

**Webproof A/S**  
Rådhuspladsen 16, 1550 København V

Company reg. no. 25 45 29 76

**Annual report**

**1 January - 31 December 2020**

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 15 April 2021.

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**Richard William Chmura**  
Chairman of the meeting

Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

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## **Management's report**

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The board of directors and the managing director have today presented the annual report of Webproof A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2020.

The annual report has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We consider the accounting policies used appropriate, and in our opinion the annual accounts provide a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities and its financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2020.

We are of the opinion that the management's review includes a fair description of the issues dealt with.

We recommend that the annual report be approved by the general meeting.

København V, 15 April 2021

### **Managing Director**

Richard William Chmura

### **Board of directors**

Melissa Marie Soulliere

Richard William Chmura

Jakob Vedel Adeltoft

## **Independent auditor's report**

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### **To the shareholder of Webproof A/S**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the annual accounts of Webproof A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2020, which comprise profit and loss account, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and accounting policies. The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the below section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethics standards for accountants (IESBA's Code of Ethics) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these standards and requirements. We believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **The management's responsibilities for the annual accounts**

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

In preparing the annual accounts, management is responsible for evaluating the company's ability to continue as a going concern, and, when relevant, disclosing matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting when preparing the annual accounts, unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or if it has no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts**

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

## **Independent auditor's report**

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As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional evaluations and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures in response 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 the risk of not detecting a misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of the 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 by management and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's preparation of the annual accounts being based on the going concern principle and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may raise significant doubt about 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 annual accounts 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 annual accounts, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the annual accounts reflect 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 the internal control that we identify during our audit.

### **Statement on the management's review**

Management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the annual accounts does not cover the management's review, and we do not express any kind of assurance opinion on the management's review.

## **Independent auditor's report**

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In connection with our audit of the annual accounts, our responsibility is to read the management's review and in that connection consider whether the management's review is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

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

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that the management's review is in accordance with the annual accounts and that it has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Acts. We did not find any material misstatement in the management's review.

Copenhagen, 15 April 2021

### **BUUS JENSEN**

State Authorised Public Accountants  
Company reg. no. 16 11 90 40

*Arne Sørensen*

State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne27757

## Company information

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### **The company**

Webproof A/S  
Rådhuspladsen 16  
1550 København V

Company reg. no. 25 45 29 76

Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

### **Board of directors**

Melissa Marie Soulliere  
Richard William Chmura  
Jakob Vedel Adeltoft

### **Managing Director**

Richard William Chmura

### **Auditors**

BUUS JENSEN, Statsautoriserede revisorer

## **Management commentary**

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### **The principal activities of the company**

WebProof A/S has developed an ISO 27001 certified cloud SaaS graphics proofing service for advertising agencies, newspapers, publishers, printing houses and large organizations with in-house graphic production. The service is used for collaboration around proofreading in magazines, brochures, websites, advertisements, newspapers, fliers, and approval documents. Customers gain significant resource savings by using WebProof through process optimization based on lean principles. WebProof provides many features for making it more efficient to work with different media, with InDesign, and automated processes.

### **Development in activities and financial matters**

The results from ordinary activities after tax are DKK -222.794 against DKK 93.183 last year. The management consider the results unsatisfactory.



## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

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All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>3.159.203</b>	<b>3.590.942</b>
1 Staff costs	-2.274.579	-2.379.670
Depreciation, amortisation and writedown relating to tangible and intangible fixed assets	-1.163.453	-1.083.422
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>-278.829</b>	<b>127.850</b>
Other financial income	0	23.056
2 Other financial costs	-5.051	-30.263
<b>Pre-tax net profit or loss</b>	<b>-283.880</b>	<b>120.643</b>
3 Tax on ordinary results	61.086	-27.460
<b>Profit or loss from ordinary activities after tax</b>	<b>-222.794</b>	<b>93.183</b>
<b>Net profit or loss for the year</b>	<b>-222.794</b>	<b>93.183</b>
<b>Proposed appropriation of net profit:</b>		
Transferred to retained earnings	287.255	76.742
Transferred to other statutory reserves	-510.049	16.441
<b>Total allocations and transfers</b>	<b>-222.794</b>	<b>93.183</b>

## Statement of financial position at 31 December

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All amounts in DKK.

