

- Mr Laurent CADIEU.

Laurent CADIEU was appointed as a non voting member of the Company in order to bring his experience, expertise and knowledge to meetings of the Board of Directors and general meetings.

Laurent CADIEU does not receive any compensation in his capacity as non voting director.

The non voting directors are appointed for a term of four (4) years ending at the end of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders called to approve the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2024.

The term of office of non voting directors is renewable for a further period of four (4) years.

The non voting director, or the panel of non voting directors, examines the issues that the Board of Directors or its Chairman submits, for its opinion, to its examination in order to provide any useful and necessary information based on its expertise and knowledge.

Non voting directors attend Board meetings and are responsible for sharing their analysis of the decisions taken. They may speak at meetings of the Board of Directors to set out their observations. They therefore have an advisory vote and no decision making power. The absence of non voting Board members cannot impair the validity of the decisions taken at Board meetings.

They are invited to Board meetings under the same conditions as the directors and receive the same information.

Non voting directors are subject to the internal rules of the Board of Directors, particularly in terms of competence and independence, as well as to the Directors' Charter, the purpose of which is to enable directors to fully exercise their skills and to ensure the full effectiveness of each director's contribution, in compliance with the rules of independence, ethics and integrity that are expected of them.

14.5_Statement of compliance with the corporate governance regime in force in France

In order to comply with the requirements of Article L. 225-37-4 of the French Commercial Code, the Company has designated the Middlenext Code as its reference code. The Company refers to the MiddleNext corporate governance code for medium and small companies published on 17 December 2009 and amended in September 2016 (hereinafter the 'Reference Code') as part of the implementation of its governance (decision of the Board of Directors of 24 April 2017).

The table below gives an initial assessment of the Middlenext1 recommendations that the Company has complied with since the listing of its shares on the Euronext Paris regulated market, and those that it intends to follow in the future.

The Reference Code contains nineteen (19) recommendations that specifically concern executive officers and the Board of Directors.

The Reference Code also contains points of vigilance arising from the framework for reasonable governance of French companies, which recall the questions that the Board of Directors must ask to promote the proper functioning of governance.

The Board of Directors considers that its organisation complies with the recommendations of this Reference Code.

In this context, the Board of Directors has implemented a self assessment process, in accordance with the provisions of the eleventh recommendation of the Reference Code.

During each fiscal year, the members of the Board of Directors are invited by the Chairman to complete a questionnaire on the functioning of the Board of Directors and its work. The latest results of these questionnaires show an overall assessment of 5 out of 5.

For the year ended 31 December 2022, in addition to the information contained in this Universal Registration Document, the status of application of the recommendations of the Reference Code is as follows:

Table 33. Status of implementation of Middlenext Code recommendations - other

Recommendations of the Middlenext Code	Adoption
R1: Ethics of Board members	YES
R2: Conflicts of interest	YES
R3: Composition of the Board - Independent members	YES
R4: Information to Board members	YES
R5: Organisation of Board and Committee meetings	YES
R6: Establishment of Committees	
R7: Establishment of internal rules of the Board of Directors	YES
R8: Selection of each director	YES
R9: Term of office of Board members	
R10: Director's compensation	YES
R11: Implementation of an assessment of the Board's work	YES
R12: Relations with ‘shareholders’	
R13: Definition and transparency of the compensation of executive corporate officers	YES
R14: Preparation of the succession of senior executives	YES
R15: Combining employment contract and corporate office	YES
R16: Severance pay	YES

R17: Supplementary pension plan	No
R18: Stock options and free shares	YES
R19: Review of points of vigilance	YES

The Company has not set up any supplementary pension plan for its senior executives and corporate officers.

The Reference Code may be consulted at the Company's registered office. It is also available at http://www.middlenext.com.

R3: Composition of the Board - Independent members

The third Recommendation of the Reference Code recommends that the Board of Directors include at least two (2) independent members. As such, five (5) criteria justify the independence of the members of the Board of Directors with regard to the Reference Code, which is characterized by the absence of a significant financial, contractual or family relationship likely to affect the independence of the judgment:

- Not to have been, during the last five (5) years, and not to be an employee or executive corporate officer of the Company or a company of its group;
- Have been, in the last two (2) years, and have not been in a significant business relationship with the Company or its group (customer, supplier, competitor, service provider, creditor, banker, etc.);
- Not to be a reference shareholder of the Company or to hold a significant percentage of voting rights;
- Does not have a close relationship or close family ties with an executive corporate officer or a reference shareholder;
- Has not been, during the last six (6) years, a statutory auditor of the Company.

Accordingly, the Board of Directors considers that, in light of these criteria and the criteria set out in the Board of Directors' Internal Regulations (i.e. 'a Director is considered to be independent when he or she has no significant financial, contractual or family relationship (except that of a non significant shareholder) with the Company, its group or its management that could alter his or her independence of judgment'), two of the Directors, Joanna Darlington and GAUDETO sprl represented by Jacques Galloy, are independent Directors.

The main qualities expected of a director are the company's experience, personal commitment to the work of the Board and the various committees attached to it, understanding of the economic and financial world, the ability to work together in mutual respect of opinions, the courage to affirm a potentially minority position, the sense of responsibility towards shareholders and other stakeholders and integrity.

14.6_Potential material impacts on corporate governance

No decision of the administrative, management or general meeting of shareholders has a potential material impact on corporate governance and no future change in the composition of the administrative, management or committee bodies has been decided by the administrative, management or general meeting of shareholders.

14.7_General principles of internal control

14.7.1_Definition and objectives of internal control

The Company has adopted the definition of internal control proposed by the French Financial Markets Authority (Autorité des Marchés Financiers, AMF), according to which internal control is a system implemented by the Company that aims to ensure:

- Compliance with laws and regulations;
- Application of the instructions and guidelines set by Executive Management;
- The proper functioning of the Company's internal processes, particularly those contributing to the protection of its assets;
- The reliability of financial information; and,
- More generally, the control over its activities, the effectiveness of its operations and the efficient use of its resources.

The internal control system is applied to the entire ATEME group, defined as ATEME SA and all fully consolidated companies.

14.7.2_Components of internal control

Following the listing of the Company's shares on the Euronext Paris regulated market, the Company intends to improve its internal control principles and to complement the existing system by reference to the implementation guide for small- and mid-cap companies in the reference framework for risk management and internal control published by the AMF on 17 November 2016.

The Company has therefore formalised a set of procedures designed to secure the financial and legal security of the different stages of the business.

The Finance Department is responsible, under the supervision of Executive Management, for the internal control procedures related to the preparation and processing of financial information.

All Group companies provide the Company's Finance Department with monthly operational and financial reporting, which is reviewed in depth by the Finance Department.

The Management Committee meets every two weeks to review the business and the financial and operating indicators of the Company and the Group.

14.7.2.1_Procedures relating to operational processes

ATEME has broken down its organisation into processes:

Implementation process

ATEME has 7 business processes that help deliver our products and services to our customers from the moment they are identified.

They include:

The **Gate Process (1)** , which monitors the life cycle of products, solutions and services, from market needs analysis to product end of life. This process brings together the marketing, qualification and R & D teams and is at the heart of ATEME's business.

The **Lead to Order (2) ,** which tracks customer needs, up to order intake. This process combines pre sales activities (system engineering, demonstrations, commercial proposals) and sales activities (prospecting, fairs, customer relationship monitoring), it is the central process of the relationship between customers and ATEME.

Procure to Stock (3), Order to Delivery (4) and **Delivery to Cash (5)** track order intake up to customer delivery by integrating inventory management, procurement, unit preparation, delivery, all managed through our ERP.

ATEME offers all its customers technical support. **technical Support (6)** manages customer issues by providing access to a VAS and **Project Management (7)** works with customers to provide installation services and training sessions.

Support process

Resources Process which includes Human Resources, Material Resources Management and Information System Management processes. They contribute to the proper functioning of other processes by providing the necessary human or material resources.

Steering process: Participates in and contributes to the determination, development of the policy and deployment of ATEME's general objectives. This is the decision making process, based on the factual information reported during management reviews: Quality policy & objectives, dashboards, customer feedback, audit results

Continuous Improvement Process, which monitors the functioning of the QMS and allows for the implementation of improvement actions

14.7.2.2_Organisation of the Accounting and Finance Department

The accounting and finance function is managed internally by a team of around ten people, including the Chief Financial Officer.

The Company is committed to maintaining a separation between its production and supervision of financial statements and uses independent experts to assess complex accounting items (pension obligations, valuation of equity warrants and stock options) and/or using subjective assumptions.

The financial statements prepared in accordance with French and IFRS standards, produced with the assistance of independent accounting firms, are submitted to the Company's Statutory Auditors for audit.

The financial statements, which are produced internally, are submitted for review by the Company's Statutory Auditors and then presented to and discussed with the Audit Committee. This ensures that the Company's practices comply fully with French and international accounting standards (IFRS) and that the financial statements are presented in a consistent manner.

14.7.2.3_Budget Process and 'Monthly Reporting'

The Company prepares an annual revenue and expenditure budget that is reviewed quarterly in the form of a projection that takes into account the expenditure incurred and the adjustments to be made in terms of both revenue and expenditure that remains to be incurred.

These items are reported to the Board of Directors in the form of ad hoc presentations at least once a quarter.

14.7.2.4_Delegation of powers

The Company has implemented a procedure for delegating powers and signatures for the payment of invoices and the signature of purchase orders.

14.7.3_Participants in risk management and internal control

The Board of Directors plays a leading role in defining and driving the internal control system and risk management.

Risk management aims to identify and analyse the main risks and risk factors that may affect the Company's activities, processes and objectives, and to define the means by which these risks can be kept at an acceptable level, in particular by implementing preventive measures and controls that are part of the internal control system.

14.7.4_Risk management and internal control limits and areas for improvement

In 2023, the Company will focus on adapting and optimising its risk management system to its information system and improving the monitoring of identified action plans.

Chapitre 15. **SEmployees**

ATEME is above all a technology company in the video software industry whose value is mainly based on the ability of its employees to innovate. The ability to attract, retain and motivate talented employees is therefore a focus of development.

15.1_Change in headcounts

The workforce includes individuals under an employment contract who were present in the workforce as of December 31, excluding non salaried interns (paid or unpaid), temporary workers and service providers. The tables below summarise the quantitative indicators used to describe employment within the Company and its subsidiaries over the last three years:

Evolution of salaried workforce over the last 3 years

Salaried workforce	31/12/2022	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
ATEME SA *	307	252	207
Anevia SA	0	79	92
ATEME USA INC	48	42	41
ATEME CANADA INC	6	5	5
ATEME JAPON KK	0	0	0
ATEME SINGAPOUR PTE LTD	8	9	10
ATEME AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	5	4	4
ATEME UK LTD	9	0	0
Total	**431**	**391**	**359**

(*) includes employees in France and those in wage management or export carry

Some of the Company's employees are seconded abroad to assist customers as closely as possible.

ATEME Japan KK. Has been permanently removed as of 31/12/2022 and therefore has no headcount.

As of 1 January 2022, a single transfer of assets and liabilities (TUP) between Anevia SA and ATEME SA was completed. Anevia has been delisted since 1 January 2022.

ATEME UK Ltd was registered in November 2022. She did not employ any employees in 2022.

Change in non salaried workforce over the last 3 years

Non salaried workforce	31/12/2022	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
ATEME Group	128	97	94

In 2020, the acquisition of Anevia SA led to 114 new employees joining the Group (mainly in France). At 31 December 2020, the Group had 453 employees (359 employees +94 non employees).

In 2021, the Group's total workforce was 488 employees (391 employees +97 non employees).

In 2022, the Group's total workforce was 559 employees (431 employees +128 non employees).

The change in the workforce is part of a forward looking management of jobs and skills. The Company makes every effort to regularly assess skills needs according to its strategic orientations, during budget preparation meetings and during Executive Committee meetings.

In addition, the company continued its policy of welcoming new entrants by setting up training modules on their arrival to facilitate their taking up a position and their integration into the company and their team.

Changes in the Company's projects and activities and the skills and expectations of employees in terms of development or reorientation may lead staff to change team, function or have new responsibilities. Reassignments and internal mobility are managed by the Executive Committee in agreement with the middle management. They enable employees to expand their scope of activity and develop new skills. Some of the managerial positions thus released were filled through internal changes.

The development of ATEME's international activities in Europe, Asia and North America has also been the source of opportunities for its employees, in the form of secondments of varying duration, complete expatriation (management of subsidiaries, in particular) or brief missions of technical support and support. In all cases, ATEME has implemented the necessary means to ensure that these movements are carried out in the best conditions of safety and comfort for its employees and their families.

15.2_Shareholdings and stock options

As of 31 December 2022, employees held stock options, Bsas or AGMs that could grant them 548,485 shares, representing 4.89% of the share capital in the event of full exercise on the basis of fully diluted share capital (see paragraph 19.01.04. 'Amount of convertible securities, exchangeable securities or securities with warrants

The interest held by the members of the Management and the Board of Directors is indicated in paragraph 16.1. 'Changes in the shareholding structure of the ATEME group.'

15.3_Arrangements for involving employees in the capital

At the date of registration of the URD, there is no incentive scheme, company savings plan or employee profit sharing agreement set up within the Company, allowing employees to directly acquire shares of the Company or companies related to it.

Chapitre 16. **Major shareholders**

16.1_Changes in the Group's shareholding structure

As of the date of the Universal Registration Document, the Company is incorporated in the form of a public limited company (société anonyme) with a Board of Directors, the shareholders of which are distributed as follows:

Shareholders	**% of share capital at 31/12/2022**	**% of voting rights at 31/12/2022**	**% of share capital at 31/12/2021**	**% of voting rights at 31/12/2021**	**% of share capital at 31/12/2020**	**% of voting rights at 31/12/2020**
Michel Artières	1.77%	3.02%	1.78%	3.24%	1.81%	3.24%
SEREITRA	8.98%	15.30%	9.03%	16.41%	9.16%	16.41%
Total in concert Artières	10.76%	18.32%	10.81%	19.65%	10.97%	19.65%
Keren Finance	5.27%	4.49%	5.30%	4.82%	5.38%	4.82%
AXA IM	NC	NC	NC	NC	4.59%	4.11%
NJJ Capital (X.Niel)	5.00%	8.51%	5.02%	4.56%	5.10%	4.56%
Otus	11.53%	9.82%	10.29%	9.35%	9.39%	8.41%
Other < 5%	67.44%	58.85%	68.57%	69.96%	64.58%	58.44%
TOTAL	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Shareholders	**31/12/2022**	**%**	**Double voting**	**Theoretical number of voting rights**	**% of voting rights**
Michel Artières	200,001	1.77%	2	400,002	3.02%
SEREITRA	1,013,478	8.98%	2	2,026,956	15.30%
Total in concert Artières	1,213,479	10.76%		2,426,958	18.32%
Keren Finance	595,058	5.27	1	595,058	4.49%
AXA IM	NC	NC			NC
NJJ Capital (X.Niel)	563,762	5.00%	2	1,127,524	8.51%
Otus	1,301,195	11.53%	1	1,301,195	9.82%
Other < 5%	7,607,533	67.44%		7,793,840	58.85%
TOTAL	**11,281,027**	**100.00%**	**Theoretical total DDV**	**13,244,575**	**100.00%**

Shareholders	31/12/2021	%	Double voting	Theoretical number of voting rights	% of voting rights
Michel Artières	200,001	1.81%	2	400,002	3.24%
SEREITRA	1,013,478	9.16%	2	2,026,956	16.41%
Total in concert Artières	1,213,479	10.97%		2,426,958	19.65%
Keren Finance	595,058	5.30	1	595,058	4.82%
AXA IM	NC	NC			
NJJ Capital (X.Niel)	563,762	5.10%	1	563,762	4.56%
Otus	1,155,310	10.29%	1	1,155,310	9.35%
Other < 5%	7,696,418	68.57%		7,696,418	69.96%
TOTAL	**11,224,027**	**100.00%**	**Theoretical total DDV**	**12,350,274**	**100.00%**

Shareholders	31/12/2020	%	Double voting	Theoretical number of voting rights	% of voting rights
Michel Artières	200,001	1.81%	2	400,002	3.24%
SEREITRA	1,013,478	9.16%	2	2,026,956	16.41%
Total in concert Artières	1,213,479	10.97%		2,426,958	19.65%
Keren Finance	595,118	5.38%	1	595,118	4.82%
AXA IM	507,974	4.59%	1	507,974	4.11%
NJJ Capital (X.Niel)	563,762	5.10%	1	563,762	4.56%
Otus	1,038,543	9.39%	1	1,038,543	8.41%
Other < 5%	7,144,841	64.58%		7,217,919	58.44%
TOTAL	**11,063,717**	**100.00%**	**Theoretical total DDV**	**12,350,274**	**100.00%**

On **23 September 2020**, the Board of Directors noted the creation of 56,000 shares following the exercise of stock options.

On **26 October 2020**, the Board of Directors:

- Acknowledged the creation of 10,500 shares as a result of the exercise of stock options; and
- Issued 428,362 new shares in consideration for the contribution of 4,283,620 shares of Anevia SA as part of the acquisition of said company.

On **28 October 2020**, the Board of Directors issued 68,979 new shares in consideration for the contributions made in connection with the Anevia SA acquisition.

On **4 November 2020**, the Board of Directors approved the issue of new shares by way of a capital increase following the final allocation of 32,000 free shares.

On **11 January 2021**, the Board of Directors approved the contribution by the shareholders of Anevia, a public limited company whose registered office is located at 79 rue Benoît MALON, 94250 Gentilly, registered with the

Company Register under number 448,819,680 R.C.S. Créteil, of 689,790 shares of the latter. This contribution, valued at euros2,622,200, resulted in (I) the payment in cash of a total amount of euros1,498,400 (i.e. two (2) euros per Anevia share contributed) and (II) a capital increase of a nominal amount of euros10,488.80, resulting from the issue of 74,920 new ordinary shares with a nominal value of euro0.14 each, with a contribution premium of a total amount of euros1,113,311.20, allocated to the contributors in consideration for their contribution.

On **28 January 2021**, the Board of Directors noted the creation of 3,313 shares as a result of the exercise of stock options; and

On **15 July 2021**, the Board of Directors recorded the capital increases resulting from the allocation of 52,500 free shares.

On **26 January 2022**, the Board of Directors recorded the capital increases resulting from the allocation of 52,500 free shares.

On **4 May 2022**, the Board of Directors recorded the capital increases resulting from the final allocation of 54,000 free shares.

The articles of association were amended accordingly.

16.2_Different voting rights

Each share of the Company grants its holder a voting right. Articles 13 and 23 of the Company's bylaws do not in any way preclude the principle set out in article L. 225-123, paragraph 3, of the French Commercial Code relating to double voting rights for all fully paid up shares that have been registered in the name of the same shareholder for two years.

Pursuant to Article L. 233-7 of the French Commercial Code, the Company must disclose the identity of shareholders holding more than 5% of the share capital and voting rights during the last three fiscal years.

These shareholders and their respective holdings are shown in the following table:

Shareholders	At 31/12/2022	At 31/12/2021	At 31/12/2020
	% of voting rights	**% of voting rights**	**% of voting rights**
Michel Artières	3.02%	3.24%	3.24%
SEREITRA	15.30%	16.41%	16.41%
Total in concert Artières	**18.32%**	**19.65%**	**19.65%**
Otus Capital	9.82%	9.35%	8.41%
Keren Finance	4.49%	4.82%	4.82%
NJJ Capital/X. Niel	8.51%	4.56%	4.56%
AXA IM	NC	NC	4.11%
TOTAL	**41.15%**	**38.38%**	**41.55%**

16.3_ Control of the Company

As of the date of the Universal Registration Document, the percentages of ownership and voting rights of the Company's shareholders attest that the Company is not directly or indirectly controlled by one or more shareholders.

Furthermore, no shareholders' agreement has been entered into between the Company's shareholders.

Thus, the Company is not controlled, directly or indirectly, in a contractual manner.

16.4_ Agreement that may result in a change of control

As of the date of the Universal Registration Document and to the best of the Company's knowledge, there are no agreements whose implementation could, at a later date, lead to a change of control.

Chapitre 17. **Related party transactions**

17.1_Related party transactions

Related parties to the Company include shareholders of the Company, its non consolidated subsidiaries, companies under joint control, associates, and entities over which the various executives of the Company exercise at least significant influence.

BL2A
10, parc François Villon
91600 Savigny-sur-Orge, France
Simplified joint-stock company (S.A.S.) with capital of €34,400
403,136,351 R.C.S. Evry

Statutory Auditor
Member of the Compagnie
régionale de Paris

Ernst & YOUNG Audit
Tour First
TSA 14444
92037 Paris-La Défense Cedex, France
Simplified joint-stock company (S.A.S.) with variable capital
344,366,315 R.C.S. Nanterre

Statutory Auditor
Member of the Compagnie
Of Versailles and the Centre

Statutory Auditors' special report on related party agreements

To the Ateme General Meeting,

This report should be read in conjunction with, and construed in accordance with, French law and professional auditing standards applicable in France.

It is our responsibility to inform you, on the basis of the information provided to us, of the terms and conditions of those agreements that have been disclosed to us or that we may have discovered in the course of our engagement, as well as the reasons justifying why they are in the Company's interest. It is not our responsibility to comment as to whether they are beneficial or appropriate or to ascertain the existence of other agreements. It is your responsibility, under the terms of Article R. 225-31 of the French Commercial Code, to determine whether the agreements are appropriate and should be approved.

In addition, it is our responsibility, where applicable, to provide you with the information provided for in Article R. 225-31 of the French Commercial Code relating to the implementation, during the past financial year, of the agreements already approved by the General Meeting.

We performed the procedures that we deemed necessary in accordance with professional standards applicable in France to such engagements. These procedures consisted in verifying that the information provided to us was consistent with the source documents from which it was extracted.

Agreements submitted for approval by the Annual General Meeting

We hereby inform you that we have not been advised of any agreement authorised and entered into during the year to be submitted for the approval of the General Meeting pursuant to the provisions of Article L. 225-38 of the French Commercial Code.

Agreements already approved by the Annual General Meeting

In accordance with Article R. 225-30 of the French Commercial Code, we have been informed that the following agreements, already approved by the Annual General Meeting in previous years, remained in force during the year.

With Michel Artières, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and Director of your Company

Nature and purpose

At its meeting of 23 September 2020, your Company's Board of Directors authorised the conclusion of a corporate office agreement between your Company and Michel Artières in order to define more precisely some of the conditions under which he will serve as Chairman of the Board of Directors of your Company and as Chief Executive Officer.

The agreement was entered into with effect fromJuly 1 , 2020 for the duration of Michel Artières' term of office as Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer.

Terms and conditions

Michel Artières' compensation recognised during the financial year ended 31 December 2022 amounted to €175000 for his fixed compensation and €93152 for his variable compensation.

Savigny sur Orge and Paris La Défense, 7 June 2023

The Statutory Auditors

BL2A	Ernst & YOUNG Audit
Mélanie Hus	Franck Sebag

Chapitre 18. **Financial information concerning the assets and liabilities, financial position and results of the issuer**

18.1_Historical financial information

18.1.1_Audited historical financial information

Historical financial information of the audited parent company financial statements 2022

Parent company financial statements of ATEME SA for the year ended December 31, 2022

Balance sheet	Notes	31/12/2022 in €'000	31/12/2021 in €'000
ASSETS			
Intangible assets	2.1	21,898	304
Property, plant and equipment	2.1	3,340	2,503
Investments and other non-current assets	2.1	2,146	22,398
Total non-current assets		**27,384**	**25,205**
Inventories and work-in-progress	2.2	7,166	4,474
Trade receivables	2.3	36,485	29,352
Other receivables	2.3	18,074	11,689
Prepaid expenses	4.4.1	1,890	1,422
Cash and cash equivalents		2,613	8,979
Total current assets		**66,227**	**55,916**
Accruals - assets		1,416	252
Total Assets		**95,028**	**81,373**
LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	2.4	1,579	1,571
Issue and transfer premiums		26,629	26,600
Other reserves and retained earnings		11,562	5,108
Income for the financial year		1,429	6,453
Equity		**41,199**	**39,733**
Provisions for risks and charges	2.5	827	94
Borrowings from credit institutions	2.6	15,854	16,965
Other borrowings, group and associates		10,047	3,679
Advances and prepayments received on orders		271	316
Trade payables		14,350	11,591
Tax and social liabilities		6,017	3,686
Deferred income	4.4.2	5,614	4,729
Accruals - liabilities		849	581
Total Liabilities		**95,028**	**81,373**

Income statement	Notes	31/12/2022 in €'000	31/12/2021 in €'000
Sales revenue	3.1	79,009	63,983
Other operating income		7,388	4,197
Total operating income		**86,397**	**68,180**
Purchases and changes in inventories		20,846	17,093
Other purchases and external charges		29,793	22,628
Other taxes, levies and similar payments		1,258	1,179
Staff expenses		33,338	21,368
Operating expenses		3,917	2,205
Other operating expenses		2,135	909
Total operating expenses		**91,288**	**65,383**
Operating income (loss)		**(4,891)**	**2,797**
Financial income	3.2	2,236	1,314
Financial expenses	3.2	(1,744)	(1,524)
Financial income (expense)		**491**	**(210)**
Income before tax		**(4,400)**	**2,587**
Extraordinary income	3.3	79	14
Extraordinary expenses	3.3	(72)	0
Extraordinary income (expense)		**7**	**14**
Research tax credit (Crédit d'Impôt Recherche - CIR)		5,822	3,852
Employee profit sharing			0
Income taxes			0
Net income for the financial year		**1,429**	**6,453**

1. Accounting principles and significant events of the financial year

1.1 Accounting principles

General accounting principles have been applied in accordance with the French General Chart of Accounts (C. Com. R.123-80 and PCG Art. 831-1 §1), in accordance with the prudence principle, as provided for in the general rules for the preparation and presentation of the annual financial statements, and with the following basic assumptions

Business continuity,

Consistency of accounting policies from one financial year to the next,

Independence of the financial years, in accordance with the general rules for the preparation and presentation of the annual financial statements.

