

STEINWURF APS
NIELS JERNES VEJ 10, 9220 AALBORG Ø
ANNUAL REPORT
1 JULY 2022 - 30 JUNE 2023

The Annual Report has been presented and
adopted at the Company's Annual General
Meeting on 21 December 2023

Morten Videbæk Pedersen

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COMPANY DETAILS

Company	Steinwurf ApS Niels Jernes Vej 10 9220 Aalborg Ø
	CVR No.: 33 57 66 41
	Established: 11 March 2011
	Financial Year: 1 July 2022 - 30 June 2023
Board of Directors	Giustino de Sanctis, chairman Salvatore Metrangolo Gianmarco Tasca Morten Videbæk Pedersen
Executive Board	Morten Videbæk Pedersen

MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Board of Directors and Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Steinwurf ApS for the financial year 1 July 2022 - 30 June 2023.

The Annual Report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 30 June 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2022 - 30 June 2023.

The Management Commentary includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

The Board of Directors and Executive Board remain of the opinion that the conditions for opting out of audit have been fulfilled.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Aalborg, 21 December 2023

Executive Board

Morten Videbæk Pedersen

Board of Directors

Giustino de Sanctis
Chairman

Salvatore Metrangolo

Gianmarco Tasca

Morten Videbæk Pedersen

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Principal activities

The primary activity of the company is to develop and sell software for optimization of networks used in computer systems, e.g. mobile devices, network equipment, personal computers and data servers.

Development in activities and financial and economic position

The result of the company's operation in the previous period and the company's economic situation at the end of the accounting year is presented in the following income statement for the period from the 1st of July 2022 - 30th of June 2023 and the balance sheet per the 30th of June 2023. The used accounting principles is described under the section accounting praxis.

The income statement shows a deficit of 5,063 tdkk after taxes, the equity is 9,383 tdkk as per the 30th of June 2023.

Included development costs are 7,729 tdk. The management expect that the future income from the conducted development to be higher than the included development costs.

Also based on recent business conversations and positive feedbacks received from the reference market, Management expects the company to continue to improve the level of revenues and generate positive results. The income statement is therefore declared with a continued operation in mind.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the company's financial position

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JULY - 30 JUNE

	Note	2022/23 DKK	2021/22 DKK
GROSS LOSS.....		-860,025	1,695,665
Staff costs.....	1	-4,170,528	-2,666,413
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment.....		-1,864,587	-1,884,240
OPERATING LOSS.....		-6,895,140	-2,854,988
Other financial income.....		65	0
Other financial expenses.....		319,424	-151,132
LOSS BEFORE TAX.....		-6,575,651	-3,006,120
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	2	1,512,698	826,819
LOSS FOR THE YEAR.....		-5,062,953	-2,179,301
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT			
Retained earnings.....		-5,062,953	-2,179,301
TOTAL.....		-5,062,953	-2,179,301

BALANCE SHEET AT 30 JUNE

ASSETS	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Development projects completed.....		4,003,460	3,341,953
Development projects in progress and prepayments.....		3,725,901	2,512,813
Intangible assets.....	3	7,729,361	5,854,766
Other plants, machinery, tools and equipment.....		5,761	19,042
Property, plant and equipment.....	4	5,761	19,042
Other securities.....		549	549
Rent deposit and other receivables.....		77,120	64,476
Financial non-current assets.....	5	77,669	65,025
NON-CURRENT ASSETS.....		7,812,791	5,938,833
Trade receivables.....		996,494	0
Deferred tax assets.....		1,158,000	465,000
Other receivables.....		126,150	64,194
Receivables corporation tax.....	6	1,372,517	948,343
Receivables.....		3,653,161	1,477,537
Cash and cash equivalents.....		693,091	460,055
CURRENT ASSETS.....		4,346,252	1,937,592
ASSETS.....		12,159,043	7,876,425

BALANCE SHEET AT 30 JUNE

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Share capital.....		26,957,640	17,203,651
Transferred to reserve for development costs.....		5,991,105	4,526,726
Retained profit.....		-23,565,546	-17,038,213
EQUITY.....		9,383,199	4,692,164
Debt instruments.....		446,873	1,800,413
Non-current liabilities.....	7	446,873	1,800,413
Trade payables.....		288,288	188,546
Other liabilities.....		446,354	363,696
Accruals and deferred income.....		1,594,329	831,606
Current liabilities.....		2,328,971	1,383,848
LIABILITIES.....		2,775,844	3,184,261
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....		12,159,043	7,876,425
 Contingencies etc.	 8		
Information on uncertainty with respect to recognition and measurement	9		

EQUITY

	Share capital	Transfer to reserve for development costs	Retained profit	Total
Equity at 1 July 2022.....	17,203,651	4,526,726	-17,038,214	4,692,163
Proposed profit allocation.....			-5,062,953	-5,062,953
Transactions with owners				
Capital increase.....	9,753,989			9,753,989
Other legal bindings				
Capitalized development costs.....		1,464,379	-1,464,379	0
Equity at 30 June 2023.....	26,957,640	5,991,105	-23,565,546	9,383,199

