DinnerBooking ApS

Lyongade 21, 1., 2300 København S

Company reg. no. 29 00 84 50

Annual report

2022

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 27 June 2023.

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Christian Thygesen
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

Notes to users of the English version of this document:
- This document is a translation of a Danish version of the document. In the event of any dispute regarding the interpretation of any part of the document, the Danish version of the document shall prevail.
- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from Danish version of the document. This means that DKK 146.940 corresponds to the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % corresponds to 23.5 %.

Management's statement

Today, the Executive Board has approved the annual report of DinnerBooking ApS for the financial year 2022.

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

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

København S, 27 June 2023

Executive board

Peter Thygesen

Christian Thygesen

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of DinnerBooking ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of DinnerBooking ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, for the Company. 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 financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 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' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. 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.

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.

Independent auditor's report

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 Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Glostrup, 27 June 2023

PKF Munkebo Vindelev
State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 14 11 92 99

Peter Krogsrud Eriksen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34335

Company information

The company	DinnerBooking ApS Lyongade 21, 1. 2300 København S	
	Company reg. no.	29 00 84 50
	Financial year:	1 January - 31 December 17th financial year
Executive board	Peter Thygesen Christian Thygesen	
Auditors	PKF Munkebo Vindelev, Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab Hovedvejen 56 2600 Glostrup	
Bankers	Nykredit, Kalvebod Brygge 1-3, 1780 København V Nordnet Bank, Havneholmen 25, 7., 1561 København K	
Subsidiaries	SC DinnerBooking SRL, Rumænien DinnerBooking Finland OY, Finland	

Financial highlights

DKK in thousands.	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Income statement:					
Gross profit	21.661	17.841	14.980	12.447	10.459
Profit from operating activities	7.304	4.776	3.405	2.918	2.613
Net financials	771	980	445	494	7
Net profit or loss for the year	6.376	4.466	3.389	2.704	2.052
Statement of financial position:					
Balance sheet total	60.837	52.636	42.108	41.179	30.413
Equity	24.078	18.702	14.737	12.398	10.193
Employees:					
Average number of full-time employees	23	20	23	18	14

Management´s review

Description of key activities of the company

The Company's main activity consists of providing services, developing concepts and consultning work within the restaurant industry.

Development in activities and financial matters

The profit after tax totals DKK 6.376.000 against DKK 4.466.000 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year satisfactory.

Events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred to the balance sheet date which would have material impact on the financial position of the company.

Accounting policies

The annual report for DinnerBooking ApS 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.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, write-downs for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Group enterprises abroad, associates, and equity investments are considered to be independent entities. The income statements are translated at an average exchange rate for the month, and the balance sheet items are translated at the closing rates. Currency translation differences, arising from the translation of the equity of group enterprises abroad at the beginning of the year to the closing rate and from the translation of income statements from average prices to the closing rate, are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve in the Consolidated Financial Statement. This also applies to differences arising from translation of income statements from average exchange rate to closing rate.

When recognising foreign group enterprises which are integral units, the monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the time of acquisition or at the time of the subsequent revaluation or write-down for impairment of the asset. Income statement items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. However, items in the income statement derived from non-monetary items are translated using historical prices.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, direct costs and other external costs.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 11 and IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

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. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration promised exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Direct costs include costs that can be directly attributed to the revenue of the year.

Own work capitalised

Own work capitalised includes staff cost and other internal costs incurred during the financial year and recognised in the cost of proprietary intangible and tangible fixed assets.

Other external expenses comprise expenses incurred for sales, advertisement, administration, premises and loss on receivables.

Staff costs

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

Depreciation, amortisation, and write-down for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and writedown for impairment of intangible and tangible 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, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency.

Results from investments in group enterprises

After full elimination of intercompany profit or loss less amortised consolidated goodwill, the investment in the individual entities are recognised in the income statement as a proportional share of the entities' post-tax profit or loss.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

Statement of financial position

Intangible assets

Development projects, patents, and licences

Development costs comprise salaries, wages, and amortisation directly attributable to development activities.

Clearly defined and identifiable development projects are recognised as intangible assets provided that they are proven to be technically practicable, that sufficient resources and a potential market or development opportunity exist, and insofar as the intention is to produce, market or utilise the project. It is, however, a condition that the cost can be reliably calculated and that a sufficiently high degree of certainty indicates that future earnings will cover the costs of production, sales, and administration. Other development costs are recognised in the income statement concurrently with their realisation.