The basic method used to measure items recorded in the accounts is the historical cost method.

Accounting options:

ATEME applies the following methods:

Research and Development expenditure is recorded as an expense

Share capital increase costs are offset against additional paid-in capital

Retirement indemnities are not recognised in ATEME's parent company financial statements but are subject to an assessment, the assumptions of which are detailed in Note 4.7.2.

1.2 Business continuity

The assumption of going concern over the next 12 months from 31 December 2022 has been adopted by the Board of Directors on the basis of available cash and revised revenue and gross margin growth assumptions.

1.3 Significant events of the year

Transfer of assets and liabilities between ATEME SA and Anevia

as of January 1, 2022, a single transfer of assets and liabilities (TUP) was made between Anevia SA and ATEME SA, generating a merger loss of €22,452k, of which €7,830k was allocated to Telco technology amortised over a 11 year period. Anevia has been delisted since January 1, 2022.

Liquidation of the Japanese subsidiary

The Japanese subsidiary inactive since 2010 was liquidated in December 2022. The impact is not material in ATEME's financial statements, as the subsidiary's securities and current account are provisioned.

On 11 January 2022, ATEME announced that Canal + launched one of the first global low latency OTT streaming deployments on AppleTV 4 K, thanks to ATEME's NEA solution.

On 2 March 2022, Globecast, a global provider of media and content management solutions, and ATEME, the leading provider of video broadcasting solutions for broadcast, cable television, DTH, IPTV and OTT, announced today that they have worked together to add ATEME's BISS CA standard to Globecast's advanced security options arsenal. Given the central role of content security in the sector, this is an important addition.

On 10 March 2022, SBTVD announced that it has chosen TITAN Live to select VVC as the mandatory video encoding system for Brazil's new TV 3.0 standard, which will be used for next generation digital terrestrial television.

On 22 March 2022, ATEME announced that it had implemented live streaming in 4 K UHD with Dolby Audio™ for Mola TV, an Indonesian subscription video on demand and over the top video streaming platform.

On 29 March 2022, ATEME announces that it has enabled Solbox, Korea's market leader in CDN and cloud computing solutions, to build a private cloud Vod transcoding platform for OTT service providers.

On 12 April 2022, ATEME revealed that it had enabled China Sports Media, a leader in the sport industry, selected by the Beijing Olympic Committee for the presentation of sports, to offer a multi stage viewing experience to the participants of the recent Olympic Winter Games.

On 21 April 2022 , ATEME announced the establishment of a Strategic Advisory Committee composed of five recognised industry personalities holding key positions in major media and entertainment groups.

On 27 May 2022, ATEME propelled Tivify's low latency streaming, based on the Common Media Application (CMAF), to the UEFA Champions League final using ATEME's latest TITAN transcoding solutions.

On 31 May 2022, ATEME virtualised the network head of MyTV, a subsidiary of Vietnam's second largest telecommunications operator. This project is a first step in the complete migration of MyTV's OTT platform to a private cloud.

On 31 May 2022, on May 28, ATEME released the final of the UEFA Champions League in its immersive Dolby Atmos and Dolby Vision in partnership with ATEME and Canal + on MyCanal.

On 1 June 2022, at the 2022 Roland Garros, France Télévisions and its technical partners, including ATEME, tested new distribution methods, both in Broadcast and multicast mode thanks to 5G.

On 26 July 2022, ATEME announced that it was presenting its solutions to provide a high level of experience and reduce CO2 emissions at IBC 2022, which takes place from September 9 to September 12.

On August, 2022, ATEME announced a partnership with ENENSYS to offer an ATSC 3.0-in a-box solution for WCRN Boston. The linear television service NextGen TV will also offer unlimited encrypted broadcasting services to companies and first responders in emergency services.

On 2 August 2022, ATEME carried out with Eurovision Services the first test of the enhanced features of the BISS CA encryption standard allowing content owners to grant conditional access to individual audio feeds.

On 16 August 2022, ATEME strengthened its leadership position in video flow solutions with a series of demonstrations of new technology at the SET Expo in Sao Paulo from August 23 to 25.

On 25 August 2022, ATEME announced that it was presenting its Future Zone at IBC 2022. Visitors will see a demo on the cloud gaming platform of Blacknut streaming games, and another on the immersive 3D video of the startup Metaverse Vimmerse.

On 1 September 2022, ATEME launched ATEME + Software as a Service. The service makes ATEME award winning video processing solutions available in a more agile business model, bringing transformative capabilities and cloud based benefits to ATEME customers around the world.

On 6 September 2022, ATEME and Viaccess Orca (VO) - the world leader in OTT and TV platforms, content protection and advanced data solutions, announced their partnership to offer a new service that simplifies the creation of Vod to live channels and personalised live channels with targeted advertising.

On 13 October 2022 , ATEME announced that Ooreedoo, a leader in international communications, has commissioned an IPTV/OTT convergent network head equipped with ATEME's TITAN encoders.

On 8 November 2022, ATEME announced the roll out of its TITAN encoding solution for Antina Televisión, a pay digital terrestrial HD television operator in Argentina and market leader in several locations in the Buenos Aires metropolitan area.

On 2 December 2022, ATEME announced it had won the prestigious IABM BAM Award ® 2022 in the Publish category for its 5G streaming solution, which unlocks 5G's potential to provide high quality, low latency streaming to any device. The award ceremony took place on 1 December at Park Plaza Victoria Hotel in London.

On 13 December 2022, ATEME announced that it had provided Globo, the Brazilian media company, with KYRION encoding solutions for new low latency immersive audio codecs. These solutions enabled Globo to offer viewers a new sound experience during all World Cup matches in Qatar.

On 20 December 2022, ATEME reported that streaming service providers experienced exceptional traffic demand on their video networks during the World Cup, as millions of viewers gathered to follow their teams throughout the tournament. On average, ATEME's CDN (content delivery network) customers saw peak traffic increase by 116% compared to usual video consumption, confirming the movement of viewers to more online supports and OTT

Press releases are available at www.ateme.com

1.4 Impacts of international crises on the financial statements at 31 December 2022

Impact of pandemic, global semiconductor shortage and war in Ukraine

As restrictions on most international travel have now been lifted, trade fairs and customer meetings are gradually normalising.

Semiconductor production is still subject to tensions affecting all major server manufacturers, including partners such as Dell and HPE, and the production of ATEME's Kyrion product range. Although efforts to build up a stock have mitigated its impact, the situation resulted in the loss or postponement of business for approximately euros500000.

In addition, ATEME discontinued its activities in Russia and Belarus. The impact on revenue for the year was approximately € 1 million.

2. Notes to the balance sheet items

2.1 Fixed assets

2.1.1 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist of software and licenses. They are measured at cost or production cost.

GROSS VALUES OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Amounts in €'000)	**Gross value at the beginning of the financial year**	**TUP Anevia**	**Acquisition or creation**	**Disposals**	**Reclassification**	**Gross value at the end of the financial year**
Commercial fund		14,622				14,622
Telco technology confusion loss		7,830				7,830
Other intangible assets	1,760	7	148	36		1,879
Total intangible assets	**1,760**	**22,459**	**148**	**36**	**0**	**24,331**

DEPRECIATION	**Total amort**	**TUP Anevia**				**Net Value at the end**

(Amounts in €'000)	beginning year		Charge to financial year	Amort . related to outings	Total amort year end	of <x id="1"/>the financial year
Commercial fund						14,622
Telco technology confusion loss			712		712	7,118
Other intangible assets	1,455	4	262		1,721	158
Total amort. Intangible Assets	**1,455**	**4**	**974**	**0**	**2,433**	**21,898**

Software is amortised on a straight line basis over a two year period. Other intangible assets (licenses, etc.) are amortised on a straight line basis over twelve months.

All R & D expenses are expensed.

As mentioned above, Anevia SA and ATEME SA carried out a single transfer of assets and liabilities on 1 January 2022, generating a merger loss of €22,452k, of which €7,830k was allocated to Telco technology amortised over a 11 year period.

Anevia has been delisted since[January 1], 2022.

These intangible assets are tested for impairment in the event of an indication of impairment and at least at the end of each financial year for the commercial fund. The need to recognise an impairment loss is assessed by comparing the carrying amount of the assets with their recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is defined as the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In accordance with this principle, no impairment was recognised at 31 December 2022.

2.1.2 Property, Plant And Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are valued at acquisition cost (purchase price and incidental expenses) or at their cost of production by the Company. Depreciation is calculated based on the estimated useful life of the assets.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight line basis over the following periods:

Furniture 10 years

Fixtures and fittings 9 years

Tools/Instruments 6 years

Office equipment 4 years

Hardware 3 years

Statement of Non-current Assets and Depreciation

GROSS VALUES OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Amounts in €'000)	Gross value at the beginning of the financial year	TUP Anevia	Acquisition or creation	Disposals	Reclassification	Gross value at the end of the financial year

Install. Techn. MAT. & Tools	279	569	0	0	-171	677
Fixtures and fittings	1,304	48	284	47	5	1,594
Transport equipment	7		0	0		7
MAT. Office, It & Furniture	8,978	698	1,690	151	181	11,396
Property, plant and equipment in progress	15		0	0	-15	0
Total property, plant and equipment	**10,583**	**1,315**	**1,974**	**198**	**0**	**13,674**

DEPRECIATION **(Amounts in €'000)**	**Accumulated depreciation at the beginning of the financial year**	**TUP Anevia**	**Allocations for the financial year**	**Amortisation related to disposals**	**Reclassification**	**Accumulated depreciation at the end of the financial year**	**Ne value year e**
Install. Techn. MAT. & Tools	110	378	99	0	-171	416	2
Fixtures and fittings	625	39	166	39		790	8
Transport equipment	7		0	0		7	
MAT. Office, It & Furniture	7,338	659	1,103	151	171	9,120	2,2
Property, plant and equipment in progress	0		0	0		0	
Total amort. Property, plant and equipment	**8,080**	**1,076**	**1,368**	**190**	**0**	**10,334**	**3,3**

2.1.3 Financial Assets

Financial assets consist of shares in subsidiaries and affiliates, loans and other assets.

Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates are recognised at their acquisition date at their subscription or contribution price. Their recoverable amount is assessed at the end of each financial year. The latter is determined according to the share of the net assets. If the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss shall be recognised

Equity investments represented a total of €298k before provisions, broken down as follows:

Equity interests in ATEME Canada Inc	€0.65
Equity interests in ATEME Inc (USA)	€263974.75
Equity interests in ATEME Singapore	€33602.72
Investments in ATEME Australia	€61.65

The decrease in equity interests is due to the universal transfer of assets between ATEME and Anevia and the liquidation of the Japanese subsidiary.

The loans granted in the amount of €457k relate to employer contributions to the construction effort.

Other Financial Assets for a total of €391k correspond to various guarantees:

Deposits and guarantees €282k

Retained earnings in connection with the pre financing of the CIR	€812k
Retention of collateral for Bpifrance loans	€200k
Other non current assets	€96k

2.2 Inventories and work in progress

Inventory is valued using the weighted average unit cost method.

Inventory is recorded at the cost of purchase or net realisable value, if this value is lower.

In the latter case, the impairment is recognised in profit or loss.

Composition of inventory

The inventory of raw materials consists mainly of electronic components used for the manufacture of Kyrion products.

Work-in-progress is individually identified by project codes that are linked to each outstanding client order. They consist of design costs (engineering hours) and material costs.

Inventory of goods is mainly composed of finished products (encoders, decoders, transcoders and third-party equipment) and electronic components.

The provision for impairment of inventories relates to components or merchandise that are subject to internal lending, testing or repair. Components or goods whose technological advances are beginning to render inventories obsolete or with little or no movements during the financial year are scrapped.

INVENTORY	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
(Amounts in €'000)		
Inventory of raw materials	299	192
Provisions for component inventory	(9)	(14)
Total raw materials	291	**178**
Inventory of goods	6,300	3,710
Provision for inventory of cards	(153)	(191)
Goods for resale	6,147	**3,518**
Production work-in-progress Goods		778
Production work-in-progress	728	**778**
Total Inventory	**7,166**	**4,474**

2.3 Receivables

2.3.1 Customers invoices to be issued

The total amount of invoices to be issued at 31 December 2022 was €2393k.

2.3.2 Provisions for impairment of trade receivables

The provision for impairment of trade receivables is established on a case by case basis according to the estimated risk of non recovery. It is supplemented by a provision based on a statistical analysis.

The provision for impairment of trade receivables amounted to €712k, compared with €663k at 31 December 2021.

2.3.3 Other receivables

Valuation and follow-up on the Research tax credit (Crédit d'Impôt Recherche - CIR) and Innovation tax credit (Crédit d'Impôt Innovation - CII)

The CIR relates to research projects for algorithms, software and designs for video encoding technologies to advance the state of the art.

The CII relates to projects for the design of prototypes showing superior technical, functionality, ergonomics or eco-design performance compared to products marketed by competitors at the start of the works.

Individual project codes are used to monitor the work time of engineers. Hours are valued on the basis of the individual salaries of the engineers involved.

The Cif receivables break down as follows:

Cir ATEME 2022 for	€5822k
Cir ATEME 2021 for	€3852k

Cir ATEME 2020 for	€3082k
Cir Anevia (as part of the 2021 tax consolidation) for	€1452k
	€14208k

No CII was reported for 2022.

Other receivables

Details of other receivables and their due dates are provided in Note 4.1.

2.3.4 Provisions for impairment of other receivables

Other receivables are subject to a provision of €940k to cover advances and loans granted to subsidiaries according to their ability to repay at the closing date (see 4.5).

2.4 Shareholders' Equity

2.4.1 Share Capital

The share capital is set at €1579344. It is divided into 11,281,027 fully subscribed and paid ordinary shares with a nominal amount of €0.14.

This number is understood to exclude Stock Options (SOs) granted to certain individuals of the Group.

SHARE CAPITAL	**31/12/2022**	**31/12/2021**
Share capital	1,579,344	1,571,364
Number of shares	11,281,027	11,224,027
of which Ordinary shares	11,281,027	11,224,027
Nominal value (in €)	**0.14**	**0.14**

In 2022, 3,000 warrants or stock options were exercised, 54,000 free shares were vested and 57,000 new shares were issued.

Statement of changes in equity

Statement of changes in equity 2022 (K €)

Shareholders' equity at the beginning of	**39,733**
Share capital increase	8
Increase in share issue premiums	30
Profit or loss for the financial year	1,429
Shareholders' equity at the end of the	**41,199**

Shareholders' equity is equal to €41199k.

2.5 Provision for risks and charges

Provisions for risks and charges are recognised when the Group has an obligation towards a third party and it is probable or certain that this obligation will result in an outflow of economic resources without any inflow of economic resources of at least an equivalent value being expected in return.

Litigation and liabilities

The Company may be involved in legal, administrative or regulatory proceedings in the normal course of its business. A provision is registered by the Company where there is sufficient probability that such disputes will cause costs to be borne by the Company.

Labour disputes

The amounts provisioned are assessed on a case-by-case basis based on the estimated risks incurred by the Company on the basis of requests, legal obligations and lawyers' positions.

Provisions (Amounts in K €)	**31/12/2022**				
	Amount at the beginning of the financial year	**Allocations**	**Reversals with purpose**	**Reversals of provisions that are no longer required**	**Amount at the end of the financial year**
Provisions for litigation	30	0	0	0	30
Provisions for foreign exchange losses	53	785	53	0	785
Provisions for charges	11	0	0	0	11
Total provisions for risks and charges	**94**	**785**	**53**	**0**	**827**

2.6 Borrowings

Debts are recorded at their nominal redemption value. They are not discounted.

The research tax credit is subject to pre financing, the counterpart of which is a financial debt. Expenses and interest are recorded as deferred expenses and spread over the term of the financing.

Other liabilities

Details of other liabilities and their maturity are provided in Note 4.2.

2.7 Foreign currency receivables and payables

Receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the closing date, with a corresponding translation adjustment account in the balance sheet.

Provisions are set aside for unrealised foreign exchange losses.

At 31 December 2022, unrealised foreign exchange losses amounted to €785k and resulted in the recognition of a provision for foreign exchange losses of the same amount.

Unrealised foreign exchange losses amounted to €849k.

Currency rate for one euro	Closing rate	Average Rate
AUD Australian dollar	1.575300	1.516898
CAD Canadian dollar	1.449900	1.516491
SGD Singapore Dollar	1.437200	1.464777
USD US dollar	1.072040	1.050496

Notes to the Income Statement

3.1 Breakdown of revenue

BREAKDOWN OF SALES REVENUE	France	Export	Total
(amounts in €'000)			
Production sold	6,609	72,400	79,009
NET SALES REVENUE	**6,609**	**72,400**	**79,009**

The Group's revenue stems from the sale of professional video compression solutions, contracts for maintenance and for services.

The recognition of software revenue comes from the electronic transmission of the licence key for the professional video compression solution.

Revenue from goods is recognised on the basis of incoterms, which are usually

Ex Works and occasionally Delivered Duty Paid for certain clients. In the latter case, sales revenue is recognised when the goods are received by the client.

Recognition of income from maintenance contracts is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract.

3.2 Financial income and expenses

Net financial income amounted to €491k. It mainly consists of changes in financial provisions (hedging of subsidiaries' current account advances, including the loss on the Japanese subsidiary's current account and the corresponding reversal of the provision) exchange differences on foreign currency bank accounts and financial expenses relating to borrowings.

3.3 Exceptional income and expenses

Exceptional income and expenses include transactions that are not related to the company's current operations. Exceptional items amounted to €7k.

Other Information

4.1 Maturity of receivables

Statement OF RECEIVABLES (Amounts in K €)	**Gross amount**	**-1 year**	**+1 year**
Loans and advances to subsidiaries and affiliates	**0**	**0**	**0**
Other loans ("1% logement" French housing loan programme)	**457**	**0**	**457**
Investments and other non-current assets	**1,392**	**0**	**1,392**
Trade receivables	**37,197**	**37,197**	**0**
Employees	33	33	0
Social security bodies	8	8	0
Is - Research tax credit	14,371	0	14,371
VAT	1,807	1,807	0
Subsidies receivable	627	627	0
Group	1,982	1,982	0
Sundry debtors	26	26	0
Total other receivables, advances and prepayments	**18,855**	**4,483**	**14,371**
Prepaid expenses	**1,890**	**1,890**	**0**
TOTAL	**59,791**	**43,571**	**16,220**

4.2 Maturity of debt

4.2.1 Detailed list of borrowings (€ K)

BORROWINGS AND FINANCIAL DEBTS

(Amounts in €'000)

	Name of institution		Due at 31/12/22			
Up to 1 year originally			**up to 1 year**	**from 1 to 5 years**	**over 5 years**	**Total payable**
	Banks		1,025			1,025
	Accrued interest payable		18	0	0	18
		A	**1,042**	**0**	**0**	**1,042**

	Name of institution		Due at 31/12/22			
			up to 1 year	**from 1 to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total payable**
	Recoverable advances on Subsidies		0	236	0	236
	PI-FEI with BPI France (€1,000 thousand)		100	0	0	100
	BPI France loan (€1,000 thousand)		200	350	0	550
	BPI France loan (€1,000 thousand)		200	450	0	650
	BPI France DOS0094025/00 loan (€1,000 thousand)		200	550	0	750
	BPI loan France DOS0110973/00 (€4,000k)		1,000	1,500	0	2,500
	Anevia IRB loans (€500k) + (€1,100k)		220	110	0	330
	Anevia IRB loan (€900k)		180	45	0	225
	Anevia IRB loan (€500k)		100	150	0	250
due in more than 1 year at inception	PGE CIC loan (€1000k)		123	877	0	1,000
	Banque Palatine loan (€1,000k)		203	154	0	356
	HSBC loan of 20/07/2017		17	0	0	17
	HSBC loan of 14/11/2017		42	0	0	42
	Hsbc (PGE) loan of 22/12/2021		0	2,000	0	2,000
	SG loan of 09/06/2017		102	105	0	207
	SG loan of 01/10/2018		19	7	0	26
	SG (PGE) loan of 14/04/2020		799	1,874	0	2,673
	SG (Equipéa) loan of 11/12/2020		563	2,337	0	2,899
		B	**4,068**	**10,743**	**0**	**14,812**
Total borrowings and financial debts		**A + B**	**5,110**	**10,743**	**0**	**15,854**

In November 2022, the HSBC PGE of €2M was the subject of an amendment to activate the depreciation option (repayment within 5 years with 1 year deferred).

The company did not take out any new loans during the year. Loans transferred under the universal transfer of assets and liabilities amounted to €2,330k. Repayments of borrowings amounted to €4,549k. The company received a repayable advance of €91k during the year.

Following the implementation of the SG Equipéa loan at the end of 2020, the Company is subject to the following financial ratios:

R1: Consolidated net financial debt/Consolidated Ebitda ≤ 3.5, for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2022;

R1: Consolidated net financial debt/Consolidated Ebitda ≤ 2.5, with fiscal years ending after 31 December 2022.

This ratio was respected at year end 2022.

4.2.2 List of other liabilities (€ K)

Other DEBT (Amounts in K €)		up to 1 year	from 1 to 5 years	more than 5 years	Total payable
Trade payables	**C**	**14,350**	**0**	**0**	**14,350**
Staff and related accounts		2,960	0	0	2,960
Social security and other social organisations		2,851	0	0	2,851
Income taxes		0	0	0	0
Value added tax		35	0	0	35
Other taxes		145	0	0	145
Debts on property, plant and equipment and related accounts		24	0	0	24
Group and associates (tax consolidation)		528	0	0	528
Other borrowings		0	9,519	0	9,519
Other liabilities		272	0	0	272
Total Tax and social liabilities, and other	**D**	**6,816**	**9,519**	**0**	**16,334**
Deferred income	**E**	**5,614**	**0**	**0**	**5,614**
Total other liabilities	**C + D + E**	**26,780**	**9,519**	**0**	**36,299**

Other borrowings and financial debts concern the mobilisation of CIR's receivables.

4.3 Off balance sheet financial commitments

Commitments given:

- Commitments relating to real estate lease payments

The amount of rents recognised at the end of 2022 and the commitments up to the next firm commitment period break down as follows:

Property leases	Expenses at 31/12/2022	Up to 1 year	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Operating leases - Minimum future payments	741	708	821	0
TOTAL €'000	741	708	821	0

- Lease commitments

Royalties Crédit Bail	Royalties paid at 31/12/22		Fees payable at 31/12/22			
	for the financial year	cumulative	up to 1 year	from 1 to 5 years	over 5 years	Total payable
Total €'000	**46**	**236**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Assets subject to finance leases concern computer equipment.

- Commercial pledge

- July 2015: Pledge of business assets of ATEME SA of €667k to Société Générale. This pledge is subject to a counter-guarantee by Bpifrance for 60%.
- October 2015: Pledge of business assets of ATEME SA of €600k to Hsbc. This pledge is subject to a counter-guarantee by Bpifrance for 50%.
- July 2017: Pledge of business assets of ATEME SA of €805k to Société Générale. This pledge is subject to a counter-guarantee by Bpifrance for 50%.
- July 2017: Pledge of business assets of ATEME SA of €600k to Hsbc. This pledge is subject to a counter-guarantee by Bpifrance for 40%.
- November 2017: Pledge of business assets of ATEME SA of €600k to Hsbc. This pledge is subject to a counter-guarantee by Bpifrance for 40%.
- September 2019: Pledge of business assets of ATEME SA for €1150k to Banque Palatine. This pledge is subject to a counter-guarantee by Bpifrance for 40%.

