
Wireless Logic Nordic A/S

Gymnasievej 21, DK-4600 Køge

Annual Report for
1 May 2022 - 30 April 2023

CVR No. 30 08 31 21

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 25/10 2023

Steen Rasmussen
Lenzing
Chairman of the
general meeting



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Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Financial Statements of Wireless Logic Nordic A/S for the financial year 1 May 2022 - 30 April 2023.

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 financial position at 30 April 2023 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2022/23.

We recommend that the Financial Statements be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Køge, 25 October 2023

Executive Board

Steen Rasmussen Lenzing
Manager

Board of Directors

Oliver Robert Stewart Tucker
Chairman

Steen Rasmussen Lenzing

Richard Miller

Independent Practitioner's Extended Review Report

To the shareholder of Wireless Logic Nordic A/S

Conclusion

We have performed an extended review of the Financial Statements of Wireless Logic Nordic A/S for the financial year 1 May 2022 - 30 April 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work performed, in our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 April 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 May 2022 - 30 April 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Conclusion

We conducted our extended review in accordance with the Danish Business Authority's Assurance Standard for Small Enterprises and FSR – Danish Auditors' standard on extended review of financial statements prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Practitioner's responsibilities for the extended review 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 evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Management's responsibility 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.

Independent Practitioner's Extended Review Report

Practitioner's responsibilities for the extended review of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Financial Statements. This requires that we plan and perform procedures to obtain limited assurance in respect of our conclusion on the Financial Statements and, moreover, that we perform supplementary procedures specifically required to obtain additional assurance in respect of our conclusion.

An extended review consists of making inquiries, primarily of Management and others within the enterprise, as appropriate, and applying analytical procedures and the supplementary procedures specifically required as well as assessing the evidence obtained.

An extended review is less in scope than an audit and, consequently, we do not express an audit opinion on the Financial Statements.

Hellerup, 25 October 2023

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No 33 77 12 31

Nikolaj Erik Johnsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne35806

Company information

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| The Company | Wireless Logic Nordic A/S Gymnasievej 21 DK-4600 Køge Telephone: 70 22 20 45 Email: contact@simservice.dk CVR No: 30 08 31 21 Financial period: 1 May 2022 - 30 April 2023 Incorporated: 7 December 2006 Financial year: 17th financial year Municipality of reg. office: Køge |
| Board of Directors | Oliver Robert Stewart Tucker, chairman Steen Rasmussen Lenzing Richard Miller |
| Executive Board | Steen Rasmussen Lenzing |
| Auditors | PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 DK-2900 Hellerup |

Income statement 1 May 2022 - 30 April 2023

| | Note | 2022/23 DKK | 2021/22 DKK |
|---|------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Gross profit | | 30,782,126 | 27,345,800 |
| Staff expenses | 2 | -8,865,711 | -7,498,408 |
| Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment | 3 | -756,393 | -3,338,092 |
| Profit/loss before financial income and expenses | | 21,160,022 | 16,509,300 |
| Financial income | 4 | 306,075 | 33,696 |
| Financial expenses | 5 | -419,269 | -274,044 |
| Profit/loss before tax | | 21,046,828 | 16,268,952 |
| Tax on profit/loss for the year | 6 | -3,488,115 | -3,544,006 |
| Net profit/loss for the year | | 17,558,713 | 12,724,946 |

Distribution of profit

| | 2022/23 DKK | 2021/22 DKK |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Proposed distribution of profit | | |
| Retained earnings | 17,558,713 | 12,724,946 |
| | 17,558,713 | 12,724,946 |

Balance sheet 30 April 2023

Assets

| | Note | 2022/23 DKK | 2021/22 DKK |
|--|------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Completed development projects | | 1,147,061 | 893,053 |
| Intangible assets | 7 | 1,147,061 | 893,053 |
| Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment | | 173,266 | 40,974 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 8 | 173,266 | 40,974 |
| Deposits | | 428,750 | 283,142 |
| Fixed asset investments | | 428,750 | 283,142 |
| Fixed assets | | 1,749,077 | 1,217,169 |
| Finished goods and goods for resale | | 269,582 | 317,920 |
| Inventories | | 269,582 | 317,920 |
| Trade receivables | | 6,088,847 | 9,465,739 |
| Receivables from group enterprises | | 19,372,038 | 5,419,072 |
| Other receivables | | 1,532,500 | 1,540,213 |
| Prepayments | | 1,638,494 | 1,575,534 |
| Receivables | | 28,631,879 | 18,000,558 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 26,773,144 | 22,287,701 |
| Current assets | | 55,674,605 | 40,606,179 |
| Assets | | 57,423,682 | 41,823,348 |

