

Mono Solutions ApS

Amagerfælledvej 106
2300 København

CVR no. 30 19 26 48

Annual report for 2022

(16th Financial year)

Adopted at the annual general meeting
on 16 June 2023

Mauricio Ledesma Barahona
chairman

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Statement by management on the annual report

The supervisory board and executive board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Mono Solutions ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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 2022 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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 by the company in general meeting.

Copenhagen, 16 June 2023

Executive board

Jeppe Alrøe Gammelby
Director

Supervisory board

Mauricio Ledesma Barahona
chairman

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Mono Solutions ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Mono Solutions 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. 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 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' 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 and 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 the 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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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 Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Hellerup, 16. juni 2023
CVR no. 33 25 68 76



Søren Jonassen
Statsautoriseret revisor
MNE no. mne18488

Company details

The company

Mono Solutions ApS
Amagerfælledvej 106
2300 København

CVR no.: 30 19 26 48

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2022

Incorporated: 1 January 2007

Domicile: Copenhagen

Supervisory board

Mauricio Ledesma Barahona, chairman

Executive board

Jeppe Alrøe Gammelby, director

Auditors

Crowe
Statsautoriseret Revisionsinteressentskab v.m.b.a.
Rygårds Allé 104
2900 Hellerup

Management's review

Business review

The company's purpose is to develop internet and IT software solutions and related business.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2022 shows a profit of DKK 11.627.482, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2022 shows equity of DKK 5.499.435.

There has been observed a material mistake in previous years financial statements where the vacation pay accrual, PLEO accounts and VAT has been incorrectly accounted for. The mistake affect the profit and loss account this year with TDKK 0, equity with TDKK -628 and Balance sheet with TDKK 628. The comparable figures has been corrected for this mistake.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

Accounting policies

The annual report of Mono Solutions ApS for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

Pursuant to sections §110 subsection 1, of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

Material mistake in previous financial statements

There has been observed a material mistake in previous years financial statements where the vacation pay accrual, PLEO accounts and VAT has been incorrectly accounted for. The mistake affect the profit and loss account this year with TDKK 0, equity with TDKK -628 and Balance sheet with TDKK 628. The comparable figures has been corrected for this mistake.

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.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

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, other operating income less costs of cost of sales and other external expenses.

Accounting policies

Revenue

Income from the sale of services is recognised in revenue when delivery and transfer of risk to the buyer have taken place, and the income may 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.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises costs incurred to generate revenue for the year. This item also comprises direct costs for goods for resale.

Other operating income

The item Other operating income includes items of a secondary nature relative to the company's activities, including gains on the sale of intangible assets and items of property, plant and equipment, operating losses, indemnities relating to operating losses and conflicts as well as payroll refunds. Indemnities are recognised when it is more probable than not that the company is going to be indemnified.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, 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.

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 that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses and realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on liabilities and foreign currency transactions.

Income from investments in subsidiaries

Dividend from investments is recognised in the reporting year in which the dividend is declared.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

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

Accounting policies

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, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Tangible assets

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

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

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

Assets costing less than DKK 31.000 are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Gains and losses on the sale of items of property, plant and equipment are calculated as the difference between the selling price, less costs to sell, and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Gains or losses on the sale of items of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement under other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries, associates and participating interests are measured at cost. If cost exceeds the recoverable amount, a write-down is made to this lower value.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of items of property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries is tested annually for impairment, other than what is reflected through normal amortisation and depreciation.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Accounting policies

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable is impaired, an impairment loss for that individual asset is recognised.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under 'Current assets' comprises expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposits at banks.

Equity

Dividends

Proposed dividends are disclosed as a separate item under equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability when declared by the annual general meeting of shareholders.

Income tax and deferred tax

The company and all its Danish group entities are taxed on a joint basis. The current income tax charge is allocated between the jointly taxed entities relative to their taxable income. Tax losses are allocated based on the full absorption method. The jointly taxed entities are eligible for the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme.

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 is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carry forward, are measured at the value to which the asset is expected to be realised, either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities

Liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

The compensated absence commitment which the company's employees earn during the transitional period from 1 September 2019 to 31 August 2020, is administered by the company and is paid in to the Danish Holiday Fund before the employee reaches the pensionable age. Other debt is measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Accounting policies