- Signed commitment undertaken by Société Générale

Société Générale has undertaken a financial guarantee amounting to €80 thousand in favour of Société Internationales Immobilien Institut GMBH for the lease of offices located in Vélizy-Villacoublay.

Société Générale has taken out a financial guarantee in the amount of €38 thousand in favour of SCI Novalis for the lease of offices located in Rennes.

SOCIETE Generale has taken out various guarantees for customer projects:
- Tender bonds response calls for tenders for € 10 K
- Performance bonds for €272k
- Retention deposits for €12k

4.4 Details of accrued income

4.4.1 Prepaid and deferred expenses

Prepaid expenses amounted to €1890k at 31 December 2022 and break down as follows:

(amounts in €'000)	
Maintenance contract	505
Software in SAAS mode	353
Component purchases	255
Research and services	201
Rent and expenses	196
Conferences	174
Miscellaneous	207
Total	**1,890**

Deferred charges amount to €631k and correspond to the spreading of financial expenses relating to the mobilisation of RCIs.

4.4.2 Deferred income

Income recognised at 31 December 2022 amounted to €5614k relating to maintenance contracts.

4.5 Subsidiaries

ATEME Canada Inc

Sales and marketing subsidiary created in 2004. It is 100% owned by ATEME SA.
ATEME Canada Inca signed a service agreement in January 2013 with ATEME SA. As such, ATEME Canada Inc receives compensation based on monthly expenses plus a fixed margin of 5%.

In addition, ATEME SA and ATEME Canada Inc have signed a loan agreement allowing ATEME SA to grant cash advances to ATEME Canada Inc if necessary.

ATEME Inc (USA)

Sales subsidiary based in the United States, created on 2 November 2007. It is 100% owned by ATEME SA.
ATEME Inc signed a service agreement in January 2010 with ATEME SA. As such, ATEME Inc receives compensation based on monthly expenses plus a fixed margin of 5%.

In addition, ATEME SA and ATEME Inc have signed a loan agreement allowing ATEME SA to grant cash advances to ATEME Inc if necessary.

ATEME Singapore Pte Ltd

Sales and marketing subsidiary based in Singapore, created in March 2015. It is 100% owned by ATEME SA.
ATEME Singapore signed a service agreement in March 2015 with ATEME SA. As such, ATEME Singapore receives compensation based on monthly expenses plus a fixed margin of 5%.

In addition, ATEME SA and ATEME Singapore have signed a loan agreement allowing ATEME SA to grant cash advances to ATEME Singapore if necessary.

ATEME Australia Pty Ltd

A sales and marketing subsidiary based in Australia, created in November 2018. It is 100% owned by ATEME SA.
ATEME SA and ATEME Autralia have signed a loan agreement allowing ATEME SA to grant cash advances to ATEME Australia if necessary.

The current account advances granted to subsidiaries to cover the deficit are provisioned at 100% in ATEME SA (financial provisions).

ATEME UK

Subsidiary registered on 2 November 2022. No activity in 2022.

Subsidiaries and participating interests in €'000

Financial information in €'000 Subsidiaries and participating interests	Share capital	Reserves and retained earnings before appropriation of income	Share of capital held (as a %)	Carrying amount of shares held		Outstanding loans and advances made by the Company	Guarantees and endorsements given by the Company	Sales revenue (excluding VAT) for the last financial year (12 months)	Results (profit or loss for the last financial year ended (12 months)	Dividends received by the Company during the financial year
				Gross	Net					
ATEME Canada Inc 615 bd René-Lévesque Ouest Montreal, Quebec, CANADA	0	-79	100%	0	0	0	0	914	44	0
ATEME Inc 750 W. Hampden Ave., Suite 290 Englewood, CO 80110, USA	329	322	100%	264	264	909	0	24,271	439	0
ATEME Singapore Ldt Pte 152 Beach Road Singapore 189721	35	229	100%	34	34	0	0	4,672	317	0
ATEME Australia Ldt Pty Suite 402, Level 4, 44 Miller Street, North Sydney NSW 2060, Australia	0	-812	100%	0	0	1,073	0	1,324	-266	0
ATEME UK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.6 Tax loss carryforwards

ATEME SA's tax loss carryforwards amounted to € 55.7 million at the end of this fiscal year. These tax losses can be carried forward indefinitely under current tax legislation.

Tax consolidation

ATEME SA benefited from the tax consolidation regime in 2021 following the consolidation of Anevia SA.
The tax consolidation agreement provides that the tax expense or, where applicable, the tax saving (tax loss carryforwards, etc.) resulting from this regime is the responsibility of the head company of the tax consolidation group.
As of 1 January 2022, a single transfer of assets and liabilities (TUP) between Anevia SA and ATEME SA was completed. Anevia has been delisted since 1 January 2022.

4.7 Headcount

4.7.1 Average number of ATEME SA employees in 2022: 277 people.

4.7.2 Calculation of the retirement benefit

The amount of the off balance sheet commitment in respect of the IDRs was €1259k at 31 December 2022, compared with €1224k at 31 December 2021.

The commitment is evaluated in accordance with ANC recommendation 2013-02 (method 1).

This liability relates only to employees under French law. The main actuarial assumptions used to assess retirement benefits are as follows:

ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS	31/12/2022		31/12/2021	
	Management	Non-management	Management	Non-management
Retirement Age	Voluntary departure (65-67 years of age)			
Collective agreements	SYNTEC			
Discount rate	3.75%		1.25%	
Mortality Table	INSEE 2018		INSEE 2017	
Salary adjustment rates	3.00%		2.00%	
Turnover rate	Strong (see details below)			
Social security rate	47%	43%	47%	43%

The turnover rate was determined from a study carried out by INSEE on the entries and exits by age groups in correlation with the average turnover of the Company.

The rates used can be summarised as follows:

- 20 to 30 years: Declining rate from 18.30% to 10.90%
- From 30 to 40 years of age: declining rate from 10.90% to 6.30%
- From 40 to 50 years of age: declining rate from 6.30% to 4.20%
- From 50 to 60 years of age: declining rate from 4.20% to 1%
- 60 to 67 years: Declining rate from 1% to 0%

4.9 Managers and Directors

The compensation paid to members of the Board of Directors is analysed as follows (in €'000):

Compensation of corporate officers	31/12/2022
Fixed compensation	175
Annual variable compensation	176
Exceptional compensation	0
Attendance fees	62
TOTAL	**413**

No advances or loans have been granted to corporate officers, no pension commitments have been entered into for their benefit.

4.10 Related party disclosures

Since 1 July 2020, Michel Artières has been Chief Executive Officer under a corporate office agreement.

Financial risk management and assessment

ATEME may be exposed to various types of financial risks: Market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Where appropriate, ATEME uses simple means proportionate to its size to minimise the potentially adverse effects of these risks on financial performance. ATEME's policy is not to subscribe financial instruments for speculative purposes. ATEME does not use derivative financial instruments.

Interest rate risk

ATEME has no significant exposure to interest rate risk, as:

- marketable securities consist of short-term money market funds,
- cash includes term deposits,
- no variable rate debt has been taken on.

Credit risk

Credit risk is associated with deposits (bank accounts) with banks and financial institutions. ATEME uses leading financial institutions for its cash investments and therefore does not bear any significant credit risk on its cash position.
It has established policies to ensure that its clients have an appropriate credit risk history.

Currency risk

The main risks associated with foreign exchange impacts of sales and purchases carried out in foreign currency mainly concern sales of goods and expenses in US dollars and the financing of subsidiaries in their local currencies.
The Company has not, at its development stage, made a hedging provision to protect its business against fluctuations in exchange rates. On the other hand, the Company cannot exclude that a significant increase in its business could force it to have greater exposure to currency risk. The Company will then consider using a suitable hedging policy to cover these risks.

Equity risk

The Company does not hold investments or marketable securities on a regulated market.

Events subsequent to closing

On 10 January 2023, ATEME and ENENSYS Technologies, the leading provider of media broadcasting solutions, combined their considerable expertise in video distribution to enable Rai Way, the operator of the RAI television network, to start the Refarming project that will end with the transition to the DVB T2 standard

On 17 January 2023, ATEME announced that Skytel, the Mongolian telecommunications service provider, has expanded the existing ATEME video broadcasting infrastructure that drives its OTT Skymedia service, with a TITAN encoder and NEA Cloud DVR and CDN solutions, including the Embedded Distributed Storage (EDS) solution to efficiently store viewer recorded content.

On 31 January 2023, ATEME announced that Cyta (Cyprus Telecommunications Authority), the leading provider of integrated electronic communications in Cyprus, has recently installed a low latency solution for ATEME encoding and packaging, reducing latency for its premium OTT channels beyond initial expectations.

On 7 February 2023, ATEME announced that its innovative video processing and delivery solutions can now be purchased via AWS Marketplace, strengthening ATEME's global partnership with AWS by making ATEME cloud solutions available to more AWS users.

On 9 February 2023, ATEME announced that its contribution solutions enabled Movistar Plus +, Telefónica's subscription video platform in Spain, to broadcast premium UHD/HDR and Dolby Atmos ® World Cup content across the country during the 2022 World Cup tournament.

On 14 February 2023, the presentation to the MWC Barcelona 2023 of video broadcasting solutions that enable communication service providers, broadcasters and content providers to increase their profitability. Visitors to the ATEME stand will discover solutions to increase their reach, improve the monetisation of networks and offer new immersive and high quality experiences to users, while reducing energy consumption.

On 21 February 2023, ATEME announced that its full suite of live video coding and broadcasting, including its TITAN transcoders and NEA packaging, as well as its CDN solutions, are now cloud native network functions (Cloud Native Functions or CNF) validated on Red Hat OpenShift. As a result, ATEME's complete low latency OTT live video compression and broadcast suite can now be reliably deployed in any cloud using Red Hat OpenShift, the industry leading enterprise Kubernetes platform.

On 28 February 2023, it announced that its 5G media streaming solution is now integrated into Amazon Web Services' AWS Wavelength * 5G Mobile Access Edge Computing (MEC) * * infrastructure. The integration was successfully deployed in a Wavelength area within the network of a leading operator.

On 7 March 2023, ATEME announced that Gulfsat Communications, the leading provider of satellite communications and media services in MENA, has installed ATEME's convergent video network head solution to power its London and Kuwait sites, serving 100 channels mainly in Arabic. The new infrastructure allows Gulfsat to transmit SD and HD DTH services, while ensuring the future of the system with OTT capabilities as well as UHD technologies.

On 14 March 2023 , ATEME announced the completion of AWS ISV Accelerate, a highly selective joint sales programme for independent software providers providing software solutions that run or integrate with AWS. Accreditation ensures that ATEME solutions meet AWS standards and reinforces ATEME's global partnership with AWS.

On 21 March 2023, announced the launch of its end to end Audience Aware streaming solution to enable service providers to deliver more sustainable streaming while optimising the quality of the experience. The combination of an audience friendly encoding and an elastic CDN provides a powerful tool to optimise resources to reduce energy consumption while increasing the quality of experience.

On 23 March 2023, ATEME announced its participation in the 2023 NAB Show, 100th edition of the name in Las Vegas, USA, from 15 to 19 April 2023, to present its end to end solutions for video processing and broadcasting, which increase profits. This year's new solutions offer unrivalled experience, new monetisation opportunities and greater efficiency that reduces costs and energy consumption.

On 30 March 2023, ATEME announced its partnership with Six Floor Solutions and Pushologies to offer an end to end automated solution that allows rights holders on sports content and streaming services to increase fans' engagement by attracting more viewers to their OTT apps. The common solution is presented on NAB Show 2023, enabling broadcasters and service and content providers to increase the monetisation of their flows by connecting next generation video experiences to e commerce.

18.1.2_Audit of historical financial information 2022

BL2A
10, parc François Villon
91600 Savigny-sur-Orge, France
Simplified joint-stock company (S.A.S.) with capital of €34,400
403,136,351 R.C.S. Evry

Statutory Auditor
Member of the Compagnie régionale de Paris

Ernst & YOUNG Audit
Tour First
TSA 14444
92037 Paris-La Défense Cedex, France
Simplified joint-stock company (S.A.S.) with variable capital
344,366,315 R.C.S. Nanterre

Statutory Auditor
Member of the Compagnie
Of Versailles and the Centre

Statutory Auditors' report on the financial statements

To the Ateme General Meeting,

Opinion

In compliance with the engagement entrusted to us by your Annual General Meetings, we have audited the accompanying financial statements of ATEME for the year ended 31 December 2022.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities and of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December, and of the results of its operations for the financial year then ended in accordance with French accounting principles.

The opinion expressed-above is consistent with our report to the Audit Committee.

Basis of opinion

Audit standards

We conducted our audit in accordance with professional standards applicable in France. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Our responsibilities under these standards are set out in the "Responsibilities of the Statutory Auditors in relation to the audit of the annual financial statements" section of this report.

Independence

we conducted our audit engagement in compliance with the independence requirements of the French Commercial Code (Code de commerce) and the French Code of Ethics (Code de déontologie) for Statutory

Auditors for the period from 1 January 2022 to the date of our report, and in particular we did not provide any prohibited non audit services referred to in Article 5 (1) of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014.

Justification of our assessments - Key points of the audit

In accordance with the requirements of Articles L. 823-9 and R. 823-7 of the French Commercial Code (Code de commerce) relating to the justification of our assessments, we inform you of the key audit matters relating to risks of material misstatement that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period, as well as how we addressed those risks.

These assessments were made as part of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon-prior to this meeting. We do not express an opinion on any items of these financial statements taken individually.

Measurement of intangible assets

Identified risk	Our response
your Company and its subsidiary Anevia carried out a universal transfer of assets and liabilities to your Company on January 1, 2022, generating a loss of confusion of K €22452 as mentioned in Note 1.3 'Significant events of the year' to the financial statements. This loss was allocated K €7830 to Telco technology amortised over a 11 year period, with the balance of K €14622, presented in goodwill. As mentioned in Note 2.1.1 'Intangible assets' to the financial statements, these intangible assets are tested for impairment in the event of an indication of impairment and at least at the end of each financial year for the unamortised asset. The need to recognise an impairment loss is assessed by comparing the carrying amount of the assets with their recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is defined as the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The determination of value in use is sensitive to the discount rate, the estimated future cash flows and the long term growth rate used. Given their significance in the financial statements and their sensitivity to estimates, we considered the valuation of intangible assets to be a key audit matter.	Our work consisted mainly in examining the justification provided by management in respect of the valuation method used and the figures used. In particular, we have: Obtaining an understanding of the process implemented by management to estimate the recoverable amount of intangible assets and the documentation of management's choices with respect to the items to be considered; Assessed the consistency of the key assumptions used to determine the discounted *cash flows* and the long term growth rates of these flows: We assessed the consistency of the assumptions with regard to historical performance and operating budgets approved by management for the coming financial year, including growth forecasts for subsequent years; Assessed the appropriateness of the financial information provided in the notes to the financial statements.

Impairment of inventory

Identified risk	Our response
The gross value of your company's inventories amounted to K €7327 at 31 December 2022 and was written down by K €162. These inventories consist mainly of goods for resale. As disclosed in Note 2.2 'Inventories and work in progress' to the annual financial statements, the provision for inventory impairment concerns components or goods that are subject to internal loan, testing or repair. Components or goods for which technological advances are beginning to render obsolete	Our audit procedures included: Obtaining an understanding of the internal control procedures implemented to identify inventories requiring impairment; Analysing the data and assumptions used by management to identify inventories to be impaired; attending year-end physical inventories; Perform a retrospective analysis of inventories not transferred during the year.

inventories or those with little or no movement during the year are scrapped.

We considered that the impairment of inventories was a key audit matter due to the relative importance of inventories in the company's financial statements and due to management's judgement in identifying inventories to be impaired.

Specific verifications

We have also performed, in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, the specific verifications required by legal and regulatory texts.

Information given in the management report and in other documents on the financial position and the annual financial statements addressed to the shareholders

We have no matters to report as to the fair presentation and the consistency with the financial statements of the information given in the management report of the Board of Directors and in the other documents provided to the shareholders with respect to the financial position and the financial statements.

We attest to the fair presentation and the consistency with the financial statements of the information relating to the payment terms mentioned in Article D. 441-6 of the French Commercial Code.

Information on corporate governance

We attest that the section of the Board of Directors' management report on corporate governance contains the information required by Articles L. 225-37-4, L. 22-10-10 and L. 22-10-09 of the French Commercial Code.

Concerning the information given in accordance with the requirements of Article L. 22-10-09 of the French Commercial Code (Code de commerce) relating to remunerations and benefits received or granted to corporate officers and any other commitments made in their favor, we have verified its consistency with the financial statements, or with the underlying information used to prepare these financial statements and, where applicable, with the information obtained by your company from companies controlled by it that are included in the scope of consolidation. Based on this work, we attest to the accuracy and fair presentation of this information.

Concerning the information relating to items that your company considered likely to have an impact in the event of a public tender or exchange offer, provided in accordance with the provisions of Article L. 22-10-11 of the French Commercial Code, we have verified their compliance with the documents from which they are sourced and which have been communicated to us. On the basis of our work, we have no matters to report on this information.

Other information

In accordance with French law, we have verified that the required information concerning the purchase of investments and controlling interests, the identity of shareholders and holders of voting rights and reciprocal shareholdings has been properly disclosed in the management report.

Other verifications or information required by law and regulations

Presentation of the annual financial statements for inclusion in the annual financial report

We have also verified, in accordance with the professional standard on the Statutory Auditor's procedures relating to the annual and consolidated financial statements presented in accordance with the single European electronic reporting format, compliance with this format defined by European Delegated Regulation No. 2019/815 of 17 December 2018 in the presentation of the annual financial statements intended to be included in the annual financial report referred to in paragraph I of Article L. 451-1-2 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, prepared under the responsibility of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

Based on our work, we conclude that the presentation of the annual financial statements for inclusion in the annual financial report respects, in all material respects, the single European electronic information format.

It is not our responsibility to verify that the annual financial statements that will actually be included by your company in the annual financial report filed with the AMF correspond to those on which we conducted our work.

Appointment of statutory auditors

We were appointed Statutory Auditors of ATEME by your Annual General Meeting of 30 June 1997 for BL2A and 11 April 2014 for ERNST & YOUNG Audit.

As at 31 December 2022, BL2A was in the twenty sixth year of its uninterrupted engagement (including nine years since the company's shares were admitted to trading on a regulated market) and ERNST & YOUNG Audit in the ninth year.

Responsibilities of <x id="1"/>management and of <x id="2"/>the persons making up the corporate governance structure for <x id="3"/>the annual financial statements

It is the responsibility of management to prepare annual financial statements that present a true <x id="1"/>and fair view in accordance with French<x id="2"/> accounting rules and principles and to implement the internal control that it considers necessary to prepare annual financial statements that are free of material misstatement,<x id="3"/> whether due to fraud or errors.

At the time of preparing the annual financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a<x id="1"/> going concern, presenting in those financial statements, where applicable, the necessary information relating to the continuity of operations and applying the going concern accounting policy, unless it is planned to liquidate the company or to cease trading.

The Audit Committee is responsible for monitoring the financial reporting process and the effectiveness of internal control and risk management systems, as well as, where applicable, internal audit, with respect to the accounting and financial reporting procedures.

The annual financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors.

Responsibilities of the statutory auditors in relation to the audit of the annual financial statements

Audit objective and approach

Our role is to prepare a report on the annual financial statements. Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance that the annual financial statements taken as a whole are free of material misstatement. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, without however guaranteeing that an audit carried out in accordance with professional standards systematically allows any material misstatement to be detected. Misstatements may arise from fraud or errors and are considered material when it can reasonably be expected that they could, individually or cumulatively, influence the economic decisions that consolidated financial statement users make on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.<x id="3"/>

As specified in Article L. 823-10-1 of the French Commercial Code (Code de commerce), our statutory audit does not include assurance on the viability of the Company or the quality of its management.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, the statutory auditor shall exercise their professional judgement throughout this audit. In addition:

- They identify and assess the risks that the annual financial statements contain material misstatements, whether due<x id="1"/> to fraud or errors, define and implement audit procedures to address these risks and obtain evidence that they consider sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for their opinion. The risk of non-detection<x id="2"/> of a material misstatement arising from fraud is higher than the risk of a material misstatement arising from an error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, voluntary omissions, misrepresentation or circumvention of internal control;
- they take note of the internal control relevant for the audit in order to define the audit procedures appropriate in the circumstances, and not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control;
- they assess the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as the related disclosures in the annual financial statements;
- they assess whether management's application of the going concern accounting policy is appropriate and, depending on the evidence collected, whether or not there is a significant uncertainty as a result of events or circumstances that could call into question the company's ability to continue as a going concern. This assessment is based on information gathered up to the date of their report, it being noted that subsequent circumstances or events could jeopardise the ability to continue as a going concern. If the auditor concludes that there is significant uncertainty, they draw the attention of the readers of their report to the information provided in the annual financial statements about this uncertainty or, if the information is not provided or is not relevant, they formulate a qualified certification or a refusal to certify;
- they assess the overall presentation of the annual financial statements and whether the annual financial statements reflect the underlying transactions<x id="1"/> and events so as to present them fairly.

Report to the Audit Committee

We submit a report to the Audit Committee which includes in particular a description of the scope of the audit and the audit programme implemented, as well as the conclusions of our audit. Where applicable, we also bring to its attention the significant weaknesses of the internal control that we have identified with respect to the procedures relating to the preparation and processing of financial and accounting information.

Our report to the Audit Committee includes the risks of material misstatement that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and which are therefore the key audit matters that we are required to describe in this report.

We also provide the Audit Committee with the declaration provided for in Article 6 of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 confirming our independence within the meaning of the French rules as defined in particular by Articles L. 822-10 to L. 822-14 of the French Commercial Code and in the French Code of Ethics for Statutory Auditors. Where appropriate, we discuss with the Audit Committee the risks to our independence and the related safeguards.

Savigny sur Orge and Paris La Défense, 28 April 2023

The Statutory Auditors

BL2A	Ernst & YOUNG Audit
Mélanie Hus	Franck Sebag

18.1.3_Change in accounting reference date

None.

18.1.4_Accounting standards

For the consolidated accounts, financial information shall be prepared in accordance with international financial reporting standards as adopted in the Union in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002.

18.1.5_Change in accounting standards

None.

18.1.6_National accounting standards

Please refer to section 18.01.01. 'Audited historical financial information.'