Balance sheet 30 April 2023

Liabilities and equity

| | Note | 2022/23 | 2021/22 |
|--|------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | DKK | DKK |
| Share capital | | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Reserve for development costs | | 894,708 | 596,797 |
| Retained earnings | | 32,210,616 | 14,949,814 |
| Equity | | 33,605,324 | 16,046,611 |
| Provision for deferred tax | | 195,489 | 132,376 |
| Other provisions | | 307,104 | 0 |
| Provisions | | 502,593 | 132,376 |
| Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax | | 3,425,002 | 3,857,793 |
| Long-term debt | 9 | 3,425,002 | 3,857,793 |
| Trade payables | | 2,472,914 | 198,072 |
| Payables to group enterprises | | 0 | 3,367,966 |
| Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax | | 9,429,265 | 9,883,394 |
| Other payables | | 2,127,332 | 1,725,300 |
| Deferred income | | 5,861,252 | 6,611,836 |
| Short-term debt | | 19,890,763 | 21,786,568 |
| Debt | | 23,315,765 | 25,644,361 |
| Liabilities and equity | | 57,423,682 | 41,823,348 |
| Key activities | 1 | | |
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Statement of changes in equity

| | Share capital | Reserve for development costs | Retained earnings | Total |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | DKK | DKK | DKK | DKK |
| Equity at 1 May | 500,000 | 596,797 | 14,949,814 | 16,046,611 |
| Development costs for the year | 0 | 297,911 | -297,911 | 0 |
| Net profit/loss for the year | 0 | 0 | 17,558,713 | 17,558,713 |
| Equity at 30 April | 500,000 | 894,708 | 32,210,616 | 33,605,324 |

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Key activities

The main activity has equal to previous years consisted of creating values through innovative use of mobile technology and products, processes and environments.

| | <u>2022/23</u> | <u>2021/22</u> |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | DKK | DKK |
| 2. Staff Expenses | | |
| Wages and salaries | 7,674,668 | 6,840,624 |
| Pensions | 941,100 | 432,530 |
| Other social security expenses | 121,982 | 134,099 |
| Other staff expenses | 127,961 | 91,155 |
| | <u>8,865,711</u> | <u>7,498,408</u> |
| Average number of employees | <u>13</u> | <u>12</u> |

| | <u>2022/23</u> | <u>2021/22</u> |
|---|----------------|------------------|
| | DKK | DKK |
| 3. Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment | | |
| Amortisation of intangible assets | 688,686 | 1,576,462 |
| Depreciation of property, plant and equipment | 67,707 | 112,279 |
| Gain and loss on disposal | 0 | 1,649,351 |
| | <u>756,393</u> | <u>3,338,092</u> |

| | <u>2022/23</u> | <u>2021/22</u> |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| | DKK | DKK |
| 4. Financial income | | |
| Interest received from group enterprises | 150,832 | 27,905 |
| Exchange gains | 155,243 | 5,791 |
| | <u>306,075</u> | <u>33,696</u> |

Notes to the Financial Statements

| | <u>2022/23</u> | <u>2021/22</u> |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | DKK | DKK |
| 5. Financial expenses | | |
| Interest paid to group enterprises | 0 | 12,633 |
| Other financial expenses | 155,113 | 193,924 |
| Exchange loss | 264,156 | 67,487 |
| | <u>419,269</u> | <u>274,044</u> |

| | <u>2022/23</u> | <u>2021/22</u> |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | DKK | DKK |
| 6. Income tax expense | | |
| Current tax for the year | 3,425,002 | 3,857,793 |
| Deferred tax for the year | 63,113 | -313,787 |
| | <u>3,488,115</u> | <u>3,544,006</u> |

7. Intangible fixed assets

| | |
|--|---|
| | <u>Completed development projects</u> |
| | DKK |
| Cost at 1 May | 12,623,174 |
| Additions for the year | 942,694 |
| Cost at 30 April | <u>13,565,868</u> |
| Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 May | 11,730,121 |
| Amortisation for the year | 688,686 |
| Impairment losses and amortisation at 30 April | <u>12,418,807</u> |
| Carrying amount at 30 April | <u>1,147,061</u> |
| Amortised over | <u>3 years</u> |