Development costs recognised in the statement of financial position are measured at cost less accrued amortisations and write-downs for impairment.

After completion of the development work, capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The amortisation period is usually 10 years.

Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment.

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.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life:

	Useful life
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years

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.

Leases

Leases are regarded as operating leases. Payments in connection with operating leases and other lease agreements are recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operating leases and lease agreements are recognised under contingencies, etc.

Investments

Investments in group enterprises

Investments in group enterprises are recognised and measured by applying the equity method. The equity method is used as a measurement method.

Investments in group enterprises are recognised in the statement of financial position at the proportionate share of the enterprise's equity value. This value is calculated in accordance with the parent's accounting policies with deductions or additions of unrealised intercompany gains and losses as well as with additions or deductions of the remaining value of positive or negative goodwill calculated in accordance with the acquisition method. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement at the time of acquisition of the equity investment. If the negative goodwill relates to contingent liabilities acquired, negative goodwill is not recognised until the contingent liabilities have been settled or lapsed.

Investments in group enterprises with a negative equity value are measured at DKK 0, and any accounts receivable from these enterprises are written down to the extent that the account receivable is uncollectible. To the extent that the parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover an negative balance that exceeds the account receivable, the remaining amount is recognised under provisions.

Accounting policies

To the extent the equity exceeds the cost, the net revaluation of equity investments in group enterprises transferred to the reserve under equity for net revaluation according to the equity method. Dividends from group enterprises expected to be adopted before the approval of this annual report are not subject to a limitation of the revaluation reserve. The reserve is adjusted by other equity movements in group enterprises.

Deposits

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

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in group enterprises 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. write-down 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.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Financial instruments and equity investments

Financial instruments and equity investments recognised under current assets consist of listed shares which are measured at fair value on the reporting date.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Equity

Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method

The reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method comprises net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries, associates and equity interests proportional to cost.

The reserve may be eliminated in the event of losses, realisation of equity investments, or changes in the accounting estimates.

The reserve cannot be recognised by a negative amount.

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.

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.

Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under 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.

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.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing 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

Liabilities concerning payables to suppliers and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note		2022	2021
	Gross profit	**21.661.291**	**17.840.591**
1	Staff costs	-11.134.275	-10.081.067
	Amortisation and impairment of intangibleassets	-3.223.513	-2.983.194
	Profit before net financials	**7.303.503**	**4.776.330**
	Income from investments in group enterprises	413.816	-96.533
	Other financial income	937.073	1.234.302
	Other financial expenses	-579.544	-158.084
	Pre-tax net profit or loss	**8.074.848**	**5.756.015**
2	Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-1.698.643	-1.290.264
	Net profit or loss for the year	**6.376.205**	**4.465.751**

Proposed distribution of net profit:

Reserves for net revaluation according to the equity method	413.816	-106.029
Dividend for the financial year	1.400.000	1.000.000
Transferred to retained earnings	3.144.313	1.746.350
Transferred to other statutory reserves	1.418.076	1.825.430
Total allocations and transfers	**6.376.205**	**4.465.751**

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets

Note		2022	2021
	Non-current assets		
3	Completed development projects, including patents and similar rights arising from development projects	21.416.273	20.433.367
	Total intangible assets	21.416.273	20.433.367
4	Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	0	0
	Total property, plant, and equipment	0	0
5	Investments in group enterprises	1.169.460	755.644
6	Deposits	105.235	105.235
	Total investments	1.274.695	860.879
	Total non-current assets	**22.690.968**	**21.294.246**
	Current assets		
	Trade receivables	616.754	574.811
	Other receivables	217.252	399.895
	Total receivables	834.006	974.706
	Other financial investments	5.376.483	2.246.690
	Total investments	5.376.483	2.246.690
	Cash and cash equivalents	31.935.771	28.120.553
	Total current assets	**38.146.260**	**31.341.949**
	Total assets	**60.837.228**	**52.636.195**

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Equity and liabilities	2022	2021
	Equity		
	Contributed capital	141.314	141.314
	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	1.169.126	755.310
	Other reserves	15.648.688	14.230.612
	Retained earnings	5.719.365	2.575.052
	Proposed dividend for the financial year	1.400.000	1.000.000
	Total equity	**24.078.493**	**18.702.288**
	Provisions		
7	Provisions for deferred tax	4.711.580	4.495.341
	Total provisions	**4.711.580**	**4.495.341**
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Bank loans	55.242	82.357
8	Income tax payable	1.423.629	459.537
	Other payables	30.568.284	28.896.672
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	32.047.155	29.438.566
	Total liabilities other than provisions	**32.047.155**	**29.438.566**
	Total equity and liabilities	**60.837.228**	**52.636.195**