18.1.7_Consolidated financial statements

Statement of financial position	Notes	31/12/2022 in €'000	31/12/2021 in €'000
ASSETS			
Goodwill	11	12,886	12,886
Intangible assets	12	8,381	8,877
Property, plant and equipment	13	3,770	3,203
Rights of use	14	2,972	2,862
Other non-current financial assets	16	1,176	975
Deferred tax assets	8	1,554	1,508
Total non-current assets		**30,740**	**30,311**
Inventory	17	10,005	6,558
Trade receivables	18.1	37,409	32,289
Other current receivables	18.2	19,476	12,548
Cash and cash equivalents	19	3,904	11,447
Total current assets		**70,795**	**62,842**
Total Assets		**101,534**	**93,153**
LIABILITIES			
Share capital	21	1,579	1,571
Issue and transfer premiums	21	26,584	26,554
Translation reserve	21	440	291
Other comprehensive income	21	88	(88)
Reserves - Group share	21	12,295	10,125
Income - Group share	21	(46)	1,137
Equity, Group share		**40,940**	**39,590**
Non-current liabilities			
Staff commitments	24	1,259	1,224
Provisions for charges	25	41	41
Non-current financial liabilities	23	18,858	15,189
Non-current lease liabilities	23.2	2,315	2,201
Deferred tax liabilities	8	11	10
Non-current liabilities		**22,483**	**18,665**
Current liabilities			
Current financial liabilities	23	5,111	6,529
Current lease liabilities	23.2	667	745
Trade payables	26.1	16,322	14,173
Tax and social liabilities	26.2	6,574	5,728
Other current liabilities	26.3	9,438	7,723
Current liabilities		**38,112**	**34,898**
Total Liabilities		**101,534**	**93,153**

Income statement	Notes	31/12/2022 12 months in €'000	31/12/2021 12 months in €'000
Sales revenue	3	90,553	78,798
Cost of Sales	4.1	(36,121)	(29,841)
Gross margin		**54,432**	**48,957**
Research and Development expenses	4.2	(20,850)	(16,012)
Marketing and Sales expenses	4.3	(27,827)	(27,086)
General and Administrative expenses	4.4	(5,914)	(4,754)
Recurring operating income		**(158)**	**1,105**
Other recurring operating income and expenses	4.5	-	-
Income from operations		**(158)**	**1,105**
Financial expenses	7	(447)	(621)
Financial income	7	4	122
Exchange (losses) and gains	7	211	1,010
Income before tax		**(391)**	**1,616**
Tax expense / income	8	345	169
Net income from continuing activities		**(46)**	**1,785**
Income from discontinued operations		-	251
Gains or losses on disposal of discontinued operations		-	(899)
Net income		**(46)**	**1,137**
Group share		*(46)*	*1,137*
Non-controlling interests			
Basic earnings per share (€/share) from continuing operations	**9**	**0.00**	**0.10**
Diluted earnings per share (€/share) from continuing operations	**9**	**0.00**	**0.10**
Basic earnings per share (€/share) from discontinued operations	**9**	**-**	**0.02**
Diluted earnings per share (€/share) from discontinued operations	**9**	**-**	**0.02**

IFRS Consolidated statement of comprehensive income	31/12/2022 in €'000	31/12/2021 in €'000
Income for the financial year	(46)	1,137
Actuarial gains and losses	140	150
Tax effect related to these items	35	(20)
Items that are not recyclable in income	**176**	**130**
Consolidation translation differences	148	180
Items that are recyclable in income	**148**	**180**
Comprehensive income	**278**	**1,447**
Group share	*278*	*1,447*
Non-controlling interests	-	-

Change in consolidated

Change in consolidated equity	Share capital Number of shares	Share capital in €'000	Additional paid-in capital in €'000	Reserves and<x id="1"/> income in €'000	Translation <x id="1"/>differences in €'000	Actuarial gains and losses in €'000	Equity, Group share in €'000	<x id="1"/>Non-controlling interests in €'000	<x id="1"/>Equity in €'000
At 31 December 2020	***11,060,569***	**1,548**	**25,137**	**8,981**	**111**	**(217)**	**35,560**	**-**	**35,560**
Net income 2021				1,137			1,137		1,137
Other comprehensive income					180	130	310		310
Comprehensive income		**-**	**-**				**1,447**	**-**	**1,447**
Issuance of new shares	*74,920*	10	1,113				1,123		1,123
Vesting of bonus shares	*52,500*	7	(7)				0		0
Exercise of stock options	*36,039*	6	311				317		317
Cancellation of treasury shares arising from the liquidity agreement				(44)			(44)		(44)
Share-based payments				1,187			1,187		1,187
At 31 December 2021	***11,224,028***	**1,571**	**26,554**	**11,261**	**291**	**(88)**	**39,590**	**-**	**39,590**
Net income 2022				(46)			(46)		(46)
Other comprehensive income					148	176	324		324
Comprehensive income	-	**-**	**-**	**(46)**	**148**	**176**	**278**	**-**	**278**
Vesting of bonus shares	*54,000*	8	(8)				-		-
Exercise of stock options	*1,500*		38				38		38
Cancellation of treasury shares arising from the liquidity agreement				(40)			(40)		(40)
Share-based payments				1,073			1,073		1,073
At 31 December 2022	***11,279,528***	**1,579**	**26,584**	**12,248**	**440**	**88**	**40,939**	**-**	**41,218**

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Notes	31/12/2022 in €'000	31/12/2021 in €'000
Net income from continuing activities		**(46)**	**1,785**
Net income from discontinued operations		**-**	**(648)**
Net income		**(46)**	**1,137**
Elimination of amortisation of intangible assets	12	767	792
Elimination of technology depreciation	12	712	712
Elimination of depreciation of property, plant and equipment	13	1,681	1,583
Elimination of IFRS amortisation 16	14	779	895
Additions to provisions	25	175	152
Share based payment expense	22	1,073	1,187
Gross financial interest paid	7	413	561
Losses on disposal of fixed assets		(6)	(92)
Other		1	48
Income taxes (including deferred taxes)	8	(4)	(169)
Cash flow before net borrowing costs and taxes		**5,544**	**7,453**
Change in operating working capital	27	(10,974)	(9,126)
Operating cash flow from continuing operations		**(5,430)**	**(1,673)**
Operating cash flow from discontinued operations		**-**	**1,121**
Cash flow generated by operations		**(5,430)**	**(552)**
Acquisition of intangible assets	12	(112)	(364)
Capitalisation of development expenses	12	(871)	(661)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	13	(2,230)	(1,982)
Change in other non-current financial assets	16	(257)	21
Anevia earn out		-	(3,738)
Vitec receivable		399	(399)
Net cash from (used in) investing activities		**(3,076)**	**(7,123)**
Net cash from (used in) investing activities		-	-
Cash flow related to investment transactions		**(3,076)**	**(7,123)**
Exercise of stock options	22	38	1,440
Receipt of advances and conditional subsidies		91	-
Collection of new loans	23	5,406	5,430
Gross financial interest paid	7	(413)	(563)
Repayment of loans and conditional advances	23	(4,549)	(3,654)
Lease payments (IFRS 16)	23.2	(782)	(794)
Changes in assets related to financing activities	23	-	50
Cash flows from continuing operations		**(209)**	**1,909**
Cash flows from discontinued operations			**-**
Cash flow related to financing transactions		**(209)**	**1,909**
Impact of changes in currency exchange rates		129	121
Net cash from (used in) discontinued operations			
Increase (Decrease in cash)		**(8,586)**	**(5,645)**
Cash and cash equivalents at opening		11,447	17,092
Cash and cash equivalents at closing	19	2,862	11,447
Increase (Decrease in cash)		**(8,586)**	**(5,645)**

		31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Cash and cash equivalents	19	3,904	11,447
Bank overdrafts		(1,042)	0
Cash and cash equivalents at closing (including bank overdrafts)		**2,862**	**11,447**

Detailed analysis of changes in working capital requirements (in € '000)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Inventory (net of inventory impairment)	(3,551)	(1,983)
Trade receivables (net of impairment of trade receivables)	(5,426)	188
Other receivables	(6,939)	(4,438)
Trade payables	2,348	(846)
Tax and social liabilities	860	(860)
Other current liabilities	1,734	(1,187)
Total changes	**(10,974)**	**(9,126)**

Notes to the Financial Statements

(Unless otherwise specified, all amounts listed in these notes are in €'000)

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Note 1: Presentation of business and major events

The following information forms an integral part of the financial statements presented for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021.

1.1 Information relating to the Company and its business

Created in June 1991 in France for a period of 99 years, ATEME (a French public limited company) is responsible for the production of electronic and computer devices and instruments intended for the acquisition, processing and transmission of information.

ATEME offers products and solutions to cover:

- The contribution: Encoders embedded in mobile control cars and decoders installed in studios,
- Broadcasting " *File* " and broadcasting " *Live* ': a solution for transcoding content for broadcasting on all types of screens to monetise content.

Registered office address: 6 rue Dewoitine, 78140 Vélizy Villacoublay, France

Number of the Trade and Companies Register: 382,231,991 RCS de VERSAILLES.

ATEME and its subsidiaries are hereinafter referred to as the 'Company' or the 'Group' or 'ATEME.' The Company is now listed on Euronext Compartment C.

1.1 Significant events of the financial year 2022

On 11 January 2022, ATEME announced that Canal + launched one of the first global low latency OTT streaming deployments on AppleTV 4 K, thanks to ATEME's NEA solution.

On 2 March 2022, Globecast, a global provider of media and content management solutions, and ATEME, the leading provider of video broadcasting solutions for broadcast, cable television, DTH, IPTV and OTT, announced today that they have worked together to add ATEME's BISS CA standard to Globecast's advanced security options arsenal. Given the central role of content security in the sector, this is an important addition.

On 10 March 2022, SBTVD announced that it has chosen TITAN Live to select VVC as the mandatory video encoding system for Brazil's new TV 3.0 standard, which will be used for next generation digital terrestrial television.

On 22 March 2022, ATEME announced that it had implemented live streaming in 4 K UHD with Dolby Audio™ for Mola TV, an Indonesian subscription video on demand and over the top video streaming platform.

On 29 March 2022, ATEME announces that it has enabled Solbox, Korea's market leader in CDN and cloud computing solutions, to build a private cloud Vod transcoding platform for OTT service providers.

On 12 April 2022, ATEME revealed that it had enabled China Sports Media, a leader in the sport industry, selected by the Beijing Olympic Committee for the presentation of sports, to offer a multi stage viewing experience to the participants of the recent Olympic Winter Games.

On 21 April 2022, ATEME announced the establishment of a Strategic Advisory Committee composed of five recognised industry personalities and key positions in major media and entertainment groups.

On 27 May 2022, ATEME propelled Tivify's low latency streaming, based on the Common Media Application (CMAF), to the UEFA Champions League final using ATEME's latest TITAN transcoding solutions.

On 31 May 2022, ATEME virtualised the network head of MyTV, a subsidiary of Vietnam's second largest telecommunications operator. This project is a first step in the complete migration of MyTV's OTT platform to a private cloud.

On 31 May 2022, on May 28, ATEME released the final of the UEFA Champions League in its immersive Dolby Atmos and Dolby Vision in partnership with ATEME and Canal + on MyCanal.

On June 1, 2022 , At the 2022 Roland Garros event, France Télévisions and its technical partners, including ATEME, tested new distribution methods, both in Broadcast and multicast mode thanks to 5G.

On **26 July 2022**, ATEME announced that it was presenting its solutions to provide a high level of experience and reduce CO2 emissions at IBC 2022, which takes place from September 9 to September 12.

On **1 August 2022**, ATEME announced a partnership with ENENSYS to offer an ATSC 3.0-in a-box solution for WCRN Boston. The linear television service NextGen TV will also offer unlimited encrypted broadcasting services to companies and first responders in emergency services.

On **2 August 2022**, ATEME and Eurovision Services conducted the first test of the enhanced features of the BISS CA encryption standard allowing content owners to grant conditional access to individual audio feeds.

On **16 August 2022**, ATEME strengthened its leadership position in video flow solutions with a series of demonstrations of new technology at the SET Expo in Sao Paulo from August 23 to 25.

On 25 August 2022, ATEME announced that it was presenting its Future Zone at IBC 2022. Visitors will see a demo on the cloud gaming platform of Blacknut streaming games, and another on the immersive 3D video of the startup Metaverse Vimmerse.

On **1 September 2022**, ATEME launched ATEME + Software as a Service. The service makes ATEME award winning video processing solutions available in a more agile business model, bringing transformative capabilities and cloud based benefits to ATEME customers around the world.

On 6 September 2022, ATEME and Viaccess Orca (VO) - the world leader in OTT and TV platforms, content protection and advanced data solutions, announced their partnership to offer a new service that simplifies the creation of Vod to live channels and personalised live channels with targeted advertising.

On 13 October 2022, ATEME announced that Ooreedoo, a leader in international communications, has commissioned an IPTV/OTT convergent network head equipped with ATEME's TITAN encoders.

On 8 November 2022, ATEME announced the roll out of its TITAN encoding solution for Antina Televisión, a pay digital terrestrial HD television operator in Argentina and market leader in several locations in the Buenos Aires metropolitan area.

On 2 December 2022, ATEME announced it had won the prestigious IABM BAM Award ® 2022 in the Publish category for its 5G streaming solution, which unlocks 5G's potential to provide high quality, low latency streaming to any device. The award ceremony took place on 1 December at Park Plaza Victoria Hotel in London.

On 13 December 2022, ATEME announced that it had provided Globo, the Brazilian media company, with KYRION encoding solutions for new low latency immersive audio codecs. These solutions enabled Globo to offer viewers a new sound experience during all World Cup matches in Qatar.

On 20 December 2022, ATEME reported that streaming service providers experienced exceptional traffic demand on their video networks during the World Cup, as millions of viewers gathered to follow their teams throughout the tournament. On average, ATEME's CDN (content delivery network) customers saw peak traffic increase by 116% compared to usual video consumption, confirming the movement of viewers to more online supports and OTT

Press releases are available at www.ateme.com

1.2 Impacts of international crises on the financial statements at 31 December 2022

Impact of pandemic, global semiconductor shortage and war in Ukraine

As restrictions on most international travel have now been lifted, trade fairs and customer meetings are gradually normalising. The takeover of the NAB Show last April in Las Vegas, with traffic slightly lower than in 2019, gives hope for a return to normal for the IBC that takes place in September in Amsterdam.

Semiconductor production is still subject to tensions affecting all major server manufacturers, including partners such as Dell and HPE, and the production of ATEME's Kyrion product range. Although efforts to build up a stock have mitigated its impact, the situation resulted in the loss or postponement of business for approximately euros500000.

In addition, ATEME discontinued its activities in Russia and Belarus. The impact on first half sales is of a similar magnitude.

1.3 Subsequent events 2022

On 10 January 2023, ATEME and ENENSYS Technologies, the leading provider of media broadcasting solutions, combined their considerable expertise in video distribution to enable Rai Way, the operator of the RAI television network, to start the Refarming project that will end with the transition to the DVB T2 standard

On 17 January 2023, ATEME announced that Skytel, the Mongolian telecommunications service provider, has expanded the existing ATEME video broadcasting infrastructure that drives its OTT Skymedia service, with a TITAN encoder and NEA Cloud DVR and CDN solutions, including the Embedded Distributed Storage (EDS) solution to efficiently store viewer recorded content.

On 31 January 2023, ATEME announced that Cyta (Cyprus Telecommunications Authority), the leading provider of integrated electronic communications in Cyprus, has recently installed a low latency solution for ATEME encoding and packaging, reducing latency for its premium OTT channels beyond initial expectations.

On 7 February 2023 , ATEME announced that its innovative video processing and delivery solutions can now be purchased via AWS Marketplace, strengthening ATEME's global partnership with AWS by making ATEME cloud solutions available to more AWS users.

On 9 February 2023, ATEME announced that its contribution solutions enabled Movistar Plus +, Telefónica's subscription video platform in Spain, to broadcast premium UHD/HDR and Dolby Atmos ® World Cup content across the country during the 2022 World Cup tournament.

On 14 February 2023, the presentation to the MWC Barcelona 2023 of video broadcasting solutions that enable communication service providers, broadcasters and content providers to increase their profitability. Visitors to the ATEME stand will discover solutions to increase their reach, improve the monetisation of networks and offer new immersive and high quality experiences to users, while reducing energy consumption.

On 21 February 2023, ATEME announced that its full suite of live video coding and broadcasting, including its TITAN transcoders and NEA packaging, as well as its CDN solutions, are now cloud native network functions (Cloud Native Functions or CNF) validated on Red Hat OpenShift. As a result, ATEME's complete low latency OTT live video compression and broadcast suite can now be reliably deployed in any cloud using Red Hat OpenShift, the industry leading enterprise Kubernetes platform.

On 28 February 2023, the announcement that its 5G media streaming solution is now integrated into Amazon Web Services' AWS Wavelength * 5G Mobile Access Edge Computing (MEC) * * infrastructure. The integration was successfully deployed in a Wavelength area within the network of a leading operator.

On 7 March 2023, ATEME announced that Gulfsat Communications, the leading provider of satellite communications and media services in MENA, has installed ATEME's convergent video network head solution to power its London and Kuwait sites, serving 100 channels mainly in Arabic. The new infrastructure allows Gulfsat to transmit SD and HD DTH services, while ensuring the future of the system with OTT capabilities as well as UHD technologies.

On 14 March 2023, ATEME announced the completion of AWS ISV Accelerate, a highly selective joint sales programme for independent software providers providing software solutions that run or integrate with AWS. Accreditation ensures that ATEME solutions meet AWS standards and reinforces ATEME's global partnership with AWS.

On 21 March 2023, announced the launch of its end to end Audience Aware streaming solution to enable service providers to deliver more sustainable streaming while optimising the quality of the experience. The combination of an audience friendly encoding and an elastic CDN provides a powerful tool to optimise resources to reduce energy consumption while increasing the quality of experience.

On 23 March 2023, ATEME announced its participation in the 2023 NAB Show, 100th edition of the name in Las Vegas, USA, from 15 to 19 April 2023, to present its end to end solutions for video processing and broadcasting, which increase profits. This year's new solutions offer unrivalled experience, new monetisation opportunities and greater efficiency that reduces costs and energy consumption.

On 30 March 2023, ATEME announced its partnership with Six Floor Solutions and Pushologies to offer an end to end automated solution that allows rights holders on sports content and streaming services to increase fans' engagement by attracting more viewers to their OTT apps. The common solution is presented on NAB Show 2023, enabling broadcasters and service and content providers to increase the monetisation of their flows by connecting next generation video experiences to e commerce

Press releases are available at www.ateme.com

Note 2: Accounting principles, rules and methods

The financial statements are presented in €'000 unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Reporting principle

Declaration of compliance

ATEME has prepared its consolidated financial statements approved by the Board of Directors on 5 April 2023, in accordance with the standards and interpretations published by the International Accounting Standards Boards (IASB) and adopted by the European Union on the date of preparation of the financial statements, for all periods presented.

These standards, which are available on the European Commission's website, incorporate international accounting standards (IAS and IFRS), the interpretations of the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC).

The accounting principles, methods and options used by the Company are described below. In some cases, IFRS give the choice between the application of a benchmark treatment or another allowed alternative treatment.

Principle of preparation of financial statements

the Group's financial statements have been prepared at historical cost, except for certain categories of assets and liabilities, in accordance with IFRS and ANC 2016-09. The categories concerned are mentioned in the following notes.

Business continuity

The assumption of going concern over the next 12 months from 31 December 2022 has been adopted by the Board of Directors on the basis of available cash and revised revenue and gross margin growth assumptions.

Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the financial statements, after taking account of or making exceptions for the new standards and interpretations described below:

Amendments to IFRS 3 " *Business Combinations* , " IAS 16 " *Property, Plant and Equipment* " and IAS 37 " *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* , " Annual Improvements 2018-2020, all published on 14 May 2020 and applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

The other standards, amendments to standards and interpretations did not have an impact on the Group's financial statements or are not applicable

These new standards and interpretations published by the IASB did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

The other standards, amendments to standards and interpretations did not have an impact on the financial statements or are not applicable.

Standards, amendments to standards and interpretations adopted by the European Union but not yet mandatory for the annual financial statements 2022

The Group has elected not to early adopt the standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the European Union but whose early application would have been possible and which will come into force after 31 December 2022.

These mainly include:

Amendments to IAS 1 " *Presentation of Financial Statements* " Classification of Current Assets or Non Current Assets and Classification of Current or Non Current Liabilities - carried forward from the effective date of the amendment to 2 March 2022, respectively, and from whose application concerns financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2023;

Amendments to IAS 8 " *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* " Definition of Accounting Estimates published on 12 February 2021 and applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023;

Amendments to IAS 12 " *Deferred tax on assets and liabilities arising from the same transaction* " published on 11 August 2022 and applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

The Group does not expect the amendments to have a material impact on its financial statements.

There are no standards, amendments and interpretations published by the IASB and mandatorily applicable for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2022, but not yet approved at European level (and whose early application is not possible at European level), which would have a significant impact on the financial statements for this financial year.

Standards and interpretations published by the IASB and not yet adopted by the European Union at 31 December 2022

Amendments to IAS 1 " *Presentation of financial statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2* " Disclosure of accounting policies published on 15 July 2020 and applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024;

Amendments to IFRS 16 " *Leasehold liability* " (published on 22 September 2022) and whose application is for the year beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

The Group is currently assessing the impacts resulting from the first time application of these new standards and does not anticipate any significant impact on its financial statements.

Consolidation principles

Fully consolidated companies

The consolidated financial statements comprise, by full consolidation, the accounts of subsidiaries over which the Group exercises exclusive control, whether directly or indirectly. The Group considers that it holds exclusive control over an entity when it has the capacity to govern the operational and financial policies of that entity in order to achieve economic benefits. Full consolidation allows for the inclusion, after elimination of the internal transactions and results, of all assets, liabilities, and elements of the income statements of the Companies concerned, the share of income and shareholders' equity attributable to the Group's Companies (Group share), distinguished from the interest of the other shareholders (Non-controlling interests). All significant transactions between consolidated Companies and consolidated internal income (including dividends) are eliminated.

Main Group companies at 31 December 2022

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities for which the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies, this power generally accompanying a shareholding of more than half of the voting rights. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which the Company acquires control. They are deconsolidated from the date on which control ceases.

Intragroup transactions and balances are eliminated. The financial statements of the subsidiary are prepared for the same reference period as those of the parent company, on the basis of uniform accounting policies.

At 31 December 2022, five companies were fully consolidated. Directly owned companies are as follows:

Companies	Country	<tuv xml:lang="en"><seg>Group control <x id="1"/>in %</seg></tuv>	Interest %
ATEME SA	France	Parent company	
ATEME USA Inc.	United States	100	100
ATEME Canada Inc.	Canada	100	100
ATEME Singapore	Singapore	100	100
ATEME Australia	Australia	100	100
ATEME UK	United Kingdom	100	100

[at] January 1, 2022, Anevia was absorbed by ATEME.

ATEME Japan was removed from the scope of consolidation on 31 December 2022 following its liquidation. The impact on the financial statements is not considered material.

ATEME UK was registered on 2 November 2022. It was inactive in 2022.

2.2 Recent events and changes to previously published financial statements

None

2.3 Use of judgements and estimates

To prepare the financial statements in accordance with IFRS, Group management has made estimates, judgements and assumptions which may have affected the amounts reported for assets and liabilities, contingent liabilities at the date the financial statements were prepared, and the amounts reported for income and expenses for the financial year.
These estimates are based on the assumption of business continuity and the information available at the date of preparation. They are continuously assessed on the basis of past experience and various other factors deemed reasonable which are the basis for assessments of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities. Estimates may be revised if the circumstances on which they were based change or if further information is available. Actual results could differ significantly from these estimates according to different assumptions or conditions.
The major estimates or judgements made by the Company's management include the following:

- Allocation of stock options or subscription warrants for founders' shares to employees and executives
    - The fair value of share based payments is determined using the Black & Scholes option pricing model, which takes into account assumptions about complex and subjective variables. These

    - variables include the value of the Company's securities, the expected volatility of the share price over the life of the instrument and the current and future behaviour of the holders of such instruments. There is a high inherent risk of subjectivity arising from the use of a pricing model in determining the fair value of share-based payments in accordance with IFRS 2.
    - The valuation assumptions used are presented in Note 22.
- Recognition of sales revenue
    - Some perpetual licence agreements include a maintenance component subject to the transfer of final ownership. In this context, the Group may have to take comparable data into account in determining the revenue to be recognised on each contract.
    - The accounting principles are presented in Note 3.
- Capitalisation of development expenses
    - The Company devotes significant efforts to research and development. In this context, the Company must make judgements and interpretations to determine the development expenses to be capitalised once all the six criteria defined in IAS 38 are met.
    - The accounting principles and the amount of capitalised costs are presented in Note 12.
- Impairment of inventory
    - The Group determines a provision for impairment of inventory based on an analysis of the probable net realisable value of its inventory, which is based on historical and projected data. In this context, the Company may be required to take into account assumptions (in particular in terms of technological changes in the different versions of the cards and the risk of obsolescence of such products).
    - The accounting principles and the amount of provisions are presented respectively in Note 17.
- Provision for pension commitments
    - The Group uses assumptions related to turnover, discount rate and salary increases based on historical data. For this purpose, the Group may have to take assumptions into account.
    - The accounting principles and the amount of provisions are presented in Note 24.
- Impairment of trade receivables
    - The Group sets aside provisions for impairment of trade receivables on the basis of historical losses recorded on certain client categories. In this context, the Group may have to take into account assumptions (particularly in terms of client risk).
    - The accounting principles and the amount of provisions are presented respectively in Note 18.1.
- Lease obligations
    - The determination of the lease terms and renewal options used to determine the value of the debts and rights of use in accordance with IFRS 16 ‘Leases.’ The accounting principles are presented in Notes 7 and 14 and in the section on accounting principles.
- Allocation of the acquisition price of assets and liabilities at fair value (see Note 11)
- Impairment tests on assets (see Note 15)

2.4 Presentation functional currency

The Group's financial statements are prepared in euros, the presentation and functional currency of ATEME SA.

2.5 Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the Company using the exchange rate applicable on the date of the transaction. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency at the balance sheet date are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate at that date.

Exchange gains and losses arising from the conversion of monetary items correspond to the difference between amortised cost denominated in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for the impact of the effective interest rate and payments over the period, and the amortised cost denominated in the foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency that are measured at fair value are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate of the date on which fair value was determined. The exchange differences resulting from such translations shall be recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of the differences resulting from the translation of equity instruments available for sale, a financial liability designated as a hedge of a net investment in a foreign business, or instruments classified as cash flow hedges, which are recognised directly in equity.

Translation of foreign subsidiaries' financial statements

The euro, chosen as the reporting currency, is the currency in which most of the flows are generated within the Group. The functional currency of the Company is the euro and the functional currencies of its subsidiaries are as follows:

- ATEME SA Inc. : US dollar
- ATEME Canada Inc. : Canadian dollar
- Ateme Singapore: Singapore Dollar
- ATEME Australia: Australian dollar

The accounts of Group entities whose functional currencies are different from the euro are translated into euros as follows:

- Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing exchange rate at 31 December 2022;
- the income and expenses of each income statement shall be translated at the average exchange rate for the period or financial year that is considered to reflect the applicable exchange rates on the effective date of the transactions.

