
Chora A/S

Borneovej 28, DK-8000 Aarhus C

Annual Report for 2022

CVR No. 30 72 64 72

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 18/4 2023

Søren Bruun
Rasmussen
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 Chora A/S 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 financial position at 31 December 2022 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2022.

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

Aarhus C, 18 April 2023

Executive Board

Jacob Jakobsen
CEO

Board of Directors

Søren Bruun Rasmussen
Chairman

Mark Fitzhugh

Jacob Jakobsen

Thomas Fabricius

Katja Bjørn Jakobsen

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of Chora A/S

Opinion

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.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Chora A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

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.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, 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 in Management's Review.

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.

Independent Auditor's report

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.

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.

Aarhus C, 18 April 2023

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Mads Meldgaard

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne24826

Martin Stenstrup Toft

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne42786

Company information

The Company	Chora A/S Borneovej 28 DK-8000 Aarhus C CVR No: 30 72 64 72 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Incorporated: 9 July 2007 Financial year: 16th financial year Municipality of reg. office: Aarhus
Board of Directors	Søren Bruun Rasmussen, chairman Mark Fitzhugh Jacob Jakobsen Thomas Fabricius Katja Bjørn Jakobsen
Executive board	Jacob Jakobsen
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Jens Chr. Skous Vej 1 8000 Aarhus C

Management's review

Key activities

The Company is primarily engaged in design, development, production and trade of IT systems as well as related activities. The Company provides sales services and also acts as subsupplier of services to group entities.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2022 shows a profit of DKK 27,394,721, and at 31 December 2022 the balance sheet of the Company shows positive equity of DKK 42,240,039.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Gross profit		60,185,630	34,356,753
Staff expenses	1	-21,143,523	-16,263,247
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-4,216,855	-5,119,216
Other operating expenses		-162,916	0
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		34,662,336	12,974,290
Income from investments in subsidiaries		118,458	0
Financial income	2	124,717	49,257
Financial expenses	3	-355,290	-446,042
Profit/loss before tax		34,550,221	12,577,505
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-7,155,500	-2,528,304
Net profit/loss for the year		27,394,721	10,049,201

Distribution of profit

	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Proposed dividend for the year	20,000,000	10,000,000
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method	118,458	0
Retained earnings	7,276,263	49,201
	27,394,721	10,049,201

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Completed development projects		9,728,370	8,980,524
Development projects in progress		5,570,400	2,984,156
Intangible assets	5	15,298,770	11,964,680
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		2,020,424	325,873
Leasehold improvements		1,716,712	196,463
Property, plant and equipment	6	3,737,136	522,336
Investments in subsidiaries	7	305,288	186,830
Fixed asset investments		305,288	186,830
Fixed assets		19,341,194	12,673,846
Finished goods and goods for resale		3,623,427	2,430,747
Inventories		3,623,427	2,430,747
Trade receivables		30,640,331	12,108,939
Receivables from group enterprises		1,805,544	1,299,722
Other receivables		1,614,626	2,188,263
Prepayments		1,109,989	571,718
Receivables		35,170,490	16,168,642
Current asset investment		16,480	16,960
Cash at bank and in hand		27,623,979	19,634,378
Current assets		66,434,376	38,250,727
Assets		85,775,570	50,924,573

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2022	2021
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		1,800,000	1,800,000
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method		118,458	0
Reserve for development costs		11,933,041	9,362,067
Retained earnings		8,388,540	3,683,251
Proposed dividend for the year		20,000,000	10,000,000
Equity		42,240,039	24,845,318
Provision for deferred tax		3,352,173	2,579,225
Provisions		3,352,173	2,579,225
Credit institutions		226,468	213,829
Prepayments received from customers		20,091,747	13,469,478
Trade payables		3,829,778	1,062,232
Payables to group enterprises		36,487	1,163,621
Corporation tax		3,185,079	2,702,590
Other payables		12,813,799	4,888,280
Short-term debt		40,183,358	23,500,030
Debt		40,183,358	23,500,030
Liabilities and equity		85,775,570	50,924,573
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	8		
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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	1,800,000	0	9,362,067	3,683,251	10,000,000	24,845,318
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	0	0	-10,000,000	-10,000,000
Development costs for the year	0	0	2,570,974	-2,570,974	0	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	118,458	0	7,276,263	20,000,000	27,394,721
Equity at 31 December	1,800,000	118,458	11,933,041	8,388,540	20,000,000	42,240,039

