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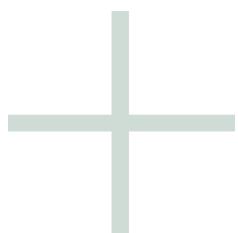
Adapt Mobile ApS

Langebrogade 6 E, 3.
1411 København K
CVR no. 25 43 38 07

Annual report for 2018

Adopted at the annual general mee-
ting on 5 March 2019

Kresten Finsen Wiingaard
chairman



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Statement by management on the annual report

The supervisory and executive boards have today discussed and approved the annual report of Adapt Mobile ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018.

The annual report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved at the annual general meeting.

Copenhagen, 5 March 2019

Executive board

Tommy Vange Davis
director

Supervisory board

Kresten Finsen Wiinggaard
chairman

Anders Skov Pape

Martin Povlsen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Adapt Mobile ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Adapt Mobile ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements

Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

Independent auditor's report

Statement on management's review

Management is responsible for management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read management's review and, in doing so, consider whether management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Copenhagen, 5 March 2019

Addea Audit
Statsautoriseret revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 36 07 49 81

Anders Salomonsen
state authorized public accountant
MNE no. mne40143

Company details

The company	Adapt Mobile ApS Langebrogade 6 E, 3. 1411 København K
CVR no.:	25 43 38 07
Reporting period:	1 January - 31 December 2018
Incorporated:	1. December 2013
Financial year:	5th financial year
Domicile:	Copenhagen
Supervisory board	Kresten Finsen Wiingaard, chairman Anders Skov Pape Martin Povlsen
Executive board	Tommy Vange Davis, director
Auditors	Addea Audit Statsautoriseret revisionspartnerselskab Hammerensgade 1, 2. 1267 København K

Management's review

Business activities

The Company's principal activity is development of apps and software development for mobile devices.

Business review

The Company's income statement for the year ended 31. december shows a profit of DKK 791.459, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2018 shows negative equity of DKK 637.973.

Management is aware that the company has lost its equity during 2018. Management believes that the equity can be re-established through own future earnings.

Adapt Group A/S has issued a statement of support and will thus support the company in the coming years.

The company is per. 1/1 - 2018 merged with Adapt Mobile Holding ApS

Significant events occurring after end of reporting period

The Company is expecting to merged per 1/1 -19 with Adapt A/S

Accounting policies

The annual report of Adapt Mobile ApS for 2018 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for klasse B-virksomheder as well as selected provisions as regards larger entities.

The annual report for 2018 is presented in DKK

Changes in accounting policies

The company is per. 01/01 - 2018 merged with Adapt Mobile Holding ApS

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Gross profit

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, changes in work in progress and other operating income and consumables and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale is recognised in the income statement, provided that the transfer of risk, usually on delivery to the buyer, has taken place and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration, excluding VAT and other indirect taxes. Revenue is net of all types of discounts granted.

Accounting policies

Revenue from customised products is recognised as the production is carried out, implying that revenue corresponds to the selling price of contracts completed in the year (percentage-of-completion method). This method is applied where the total revenue and expenses relating to the contract and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be estimated reliably and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature relative to the company's activities, including gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other external costs

Other external costs include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the entity's employees. The item is net of refunds made by public authorities.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise the year's amortisation, depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities and foreign currency transactions and surcharges and allowances under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation.

On payment of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have been able to use tax losses to reduce their own taxable profits.

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, including changes arising from changes in tax rates, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Tangible assets

Items of plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Accounting policies

The depreciable amount is cost less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3 years	0-30 %

Gains or losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work performed. The selling price is measured based on the stage of completion at the balance sheet date and the expected aggregate income from the individual work in progress. The stage of completion is determined as the share of the expenses incurred relative to the expected total expenses for the individual work in progress.

Where the selling price of work in progress cannot be reliably determined, the selling price is measured at the lower of costs incurred and net realisable value.