Deferred income

Deferred income recognised under 'Current liabilities' comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial years.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency instruments are considered cash flow hedges, any unrealised value adjustments are taken directly to a fair value reserve under 'Equity'.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement
1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> DKK	<u>2021</u> TDKK
Gross profit		24.810.851	25.054
Staff costs	1	<u>-12.910.761</u>	<u>-26.476</u>
Profit/loss before amortisation/depreciation and impairment losses		11.900.090	-1.422
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		<u>-105.097</u>	<u>-180</u>
Profit/loss before net financials		11.794.993	-1.602
Financial income		265.220	0
Financial costs	2	<u>-151.241</u>	<u>-436</u>
Profit/loss before tax		11.908.972	-2.038
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	<u>-281.490</u>	<u>2.542</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u>11.627.482</u>	<u>504</u>
 Recommended appropriation of profit/loss			
Retained earnings		<u>11.627.482</u>	<u>504</u>
		<u>11.627.482</u>	<u>504</u>

Balance sheet at 31 December 2022

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> DKK	<u>2021</u> TDKK
Assets			
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	4	57.679	129
Tangible assets		57.679	129
Investments in subsidiaries	5	5.519	6
Deposits		221.850	745
Fixed asset investments		227.369	751
Total non-current assets		285.048	880
Trade receivables		4.261.928	4.340
Receivables from Group companies		5.298.959	4.809
Other receivables		1.136.337	1.190
Deferred tax asset		3.882	0
Prepayments		421.785	748
Receivables		11.122.891	11.087
Cash at bank and in hand		7.443.309	8.893
Total current assets		18.566.200	19.980
Total assets		18.851.248	20.860

Balance sheet at 31 December 2022

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> DKK	<u>2021</u> TDKK
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		126.000	126
Retained earnings		5.373.435	-28.790
Equity		<u>5.499.435</u>	<u>-28.664</u>
Holiday allowance		2.404.654	2.374
Total non-current liabilities	6	<u>2.404.654</u>	<u>2.374</u>
Short-term part of long-term debet	6	19.700	0
Trade payables		2.371.412	1.618
Payables to Group companies		1.875.801	33.889
Joint taxation contributions payable		425.040	0
Other payables		760.698	3.005
Deferred income		5.494.508	8.638
Total current liabilities		<u>10.947.159</u>	<u>47.150</u>
Total liabilities		<u>13.351.813</u>	<u>49.524</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>18.851.248</u>	<u>20.860</u>

Statement of changes in equity

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 1 January 2022	126.000	-28.161.900	-28.035.900
Net effect from adjustment of error	0	-627.647	-627.647
Adjusted equity at 1 January 2022	126.000	-28.789.547	-28.663.547
Net profit/loss for the year	0	11.627.482	11.627.482
Contribution from group	0	22.535.500	22.535.500
Equity at 31 December 2022	<u>126.000</u>	<u>5.373.435</u>	<u>5.499.435</u>

Notes

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	TDKK
1 Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	12.807.363	26.035
Other social security costs	<u>103.398</u>	<u>441</u>
	<u>12.910.761</u>	<u>26.476</u>
Average number of employees	<u>19</u>	<u>39</u>
2 Financial costs		
Financial expenses, group entities	87.343	326
Other financial costs	<u>63.898</u>	<u>110</u>
	<u>151.241</u>	<u>436</u>
3 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	425.040	1.530
Deferred tax for the year	-3.882	-1.822
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	<u>-139.668</u>	<u>-2.250</u>
	<u>281.490</u>	<u>-2.542</u>

Notes

4 Tangible assets

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Cost at 1 January 2022	309.463
Additions for the year	32.495
Cost at 31 December 2022	341.958
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2022	179.182
Depreciation for the year	105.097
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2022	284.279
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	57.679

5 Investments in subsidiaries

	2022 DKK	2021 TDKK
Cost at 1 January 2022	5.519	6
Cost at 31 December 2022	5.519	6
Revaluations at 1 January 2022	0	0
Revaluations at 31 December 2022	0	0
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	5.519	6

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Registered office	Ownership interest
Mono Solutions Ltd.	England	100%
Mono Solutions Inc.	USA	100%

Notes

6 Long term debt

	Debt at 1 January 2022	Debt at 31 December 2022	Instalment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years
Holiday allowance	<u>2.374.490</u>	<u>2.424.354</u>	<u>19.700</u>	<u>2.405.000</u>
	<u>2.374.490</u>	<u>2.424.354</u>	<u>19.700</u>	<u>2.405.000</u>

7 Rent and lease liabilities

Rent and lease liabilities

Lease liabilities	<u>2022</u> DKK	<u>2021</u> TDKK
	26.000	942

8 Contingent liabilities

The company is taxed jointly with the other Danish companies in the group and is liable for income taxes on a pro rata basis and must comply with any obligations to withhold tax at source on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies. The maximum liability totals an amount corresponding to the share of the capital in the company which is owned directly or indirectly by the ultimate parent.

9 Mortgages and collateral

None