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
1. Staff Expenses		
Wages and salaries	20,272,490	15,676,869
Pensions	408,062	300,382
Other social security expenses	85,154	79,884
Other staff expenses	377,817	206,112
	21,143,523	16,263,247
Average number of employees	23	19
	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
2. Financial income		
Interest received from group enterprises	124,355	41,434
Other financial income	362	175
Exchange gains	0	7,648
	124,717	49,257
	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
3. Financial expenses		
Interest paid to group enterprises	36,487	0
Other financial expenses	203,271	362,874
Exchange loss	115,532	83,168
	355,290	446,042
	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
4. Income tax expense		
Current tax for the year	6,382,552	2,702,590
Deferred tax for the year	772,948	-174,286
	7,155,500	2,528,304

Notes to the Financial Statements

5. Intangible fixed assets

	Completed development projects	Develop- ment projects in progress
	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 January	28,219,516	2,984,156
Additions for the year	1,022,526	5,728,230
Transfers for the year	3,141,986	-3,141,986
Cost at 31 December	<u>32,384,028</u>	<u>5,570,400</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	19,238,992	0
Amortisation for the year	3,416,666	0
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	<u>22,655,658</u>	<u>0</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>9,728,370</u>	<u>5,570,400</u>
Amortised over	<u>4-5 years</u>	

Development projects relate to the development of new hardware and software products within communication. At 31 December 2022 there are six projects in progress and the rest are completed projects. The projects are progressing according to plan.

Management have not identified any indications of impairment at 31 December 2022.

Notes to the Financial Statements

6. Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements
	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 January	1,961,042	689,478
Additions for the year	2,217,481	1,960,424
Disposals for the year	-688,203	-640,327
Cost at 31 December	<u>3,490,320</u>	<u>2,009,575</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	1,635,169	493,015
Depreciation for the year	520,992	279,197
Reversal of impairment and depreciation of sold assets	-686,265	-479,349
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	<u>1,469,896</u>	<u>292,863</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>2,020,424</u>	<u>1,716,712</u>
Amortised over	<u>3 - 7 years</u>	<u>3 - 7 years</u>

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 January	186,830	186,830
Cost at 31 December	<u>186,830</u>	<u>186,830</u>
Net profit/loss for the year	118,458	0
Value adjustments at 31 December	<u>118,458</u>	<u>0</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>305,288</u>	<u>186,830</u>

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Ownership
Chora GmbH	Kiel	25.000 EUR	100%

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
8. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations		
Charges and security		
The following assets have been placed as security with bankers:		
Company charge of TDKK 4,000, which provides security on fixed assets and fixtures, receivables from sale of goods and services, inventories and intangible assets at a total carrying amount of DKK	53,299,664	27,869,086
Other contingent liabilities		
Contracts from renting and leasing of total	796,947	987,389
Herof a total within one year	796,947	792,530

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 Jacob Jakobsen Gruppen 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Chora A/S 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 selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2022 are presented in DKK.

Consolidated financial statements

With reference to section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements are prepared.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Contract work in progress (construction contracts) is recognised at the rate of completion, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the work completed for the year (percentage-of-completion method). This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the contract and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the contract.

Services are recognised at the rate of completion of the service to which the contract relates by using the percentage-of-completion method, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the service completed for the year. This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the service and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the service.

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

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 expenses for premises, sales as well as office expenses, etc.

Other external expenses also include research and development costs that do not qualify for capitalisation.

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, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

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

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise 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 property, plant and equipment.

Income from investments in subsidiaries

The item "Income from investments in subsidiaries" in the income statement includes the proportionate share of the profit for the year.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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 Jacob Jakobsen Gruppen ApS. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

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 4-5 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	3-7 years
Leasehold improvements	3-7 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured under the equity method.

The item “Investments in subsidiaries” in the balance sheet include the proportionate ownership share of the net asset value of the enterprises calculated on the basis of the fair values of identifiable net assets at the time of acquisition.

The total net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries is transferred upon distribution of profit to “Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method“ under equity. The reserve is reduced by dividend distributed to the Parent Company and adjusted for other equity movements in the subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries with a negative net asset value are recognised at DKK 0. Any legal or constructive obligation of the Parent Company to cover the negative balance of the enterprise is recognised in provisions.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost based on weighted average prices and net realisable value.

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.

Current Asset Investments

Current asset investments, which consist of listed bonds and shares, are measured at their fair values at the balance sheet date. Fair value is determined on the basis of the latest quoted market price.

Investments which are not traded in an active market are measured at the lower of cost and recoverable amount.

Equity

Dividend

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

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

Loans, such as loans from credit institutions, are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

Mortgage loans are measured at amortised cost, which for cash loans corresponds to the remaining loan. Amortised cost of debenture loans corresponds to the remaining loan calculated as the underlying cash value of the loan at the date of raising the loan adjusted for depreciation of the price adjustment of the loan made over the term of the loan at the date of raising the loan.

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