<b>Assets</b>			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
4	Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets	998.047	1.520.242
	Total intangible assets	998.047	1.520.242
5	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	0	106.759
	Total property, plant, and equipment	0	106.759
6	Deposits	2.400	8.070
	Total investments	2.400	8.070
	<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>1.000.447</b>	<b>1.635.071</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
	Trade debtors	500.092	663.718
	Amounts owed by group enterprises	0	637.181
	Other receivables	108.292	8.631
	Accrued income and deferred expenses	121.066	109.525
	Total receivables	729.450	1.419.055
	Available funds	987.488	63.063
	<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>1.716.938</b>	<b>1.482.118</b>
	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>2.717.385</b>	<b>3.117.189</b>

## Statement of financial position at 31 December

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All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		
<b>Equity</b>		
Contributed capital	500.000	500.000
Reserve for development expenditure	778.477	1.288.526
Retained earnings	-593.141	-880.396
<b>Total equity</b>	<b><u>685.336</u></b>	<b><u>908.130</u></b>
<b>Provisions</b>		
Provisions for deferred tax	219.570	332.598
<b>Total provisions</b>	<b><u>219.570</u></b>	<b><u>332.598</u></b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		
Bank debts	0	66.181
Trade payables	151.767	83.106
Debt to shareholders and management	31.316	53.335
Corporate tax	51.942	51.546
Other payables	768.442	436.952
Accruals and deferred income	809.012	1.185.341
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>1.812.479</u>	<u>1.876.461</u>
<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b><u>1.812.479</u></b>	<b><u>1.876.461</u></b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b><u>2.717.385</u></b>	<b><u>3.117.189</u></b>

### 7 Contingencies

## Statement of changes in equity

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All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Reserve for development costs</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 January 2019	500.000	1.272.085	-957.138	814.947
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	0	76.742	76.742
Transferred from results brought forward	0	16.441	0	16.441
Equity 1 January 2020	500.000	1.288.526	-880.396	908.130
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	0	287.255	287.255
Transferred from results brought forward	0	-510.049	0	-510.049
	<b>500.000</b>	<b>778.477</b>	<b>-593.141</b>	<b>685.336</b>

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>1. Staff costs</b>		
Salaries and wages	1.934.369	2.010.861
Pension costs	317.751	345.176
Other costs for social security	<u>22.459</u>	<u>23.633</u>
	<b><u>2.274.579</u></b>	<b><u>2.379.670</u></b>
Average number of employees	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
<b>2. Other financial costs</b>		
Other financial costs	<u>5.051</u>	<u>30.263</u>
	<b><u>5.051</u></b>	<b><u>30.263</u></b>
<b>3. Tax on ordinary results</b>		
Tax of the results for the year, parent company	51.942	51.546
Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	-113.028	-24.088
Adjustment of tax for previous years	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
	<b><u>-61.086</u></b>	<b><u>27.460</u></b>
<b>4. Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets</b>		
Cost 1 January 2020	8.432.578	8.494.998
Additions during the year	<u>482.089</u>	<u>935.531</u>
<b>Cost 31 December 2020</b>	<b><u>8.914.667</u></b>	<b><u>9.430.529</u></b>
Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2020	-6.912.336	-6.864.121
Amortisation for the year	<u>-1.004.284</u>	<u>-1.046.166</u>
<b>Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2020</b>	<b><u>-7.916.620</u></b>	<b><u>-7.910.287</u></b>
<b>Carrying amount, 31 December 2020</b>	<b><u>998.047</u></b>	<b><u>1.520.242</u></b>