Translation differences resulting from the application of these different rates are included in a specific equity item, 'Translation differences'.

Currency rate for one euro	Closing rate	Average Rate
AUD Australian dollar	1.575300	1.516898
CAD Canadian dollar	1.449900	1.516491
SGD Singapore Dollar	1.437200	1.464777
USD US dollar	1.072040	1.050496

2.6 Current and non current distinction

The Group applies a balance sheet presentation that distinguishes between the current and non-current elements of assets and liabilities.
The distinction between current items and non-current items has been made in accordance with the following rules:

- The assets and liabilities constituting the working capital requirement within the normal business cycle are classified as 'current';
- The assets and liabilities outside of the normal operating cycle are presented in 'current', on the one hand and in 'non-current' on the other, depending on whether their maturity is more or less than one year or according to the application of the specific cases referred to in IAS 1.

2.7 Recoverable amount of non current assets

Assets with a finite life are subject to impairment tests whenever there is an internal or external indication showing that the asset may have lost value.

At 31 December 2022 and 2021, there were no internal or external indications of impairment (see Note 15).

2.8 Receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies

Payables and receivables denominated in foreign currencies shall be accounted for at the exchange rate at the time of the original transaction. At the end of the financial year, the corresponding assets and liabilities are valued at the closing exchange rate.

2.9 Segment reporting

The Group operates in a single segment: The 'marketing of professional video compression solutions.'

The assets and operations presented are located in France. Revenue by geographic area is described in Note 3.

Research and Development costs, and most administrative costs are incurred in France. At this stage, these costs are not allocated to the geographical areas where these products are marketed.

Thus, the Company's performance is currently analysed at the level of the identified segment. The Company monitors two performance indicators:

- Revenue
- Restated EBITDA (see Note 5)

2.10 Other comprehensive income

The items of income and expenses for the period recognised directly in equity are presented, where applicable, under "Other comprehensive income".

Note 3: Revenue

The Group's revenue stems from the sale of professional video compression solutions, contracts for maintenance and for services.

Multi-element service contracts

The Group enters into multiple element service contracts for a combination of various services or goods deliveries. Revenue is recognised separately for each individual item when it is separately identifiable and the client can benefit from it separately.

When these activities transfer to the client the control of a separate service or good from which the client may benefit independently of the recurring services, they are treated separately and revenue is recognised without waiting for the recurring services phase. These contracts mainly concern the "contribution" activity, which includes the delivery of a hardware including the licence, which makes it inseparable, and a maintenance contract for a period of 12 to 24 months. The maintenance contract may be sold independently of the hardware.

Where a contract contains more than one performance obligation, the price is allocated to each obligation on the basis of its individual sale price. The selling price is determined based on the "catalogue" price. The ‘catalogue price’ corresponds to the observable price when the entity sells this service separately in similar projects. These contracts mainly concern the ‘distribution’ activity, which includes, in particular, the delivery of a right of use to a TITAN license, dissociable from hardware, a maintenance contract (which is optional and independent of license sales), in certain cases, a delivery of hardware on which the license will be installed and in certain cases, a service provision for the configuration of the solution.

The licence attached to these contracts consists of a basic encoding feature and multiple options to be selected by the client, making the licence price highly variable from one contract to another.

Recognition of revenues at a given date over time or on a continuous basis

Revenue is recognised when the Group transfers control of the goods or services sold to the client, either on a specific date over time or on a continuous basis.

For recurring services, revenue is recognised continuously insofar as the client immediately benefits from the services provided as soon as they are rendered by the Group. When the Group has a right to charge the client, which directly corresponds to the performance obligation met on the date, revenue is recognised for this amount.

Intellectual property licences

These perpetual licences (without limitation in time) transfer to the client:

- either a right to use intellectual property as it exists at the specific time the licence is granted **(static** license) - these licences only have corrective updates
- or a right of access to intellectual property as it exists throughout the period covered by the licence (dynamic licence). These licences benefit from upgrades supplied by the Group.

Since 1 January 2019, the company has offered dynamic licence offerings to its clients, this multi-year offer enables the client to benefit from unlimited licences including the up-to-date version of the product roadmap during the contract term. Contractual analysis of these contracts leads to the identification of two performance obligations:

- In the case of a licence that was initially sold and that immediately provides profits to the client, revenue is recognised as soon as the licence is granted. The amount to be recognised is analysed on a contract by contract basis to identify the value to be allocated to the initial licence;
- One is for version upgrades that are considered critical for the client that give the client additional advantages, this sales revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the life of the contract (in line with the version updates).

The Group has no contracts that fall within the scope of IFRS 15's order book definition. 120-122.

Net assets and liabilities arising from client contracts

The timing of revenue recognition may differ from the timing of billing to the Group's customers.

Trade receivables presented in the consolidated statement of financial position represent an unconditional right to the counterparty (essentially collection), i.e. the services or goods promised to the client have been provided.

Contract liabilities represent the amounts for which the customer made a payment to ATEME before obtaining the goods and/or services promised in the contract. This is typically the case for advances received from clients or amounts invoiced and collected for goods or services that remain to be supplied, for example, for maintenance services (deferred income).

Client contract assets and liabilities are presented in current assets and current liabilities, respectively, as they are part of the Group's normal business activities.

The Group has not implemented any sales and marketing policies involving variable counterparties.

The Group's sales revenue is essentially made up of the marketing of products (decoders, encoders, etc.), solutions for the acquisition, processing and transmission of information, and contracts for maintenance and service.

Revenue by geographic area for the last 2 years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

Revenues BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA (Amounts in K €)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
EMEA (*)	31,983	31,118
USA Canada	33,960	26,552
Latin America	9,257	8,140
Asia-Pacific	15,352	12,990
Total	**90,552**	**78,798**

(*) Including revenues issued in France (€6773k in 2022 versus €8557k in 2021)

The Group's largest customer, its five largest customers and its ten largest customers represented respectively 9%, 20% and 28% of its consolidated sales for the 2022 financial year; 4.5%, 18% and 28% of its consolidated sales for the 2021 financial year.

The Group has a fairly balanced division of revenue among its main clients and thus believes that it is facing only limited risk of dependence on its clients.

The Group's revenue recognition rate was as follows:

Category of sales (Amounts in K €)	IFR recognition method 15	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Static licences, equipment	Immediately	67,532	59,242
Dynamic licenses	Step by step	3,740	3,937

Maintenance	Step by step	19,280	15,619
Total		**90,552**	**78,798**

Client contract liabilities (deferred income) evolved over the period as follows:

Change in client contract liabilities (amounts in €'000)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Opening balance	**7,245**	**7,411**
Amount recognised in sales over the period	(5,596)	(7,354)
Amount to be recognised in future periods	7,328	7,085
Translation differences	62	103
Closing balance	**9,039**	**7,245**

Note 4: Breakdown of income and expenses by function

The Company presents its statement of profit and loss by function.

Impairment of trade receivables and inventory
Impairment of trade receivables is presented in 'Cost of sales.'
Impairment of inventory is recorded in the "Cost of Sales" category.

Operating leases

Payments for these operating leases, net of any incentive measures, are recognised as an expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract.

Subsidies
The subsidies received shall be recorded as soon as the corresponding claim becomes certain, taking into account the conditions laid down in the attribution of the subsidy.
Operating subsidies shall be recorded in current income, taking into account, where appropriate, the pace of the corresponding expenses.

Research tax credit (Crédit d'Impôt Recherche - CIR)
Research tax credits are granted to companies by the French State in order to encourage them to carry out technical and scientific research. Businesses with expenses that meet the criteria benefit from a tax credit which may be used for the payment of the corporate tax due for the financial year in which the expenses are incurred, and the following three financial years or, where applicable, the remaining amount may be reimbursed.

The research tax credit is presented in the statement of comprehensive income as a subsidy for Research and Development expenses based on the origin of the expense.
The share of the research tax credit related to capitalised development expenses is recorded as a deduction from assets.

The Company has received the research tax credit since 1996.

4.1 Cost of Sales

COST OF SALES (Amounts in €'000)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Purchases of goods	(24,856)	(20,890)
Staff expenses	(8,686)	(7,172)
Indirect production expenses	(1689)	(1,036)
Transport expenses	(890)	(743)
Cost of Sales	**(36,121)**	**(29,841)**

Indirect production expenses include a share of general expenses, production costs, impairment of goods inventories and impairment of receivables.

4.2 Research and Development expenses

Subsidies

Subsidies amounting to €813k, recorded in the income statement, mainly correspond to operating subsidies whose main characteristics are as follows:

- The grant for the **nested** project granted by MINEFI in the amount of €326k. Income recognised in the income statement amounted to €163k over the period.
- The subsidy on the **TVSND** project awarded by MINEFI for €473 thousand. Income recognised in the income statement amounted to €43k over the period.
- The **3EMS** grant granted by the Brittany Region in the amount of €118k. Income recognised in the income statement amounted to €24k over the period.
- The grant for the **SImpleRAN** project in the amount of €1626k. Income recognised in the income statement amounted to €254k.
- Grants **3EMS-2**, **MERCI**, **SMART CD** and **HyperOpenX** for a total amount of €1322k. Income recognised in the income statement amounted to €293k.

Research AND DEVELOPMENT (Amounts in € K)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Staff expenses	(22,865)	(17,365)
Miscellaneous	(299)	(340)
Share of general expenses	(723)	(551)
Amortisation of capitalised R & D costs	(504)	(468)
Amortisation of technology	(712)	(712)
Depreciation, amortisation and provisions	(1,433)	(1,747)
Taxes and training	(189)	(209)
Property and intangible leases	(453)	(131)
Purchases not held in inventory	(618)	(337)
Travel, Missions and Reception	(272)	(47)
Share-based payment	(288)	(377)
Capitalisation of R & D costs net of outflows	871	660
Research and Development expenses	**(27,485)**	**(21,625)**
Research tax credit (Crédit d'Impôt Recherche - CIR) and innovation tax credit (Crédit d'Impôt Innovation - CII)	5,822	5,169
Subsidies	813	445
Research and Development expenses	**(20,850)**	**(16,011)**

4.3 Marketing & Sales Fees

Marketing AND SALES COSTS (Amounts in K €)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Staff expenses	(20,710)	(23,028)
Travel expenses	(1,742)	(671)
Miscellaneous	(524)	(132)
Share of general expenses	(1,322)	(1,007)
Conferences	(1,198)	(452)
Depreciation, amortisation and provisions	(646)	(582)
Taxes and training	(345)	(382)
Property and intangible leases	(828)	(240)
Share-based payment	(512)	(592)
Marketing and Sales expenses	**(27,827)**	**(27,086)**

4.4 General and administrative expenses

General AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS (Amounts in K €)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Staff expenses	(3,486)	(2,737)
Fees	(1,714)	(1,366)
Travel expenses	(104)	(17)
Depreciation, amortisation and provisions	(161)	(154)
Property and intangible leases	(94)	0
Share of general expenses	(150)	(114)
Taxes and training	(39)	(43)
Miscellaneous	(59)	(201)
Share-based payment	(107)	(122)
General and Administrative expenses	**(5,914)**	**(4,754)**

4.5 Other operating income and expenses

None

Note 5: Restated EBITDA

'Recurring operating income' is defined as the difference between total operating income and 'Other operating income' and 'Other operating expenses.'
Restated 'EBITDA' means the Group's recurring operating income before non recurring items, depreciation, amortisation and impairment of fixed assets and share based payment expenses. It highlights the profit generated by the activity regardless of the conditions of its financing, the tax constraints and the renewal of the operating tool. Non recurring expenses (unusual, abnormal and infrequent items) are excluded.

Restated Ebitda (Amounts in K €)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Recurring operating income	**(158)**	**1,105**
(-) DPA on intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	(2,448)	(2,375)
(-) DPA on acquired technologies	(712)	(712)
(-) DPA on rights of use	(779)	(895)
(-) Provision/reversal	(175)	(152)
(-) IFRS share based payment 2	(1,073)	(1,187)
Restated Ebitda	**5,028**	**6,426**

Note 6: Group headcount

The workforce for the Group at the close of each financial year in the last two financial years was as follows:

WORKFORCE as at 31 December	Fiscal year 2022	Fiscal year 2021
Cost of Sales	106	90
Research and Development	276	245
Marketing and Sales	133	118
General expenses	38	35
Total workforce as at 31 December	**553**	**488**
of which Suppliers	**107**	**97**

Note 7: Financial income and expenses, net

Financial profit or loss includes:

- Expenses related to the financing of the Company: Interest paid and unwinding of discounting of repayable advances and financial liabilities (see Note 23).
- Interest income.

Any foreign exchange gains or losses are also recognised in financial profit or loss.

Financial INCOME AND EXPENSES (Amounts in K €)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Amortised cost of borrowing	(413)	(609)
Other financial expenses	(35)	(12)
Financial income	4	122
Exchange (losses) and gains	211	1,010
Total financial income and expenses	**(233)**	**511**

Other financial expenses consist mainly of discounts given.
Financial expenses primarily correspond to the unwinding of discounting adjustments to refundable advances and interest on finance leases.
Foreign exchange gains and losses are mainly due to the translation of bank accounts into dollars.

Note 8: Income taxes

The tax assets and liabilities for the financial year and previous financial years are valued at the amount that is expected to be recovered from or payable to the tax authorities.
The tax rates and tax regulations used to determine these amounts are those that were adopted or were almost adopted at the balance sheet date.
Deferred taxes are recognised, using the balance sheet method and variable deferral, for all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount on the balance sheet, as well as for tax loss carryforwards.

Deferred tax assets are recognised in respect of tax loss carryforwards, where it is probable that the Company will have future taxable profits to which such unused tax losses can be charged. The determination of the amount of deferred tax assets that may be recognised requires that management make estimates of both the period of consumption of tax loss carryforwards and the level of future taxable profits in relation to tax management strategies.

The tax rate applicable to the Company is the rate in force in France at 31 December 2022, i.e. 25%.
At 31 December 2022, temporary taxation was taken into account. A deferred tax has been recognised in the amount of the forecast taxable income estimated prudently over a short period (3 years). The Group recognised part of its tax losses for a deferred tax amount of €1334k. This assessment will be reviewed at each balance sheet date on the basis of future results. ATEME's tax loss carryforwards amounted to €31619k after the transfer of Anevia's tax losses following the merger of the two companies for €29055k.

Deferred taxes are shown separately from current tax assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and are classified as non-current.

With respect to deferred tax assets, in the absence of new strategic and tax plans, deferred tax on temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards arising in 2022 have not been recognised in France. As a reminder, tax losses recognised as of 31 December 2021 amounted to €1334k in deferred taxes for the entire Group.

In the income statement, income taxes consist of the following amounts:

INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Amounts in €'000)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Current taxes	342	(170)
Deferred taxes	3	339
Income tax expense	**345**	**169**

In the balance sheet, changes in the net amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

Deferred Taxes (Amounts in K €)	
Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2021	**1,498**
Deferred tax (expense) / income	4

Changes in deferred taxes on actuarial gains and losses recognised in accordance with IAS 19	35
Impact of exchange rates	7
Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2022	**1,544**

Type of deferred taxes

Type OF Deferred Taxes (Amounts in K €)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Temporary differences	714	570
Tax loss carryforwards	1,334	1,334
Total elements of deferred tax assets	**2,048**	**1,904**
Temporary differences	504	406
Total elements of deferred tax liabilities	**504**	**406**
Total net deferred tax	**1,544**	**1,498**

Reconciliation between theoretical tax and effective tax

Proof OF TAX (Amounts in K €)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Net income	(46)	1,137
Consolidated tax	345	169
Income before tax	**(391)**	**967**
Current tax rate in France	25%	26.50%
Theoretical tax at the current rate in France	**98**	**(256)**
Permanent differences	(174)	(404)
Share-based payment	268	314
Impact of deferred tax	153	515
Group tax (expense) / income	**345**	**169**

The permanent differences mainly correspond to the impact of the research tax credit (operating income that is not taxable).

Note 9: Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the income attributable to the holders of shares in the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.
Per share is determined by adjusting the earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Income for the financial year (in €'000)	(46)	1,137
Weighted average number of shares outstanding for basic earnings *	11,263,069	11,167,335
Basic earnings per share (€ / share)	**0.00**	**0.10**
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	11,263,069	11,167,335
Stock options outstanding	283,485	228,615
Weighted average free shares outstanding	151,599	86,575
Weighted average BSA	116,500	108,904
Weighted average number of shares assuming full dilution	**11,814,653**	**11,591,429**
Diluted earnings per share (€ / share)	**0.00**	**0.10**

** Net of treasury shares issued under the liquidity contract*

Instruments granting deferred rights to equity (AGA) are considered anti-dilutive as they reduce losses per share. Diluted losses per share are therefore identical to basic losses per share.

Note 10: Discontinued operations

A non current asset or group of assets and liabilities is held for sale when its carrying amount will be recovered primarily through a sale and not through continuing use. For this to be the case, the asset must be available for immediate sale and highly probable sale.
These assets or groups of assets are presented separately from other assets or groups of assets, on the line 'Assets held for sale' of the consolidated balance sheet when they are material.
These assets or groups of assets are measured at the lower of the carrying amount or the estimated selling price, net of costs relating to the sale. The liabilities of a group of assets held for sale are presented in the line 'Liabilities related to assets held for sale' in the consolidated balance sheet.
A discontinued operation is defined as a component of the entity that is either sold or classified as held for sale, which represents a significant activity or geographical area for the Group.
The Company considered that the disposal of the Enterprise business fell within the definition of a discontinued operation within the meaning of IFRS 5.

Net income from discontinued operations only concerns 2021, with net income of €251k following the disposal of the Enterprise business in 2021. The impact on the statement of cash flows from discontinued operations was €1121k.

Note 11: Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as defined in IFRS 3. Under this method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed of the acquiree are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date.
Goodwill arising from the business combination is measured as the excess of the total amount of consideration transferred, the amount of any non controlling interest and, where applicable, the fair value of the previously held interest over the net balance of the acquisition date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Goodwill is measured in the functional currency of the acquired entity and is recognised as an asset in the statement of financial position.
The Group may choose, on a transaction by transaction basis, at the acquisition date, to measure non controlling interests either at fair value ('full goodwill' method) or at the share in the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the acquiree ('partial goodwill' method).
In accordance with IFRS, goodwill is not amortised but is tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that it may be impaired (see Notes 12 and 15).
When the business combination is carried out on advantageous terms, negative goodwill ('badwill') is identified. The corresponding gain is recognised in profit or loss on the acquisition date.
Acquisition related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the costs are incurred and the services received.
In accordance with IFRS 3, the Group has a measurement period to finalise the accounting for business combinations, which ends as soon as the latest necessary information is obtained and no later than one year after the acquisition date.
In accounting for acquisitions of joint ventures, the Group applies the acquisition method as defined by IFRS 3 'Business Combinations.'

Determination of goodwill:

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the total:
- The consideration transferred;
- The amount of any non controlling interest in the acquiree; and
- In a business combination achieved in stages, the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree;

Compared to the net carrying amount of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

The amount of goodwill recognised on the acquisition of control cannot be adjusted after the end of the measurement period. Goodwill relating to investments in associates and joint ventures is recorded respectively under 'Investments in associates.'

Valuation of goodwill

Goodwill is not amortised but is tested for impairment once a year or more frequently if there is an indication of impairment. Goodwill is tested at the level of Cash Generating Units (CGUs), which are homogeneous groups generating cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows generated by the other CGUs.

The methods used to perform these impairment tests are presented in Note 15 'Impairment tests.'

The 'IFRS 3' business combination standard was applied in connection with the acquisition of Anevia.

In 2020, ATEME acquired 100% of Anevia, resulting in the recognition of goodwill of €13186k. The disposal of the Enterprise business resulted in the disposal of a €300k share of goodwill, resulting in goodwill recognised in connection with the acquisition of Anevia amounting to €12886k at 31 December 2021. It remains the same as at 31 December 2022.

Note 12: Intangible assets

Intangible assets consist mainly of licences, software development and development expenses.

Research and Development expenses
Research costs are systematically recognised as expenses.
In accordance with IAS 38, development expenses are recognised in intangible assets only if all of the following criteria are satisfied:

a) technical feasibility necessary for the completion of the development project,
b) the Company's intention to complete the project,
c) its ability to use this intangible asset,
d) demonstration of the likelihood of future economic benefits attached to the asset,
e) availability of technical, financial and other resources to complete the project, and
f) reliable assessment of development expenses.

Costs that are eligible for capitalisation which are directly attributable to the production of the asset include:

- the costs of the services used or consumed to generate the intangible asset;
- salaries and staff expenses committed to generate the asset.

Expenses shall be capitalised only from the date on which the conditions for the capitalisation of the intangible asset are met. Expenses shall cease to be recognised in assets when the intangible asset is ready to be used and marketed.

Capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis between 1 and 4 years, depending on their useful life.

The amortisation allocation of capitalised development expenses is presented in the category 'Research and Development expenses'.

Software
The costs associated with the acquisition of software licences are recognised in assets on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and implement the relevant software.

Other intangible assets
In accordance with IAS 38 criteria, intangible assets acquired are recognised on the asset side of the balance sheet at acquisition cost.

Period of amortisation and amortisation expenses
When they have a finite useful life, amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis in order to break down the cost over their estimated useful life, as follows:

Elements	Amortisation periods
Development expenses	from 1 to 4 years
Software licences and software development	from 1 to 5 years
Developed technologies	9 to 10 years

The amortisation expense of intangible assets related to software licences and developments is recognised in the income statement and broken down according to their use in the following categories: Cost of sales, marketing and selling expenses, research and development expenses and general and administrative expenses.
The amortisation expense of intangible assets relating to capitalised development costs and technology is recognised in the income statement under research and development expenses.

Gross VALUE OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Amounts in K €)	Software	Technologies	Development expenses	Work-in-progress	Total	*O/w cash impact*
Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2021	**1,658**	**7,830**	**6,098**	**621**	**16,207**	**1,025**
Capitalisation of development expenses	-	-	333	538	**871**	871

Acquisition	112	-	-	-	**112**	112
Exchange rate impact	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
Transfer	128	-	-	(126)	**2**	-
Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2022	**1,898**	**7,830**	**6,431**	**1,033**	**17,192**	**983**
DEPRECIATION						
Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2021	**1,467**	**830**	**5,033**	**-**	**7,330**	**-**
Increase	263	712	504	-	**1,479**	**-**
Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2022	**1,730**	**1,542**	**5,537**	**-**	**8,809**	**-**
NET CARRYING AMOUNTS						
At 31 December 2021	**191**	**7,000**	**1,065**	**621**	**8,877**	
At 31 December 2022	**168**	**6,288**	**894**	**1,033**	**8,381**	

The projects whose development costs have been capitalised concern the Kyrion, TITAN File and TITAN Live projects for the years 2010 to 2022.

The international crisis, although not in itself an indication of impairment, did not call into question medium term business projections by Group management. Therefore impairment losses in accordance with IAS 36 have not been recognised.

Depreciation and amortisation expense amounted to €1479k at 31 December 2022, compared with €1631k at 31 December 2021.

Note13: Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are valued at acquisition cost (purchase price and incidental expenses) or at their cost of production by the Company.
The assets are subject to depreciation plans determined according to the actual duration of use of the asset. The periods and methods of depreciation used are mainly as follows:

Technical installations, equipment and tooling	6 years - straight-line
General installations, fixtures and fittings	9 years - straight-line
Transport equipment	5 years - straight-line
Office equipment	4 years - straight-line
IT equipment	3 years - straight-line
Furniture	10 years - linear

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the income statement and allocated according to their use in the following categories: Cost of sales, marketing and selling expenses, research and development expenses, and general and administrative expenses.

Property, plant and equipment mainly consists of computer hardware.
No impairment losses were recognised in accordance with IAS 36 as described in the notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Gross VALUE OF TANGIBLE ASSETS (Amounts in K €)	Installations and fixtures	Office equipment, computer hardware, furniture	Transport equipment	Work-in-progress	Total	O/w cash impact
Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2021	**2,217**	**10,892**	**7**	**16**	**13,131**	**1,982**
Acquisition	433	1,715	-	82	2,230	2,230
Disposal / Scrapping	-	(198)	-	-	(198)	-
Exchange rate impact	4	64	-	-	68	-
Transfer	-	98	-	(98)	-	-
Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2022	**2,654**	**12,571**	**7**	**-**	**15,231**	**2,230**
DEPRECIATION						
Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2021	**1,234**	**8,687**	**7**	**-**	**9,928**	**-**
Increase	206	1,475	-	-	1,681	-
Disposal / Scrapping	-	(190)	-	-	(190)	-
Exchange rate impact	3	39	-	-	42	-
Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2022	**1,443**	**10,011**	**7**	**-**	**11,461**	**-**
NET CARRYING AMOUNTS						
At 31 December 2021	**983**	**2,205**	**-**	**16**	**3,203**	
At 31 December 2022	**1,211**	**2,560**	**-**	**-**	**3,770**	

Depreciation and amortisation expense amounted to €1681k at 31 December 2022, compared with €1598k at 31 December 2021.

