
Findwise ApS

Frederiksborggade 43, 1. th., DK-1360 København K

Annual Report for 2019

CVR-nr. 31 62 41 26

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 8/7 2020

Karin Schreil
Chairman of the
general meeting



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Management's statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Findwise ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

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 2019 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2019.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 8 July 2020

Executive Board

Karin Schreil
CEO

Jörgen Lindeborg
CEO

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of Findwise ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Findwise ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet 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' 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. 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.

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.

Independent Auditor's report

- 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.

Hellerup, 8 July 2020

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Jens Olsson
state authorised public accountant
mne19908

Henrik Dich
state authorised public accountant
mne42826

Company information

The Company	Findwise ApS Frederiksborggade 43, 1. th. DK-1360 København K CVR No: 31 62 41 26 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen
Executive board	Karin Schreil Jørgen Lindeborg
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 2900 Hellerup
Bankers	Handelsbanken A/S

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2019 DKK 12 months	2017/18 DKK 18 months
Gross profit/loss		24,759,661	16,473,912
Staff expenses	3	-22,605,866	-13,016,694
Amortisation and impairment losses of intangible assets	4	-150,000	-1,595,418
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		2,003,795	1,861,800
Financial income		44,858	76,499
Financial expenses		-43,559	-8,103
Profit/loss before tax		2,005,094	1,930,196
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	-468,284	-738,547
Net profit/loss for the year		1,536,810	1,191,649

Distribution of profit

	2019 DKK	2017/18 DKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Retained earnings	1,536,810	1,191,649
	1,536,810	1,191,649

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2019 DKK	2017/18 DKK
Completed development projects		0	0
Goodwill		1,275,000	1,425,000
Intangible assets	6	1,275,000	1,425,000
Deposits		115,451	115,451
Fixed asset investments		115,451	115,451
Fixed assets		1,390,451	1,540,451
Trade receivables		2,924,455	4,524,782
Contract work in progress		236,422	0
Receivables from group enterprises		2,266,581	260,090
Prepayments		327,459	0
Receivables		5,754,917	4,784,872
Cash at bank and in hand		844,665	3,775,638
Current assets		6,599,582	8,560,510
Assets		7,990,033	10,100,961

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2019 DKK	2017/18 DKK
Share capital		130,000	130,000
Retained earnings		4,741,087	3,204,277
Equity	7	4,871,087	3,334,277
Other payables		303,056	0
Long-term debt		303,056	0
Prepayments received from customers		242,499	173,950
Trade payables		116,608	193,404
Payables to group enterprises		0	3,530,532
Corporation tax		474,199	785,109
Other payables		1,982,584	2,083,689
Short-term debt		2,815,890	6,766,684
Debt		3,118,946	6,766,684
Liabilities and equity		7,990,033	10,100,961
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Notes to the financial statement

1. Subsequent events

The implications of COVID-19 with many governments across the world deciding to "close down their countries" will have great impact on the global economy. Management considers the implications of COVID-19 a subsequent event occurred after the balance sheet date (31 December 2019), which is therefore a non-adjusting event to the Company.

Management is monitoring developments closely. It is, however, too early yet to give an opinion as to whether and, if so, to what extent COVID-19 will impact revenue and earnings in 2020.

2. Key activities

The Company's purpose is to operate with development and IT sales and hereto related service.

3. Staff Expenses

	<u>2019</u> DKK	<u>2017/18</u> DKK
Wages and salaries	21,154,167	11,848,465
Pensions	1,335,735	1,162,180
Other social security expenses	115,964	6,049
	<u>22,605,866</u>	<u>13,016,694</u>
Average number of employees	<u>19</u>	<u>18</u>

4. Amortisation and impairment losses of intangible assets

	<u>2019</u> DKK	<u>2017/18</u> DKK
Amortisation of intangible assets	0	22,199
Impairment of intangible assets	150,000	1,573,219
	<u>150,000</u>	<u>1,595,418</u>

Notes to the financial statement

	2019	2017/18
	DKK	DKK
5. Income tax expense		
Current tax for the year	480,656	777,194
Deferred tax for the year	0	-9,766
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-12,372	-28,881
	<u>468,284</u>	<u>738,547</u>

6. Intangible fixed assets

	Completed development projects	Goodwill
	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 January	221,946	2,998,219
Cost at 31 December	<u>221,946</u>	<u>2,998,219</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	221,946	1,573,219
Amortisation for the year	0	150,000
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	<u>221,946</u>	<u>1,723,219</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>0</u>	<u>1,275,000</u>
Amortised over		<u>10 years</u>

7. Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	130,000	3,204,277	3,334,277
Net profit/loss for the year	0	1,536,810	1,536,810
Equity at 31 December	<u>130,000</u>	<u>4,741,087</u>	<u>4,871,087</u>

Notes to the financial statement

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2017/18</u>
	DKK	DKK

8. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Rental and lease obligations

Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:

Within 1 year	463,572	463,572
Between 1 and 5 years	<u>347,679</u>	<u>811,251</u>
	<u>811,251</u>	<u>1,274,823</u>

Notes to the financial statement

9. Accounting policies

The Annual Report for Findwise ApS for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act for companies in Class B.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2019 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.

Leases

All leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Translation policies

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

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 services is recognized provided the delivery of the service has taken place. The turnover is measured at the selling price of the fixed remunerations exclusive of VAT and taxes and less discounts.

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise of the use of consultants and licenses etc. to achieve the net revenue for the enterprise.

Notes to the financial statement

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales and as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, 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.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

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

Balance sheet

Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill acquired is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life, which is assessed at 10 year.

Development costs and costs relating to rights developed by the Company are recognised in the income statement as costs in the year of acquisition.

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.

Interest expenses on loans contracted directly for financing the construction of property, plant and equipment are recognised in cost over the construction period. All borrowing costs are amortised and recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan.

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:

Leasehold improvements 3-5 years

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Assets costing less than DKK 13,800 are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Notes to the financial statement

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation.

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

Other fixed asset investments

Other fixed asset investments consist of deposits.

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.

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at selling price of the work performed calculated on the basis of the stage of completion. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion that the contract expenses incurred to date bear to the estimated total contract expenses. Where it is probable that total contract expenses will exceed total revenues from a contract, the expected loss is recognised as an expense in the income statement.

Where the selling price cannot be measured reliably, the selling price is measured at the lower of expenses incurred and net realisable value.

Payments received on account are set off against the selling price. The individual contracts are classified as receivables when the net selling price is positive and as liabilities when the net selling price is negative.

Expenses relating to sales work and the winning of contracts are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Prepayments

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

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.