The individual work in progress is recognised in the balance sheet under receivables or payables. Net assets comprise the sum of work in progress where the selling price of the work performed exceeds invoicing on account. Net liabilities comprise the sum of work in progress where invoicing on account exceeds the selling price.

Selling costs and costs incurred in securing contracts are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise costs incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Accounting policies

Provisions

Provisions comprise expected expenses relating to guarantee commitments, losses on work in progress, reconstructions, etc. Provisions are recognised when as a result of a past event the company's has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the balance sheet as 'Joint taxation contributions receivable' or 'Joint taxation contributions payable'.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss allowed for carry forward are measured at the value to which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future income or by offsetting against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent reporting years.

Income statement 1 January 2018 - 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 DKK	2017 DKK
Gross profit		7.548.735	4.704.985
Staff costs	1	-6.465.496	-7.278.171
Earnings Before Interest Taxes Depreciation and Amortization		1.083.239	-2.573.186
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of assets and equipment		-752	-13.225
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		1.082.487	-2.586.411
Income from investments in subsidiaries		0	-3.159
Financial costs		-67.509	-28.221
Profit/loss before tax		1.014.978	-2.617.791
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	-223.519	574.510
Net profit/loss for the year		791.459	-2.043.281
Retained earnings		791.459	-2.043.281
		791.459	-2.043.281

Balance sheet at 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 DKK	2017 DKK
Assets			
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		26.319	0
Tangible assets	3	26.319	0
Deposits		236.218	189.468
Fixed asset investments		236.218	189.468
Fixed assets total		262.537	189.468
Trade receivables		1.656.620	1.091.738
Receivables from subsidiaries		141.103	101.456
Deferred tax asset		2.227	4.734
Joint taxation contributions receivable		0	573.179
Prepayments		0	7.227
Receivables		1.799.950	1.778.334
Cash at bank and in hand		487.427	122.214
Current assets total		2.287.377	1.900.548
Assets total		2.549.914	2.090.016

Balance sheet at 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 DKK	2017 DKK
Liabilities and equity			
Share capital		80.000	80.000
Retained earnings		-717.973	-1.509.432
Equity	4	-637.973	-1.429.432
Other credit institutions		0	12.185
Prepayments received from customers		148.786	0
Trade payables		26.630	55.307
Payables to subsidiaries		1.434.233	2.323.915
Corporation tax		221.012	0
Other payables		1.357.226	1.128.041
Short-term debt		3.187.887	3.519.448
Debt total		3.187.887	3.519.448
Liabilities and equity total		2.549.914	2.090.016
Rental agreements and lease commitments	5		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	6		

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2018	80.000	-1.509.432	-1.429.432
Net profit/loss for the year	0	791.459	791.459
Equity at 31 December 2018	80.000	-717.973	-637.973

Notes

	2018 DKK	2017 DKK
1 Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	5.547.295	6.119.445
Pensions	430.993	798.268
Other social security costs	72.496	66.351
Other staff costs	414.712	294.107
	6.465.496	7.278.171
Average number of employees	12	14
2 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	221.012	-573.179
Deferred tax for the year	2.507	-1.331
	223.519	-574.510
3 Tangible assets		
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	
Cost at 1 January 2018	68.014	
Additions for the year	27.071	
Disposals for the year	-68.014	
Cost at 31 December 2018	27.071	
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2018	68.014	
Depreciation for the year	752	
Impairment and depreciation of sold assets for the year	-68.014	
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2018	752	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2018	26.319	

Notes

4 Equity

There have been no changes in the share capital during the last 5 years.

	2018 DKK	2017 DKK
5 Rental agreements and lease commitments		
Rental commitments, non-cancellable period 12 months	296.746	296.746

6 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

The company is jointly taxed with its parent company, Adapt Group A/S (management company), and is jointly and severally liable with the other jointly taxed entities for the payment of income taxes for income years 2013 onwards and withholding taxes on dividends, interest and royalties.

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Martin Povlsen

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Anders Salomonsen

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