NOTES

			Note
Staff costs			1
Average number of employees	4	4	
Wages and salaries.....	4,023,819	2,601,514	
Pensions.....	14,706	9,909	
Social security costs.....	29,001	16,433	
Other staff costs.....	103,002	38,557	
	4,170,528	2,666,413	
Tax on profit/loss for the year			2
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year.....	-819,698	-552,819	
Adjustment of deferred tax.....	-693,000	-274,000	
	-1,512,698	-826,819	
Intangible assets			3
	Development projects completed	Development projects in progress and prepayments	
Cost at 1 July 2022.....	15,562,132	2,512,813	
Transfer.....	2,512,813	-2,512,813	
Additions.....	0	3,725,901	
Cost at 30 June 2023.....	18,074,945	3,725,901	
Amortisation at 1 July 2022.....	12,220,179	0	
Amortisation for the year.....	1,851,306	0	
Amortisation at 30 June 2023.....	14,071,485	0	
Carrying amount at 30 June 2023.....	4,003,460	3,725,901	

Development projects refer to the development of Steinwurf's proprietary RLNC based software solution which is promoted in the market through a number of products such as Ramp and Raft, still being actively developed. Market studies show that there is a wide range of applications for this type of products, and that there are very few competitors in the market. The management have high expectations to increase the level of revenues through the licensing of these RLNC based products, therefore there is no indication for write down on the accounted values.

NOTES

				Note
Property, plant and equipment				4
			Other plants, machinery, tools and equipment	
Cost at 1 July 2022.....			237,418	
Cost at 30 June 2023.....			237,418	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 July 2022.....			218,376	
Depreciation for the year.....			13,281	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 30 June 2023.....			231,657	
Carrying amount at 30 June 2023.....			5,761	
Financial non-current assets				5
			Rent deposit and Other securities other receivables	
Cost at 1 July 2022.....		549	64,476	
Additions.....		0	12,644	
Cost at 30 June 2023.....		549	77,120	
Carrying amount at 30 June 2023.....		549	77,120	
Receivables corporation tax				6
DKK (ODD) 820 of receivables corporation tax is due for payment after 12 months.				
Long-term liabilities				7
	30/6 2023 total liabilities	Repayment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years	30/6 2022 total liabilities
Debt instruments.....	446,873	0	0	1,800,413
	446,873	0	0	1,800,413
Contingencies etc.				8
Steinwurf had entered into a lease for which the notice of termination is 3 months. equivalent to DKK(ODD) 58.				
Information on uncertainty with respect to recognition and measurement				9
Due to the company specific activity as a development company there is a natural uncertainty related to the measurement of the company's development. The carrying amount of the development project is based on the management's positive expectations to the future.				

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of Steinwurf ApS for 2022/23 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

INCOME STATEMENT

Net revenue

Net revenue from sale of merchandise and finished goods is recognised in the income statement if supply and risk transfer to purchaser has taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received. Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT, duties and less discounts related to the sale.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise costs incurred to achieve the net revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include cost of sales, advertising, administration, buildings, bad debts, operating lease expenses, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions and other costs for social security etc. for the company's employees. Repayments from public authorities are deducted from staff costs.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from investments in financial assets, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in the equity by the portion that may be attributed to entries directly to the equity.

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible fixed assets

Development costs comprise costs, including wages and salaries, and amortisation, which directly or indirectly can be related to the company's development activities and which fulfil the criteria for recognition.

Capitalised development costs are measured at the lower of cost less accumulated amortisation or recoverable amount.

Capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life after completion of the development work. The amortisation period is normally 5 years.

An amount corresponding to the recognised development costs is tied up on a special reserve under equity, called "Reserve for development costs". The reserve is reduced by depreciation and reduction of deferred tax

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Intangible fixed assets are generally written down to the lower of recoverable value and carrying amount.

Tangible fixed assets

Other plant, fixtures and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used. As regards self-manufactured assets, the cost price includes cost of materials, components, subcontractors, direct payroll and indirect production costs.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other plant, fixtures and equipment.....	2 years	0 %

Profit or loss from sale of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between sales price less cost of sales and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the Income Statement.

Financial non-current assets

Deposits include rental deposits which are recognised and measured at amortised cost. Deposits are not depreciated.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible fixed and tangible assets together with fixed assets, which are not measured at fair value, are valued on an annual basis for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of net selling price and capital value. The capital value is determined as the fair value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the expected net cash flows from sale of the asset or group of assets after the end of its useful life.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is written down to meet expected losses.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the balance sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the expected realisable value of the asset, either by set-off against 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 under the legislation in force on the balance sheet date will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less borrowing costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the Income Statement over the term of loan.

Amortised cost for short-term liabilities usually corresponds to the nominal value.