Note 14: Rights of use

General accounting rules on the accounting for leases under IFRS 16:

Leases are leases (or contracts that contain a lease) that give a right to control the use of a particular asset for a certain period of time with consideration.

Leases that meet this definition are recognised in accordance with the methods defined below, except in the cases of exemptions provided for by the standard (duration of contracts less than 12 months, and/or low-value underlying assets), and except in contracts that are not restated because of their non-material impact.

In practice, the analysis has led to the restatement of only real estate leases, and office equipment. Leases that are not classified as leases are recorded under operating expenses. For contracts that fall within the scope of IFRS 16, accounting rules are set out below.

At the inception of the contract, the Group recognises an asset under the right of use and a financial liability under a lease obligation. Assets and liabilities are shown on a separate line of the balance sheet.

The rental obligation is measured at the present value of lease payments not yet paid over the term of the lease.

The present value is determined using the incremental borrowing rate calculated for each country over the term of the contract.

The lease term is the enforceable period, which corresponds to the non-cancellable period, plus any option to extend the contract that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, and any option to terminate the contract that the Group is reasonably certain not to exercise.

In practice, the terms used for the main leases in France correspond to an enforceable period of 9 years (commercial leases 3/6/9): Non cancellable period of 3 years and certainty of exercising extension options after 3 years and 6 years.

There are no termination clauses in the various leases and there are no clauses that could cause the lessors to pay the Group compensation more than immaterial, in the event of non-renewal of the lease at the end of the non-cancellable period.

Lease payments are fixed payments, variable payments that are linked to an index or interest rate, and the exercise prices of call options that the lessee is reasonably certain of exercising. In practice, there are no purchase options and there are no more than immaterial penalties if the lease is terminated at the lessor's initiative.

The right of use asset is measured using the cost model as follows: The cost is reduced by accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted to take into account any revaluations of the rental obligation. No impairment loss or revaluation of the rental obligation was recognised in the financial years presented. In the absence of a purchase option, assets relating to the right to use are depreciated over the term of the contract as defined above.

Lease arrangements are amortised over the term of the lease, unless there is a set of assumptions that the underlying asset will be used over a period longer than the term of the lease.

Deferred tax on restated leases:

Pending the application of the amendment to IAS 12 'Income Taxes' applicable to fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2023, subject to adoption by the EU, the Group has elected to recognise a deferred tax on the restatement of leases corresponding to the impact on the income statement of the change recorded over the period. The Group has not identified any situations where it is lessor or leaseback situations.

The following table sets forth the application of IFRS 16 and the recognition of rights of use in assets:

Gross VALUE OF USE RIGHTS (Amounts in K €)	Office equipment	Vehicles	Commercial leases	Total
Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2021	**1,509**	**18**	**4,753**	**6,280**
Increase	-	24	894	918
Disposal / Scrapping	(1,495)	-	(218)	(1,713)
Exchange rate impact	-	-	30	30
Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2022	**15**	**41**	**5,458**	**5,514**
DEPRECIATION				
Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2021	**1,460**	**7**	**1,951**	**3,419**
Increase	47	4	727	779
Decrease	(1,495)	-	(181)	(1,675)
Exchange rate impact	-	-	20	20
Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2022	**13**	**11**	**2,518**	**2,542**
NET CARRYING AMOUNTS				
At 31 December 2021	**49**	**11**	**2,801**	**2,861**
At 31 December 2022	**2**	**30**	**2,940**	**2,972**

The increase in the gross value of commercial leases corresponds to the entry of a new lease in France, as well as the updating of the term for a lease located in the United States.
Depreciation and amortisation expense amounted to €779k at 31 December 2022, compared with €895k at 31 December 2021. Departures are due to the end of leases and contracts.

The table below summarises the lease expense prior to the application of IFRS 16:

Reconstitution of lease expenses (in €'000)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Lease expense restated in accordance with IFRS 16	780	979
Lease expense not restated in accordance with IFRS 16	424	161
Total Lease expense	**1,204**	**1,140**

Note 15: Impairment

In accordance with IAS 36 'Impairment of Assets,' an entity shall perform an impairment test of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets when it identifies an indication of impairment of one of them. In addition, an entity shall also, even if there is no indication of impairment,:

- annually testing an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life or in the process of production;

- perform an annual impairment test of goodwill acquired in a business combination.

Thus, changes in the general economic and financial context, the deterioration of local economic environments, as well as changes in performance, are in particular external impairment indicators that are analyzed by the Group to determine whether it is necessary to carry out impairment tests at a more frequent frequency.

If the recoverable amount is less than the net carrying amount of the asset or group of assets, an impairment loss is recognised.

Impairment of non current assets is reversible, except for goodwill.

Goodwill

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. For impairment testing purposes, goodwill is allocated to each of the Cash Generating Units (CGUs) or groups of Cash Generating Units that benefit from the combination effects. Goodwill is not amortised but is tested for impairment at each balance sheet date or when there is an indication of impairment. Any impairment recognised is irreversible.

To determine the CGUs, the Group has adopted a segmentation based on the operational organization of the business lines, the management and reporting system and the segment information, ie a single CGU.

Determination of recoverable amount

The need to recognise an impairment loss is assessed by comparing the carrying amount of the CGU with its recoverable amount.
Recoverable amount is defined as the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.
Fair value less costs to sell is determined on the basis of available information that enables the best estimate of the selling value net of costs necessary to make the sale, on an arm's length basis, between knowledgeable, willing parties.
Value in use is determined based on:

- Cash flows relating to an explicit five year forecast period, the first year of this period based on the budget and subsequent periods corresponding to the business plan presented to ATEME shareholders;
- A normative cash flow representative of flows after this five year period, to which is applied a perpetual growth rate reflecting the expected real growth rate of the long term economy.

Cash flow forecasts for the explicit period take into account the projected growth rate of the CGU. Cash flows are discounted at weighted average cost of capital:

If the carrying amount of the CGU, comprising intangible assets (including goodwill), property, plant and equipment and working capital requirements (WCR), exceeds its recoverable amount, the CGU's assets are written down to their recoverable amount.

The impairment loss is allocated first to goodwill and recorded in the income statement under 'Other non recurring operating income and expenses.'

The recognition of an impairment loss allocated to goodwill is definitive.

The determination of value in use is sensitive to the discount rate, estimated future cash flows and the long term growth rate used.

The ATEME group presents a single CGU.

The company carried out an impairment test on all these assets at 31 December 2022. Impairment tests are carried out on the basis of a 5 year projection of net cash flows from operating activities (operating cash flows, cash flows related to working capital requirements and investments). This projection is determined using the Company's budget data taking into account past experience and future prospects. Beyond this period, the Group calculates a terminal value of the CGU corresponding to the discounting of net cash flows from operations to infinity.
The assumptions used to construct future cash flows at 31 December 2022 are as follows:

- 5 year projections of post tax cash flows, based on the business plan over the explicit period from the 2023 budget and forecasts to 2027 excluding external growth transactions, as well as the determination of normative cash flows, impacting the terminal value taking into account the following assumptions:
- Beyond these 5 years, the terminal value of the cash flows is obtained by applying to the normative cash flow at the end of the explicit period a long term growth rate This long term growth rate is estimated at 2%. The terminal value represents approximately 78% of the enterprise value at 31 December 2022.
- Cash flows are discounted using a weighted average cost of capital (WACC) after tax and including a risk premium. At 31 December 2022, this rate was 13%.

For information, the following sensitivity tests would not lead to impairment:

- An increase of 2 points in the discount rate;
- The scenario of a 10 pts decline in recurring operating income on the terminal value,
- A perpetuity growth rate scenario of 1%.

Note 16: Other non current financial assets

The Company's financial assets are classified into two categories depending on their type and the intent to hold on to them:

- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss,
- and loans and receivables.

All financial assets are initially recognised at the cost that corresponds to the fair value of the price paid plus acquisition costs.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

This category represents assets held for trading purposes, i.e. assets acquired by the Company with a view to selling them in the short term. They are measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. Some assets may also be subject to voluntary classification in this category.

Loans and receivables

This category includes other loans and receivables, as well as trade receivables.

Non-current financial assets include advances and collateral deposits given to third parties as well as term deposits not equivalent to cash equivalents. Advances and collateral deposits are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments which are not listed on an active market.

Loans and receivables are now classified under 'Financial assets at amortised cost'.

Such assets are recognised at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired in accordance with IFRS 9.

Other FINANCIAL ASSETS (Amounts in K €)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Loans	457	372
Collateral deposits	422	250
Liquidity contract - Balance	96	146
BPI France Holdback	201	200
Financing reserves Factoring guarantees	-	6
Total other non-current financial assets	**1,176**	**975**

Collateral deposits mainly concern deposits paid under the signed commercial leases.

Note 17: Inventories

Inventory is valued using the weighted average unit cost method.
Inventory is recognised at the cost of purchase or net realisable value, if this value is lower.
In the latter case, the impairment is recognised in profit or loss.

Composition of inventory
The inventory of raw materials consists mainly of electronic components used for the manufacture of Kyrion products.
Work-in-progress is individually identified by project codes that are linked to each outstanding client order. They consist of design costs (engineering hours) and material costs.
Inventory of goods is mainly composed of finished products (encoders, decoders, transcoders and third-party equipment) and electronic components.
The provision for impairment of inventories relates to components or merchandise that are subject to internal lending, testing or repair. Components or goods whose technological advances are beginning to render inventories obsolete or with little or no movements during the financial year are scrapped

Inventories (Amounts in K €)	**31/12/2022**	**31/12/2021**
Inventory of raw materials	299	192
Work-in-progress Goods and Services	915	778
Inventory of goods	9,221	5,973
Gross total inventory	**10,435**	**6,943**
Impairment of inventory of raw materials	(9)	(14)
Impairment of inventory of goods	(421)	(371)
Total impairment of inventory	**(430)**	**(385)**
Total net inventory	**10,005**	**6,558**

At 31 December 2022, the Group decided to increase these server inventories in anticipation of potential delays in supplier deliveries following the COVID crisis and the shortage of electronic components.

Note 18: Receivables

Receivables are valued at their nominal value. They shall, where appropriate, be impaired on a case-by-case basis by means of a provision to take into account the difficulties they may encounter in terms of collection. The Group has opted for the simplified method of measuring impairment on its trade receivables.
Credit risk related to financial receivables and loans was measured according to the provisions of the comprehensive model under IFRS 9. No significant increase in credit risk has been identified in the two periods presented.

Other receivables include the nominal value of the research tax credit which is recognised in assets during the financial year when the expenses are engaged which make the Company eligible for the tax credit.

18.1 Trade receivables

Trade Receivables (Amounts in K €)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Trade receivables	38,464	33,352
Impairment of trade receivables	(1,055)	(1,064)
Total net trade receivables	**37,409**	**32,289**

Company products are sold to TV channels and on-demand video broadcasters. The risk of default was assessed as low.

The provision for impairment of individual trade receivables is calculated on a case-by-case basis based on the estimated risk of non-payment and the statistical component determined in accordance with IFRS 9.

Trade receivables by maturity (Amounts in € K)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Portion not yet due	19,658	16,707
In arrears less than 90 days	8,563	10,292
In arrears between 90 days and six months	3,815	2,139
In arrears between six and twelve months	2,756	2,036
In arrears over twelve months	3,671	2,178
Total trade receivables	**38,464**	**33,352**

Allocation of impairment losses on trade receivables by maturity (Amounts in €'000)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Portion not yet due	-	-
In arrears less than 90 days	-	-
In arrears between 90 days and six months	-	-
In arrears between six and twelve months	(227)	-
In arrears over twelve months	(828)	(1,064)
Total impairment of trade receivables	**(1,055)**	**(1,064)**

18.2 Other current receivables

Other CURRENT RECEIVABLES (Amounts in K €)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Research tax credit (1)	14,629	8,386
Value added tax (2)	2,434	1,730
Prepaid expenses (3)	1,868	1,693
Debtor suppliers	182	75
Receivables on disposal of Entreprise (4)	-	199
Miscellaneous	363	265
Total other current receivables	**19,476**	**12,548**

(1) **Research Tax Credit**
The Company benefits from the provisions of Articles 244 quater B and 49 septies F of the French General Tax Code (Code général des impôts) for the research tax credit. In accordance with the principles described in Note 4, the research tax credit is recognised as a deduction from research expenses in the year to which eligible research expenses relate. This has been pre financed (see Note 23.1)
It is presented as a subsidy to the "Research and Development expenses" category.
(2) VAT **claims relate mainly** to deductible VAT as well as to the VAT refund requested.
(3) Prepaid **expenses relate** to current expenses and mainly correspond to component purchases.
(4) L**receivable on disposal of the Enterprise business** was fully repaid during the year.

Note 19: Marketable securities and cash

Cash, Cash equivalents and Financial instruments

The cash balance recognised in the balance sheet includes cash in current accounts and cash on hand.

Cash equivalents are held for trading, readily convertible into a known cash amount and are subject to a negligible risk of change in value. They are measured at fair value and changes in value are recorded in financial profit or loss. They include term deposits corresponding to this impairment.

Bank overdrafts are included in current financial liabilities. In the cash flow statement, they are included in cash and cash equivalents.

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of trade receivables and trade payables is assimilated in their balance sheet value, taking into account the very short payment terms of these items. The same applies to other receivables and other current liabilities.

The Company has identified three categories of financial instruments depending on the impact of their characteristics on their valuation methods and uses this classification to present some of the information required by IFRS 7:

- Level 1 category: Financial instruments quoted in an active market;
- Level 2 category: Financial instruments measured using valuation techniques based on observable inputs;
- Level 3 category: Financial instruments whose valuation involves the use of valuation techniques based in whole or in part on unobservable parameters; an unobservable parameter is defined as a parameter whose value results from assumptions or correlations that are not based on observable transaction prices in the markets, on the same instrument at the valuation date, or on observable market data available at the same date.

Only instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss held by the Company are cash equivalents under level 1.

Cash and cash equivalents are analysed as follows:

Cash And Cash Equivalents (Amounts in K €)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Bank accounts	3,904	11,447
Total cash and cash equivalents	**3,904**	**11,447**

Note 20: Financial assets and liabilities and impact on income

The assets and liabilities of the Company are valued as follows for each year:

(Amounts in €'000)	31/12/2022		Carrying amount - statement of financial position according to IFRS 9	
Balance sheet items	**Value Statement of financial position**	**Fair value**	**Fair value through profit or loss**	**Assets and liabilities at amortised cost**
Non-current financial assets	1,176	1,176	-	1,176
Trade receivables	37,409	37,409	-	37,409
Other current receivables	182	182	-	182
Cash and cash equivalents	3,904	3,904	3,904	-
Total of asset items	**42,716**	**42,716**	**3,904**	**38,767**
Non-current financial liabilities	18,858	18,858	-	18,858
Current financial liabilities	5,111	5,111	-	5,111
Non-current lease liabilities	2,315	2,315	-	2,315
Current lease liabilities	667	667	-	667
Trade payables	16,322	16,322	-	16,322
Other current liabilities	399	399	-	399
Total of liabilities items	**43,672**	**43,672**	**-**	**43,672**

(Amounts in €'000)	31/12/2021		Carrying amount - statement of financial position according to IFRS 9	
Balance sheet items	Value Statement of financial position	Fair value	Fair value through profit or loss	Assets and liabilities at amortised cost
Non-current financial assets	975	975		975
Trade receivables	32,289	32,289	-	32,289
Other current receivables	474	474	-	474
Cash and cash equivalents	11,447	11,447	11,447	-
Total of asset items	**45,185**	**45,185**	**11,447**	**33,738**
Non-current financial liabilities	15,189	15,189	-	15,189
Current financial liabilities	6,529	6,529	-	6,529
Non-current lease liabilities	2,201	2,201	-	2,201
Current lease liabilities	745	745	-	745
Trade payables	14,173	14,173	-	14,173
Other current liabilities	479	479	-	479
Total of liabilities items	**39,315**	**39,315**	-	**39,315**

Only instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss held by the Company are cash equivalents under level 1.

(Amounts in €'000)	Impact on the income statement at 31 December 2022		Impact on the income statement at 31 December 2021	
	Interest	Change in fair value	Interest	Change in fair value
Liabilities				
Liabilities measured at amortised cost: Bank borrowings	(413)	-	(561)	-
Liabilities measured at amortised cost: bonds	-	-	-	-
Liabilities measured at amortised cost: advances	(9)	-	(48)	-

Note 21: Share capital

The classification in equity depends on the specific analysis of the characteristics of each instrument issued. Ordinary shares and preferred shares are classified as equity instruments.

Incidental costs directly attributable to the issue of shares or stock options are recognised as a deduction from equity.

Capital issued
The share capital is set at €1579343.78. It is divided into 11,279,528 fully subscribed and paid ordinary shares with a nominal amount of €0.14.
This number excludes financial instruments granted to certain Group individuals.

SHARE CAPITAL	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Share capital (in K €)	1,579	1,571
Number of shares	11,279,528	11,224,028
(Including common shares)	11,279,528	11,224,028
Nominal value (in €)	€0.14	€0.14

Exercise of stock options and allocation of bonus shares in the Company
During the 2022 financial year, 1,500 stock options and 54,000 free shares vested were exercised and recorded in the financial statements:

- Each holder paid the subscription price of the shares upon exercise of the options for a total amount of €30k, including €30k charged to issue premiums.

The impact on earnings per share is presented in Note 9.

Capital management
The Company's policy is to maintain a solid capital base to preserve investor and creditor confidence and support the future development of the business.

Dividend distribution
The Company did not pay any dividends for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2022.

Note 22: Stock warrants, stock options, founders' share warrants and free shares

Since its inception, the Company has set up a number of compensation plans that are settled in equity instruments in the form of stock options (SOs) or subscription warrants for founders' shares (Bons de Souscription de Parts de Créateur d'Entreprise - BSPCEs) awarded to employees, executives, and members of the Board of Directors.

In accordance with IFRS 2, the cost of transactions settled in equity instruments is recognised over the period in which the rights to equity instruments are acquired, in return for an increase in equity.

The Company has applied IFRS 2 to all equity instruments granted since the Company's inception to employees of the Company, the Group or members of the Board of Directors.

The fair value of the BSPCEs and stock options granted to employees is determined by application of the Black & Scholes option pricing model.
All the assumptions used for the valuation of the plans are described below.

Stock options (SO)
The table below summarises the data relating to the option plans issued as well as the assumptions used for the valuation according to IFRS 2:

Date	Type	Number of warrants issued	Number of lapsed options	Number of warrants exercised	Number of outstanding options	Maximum number of shares to be issued
Board Meeting of 5 November 2018	SO2017-1	69,000	18,000	5,000	46,000	46,000
Board Meeting of 5 November 2018	BSA2018-1	28,000	6,000	2,000	20,000	20,000
Board of Directors' Meeting of 18 July 2019	SO2017-2	82,000	7,500	11,500	63,000	63,000
Board of Directors' Meeting of 18 July 2019	BSA2018-2	45,000	5,000	5,000	35,000	35,000
Board of Directors' Meeting of 6 May 2020	BSA2019-1	87,000	3,000	4,515	79,485	79,485
Board of Directors' Meeting of 6 May 2020	So2017-3	36,000	3,000	0	33,000	33,000
Board Meeting of 5 May 2021	So2020-1	40,500	0	1,500	39,000	39,000
Board Meeting of 5 May 2021	BSA2020-1	10,500	3,000	0	7,500	7,500
Board Meeting of 23 March 2022	So2020-2	57,500	0	1,500	56,000	56,000
Board Meeting of 23 March 2022	BSA2020-2	21,000	0	0	21,000	21,000
At 31 December 2022		**476,500**	**45,500**	**31,015**	**399,985**	**399,985**

Assumptions used - fair value calculation in accordance with IFRS 2					
Type	Subscription price per share in €	Period of exercise	Volatility	Risk-free rate	Total IFRS 2 (Black & Scholes) valuation at grant date
SO2017-1	€10.80	8 years	41.60%	0.00%	€290k
BSA2018-1	€10.80	8 years	41.60%	0.00%	€118k
SO2017-2	€12.60	8 years	42.57%	0.00%	€360k
BSA2018-2	€12.60	8 years	42.57%	0.00%	€198k
BSA2019-1	€12.60	8 years	42.78%	0.00%	€168k
So2017-3	€12.60	8 years	42.78%	0.00%	€405k
So2020-1	€15.62	8 years	41.98%	0.00%	€262k
BSA2020-1	€15.62	8 years	41.98%	0.00%	€68k
So2020-2	€10.70	8 years	41.65%	0.00%	€264k
BSA2020-2	€10.70	8 years	41.65%	0.00%	€96k
					€2229k

The exercise rights are vested to 1/4 of the stock options granted to the holder after a period of 12 months and then to 6.25% of the stock options awarded every 3 months for three years.
On 23 March 2022, the Board of Directors granted 21,000 BSA and 57,500 stock options.

Bonus shares
The table below summarises the data relating to the option plans issued as well as the assumptions used for the valuation according to IFRS 2:

Date	Type	Number of warrants issued	Number of lapsed options	Number of bonus shares vested	Number of outstanding bonus shares	Maximum number of shares to be issued	Total valuation
Board Meeting of 5 May 2021	AGM2019-2	44,000	5,000	0	39,000	39,000	€687k
Board Meeting of 5 May 2021	AGM2020-1	2,500	0	0	2,500	2,500	€39k
Board Meeting of 23 March 2022	AGM2020-3	63,500	0	0	63,500	63,500	€761k
At 31 December 2022		**110,000**	**7,000**	**54,000**	**105,000**	**105,000**	**€1487k**

On 23 March 2022, the Board of Directors granted 63,500 free shares to the Company's employees. They will be definitively acquired 24 months later on condition of continuous employment with the Company.

Methods for assessing the value of stock options and bonus shares
The fair value of the options was determined using the Black & Scholes valuation model. The valuation methods used to estimate the fair value of the options are specified below:

- The price of the share chosen is equal to the investor's subscription price or by reference to internal valuations;
- The risk-free rate is determined from the average life of the instruments;

- The volatility was determined on the basis of a sample of listed companies operating in the same business sector at the date of subscription of the instruments and over a period equivalent to the life of the option.
- For bonus share allocation plans, the fair value of the benefit granted on the basis of the share price at the grant date is adjusted for all specific conditions that may have an impact on fair value (e.g. dividends). As specified above, no dividends were taken into account during the valuation.

Details of the expense recognised in accordance with IFRS 2 in respect of the two reference periods

		31/12/2021					31/12/2022				
Date	Type	Number of outstanding options	Probable cost of the plan adjusted for lapsed options	Cumulative expense at opening	Expense for the period	Cumulative expense at 31/12/2021	Number of outstanding options	Probable cost of the plan adjusted for lapsed options	Cumulative expense at opening	Expense for the period	Cumulative expense at 31/12/2022
Board meeting of 28 March 2017 2018	So$_{2014-3}$	-	€395k	€390k	€5k	€395k	-	€395k	€395k	-	€395k
Board Meeting of 5 November 2018	BSA$_{2017-1}$	46,000	€269k	€214k	€39k	€252k	46,000	€269k	€252k	€16k	€269k
Board Meeting of 5 November 2018	BSA$_{2018-1}$	20,000	€115k	€92k	€17k	€109k	20,000	€115k	€109k	€7k	€116k
Board of Directors' Meeting of 18 July 2019	SO2017-2	69,000	€343k	€209k	€64k	€273k	63,000	€343k	€273k	€37k	€310k
Board of Directors' Meeting of 18 July 2019	BSA2018-2	35,000	€198k	€115k	€41k	€156k	35,000	€198k	€156k	€26k	€182k
Board of Directors' Meeting of 6 May 2020	BSA2019-1	33,000	€168k	€50k	€54k	€105k	79,485	€168k	€105k	€31k	€136k
Board of Directors' Meeting of 6 May 2020	So$_{2017-3}$	83,985	€405k	€122k	€132k	€254k	33,000	€405k	€254k	€68k	€322k
Board Meeting of 5 May 2021	So$_{2020-1}$	40,500	€242k	-	€69k	€69k	39,000	€242k	€69k	€85k	€155k
Board Meeting of 5 May 2021	BSA$_{2020-1}$	9,000	€63k	-	€18k	€18k	7,500	€63k	€18k	€23k	€41k
Board Meeting of 23 March 2022	So$_{2020-2}$	-	-	-	-	-	56,000	€264k	-	€89k	€89k
K € CA of 23 March 2022	BSA$_{2020-2}$	-	-	-	-	-	21,000	€96k	-	€34k	€34k
Total - SOs - BSAs		**336,485**	**€2199k**	**€1193k**	**€438k**	**€1631k**	**399,985**	**€2560k**	**€1631k**	**€416k**	**€2047k**

		31/12/2021					31/12/2022				
Date	Type	Number of outstanding options	Probable cost of the plan	Cumulative expense at opening	Expense for the period	Cumulative expense at 31/12/2021	Number of outstanding options	Probable cost of the plan adjusted for lapsed options	Cumulative expense at opening	Expense for the period	Cumulative expense at 31/12/2022
Board of Directors' Meeting of 18 July 2019	AGM$_{2016-4}$	-	€663k	€465k	€181k	€645k	-	€663k	€645k	-	€645k

Board of Directors' Meeting of 6 May 2020	AGM2019-1	54,000	€679k	€230k	€331k	€562k	-	€679k	€562k	€93k	€654k
Board Meeting of 5 May 2021	AGM2019-2	43,000	€679k	-	€223k	€223k	39,000	€679k	€223k	€281k	€505k
Board Meeting of 5 May 2021	AGM2020-1	2,500	€39k	-	€13k	€13k	2,500	€39k	€13k	€20k	€32k
Board Meeting of 23 March 2022	AGM2020-3	-	-	-	-	-	63,500	€761k	-	€263k	€263k
Total - Bonus Share Awards (AGA)		**99,500**	**€2061k**	**€695k**	**€748k**	**€1443k**	**105,000**	**€2822k**	**€1443k**	**€657k**	**€2100k**

Note 23: Borrowings

Financial liabilities are classified in one category: Financial liabilities recognised at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities recognised at amortised cost
Borrowings and other financial liabilities, such as conditional advances, are recorded at amortised cost calculated using the effective interest rate. The portion of financial liabilities with maturity of less than one year is presented in "Current financial liabilities."