9 Contingencies

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Total
Equity 1 January 2021	141.314	861.339	12.405.182	828.702	500.000	14.736.537
Distributed dividend	0	0	0	0	-500.000	-500.000
Share of results	0	-106.029	0	1.746.350	1.000.000	2.640.321
Transferred from results brought forward	0	0	1.825.430	0	0	1.825.430
Equity 1 January 2022	141.314	755.310	14.230.612	2.575.052	1.000.000	18.702.288
Distributed dividend	0	0	0	0	-1.000.000	-1.000.000
Share of results	0	413.816	0	3.144.313	1.400.000	4.958.129
Transferred from results brought forward	0	0	1.418.076	0	0	1.418.076
	141.314	**1.169.126**	**15.648.688**	**5.719.365**	**1.400.000**	**24.078.493**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		2022	2021
1.	**Staff costs**		
	Salaries and wages	10.178.090	9.285.158
	Pension costs	770.033	615.646
	Other costs for social security	78.670	67.499
	Other staff costs	107.482	112.764
		11.134.275	**10.081.067**
	Average number of employees	23	20
2.	**Tax on net profit or loss for the year**		
	Tax of the results for the year, parent company	1.482.404	469.590
	Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	216.239	820.674
		1.698.643	**1.290.264**

		31/12 2022	31/12 2021
3.	**Completed development projects, including patents and similar rights arising from development projects**		
	Cost 1 January 2022	37.696.286	33.397.498
	Additions during the year	4.206.419	4.298.788
	Cost 31 December 2022	**41.902.705**	**37.696.286**
	Amortisation and write-down 1 January 2022	-17.262.919	-14.279.725
	Amortisation for the year	-3.223.513	-2.983.194
	Amortisation and write-down 31 December 2022	**-20.486.432**	**-17.262.919**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	**21.416.273**	**20.433.367**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		31/12 2022	31/12 2021
4.	**Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment**		
	Cost 1 January 2022	161.934	161.934
	Disposals during the year	-56.840	0
	Cost 31 December 2022	**105.094**	**161.934**
	Amortisation and write-down 1 January 2022	-133.050	-161.934
	Depreciation for the year	-28.884	0
	Reversal of depreciation, amortisation and writedown, assets disposed of	56.840	0
	Amortisation and write-down 31 December 2022	**-105.094**	**-161.934**
5.	**Investments in group enterprises**		
	Acquisition sum, opening balance 1 January 2022	334	334
	Cost 31 December 2022	**334**	**334**
	Revaluations, opening balance 1 January 2022	755.310	861.339
	Translation by use of the exchange rate valid on balance sheet date.	0	-9.496
	Results for the year before goodwill amortisation	413.816	-96.533
	Revaluation 31 December 2022	**1.169.126**	**755.310**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	**1.169.460**	**755.644**

Financial highlights for the enterprises according to the latest approved annual reports

	Equity interest	**Equity**	**Results for the year**	**Carrying amount, Dinner-Booking ApS**
SC DinnerBooking SRL, Rumænien	100 %	1.059.497	305.826	1.059.497
DinnerBooking Finland OY, Finland	100 %	109.963	107.990	109.963
		1.169.460	**413.816**	**1.169.460**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		31/12 2022	31/12 2021
6.	**Deposits**		
	Cost 1 January 2022	105.235	105.235
	Cost 31 December 2022	**105.235**	**105.235**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	**105.235**	**105.235**
7.	**Provisions for deferred tax**		
	Provisions for deferred tax 1 January 2022	4.495.341	3.674.667
	Deferred tax of the results for the year	216.239	820.674
		4.711.580	**4.495.341**
	The following items are subject to deferred tax:		
	Intangible assets	4.711.580	4.495.341
		4.711.580	**4.495.341**
8.	**Income tax payable**		
	Income tax receivables 1 January 2022	459.537	-1.947
	Paid corporate tax concerning last year	-459.537	1.947
	Income tax receivables concerning previous years	0	0
	Calculated corporate tax for the present year	1.482.404	469.590
	Paid Danish dividend tax for the present year	-52.338	-7.956
	Paid foreign dividend tax for the present year	-6.437	-2.097
		1.423.629	**459.537**

9. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

The company has entered into a rental contract of 496 t.DKK per year. The lease can be terminated with 6 months notice. The totalrent obligation amounts to 248 t.DKK.