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2020</u>	<u>31/12 2019</u>
<b>5. Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment</b>		
Cost 1 January 2020	2.177.442	1.456.522
Additions during the year	328.476	0
Disposals during the year	<u>-276.066</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Cost 31 December 2020</b>	<b><u>2.229.852</u></b>	<b><u>1.456.522</u></b>
Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2020	-2.070.683	-1.304.007
Depreciation for the year	-106.802	-45.756
Reversal of depreciation, amortisation and writedown, assets disposed of	<u>-52.367</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2020</b>	<b><u>-2.229.852</u></b>	<b><u>-1.349.763</u></b>
<b>Carrying amount, 31 December 2020</b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>106.759</u></b>
<b>6. Deposits</b>		
Cost 1 January 2020	<u>2.400</u>	<u>8.070</u>
<b>Cost 31 December 2020</b>	<b><u>2.400</u></b>	<b><u>8.070</u></b>
<b>Book value 31 December 2020</b>	<b><u>2.400</u></b>	<b><u>8.070</u></b>

## 7. Contingencies

### Joint taxation

With Adeltoft Holding ApS, company reg. no 25448332 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for the total corporation tax.

Webproof A/S is jointly taxed with the administration company for the period from 1 January 2020 to 15 December 2020. Corporation tax amounts to t.DKK. 37

The company is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends.

The jointly taxed enterprises' total known net liability to the Danish tax authorities emerges from the financial statements of the administration company.

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

### **7. Contingencies (continued)**

#### **Joint taxation (continued)**

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding tax, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.

## **Accounting policies**

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The annual report for Webproof A/S has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

### **Income statement**

#### **Gross profit**

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, work performed for own account and capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Recognition of revenue is exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

#### **Staff costs**

Staff costs include salaries and wages including holiday allowances, pensions and other costs for social security etc. for staff members. Staff costs are less public reimbursements.

#### **Depreciation, amortisation and writedown**

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown comprise depreciation on, amortisation of and writedown relating to intangible and tangible fixed assets respectively.

#### **Financial income and expenses**

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

#### **Tax of the results for the year**

The tax for the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

The company is subject to the Danish legislation concerning compulsory joint taxation with the Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish corporate tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).



## Accounting policies

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### The balance sheet

#### Intangible assets

##### Development projects, patents, and licences

Development costs and internally generated rights are recognised in the income statement as costs in the acquisition year.

Patents and licenses are measured at cost less accrued amortisation. Patents are amortised on a straightline basis over the remaining patent period and licenses are amortised over the contract period, however, for a maximum of 10 years.

Profit and loss from the sale of development projects, patents, and licenses are measured as the difference between the sales price less sales costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

#### Tangible fixed assets

Other tangible fixed assets are measured at cost with deduction of accrued depreciation and writedown.

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life and the residual value of the individual assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0 %

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

## **Accounting policies**

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### **Impairment loss relating to non-current assets**

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. Writedown for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

### **Financial fixed assets**

#### **Other securities and equity investments**

Securities and equity investments recognised under fixed assets comprise listed bonds and shares which are measured at fair value on the balance sheet date. Listed securities are measured at market price.

Other unlisted securities are measured at cost. Writedown takes place to the recoverable amount, if this value is lower than the book value.

#### **Deposits**

Deposits are measured at amortised cost and represent rent deposits, etc.

#### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, they are written down for impairment to the net realisable value.

#### **Accrued income and deferred expenses**

Accrued income and deferred expenses recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the next financial year.

#### **Available funds**

Available funds comprise cash at bank and in hand.

#### **Equity**

##### **Reserve for development costs**

The reserve for development costs comprises recognised development costs less related deferred tax liabilities.

The reserve cannot be used as dividends or for covering losses.

## **Accounting policies**

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The reserve is reduced or dissolved if the recognised development costs are amortised or abandoned. This is done by direct transfer to the distributable reserves of the equity.

### **Income tax and deferred tax**

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Income tax receivable" or "Income tax payable".

According to the rules of joint taxation, Webproof A/S is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

### **Liabilities other than provisions**

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.