Conditional advances
The Company benefits from a number of public aid programmes, in the form of subsidies or conditional advances. Details of this aid are provided in Note 23.3.
They have been accounted for in accordance with IAS 20. With respect to financial advances, made at interest rates below the market rate, they are valued according to IFRS 9 at amortised cost:

- The rate advantage is determined using a discount rate corresponding to a market rate at the date of the grant. The amount resulting from the rate advantage obtained when granting repayable advances not bearing interest is considered a subsidy recorded as income in the statement of comprehensive income.
- The financial cost of repayable advances calculated at the market rate is then recorded in financial expenses.

Subsidies are presented at the level of the category:

- "Research and Development" for aid for innovation and financing of research activities,
- "Marketing and Sales" for prospection in new geographical areas.

These advances are recorded in "Non-current financial liabilities" and "Current financial liabilities" according to their maturity. Once a statement for unsuccessful conciliation proceedings has been issued, the write-off of the receivable is recognised in subsidies.

Finance leases
Assets financed by finance leases within the meaning of IFRS 16, which in substance transfer to ATEME the risks and rewards inherent in their ownership, are recognised as assets on the balance sheet. The corresponding debt is recorded as a liability under 'Borrowings on lease obligations' (Note 23.2).

Current AND NON CURRENT FINANCIAL DEBT (Amount in K €)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Lease obligations (IFRS 16)	2,315	2,201
Repayable advances	334	561
CIR pre financing	8,131	2,483
Borrowing from credit institutions	10,393	12,146
Non-current financial liabilities	**21,172**	**17,390**
Lease obligations (IFRS 16)	667	745
Repayable advances	320	750
Borrowing from credit institutions	3,748	5,779
Bank overdrafts	1,042	-
Current financial liabilities	**5,778**	**7,274**
Total financial liabilities	**26,951**	**24,664**
O/w due in less than a year	5,778	7,274
O/w due in 1 to 5 years	21,172	17,227
O/w due in over 5 years	-	163

CHANGE IN FINANCIAL DEBT (amounts in €'000)		Borrowing from credit institutions	Repayable advances	Lease liabilities (IFRS 16)	Total	Bank overdrafts
At 31 December 2021		**20,406**	**1,310**	**2,945**	**24,663**	**-**
Change in cash	Inflows	5,314	91	-	5,406	1,025
	Outflows	(3,779)	(770)	(782)	(5,331)	-
	Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	**1,535**	**(679)**	**(782)**	**74**	**1,025**
Change in non-cash items	Translation adjustments	-	-	(44)	(44)	-
	IFRS increase 16	-	-	942	942	-
	Other	331	-	(79)	252	18
	Amortised cost	-	24	-	24	-
	Total non-cash	**331**	**24**	**843**	**1,197**	**18**
At 31 December 2022		**22,273**	**655**	**2,982**	**25,910**	**1,042**

Breakdown of financial liabilities by maturity
The maturity of financial liabilities is as follows during the financial years presented:

Current AND NON CURRENT FINANCIAL DEBT (amount in K €)	31/12/2022			
	Gross amount	Share at less than one year	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 <x id="1"/>years
Lease obligations (IFRS 16)	2,982	667	2,315	-
Repayable advances	666	320	346	-
CIR pre financing	8,762	-	8,762	-
Borrowing from credit institutions	14,145	3,748	10,397	-
Bank overdrafts	1,042	1,042	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**27,597**	**5,777**	**21 8820**	**-**

Current AND NON CURRENT FINANCIAL DEBT (amount in K €)	31/12/2021			
	Gross amount	Share at less than one year	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 <x id="1"/>years
Lease obligations (IFRS 16)	2,946	745	2,201	-
Repayable advances	1,345	782	527	36
CIR pre financing	2,815	-	2,815	-
Borrowing from credit institutions	17,593	5,779	11,687	127
Bank overdrafts	29	29	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**24,727**	**7,335**	**17,229**	**163**

23.1 Due to credit institutions

Evolution OF BORROWINGS FROM CREDIT ESTABLISHMENTS (Amount in K €)	Borrowing from credit institutions	Pre financing of the IRC
At 31 December 2021	**17,926**	**2,483**
(+) CIR pre financing	-	5,314
(-) Repayment	(3,779)	-
(-) PGE update	(7)	-
(-) Other movements	-	333
At 31 December 2022	**14,141**	**8,131**

Principal borrowings subscribed during the last two years

- **CIC**

On 30 June 2021, the Group benefited from a loan agreement guaranteed by the State with CIC for an amount of €1000k:

- Duration: 60 months;
- Rate: 0.70%;
- Reimbursement: Monthly with a delay of 12 months.

The loan is 90% guaranteed by the State. This loan was extended for 5 years from June 2022.

- **HSBC**

On 22 December 2021, ATEME benefited from a loan agreement guaranteed by the State with Hsbc for €2000k:
- Duration: 12 months initially then reduced to 71 months (with an initial amortisation deferral of 12 months) of which 62 remaining months fixed
- Rate: 0% for the first 12 months then 3.2%;
- Reimbursement: Monthly with a delay of 12 months.

The loan is 90% guaranteed by the State. This loan was extended for 5 years from June 2022.

- **Société Générale**

On 3 December 2020, ATEME benefited from a single disbursement 'Equipéa Optima' loan agreement with Société Générale for an amount of €4000k, the purpose of which is to partially finance the acquisition of Anevia, under the following conditions:
- Duration: 7 years;
- Rate: 1.49%;
- Reimbursement: 84 monthly payments;

Following the implementation of this banking agreement, the Company is subject to the following financial ratios:
- R1: Consolidated net financial debt/Consolidated Ebitda ≤ 3.5, for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2022;
- R1: Consolidated net financial debt/Consolidated Ebitda ≤ 2.5, with fiscal years ending after 31 December 2022.

These ratios were respected at 31 December 2022.

- **Pre financing of the IRC**

Since 2020, the company has pre financed its annual RIC for a total of €8.8M in redemption value. The debt relating to the CIR's pre financing is recorded as a loan net of collateral withholding and the CIR receivable is reconstituted as an asset. The average effective interest rate is between 3.65% and 4% over an average maturity of between 2.5 and 3 years as from the receipt of the debt.

Available credit lines

The Company benefits from the following available credit lines:
- Credit facility lines with its banking partners in the amount of €2M, used for €1M at 31 December 2022;

23.2 Financial liabilities on lease obligations

Evolution OF DEBT RELATING TO LOCATIVE BONDS (Amount in K €)	Financial debt - Transport equipment	Financial liabilities - Office equipment	Financial liabilities - Construction	Total
At 31 December 2021	**11**	**90**	**2,847**	**2 945**
(+) Increase	24	-	918	942
(-) Repayment	(3)	(25)	(754)	(782)
(+/-) Other	-	-	(79)	(79)
(+/-) Translation differences	-	-	(44)	(44)
At 31 December 2022	**32**	**65**	**2,888**	**2,982**

23.3 Redeemable advances

The table below shows the changes in repayable advances:

Change IN REDEMPTION AND SUBVENTIONS (Amounts in K €)	PTZI (Zero percent interest rate loan for innovation)	EIF	IA4SEC	Bpifrance Innovation	Anevia PTZI	Total
At 31 December 2021	**293**	**298**	**141**	**50**	**528**	**1,310**
(+) Borrowing	-	-	91	-	-	91
(-) Repayment	(300)	(200)	-	(50)	(220)	(770)
Subsidies	-	-	(2)	-	-	(2)
Financial expenses	7	2	1	-	14	25
At 31 December 2022	**-**	**100**	**231**	**-**	**323**	**655**

The Company did not receive a new repayable advance in 2022 as indicated in the schedule.

Repayable advances
The share of advances received with a maturity of more than one year is recorded as "Non-current financial liabilities"; while the share with maturity of less than one year is recorded as "Current financial liabilities".
In IFRS, the fact that the repayable advance does not include payment of an annual interest is to consider that the Company has benefited from a zero interest rate loan, which is more favourable than market conditions. The difference between the amount of the advance at the historical cost and that of the discounted advance at a market rate is considered to be a subsidy received from the State.

EIF (European Investment Fund) innovation loan
The Company has obtained an EIF innovation loan from Bpifrance for an amount of €1,000 thousand for soft expenses linked to the industrial and commercial launch of an innovation. This loan is repayable in 28 quarterly payments, the first 8 quarters of which are deferred to a fixed rate of 3.52%. The loan was collected in November 2015.

- This loan has been received under the PPI (Prêt pour innovation, or loan for innovation) fund for 30% of the principal.
- This loan was secured by 50% of the principal from the Innov Fin facility of the European Investment Fund.

The repayment value of the debt was €100k at 31 December 2022, compared with €300k at 31 December 2021.

Bpifrance zero percent interest rate loan for innovation ("PTZI")
The Company obtained a zero percent interest rate loan for innovation (PTZI) from Bpifrance on 1 October 2015 for the amount of €1,500 thousand, repayable in 20 straight-line quarterly payments starting on 30 September 2017.
The fair value of this advance was determined on the basis of the interest rate of the EIF's innovation loan, i.e. 3.52% per annum.
The Company obtained a zero percent interest rate innovation loan from Bpifrance of €500 thousand for the development of an HD HEVC contribution encoder. The repayment started on 31 March 2017, for a period of 5 years, with an annual payment of €100 thousand. The loan was received by the Company on 16 May 2014. The fair value of this advance was determined on the basis of an estimated interest rate of 4.85% per annum. At 31 December 2022, the loans were fully repaid.

Anevia obtained a €1100k interest free loan from Bpi France Financement in June 2015. The share capital is to be repaid in 20 quarterly payment schedules of €55k with a deferred amortisation period of 3 years. The first

repayment took place on 30 June 2018 and the last on 31 March 2024. The repayment value of debt at 31 December 2022 was €330k, compared with €550k in 2021.
The fair value of this advance was determined on the basis of the average credit rate of the company on the basis of borrowings contracted from 2014 to 2017. The rate used is 5.33%.

Aid to the IA4SEC project
On 14 November 2019, the company obtained assistance on the IA4SEC project from Bpifrance in the amount of €709,049, which consists of a subsidy of €472,699 and a recoverable advance of €236,350.
The fair value of this advance was determined on the basis of the interest rate of the Bpifrance international growth loan, i.e. 1.24% per annum (TEG).
The advance will be paid in 4 tranches over 4 years according to the following schedule:
- €66,667 after signature of the contract;
- €78,276 as from 31/08/2020;
- €44,138 as from 31/08/2021;
- €47,269 as from 14/03/2022.

Repayment of the debt will begin on 31 March 2024, at the first euro of revenues unless the programme fails.

Note 24: Employee benefit obligations

French employees of the Company benefit from the pension plans provided for by law in France:
- obtaining retirement indemnities paid by the Company on retirement (defined benefit plan);
- payment of pensions by social security bodies, which are financed by contributions from businesses and employees (defined contribution plan).

Pension schemes, similar compensation and other social benefits which are analysed as defined benefit plans (scheme in which the Company undertakes to guarantee an amount or a defined benefit level) are recognised on the balance sheet on the basis of an actuarial valuation of the commitments at the balance sheet date, less the fair value of the related plan assets.
This evaluation is based on the use of the projected unit credit method, taking into account staff turnover and mortality probabilities. Any actuarial gains and losses are recognised in equity, in "Other comprehensive income."
Payments by the Company for defined contribution plans are recognised as expenses in the income statement of the period to which they apply.
The Group's US employees are members of a 401k defined-contribution plan.
In a decision dated 20 April 2021, the IFRIC Committee considers that, since, on the one hand, no rights are acquired in the event of departure before retirement age and, on the other hand, the rights are capped after a certain number of years of service, the pension expense must be recognized over the years conferring rights to employees at the time of departure.

The collective agreement does not meet these criteria and the change in assessment is not applicable.

Staff commitments shall consist of the provision for end-of-career allowances, assessed on the basis of the provisions of the applicable collective agreement, namely the SYNTEC collective agreement.

This liability relates only to employees under French law. The main actuarial assumptions used to assess retirement benefits are as follows:

ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS	31/12/2022		31/12/2021	
	Management	Non-management	Management	Non-management
Retirement Age	Voluntary departure (65-67 years of age)			
Collective agreements	SYNTEC			
Discount rate	3.75%		1.25%	
Mortality Table	INSEE 2018		INSEE 2017	
Salary adjustment rates	3.00%		2.00%	
Turnover rate	Strong (see details below)			
Social security rate	47%	43%	47%	43%

The turnover rate was determined from a study carried out by INSEE on the entries and exits by age groups in correlation with the average turnover of the Company.

The rates used can be summarised as follows:

- From 20 to 30 years of age: declining rate from 18.30% to 10.90%
- From 30 to 40 years of age: declining rate from 10.90% to 6.30%
- From 40 to 50 years of age: declining rate from 6.30% to 4.20%
- From 50 to 60 years of age: declining rate from 4.20% to 1%
- From 60 to 67 years of age: declining rate from 1% to 0%

The provision for pension commitments has evolved as follows:

Amounts in €'000	Pension commitments
At 31 December 2021	**1,224**
Past service costs	173
Benefits paid	(14)
Financial costs	15
Actuarial gains and losses	(140)
At 31 December 2022	**1,259**

Note 25: Provisions

Provisions reflect liabilities arising from various litigation and risks, for which the date of resolution and the amount are uncertain, that the Company may face as part of its business.
A provision is recorded when the Company has an obligation to a third party resulting from a past event which is likely to result in an outflow of resources for the benefit of that third party, without consideration at least equivalent to its expected cash flow and that future cash outflows can be estimated reliably. The amount recognised in provision is the estimate of the expenditure required to extinguish the obligation, updated if necessary at the balance sheet date.

Provisions (amount in K €)	31/12/2022				
	Amount at the beginning of the period	Allocations	Reversals	Reversals of provisions that are no longer required	Amount at end of period
Provisions for charges	11	-	-	-	11
Provisions for litigation	30	-	-	-	30
Total provisions for risks and charges	**41**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**41**

Provisions (amount in K €)	31/12/2022				
	Amount at the beginning of the period	Allocations	Reversals	Reversals of provisions that are no longer required	Amount at end of period
Provisions for charges	11	-	-	-	11
Provisions for litigation	30	-	-	-	30
Total provisions for risks and charges	**41**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**41**

Litigation and liabilities
The Company may be involved in legal, administrative or regulatory proceedings in the normal course of its business. A provision is registered by the Company where there is sufficient probability that such disputes will cause costs to be borne by the Company.

Labour disputes
The amounts provisioned are assessed on a case-by-case basis based on the estimated risks incurred by the Company on the basis of requests, legal obligations and lawyers' positions.

Note 26: Trade payables and other current liabilities

26.1. Trade payables

There was no discount rate applied to trade payables, as the amounts did not represent periods over one year at the end of each financial year concerned.

Trade Payables (Amounts in K €)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Trade payables	13,587	10,953
Uninvoiced payables	2,735	3,219
Total trade payables	**16,322**	**14,173**

26.2 Tax and social security liabilities

Tax and social liabilities are as follows:

Tax AND SOCIAL DEBT (Amounts in € k)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Staff and related accounts	3,215	2,518
Social security and other social organisations	2,851	2,508
Other taxes, levies and similar payments	508	702
Total tax and social liabilities	**6,574**	**5,728**

26.3 Other current liabilities

Other CURRENT LIABILITIES (Amounts in € k)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Advances and advance payments - returns, rebates, and discounts	279	285
Liabilities on fixed assets	24	139
Deferred income (1)	9,039	7,245
Corporate tax	51	-
Other liabilities	10	10
Directors' fees payable	36	45
Total other current liabilities	**9,438**	**7,723**

(1) *BCPs are related to customer contract liabilities and are detailed in Note 3.*

Note 27: Analysis of changes in WCR

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN WCR (amounts in €'000)	31/12/22	31/12/21	Change 31/12/22	Translation differences	Change <x id="1"/>in WCR
Inventory (net of inventory impairment)	10,005	6,558	(3,447)	(105)	(3,551)
Trade receivables (net of impairment of trade receivables)	37,409	32,289	(5,120)	(306)	(5,426)
Other current receivables	19,476	12,548	(6,927)	(11)	(6,939
Trade payables	(16,322)	(14,173)	2,150	198	2,348
Tax and social liabilities	(6,574)	(5,728)	846	15	860
Other current liabilities	(9,402)	(7,723)	1,679	55	1,734
	34,593	**23,771**	**(10,820)**	**(154)**	**(10,974)**

Note 28: Related parties

28.1 Related party transactions

None

28.2 Executive compensation

No post-employment benefit is granted to members of the Board of Directors.
Compensation paid to members of the Board of Directors and senior executives breaks down as follows (in K €):

Compensation of corporate officers	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Fixed compensation	175	175
Annual variable compensation	176	108
Exceptional compensation	0	0
Attendance fees	62	55
Share based payments (1)	0	48
TOTAL	**413**	**386**

(1) Value of the shares at the time of their allocation as adopted in accordance with IFRS 2 before spreading the expense over the vesting period.

The methods for allocating variable compensation are based on performance criteria.
The methods used to measure the benefit related to share based payments are presented in Note 22.

Note 29: Off balance sheet commitments

29.1 Lease agreement

Future minimum payments under the various types of contracts are detailed below by maturity:

Commitment in respect of rental expenses Amounts in €'000	Up to 1 year	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Commercial leases	769	2,307	306
Finance leases	10	21	-
Other			
Total	**779**	**2,328**	**306**

29.2 Obligation under other contracts

Having outsourced several important functions (production), the Company is required, as part of current operations, to enter into subcontracting contracts with different third parties, in France and abroad, which contain various customary obligations in these circumstances.
The contracts or specifications shall also determine the conditions for the validation of manufacturing processes, control procedures, treatment of non-compliant products and intellectual property rights.
No reciprocal commitment shall be binding on the Company and its subcontractors in terms of quantity or production capacity.

29.3 Other financial commitments

Letters of credit and documentary collections
The Company may put in place letters of credit or documentary collections on certain markets.
There were no documentary loans outstanding at 31 December 2022.

Commercial pledge

- July 2015: Pledge of business assets of ATEME SA of €667k to Société Générale. This pledge is subject to a counter-guarantee by Bpifrance for 60%.
- October 2015: Pledge of business assets of ATEME SA of €600k to Hsbc. This pledge is subject to a counter-guarantee by Bpifrance for 50%.
- July 2017: Pledge of business assets of ATEME SA of €805k to Société Générale. This pledge is subject to a counter-guarantee by Bpifrance for 50%.
- July 2017: Pledge of business assets of ATEME SA of €600k to Hsbc. This pledge is subject to a counter-guarantee by Bpifrance for 40%.
- November 2017: Pledge of business assets of ATEME SA of €600k to Hsbc. This pledge is subject to a counter-guarantee by Bpifrance for 40%.
- September 2019: Pledge of business assets of ATEME SA for €1150k to Banque Palatine. This pledge is subject to a counter-guarantee by Bpifrance for 40%.

Signed commitment undertaken by Société Générale
Société Générale has undertaken a financial guarantee amounting to €80 thousand in favour of Société Internationales Immobilien Institut GMBH for the lease of offices located in Vélizy-Villacoublay.

Société Générale has taken out a financial guarantee in the amount of €38 thousand in favour of SCI Novalis for the lease of offices located in Rennes.

SOCIETE Generale has taken out various guarantees for customer projects:
- Tender bonds response calls for tenders for €13k
- Performance bonds for €275k

Loan Guaranteed by the State

On 14 April 2020, the Group received a loan of 4 million euros

On 30 June 2021, the Group took out a second loan of 1 million euros, benefiting from the State Guarantee for 90% of the amount borrowed from CIC Paris 9. The loan will be repaid over a period of 60 months including a 12 month deferral.

In May 2021, ATEME obtained a third 12 month loan of 2 million euros from HSBC Continental Europe to finance its operating cycle. In November 2022, the Company requested the amortisation option to request repayment within 5 years from January 2024.

All of its loans are covered by the State Guarantee in the amount of 90% for the benefit of the issuing banks.

Note 30: Financial risk management and assessment

ATEME may be exposed to various types of financial risks: Market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Where appropriate, ATEME uses simple means proportionate to its size to minimise the potentially adverse effects of these risks on financial performance. ATEME's policy is not to subscribe financial instruments for speculative purposes. ATEME does not use derivative financial instruments.

Interest rate risk
ATEME has no significant exposure to interest rate risk, as:

- marketable securities consist of short-term money market funds,
- cash includes term deposits,
- no variable rate debt has been taken on.

Credit risk
Credit risk is associated with deposits (bank accounts) with banks and financial institutions. ATEME uses leading financial institutions for its cash investments and therefore does not bear any significant credit risk on its cash position.
It has established policies to ensure that its clients have an appropriate credit risk history.

Currency risk
The main risks associated with foreign exchange impacts of sales and purchases carried out in foreign currency mainly concern sales of goods and expenses in US dollars and the financing of subsidiaries in their local currencies.
The Company has not, at its development stage, made a hedging provision to protect its business against fluctuations in exchange rates. On the other hand, the Company cannot exclude that a significant increase in its business could force it to have greater exposure to currency risk. The Company will then consider using a suitable hedging policy to cover these risks.

Equity risk
The Company does not hold investments or marketable securities on a regulated market.

Note 31: Statutory Auditors' fees

STATUTORY AUDITORS' FEES (Amounts in €'000)	Fiscal year 2022				Fiscal year 2021			
	Ernst & Young		BL2A		Ernst & Young		BL2A	
	Amount excluding tax	%	Amount excluding tax	%	Amount excluding tax	%	Amount excluding tax	%
Certification of individual and consolidated financial statements	127	84%	69	87%	91	88%	85	93%
Services other than certification of the financial statements*	25	16%	10	13%	12	12%	6	7%
Total fees	**152**	**100**	**79**	**100%**	**103**	**100%**	**91**	**100%**

* Fees related to services other than the certification of the financial statements concern fees related to the completion of certificates and the review of ESEF reporting.

18.2_Date of latest financial information

The latest annual financial information is dated 31 December 2022 and is presented in this Universal Registration Document.

18.3_Interim and other financial information

18.3.1_Quarterly financial information

Press release of 10 May 2023

ATEME posted revenue of 27.3 million euros in the first quarter of 2023, up 38% (34% at constant scope and exchange rates).

Revenue in the EMEA region increased by 6% (5% like for like and at constant exchange rates) to €6.4M.

The USA/Canada region posted revenue of €16.3M, up 125% (117% on a comparable basis), confirming its strong growth momentum already visible last year and amplified over the period by the lag of some major contracts initially expected in the 4th quarter of 2022. The region thus reached its highest level of revenue while maintaining its level of gross margin.

Latin America revenues were down 33% to €1.4M (-35% on a constant basis), reflecting the continued difficult economic environment in the region.

Sales in the Asia Pacific region were down 28% to €3.2M (-30% on a comparable basis) compared to a high basis (170% growth in the first quarter of 2022).