Development projects relate to the development of software products, both internal and corporate. It is expected that the software will be sold in new markets and to new customers. Prior to the start of the projects, the company has investigated the need for the software with the customers and a license agreement has already been made with customers. The development projects are depreciated over 3 years.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8. Property, plant and equipment

| | Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment |
|--|---|
| | DKK |
| Cost at 1 May | 2,385,555 |
| Additions for the year | 200,000 |
| Cost at 30 April | <u>2,585,555</u> |
| Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 May | 2,344,582 |
| Depreciation for the year | 67,707 |
| Impairment losses and depreciation at 30 April | <u>2,412,289</u> |
| Carrying amount at 30 April | <u>173,266</u> |
| Amortised over | <u>3-5 years</u> |

9. Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

| | 2022/23 | 2021/22 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| | DKK | DKK |
| Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax | | |
| Between 1 and 5 years | 3,425,002 | 3,857,793 |
| Long-term part | 3,425,002 | 3,857,793 |
| Within 1 year | 9,429,265 | 9,883,394 |
| | <u>12,854,267</u> | <u>13,741,187</u> |

| 2022/23 | 2021/22 |
|---------|---------|
| DKK | DKK |

10. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Rental and lease obligations

Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Within 1 year | 202,300 | 271,491 |
| Between 1 and 5 years | 47,079 | 135,378 |
| | <u>249,379</u> | <u>406,869</u> |

Notes to the Financial Statements

Guarantee obligations

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| The company has provided a guarantee to the creditor regarding ongoing engagement | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 |
|---|-----------|-----------|

Other contingent liabilities

The company has signed a lease agreement on office premises. The lease is comprised of 6 months termination. The company is liable to pay rent of 179 t.DKK.

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of Wireless Logic Nordic ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

11. Related parties and disclosure of consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company of the largest and smallest group:

| Name | Place of registered office |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Blue Holdco Limited | UK |

The Group Annual Report of Blue Holdco Limited may be obtained at the following address:
Horizon, Honey Lane, Hurley, Maidenhead, Berkshire, SL6 6RJ

Notes to the Financial Statements

12. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Wireless Logic Nordic A/S for 2022/23 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

In connection with the preparation of the financial statement, some presentational changes have been made to the comparative figures. The changes have no effect on the income statement or the total equity, but only presentational changes between individual accounting items.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2022/23 are presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset 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 out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Income statement

Net sales

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Sales of mobile data are recognised as the data are consumed by the customer.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, work on own account recognised in assets, other operating income, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company, including gains and losses on the sale of intangible assets and 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.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with 100% koncernforbundne danske selskaber. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Balance sheet

Intangible fixed assets

Development projects

Costs of development projects comprise salaries, amortisation and other expenses directly or indirectly attributable to the Company's development activities.

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable and in respect of which technical feasibility, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the enterprise can be demonstrated, and where it is the intention to manufacture, market or use the project, are recognised as intangible assets. This applies if sufficient certainty exists that the value in use of future earnings can cover cost of sales, distribution and administrative expenses involved as well as the development costs.

Development projects that do not meet the criteria for recognition in the balance sheet are recognised as expenses in the income statement as incurred.

Capitalised development costs are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses or at a lower recoverable amount. An amount corresponding to the recognised development costs is allocated to the equity item 'Reserve for development costs'. The reserve comprises only development costs recognised in financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2016. The reserve is reduced by amortisation of and impairment losses on the development projects on a continuing basis.

As of the date of completion, capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of the expected economic benefit from the development work. The amortisation period is 3 year.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment | 3-5 years |
|--|-----------|

The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment and investments are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Other fixed asset investments

Other fixed asset investments consist of deposits.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost under the FIFO method and net realisable value.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses and costs of completion. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables equals landed cost.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises the cost of raw materials, consumables and direct labour.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate Dividend item.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when - in consequence of an event occurred before or on the balance sheet date - the Company has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that economic benefits must be given up to settle the obligation.

Other provisions include warranty obligations in respect of repair work within the warranty period of 1-5 years. Provisions are measured and recognised based on experience with guarantee work.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial debts

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent years.