Monthly recurring income (MRI) rose from €2443k in January 2023 to €2497k in April 2023, an increase of €54k. This limited increase is classic in the first quarter, with, as every year, delays in the renewal of annual support contracts.

NAB Show 2023: Historic Lounge for ATEME

International visitors returned to the NAB Show - the industry's largest trade fair - in April in Las Vegas. While overall footfall was still 28% lower than in 2019, the influx at ATEME's stand exceeded its pre Covid level by 8%.

Among the main demonstrations:

A high quality experience, based on ATEME compression technology using Artificial Intelligence, which increases spectator satisfaction while controlling operational implementation costs.

Multi cloud video delivery solutions available on the AWS (Amazon Web Services) and GCP (Google Cloud Platform) platforms that strengthen ATEME's leadership in cloud migration.

Audio Aware Streaming, ATEME's end to end solution based on a machine learning patent that automatically optimises compression resources to reduce overall traffic on CDN.

Next generation solutions for fan engagement, combining video streaming with E commerce and augmented, virtual or extended reality experiences.

ATEME's sustainable development offering, with its high performance solutions helping to reduce the carbon footprint of video services.

On this last point ,*Greening of Streaming*, the professional association of which ATEME is both a founding member and an active leader in many working committees, was recognised by the NAB with the award of a *Sustainability*Award.

All financial objectives are confirmed

The strong interest generated in the NAB by the presentation of ATEME's new innovations promoting consumer engagement reinforces the overall dynamic of the company, illustrated by the good start of 2023, the robustness of the commercial pipeline and the attractiveness of the Titan compression offer combined with NEA diffusion solutions.

The financial objectives are therefore reiterated with confidence for the current year and the following years:

- Revenue growth of more than 10% in 2023;
- EBITDA from 5 to 10 million euros in 2023, above 10 million euros in 2024 and 30 million euros in 2026;
- Continued growth in monthly recurring revenues, with a target of 3 million euros in 2024 and 4 million euros in 2026.

18.4_Audit of historical annual financial information

18.4.1_Statutory Auditors' report on the consolidated financial statements

BL2A
10, parc François Villon
91600 Savigny sur Orge
S.A.S. with share capital of €34400
403,136,351 R.C.S. Evry

Statutory Auditor
Member of the Compagnie
régionale de Paris

Ernst & YOUNG Audit
Tour First
TSA 14444
92037 Paris La Défense cedex
S.A.S. with variable capital
344,366,315 R.C.S. Nanterre

Statutory Auditor
Member of the Compagnie
Of Versailles and the Centre

Statutory Auditors' report on the consolidated financial statements

To the Ateme General Meeting,

Opinion

In compliance with the engagement entrusted to us by your Annual General Meetings, we have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of ATEME for the year ended 31 December 2022.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities and of the financial position of the Group as at 31 December, and of the results of its operations for the financial year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European <x id="1"/>Union.<x id="2"/>

The opinion expressed-above is consistent with our report to the Audit Committee.

Basis of opinion

Audit standards

We conducted our audit in accordance with professional standards applicable in France. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Statutory Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements' section of our report.

Independence

We conducted our audit engagement in accordance with the independence requirements of the French Commercial Code (Code de commerce) and the French Code of Ethics (Code de déontologie) for Statutory Auditors for the period from 1 January 2022 to the date of our report, and in particular we did not provide any prohibited non audit services referred to in Article 5 (1) of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014.

Justification of our assessments - Key points of the audit

In accordance with the requirements of Articles L. 823-9 and R. 823-7 of the French Commercial Code (Code de commerce) relating to the justification of our assessments, we inform you of the key audit matters relating to risks of material misstatement that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period, as well as how we addressed those risks.

These assessments were made as part of our audit of the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole and as part of our opinion expressed-above. We do not express an opinion on any elements of these consolidated financial statements taken individually.

Recognition of sales revenue

Identified risk	Our response
An analysis is carried out for contracts with multiple components to recognise revenues separately for each item when they are separately identifiable and the client can benefit from them separately. Where a contract contains more than one performance obligation, the price is allocated to each obligation on the basis of its individual sale price. The selling price is determined based on the catalogue price Revenue is recognised when the Group transfers control over the goods or services sold to the customer, either on a given date over time or continuously as specified in Note 3 'Revenue' to the consolidated financial statements. For licenses in particular, sales revenue is recognised when the contractual service obligation is satisfied (static licence) or as it is satisfied (dynamic licence). The terms of commercial contracts between your group and its customers include terms for the transfer of ownership and the performance of services, the analysis of which is therefore decisive for the proper recognition of revenue. The accounting standards used to account for contracts of this type require a degree of judgement in the interpretation to be given to the contracts. An error in the analysis of the obligations of this type of contract and their realization may lead to	We familiarised ourselves with the procedures and, where applicable, specific information systems contributing to the formation of consolidated revenue. We examined the compliance of the revenue recognition rules with IFRS 15 on new key contracts signed in 2022. We familiarised ourselves with the internal control procedures implemented to account for sales revenue. Based on a selection of contracts based on quantitative criteria (amount of revenue to be recognised) and qualitative criteria (complex contracts with several services), we performed the following procedures: We analysed the contractual clauses and reconciled the financial data with the invoices issued; For a sample of contracts, we assessed whether the revenue allocated for each service corresponds to the fair value of consideration received or receivable for goods sold in the ordinary course of business of your company; We verified that each service is then accounted for in accordance with applicable accounting rules and methods;

Incorrect recognition of revenue. As a result, we considered revenue recognition in accordance with IFRS 15 to be a key point of the audit.	We also examined the relevance of Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements.

Measurement of goodwill

Identified risk	Our response
At 31 December 2022, goodwill amounted to €12.9 in net value, or 12.7% of consolidated assets. As disclosed in Note 11 'Business combinations and goodwill' to the consolidated financial statements, *goodwill* is not amortised but is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if there is an indication of impairment. These *goodwill* are tested at the level of cash generating units (CGUs), which constitute homogeneous groups generating cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows generated by the other CGUs. As indicated in Note 15 'Impairment' to the consolidated financial statements, the need to recognise an impairment loss is assessed by comparing the carrying amount of the CGU with its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is defined as the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The determination of value in use is sensitive to the discount rate, the estimated future cash flows and the long term growth rate used. As a change in these assumptions may affect the recoverable amount of goodwill, and given their importance in the consolidated financial statements, we considered the measurement of goodwill to be a key audit matter.	After reviewing and assessing the process developed by management to estimate the recoverable amount of goodwill, we obtained the CGU's impairment test from management. On the basis of this information, with the help of our evaluation experts integrated into the audit team, we conducted our work with particular attention to the following elements: Regarding the key assumptions used to determine cash flows and long term growth rates, we assessed the consistency of the assumptions with respect to the Group's historical performance and the operating budgets established by management for the coming financial year including forecasts for the following five years; Regarding discount rates, we compared the rates used with market benchmarks; Regarding the sensitivity analyses performed by management, we analysed the calculations made to identify whether a change in the assumptions would lead to the recognition of a significant impairment of goodwill.

Impairment of inventory

Identified risk	Our response
The gross value of your company's inventories amounted to K €10435 at 31 December 2022 and was written down by K €430. These inventories consist mainly of goods for resale. As presented in Note 17 'Inventories' to the consolidated financial statements, the provision for inventory impairment concerns components or goods that are subject to internal loan, testing or repair.	Our audit procedures included: Obtaining an understanding of the internal control procedures implemented to identify inventories requiring impairment; attending year-end physical inventories; Compare, on a test basis, the cost of the main items in inventory with the net selling price during the year;

Components or goods for which technological advances are beginning to render obsolete inventories or those with little or no movement during the year are scrapped.

We considered that the impairment of inventories was a key audit matter due to the relative importance of inventories in the company's financial statements and due to management's judgement in identifying inventories to be impaired.

Analysing the data and assumptions used by management to identify inventories to be impaired;

performing a retrospective analysis of the disposal of inventories based on movements in inventories during the financial year.

Specific verifications

We have also performed, in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, the specific verifications required by law and regulations of the information relating to the Grouppresented in the management report of the Board of Directors.

We have no matters to report as to its fair presentation and its consistency with the consolidated financial statements.<x id="1"/>

Other verifications or information required by law and regulations

Presentation of the consolidated financial statements for inclusion in the annual financial report

We have also verified, in accordance with the professional standard on the Statutory Auditor's procedures relating to the annual and consolidated financial statements presented in accordance with the single European electronic reporting format, compliance with this format defined by European Delegated Regulation No. 2019/815 of 17 December 2018 in the presentation of the consolidated financial statements intended to be included in the annual financial report referred to in paragraph I of Article L. 451-1-2 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, prepared under the responsibility of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. As regards the consolidated financial statements, our procedures include verifying that the marking of these financial statements complies with the format defined by the aforementioned regulation.

Based on our work, we conclude that the presentation of the consolidated financial statements for inclusion in the annual financial report complies, in all material respects, with the single European electronic information format.

Due to the technical limitations inherent in the macro marking of the consolidated financial statements according to the single European electronic information format, it is possible that the content of certain tags in the notes to the financial statements may not be returned in the same way as the consolidated financial statements attached to this report.

In addition, it is not our responsibility to verify that the consolidated financial statements that will actually be included by your company in the annual financial report filed with the AMF correspond to those on which we conducted our work.

Appointment of statutory auditors

We were appointed Statutory Auditors of ATEME by your Annual General Meeting of 30 June 1997 for BL2A and 11 April 2014 for ERNST & YOUNG Audit.

As at 31 December 2022, BL2A was in the twenty sixth year of its uninterrupted engagement (including nine years since the company's shares were admitted to trading on a regulated market) and ERNST & YOUNG Audit in the ninth year.

Responsibilities of management and of the persons making up the corporate governance structure for the consolidated financial statements

It is the responsibility of management to prepare consolidated financial statements that present a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union, and to implement the internal control that it considers necessary to prepare consolidated financial statements that are free of material misstatement,<x id="1"/> whether due to fraud or errors.

At the time of preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, presenting in those financial statements, where applicable, the necessary information relating to the continuity of operations and applying the going concern accounting policy, unless it is planned to liquidate the company or to cease trading.

The Audit Committee is responsible for monitoring the financial reporting process and the effectiveness of internal control and risk management systems, as well as, where applicable, internal audit, with respect to the accounting and financial reporting procedures.

The consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors.

Responsibilities of the statutory auditors in relation to the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Audit objective and approach

Our role is to prepare a report on the consolidated financial statements. Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance that the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole are free of material misstatement. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, without however guaranteeing that an audit carried out in accordance with professional standards systematically allows any material misstatement to be detected. Misstatements may arise from fraud or errors and are considered material when it can reasonably be expected that they could, individually or cumulatively, influence the economic decisions that consolidated financial statement users make on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.<x id="1"/>

As specified in Article L. 823-10-1 of the French Commercial Code (Code de commerce), our statutory audit does not include assurance on the viability of the Company or the quality of its management.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, the statutory auditor shall exercise their professional judgement throughout this audit. In addition:

- They identify and assess the risks that the consolidated financial statements contain material misstatements, whether due<x id="1"/> to fraud or errors, define and implement audit procedures to address these risks and obtain evidence that they consider sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for their opinion. The risk of non-detection<x id="2"/> of a material misstatement arising from fraud is higher than the risk of a material misstatement arising from an error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, voluntary omissions, misrepresentation or circumvention of internal control;

- they take note of the internal control relevant for the audit in order to define the audit procedures appropriate in the circumstances, and not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control;

- they assess the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements;

- they assess whether management's application of the going concern accounting policy is appropriate and, depending on the evidence collected, whether or not there is a significant uncertainty as a result of events or circumstances that could call into question the company's ability to continue as a going concern. This assessment is based on information gathered up to the date of their report, it being noted that subsequent circumstances or events could jeopardise the ability to continue as a going concern. If the auditor concludes that there is significant uncertainty, they draw the attention of the readers of their report to the information provided in the consolidated financial statements about this uncertainty or, if the information is not provided or is not relevant, they formulate a qualified certification or a refusal to certify;

- they assess the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements and whether the consolidated financial statements reflect the underlying transactions<x id="1"/> and events so as to present them fairly.

- With regard to the financial information provided to persons or entities included in the scope of consolidation, they collect information that they consider sufficient and appropriate to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. They are responsible for the management, supervision and auditing of the consolidated financial statements and for the opinion expressed on these consolidated financial statements.

Report to the Audit Committee

We submit a report to the Audit Committee which includes in particular a description of the scope of the audit and the audit programme implemented, as well as the conclusions of our audit. Where applicable, we also bring to its attention the significant weaknesses of the internal control that we have identified with respect to the procedures relating to the preparation and processing of financial and accounting information.

Our report to the Audit Committee includes the risks of material misstatement that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and which are therefore the key audit matters that we are required to describe in this report.

We also provide the Audit Committee with the declaration provided for in Article 6 of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 confirming our independence within the meaning of the French rules as defined in particular by Articles L. 822-10 to L. 822-14 of the French Commercial Code and in the French Code of Ethics for Statutory Auditors. Where appropriate, we discuss with the Audit Committee the risks to our independence and the related safeguards.

Savigny sur Orge and Paris La Défense, 28 April 2023

The Statutory Auditors

BL2A	Ernst & YOUNG Audit
Mélanie Hus	Franck Sebag

18.4.2_Other information contained in the universal registration document audited by the Statutory Auditors

None.

18.4.3_Financial information in the Universal Registration Document that is not extracted from the audited financial statements of the issuer

None.

18.5_**Pro forma financial information**

None

18.6_**Dividend policy**

18.6.1_Dividend policy

Given the Company's stage of development, no short term dividend payment policy is planned.

18.6.2_Historical distribution

Since its creation, the Company has not distributed a dividend.

18.7_**Legal and arbitration proceedings**

The Group may be involved in legal, administrative or regulatory proceedings in the normal course of its business. The amounts provisioned are valued, on a case by case basis, according to the estimated risks incurred to date by the group, on the basis of requests, legal obligations and opinions issued by the group's lawyers.

The Group is involved in a lawsuit of unfair competition and parasitism against a small entity operating in the same market. In 2019, the company initiated a legal action before the Rennes Commercial Court in order to put an end to acts of parasitism and unfair competition against it. The procedures in this case are still in progress, with the intervention of technical experts, and the exchanges of conclusions falling within the competence of the Trial Chambers on the merits are still under study. In its pleadings, the company asked the court to grant it up to approximately 2.5 million euros for all the claims raised. This litigation is accompanied by a portion of industrial tribunal litigation that is regularly managed by the Legal Department and its counsel and for which the company has not issued a provision to the extent that it is in demand in each of these proceedings.

Apart from the above, as of the date of registration of this universal registration document, there are no other governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings, including any proceedings of which the Company is aware, which are pending or of which it is threatened, likely to have or have had during the last 12 months significant effects on the financial position or profitability of the Company and/or the Group.

18.8_Significant changes in the issuer's financial or trading position

War in Ukraine

The war in Ukraine unleashed by Russia on 24 February 2022 will have significant global economic and financial consequences.

Sanctions against Russia are expected to have a significant impact on companies that have business or business ties with Russia.

ATEME has only limited exposure to the current geopolitical situation involving Russia and Ukraine:

- Sales in Russia and Belarus are limited (approximately 1 million euros in 2021); shipments to these countries have been suspended since 24 February 2022
- ATEME does not depend in any way (supply chain, R & D or finance) on the countries concerned and does not have any late payments from customers in these markets.

However, the Company's activities could be impacted by the direct or indirect consequences of the conflict, which cannot be fully quantified with precision at the date of publication of this universal registration document.

The Company could be exposed in several ways:

- Supply problems, particularly on metals (titanium, etc.) or electronics;
- Higher product production costs linked to the surge in raw materials and energy.

The increase in production costs is partly passed on to customers and partly to the Company's gross margin (up to 2 margin points).

Chapitre 19. **Additional information**

19.1. Share capital

19.1.1. Amount of issued capital

On the date of filing of this universal registration document, the share capital is set at €1,598,083.78. It is divided into 11,322,027 fully subscribed and paid ordinary shares with a nominal amount of €0.14. There are no unpaid shares issued.

Reminder of the share capital at the end of the last two financial years:

SHARE CAPITAL	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Share capital in €	1,578,923.78	1,571,364
Number of shares	11,278,027	11,224,027
(Including common shares)	11,278,027	11,224,027
Nominal value (in €)	€0.14	€0.14

19.1.2. Shares not representing capital

There are no shares that do not represent capital.

19.1.3. Treasury stock and share buyback programme

On 14 October 2019, the Company announced that it had signed a liquidity agreement with asset management company Kepler Cheuvreux. This agreement complies with the Code of Ethics of the French Financial Markets Association (AMAFI) of 8 March 2011, approved by the Amf on 21 March 2011.

The next Annual General Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022, which will take place on 28 June 2023, will decide on the renewal of the share buyback programme.

At 31 December 2022, the Company held 16,459 ATEME shares acquired at an average price of €10.42 and valued at that date for a total amount of €171.5k.

At 31 December 2021, the Company held 11,357 ATEME shares acquired at an average price of €11.67 and valued at that date for a total amount of €132575.

19.1.1.1_Information on the purchase by the company of its own shares

Summary of shares purchased and sold since the implementation of the liquidity contract with Kepler Cheuvreux:

Under the liquidity contract entrusted by ATEME to Kepler Cheuvreux on 31 December 2022, the following resources were recorded in the liquidity account:

- 16,459 shares
- €46273.62 in cash

Course animation

At year end, the 16,459 shares held under the share buyback programme were allocated to the following objectives:

Objectives	Securities	Nominal value (in €)	Carrying amount (in €)	% of share capital
Liquidity contract	16,459	10.42	171,502	0.15%
Hedging of stock option plans				
To be remitted in the future in exchange or payment in the context of external growth transactions				
Hedging of debt securities giving access to the share capital				
Cancellation of shares:				
Total	**16,459**	**10.42**	**171,502**	**0.15%**

Chapitre 20. **Material contracts**

As of the date of the Universal Registration Document and during the last two financial years, the Company has not entered into any material contracts other than those entered into in the ordinary course of its business.

Chapitre 21. **Documents available**

During the period of validity of this universal registration document, the documents listed below may be consulted in physical form at ATEME's registered office:

- The latest version of ATEME's Memorandum and Articles of Association;
- All reports, letters and other documents, assessments and statements prepared by an expert at the request of ATEME, part of which is included or referred to in the universal registration document.

The Company has set up an 'Investors' section on its website: www.ateme.com, where regulated information can also be consulted.

In addition to these regular means of information, the Company would not fail to strengthen its communication policy during any significant transaction, or any change in its environment or policy.

Person responsible for financial information: Fabrice Sana, Chief Financial Officer

Contact: investors@ateme.com

21.1_Financial calendar

Indicative 202 publication calendar3

Date	Press release
Thursday, 27 January 2023	Annual revenue 2022
Thursday, 6 April 2023	Annual results 2022
Wednesday, 10 May 2023	First quarter 2023 sales
Wednesday, 28 June 2023	Combined General Meeting.
Mercredi12 July 2023	First half 2023 sales
Thursday, 28 September 2023	Half year results 2023
Wednesday, 8 November 2023	Third quarter 2023 sales

All publications will take place after the closing of the Euronext Paris markets.

ANNEXE 1. Cross reference table for the annual financial report

Title	URD Section
Parent company financial statements	Paragraph 18.01.01. Audited historical financial information
Consolidated financial statements	Paragraph 18.01.06. Consolidated Financial Statements
Management report	Appendix 2 - Cross reference table for the Management Report
Analysis of revenue trends	Chapter 7. Operating and financial review
Analysis of results	Chapter 7. Operating and financial review
Analysis of the financial position	Chapter 7. Operating and financial review
Main risks and uncertainties	Chapter 3. Risk factors
Buyback by the company of its own shares	Paragraph 19.01.03. Treasury shares and share buyback programme
Statutory Auditors' report on the parent company financial statements	Paragraph 18.01.01. Audited historical financial information
Statutory Auditors' report on the consolidated financial statements	18.01.06 Audit of historical annual financial information
Board of Directors' report on corporate governance	Not included in the Universal Registration Document - Annual Financial Report filed with the AMF on 29/04/2021
Statements by persons responsible for the annual financial report	Paragraph 1.2. Declaration by the person responsible

ANNEXE 2. Cross reference table for the management report

The cross reference table below makes it possible to identify in this universal registration document the information that constitutes the annual management report in accordance with Articles L. 225-100-1 et seq. of the French Commercial Code.

Title	URD Section
1. Information on the Company's and Group's business	Chapter 5. Business overview Chapter 7. Operating and financial review
Presentation of the business position and results of the issuer, subsidiaries and companies it controls by business line	Chapter 5. Business overview Chapter 7. Operating and financial review
Foreseeable development of the issuer and/or the group	Chapter 10. Trend Information Chapter 11. Profit forecasts or estimates
Post closing events of the issuer and/or group	Paragraph 10.1.1. Main trends since 31 December 2019
Research and development activities of the issuer and the group	Paragraph 7.1.2. Probable future trends and research and development activities
Analysis of the development of the issuer's business, results and financial position, in view of the volume and complexity of the issuer's and the group's business	Chapter 7. Operating and financial review
Main risks and uncertainties facing the issuer	Chapter 3. Risk factors
Financial risks related to the effects of climate change and presentation of measures taken to reduce them	Chapter 3. Risk factors
Main characteristics of internal control and risk management procedures relating to the preparation and processing of accounting and financial information	Chapter 3. Risk factors
Information on the use of financial instruments, - Exposure to price, credit, liquidity and cash flow risks of the company and the group	Chapter 3. Risk factors
Five year financial summary of ATEME SA	Paragraph 18.01.01. Audited historical financial information
2. Legal, financial and tax information of the issuer	
Ownership structure and changes	Paragraph 16.1. Changes in the shareholding structure of the ATEME Group
Names of controlled companies	Chapter 6. Organisational structure
Employee share ownership	Paragraph 15.3. Arrangements for involving employees in the capital
Significant investments in companies having their registered office in France	Chapter 6. Organisational structure
Acquisition and disposal by the issuer of its own shares (share buyback programme)	Paragraph 19.01.03. Treasury shares and share buyback programme

Injunctions or financial penalties for anti competitive practises	None.
Dividends distributed over the last 3 years	Paragraph 18.5. Dividend policy
Supplier and customer payment terms	Paragraph 3.4.1. Supplier related risks
Conditions for exercising and retaining options by corporate officers	Paragraph 15.2. Shareholdings and stock options
Conditions for holding free shares granted to senior executives and corporate officers	Paragraph 15.2. Shareholdings and stock options
Summary of trading in the Company's shares by executives	Paragraph 15.2. Arrangements for involving employees in the capital
Social and environmental information	Chapter 15. Employees

ANNEXE 3. Cross reference table for the governance report

Title	**French Commercial Code**	**Section of the URD or Afr**
Compensation policy for corporate officers	Article L. 22-10-08, I., paragraph 2 of the French Commercial Code Article R. 22-10-14 of the French Commercial Code	Chapter B/REMUNERATION POLICY FOR CORPORATE OFFICERS section 1.3 p. 45 (Afr)
Compensation and benefits of any kind paid during the year or granted for the year to each corporate officer	Article L. 22-10-09, I., 1° of the French Commercial Code Article R. 22-10-15 of the French Commercial Code	Chapter B/REMUNERATION POLICY FOR CORPORATE OFFICERS section 2.1 P. 46 (Afr)
Relative proportion of fixed and variable compensation	Article L. 22-10-09, I., 2° of the French Commercial Code	Chapter B/Appendix 4 - compensation of corporate officers Table 2 p. 60 (Afr)
Compensation paid or awarded by a company included in the scope of consolidation within the meaning of Article L. 233-16 of the French Commercial Code	Article L. 22-10-09, I., 5° of the French Commercial Code	Chapter B section 2.1/Total compensation and benefits in kind (Afr)
Ratios between the level of compensation of each executive corporate officer	Article L. 22-10-09, I., 6° of the French Commercial Code	Chapter 13/p. 94 (URD)

and the average and median compensation of the Company's employees		
Manner in which the vote of the last ordinary general meeting provided for in I of Article L. 22-10-34 of the French Commercial Code was taken into account	Article L. 22-10-09, I., 9° of the French Commercial Code	Table 33 P 108 (URD)
List of all offices and positions held in any company by each of the corporate officers during the financial year	Article L. 225-37-4, 1° of the French Commercial Code	Chapter 17.1 Related party transactions, P.116 (URD)
Summary table of current delegations of authority granted by the General Meeting with respect to capital increases	Article L. 225-37-4, 3° of the French Commercial Code	Chapter 19, section 10.1.5/. 284 (URD)
Executive management procedures	Article L. 225-37-4, 4° of the French Commercial Code	Chapter 3 - Report of the Board of Directors on corporate governance. Section 1. P.31 (Afr)