ReMoni A/S

Kristiansvej 13
DK-8660 Skanderborg

CVR no. 35 21 21 24

Annual report 2022

The annual report was presented and approved at the Company's annual general meeting

on 25 April 2023

Bo Eskerod Madsen
chairman of the annual general meeting

Contents

Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of ReMoni A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the Group's and the Parent Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Group's and the Parent Company's operations and consolidated cash flows for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the development in the Group's and the Parent Company's activities and financial matters, of the results for the year and of the Group's and the Parent Company's financial position.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Skanderborg, 25 April 2023
Executive Board:

Bo Eskerod Madsen

Board of Directors:

Karl Kenneth Vinther Iversen	Bo Eskerod Madsen	Anders Hjortsholm

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of ReMoni A/S

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements of ReMoni A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022 comprising income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies, for the Group as well as for the Parent Company and a cash flow statement for the Group. The consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the Group's and the Parent Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements" section of our report.

We are independent of the Group 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.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control that Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Independent auditor's report

In preparing the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Group's and the Parent 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Group or the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may 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 financial statement users made on the basis of these consolidated financial statements and parent company 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 Group's and the Parent 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 Group's and the Parent 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 Group and the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

Independent auditor's report

- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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 the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements does not cover the Management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's review is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or the parent company financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish

Aarhus, 25 April 2023
KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Mikkel Trabjerg Knudsen State Authorised Public Accountant mne34459	Katrine Gybel State Authorised Public Accountant mne45848

Management's review

Company details

ReMoni A/S
Kristiansvej 13
DK-8660 Skanderborg

CVR no.	35 21 21 24
Established:	5 April 2013
Registered office:	Skanderborg
Financial year:	1 January – 31 December

Board of Directors

Karl Kenneth Vinther Iversen (Chairman)
Bo Eskerod Madsen
Anders Hjortsholm

Executive Board

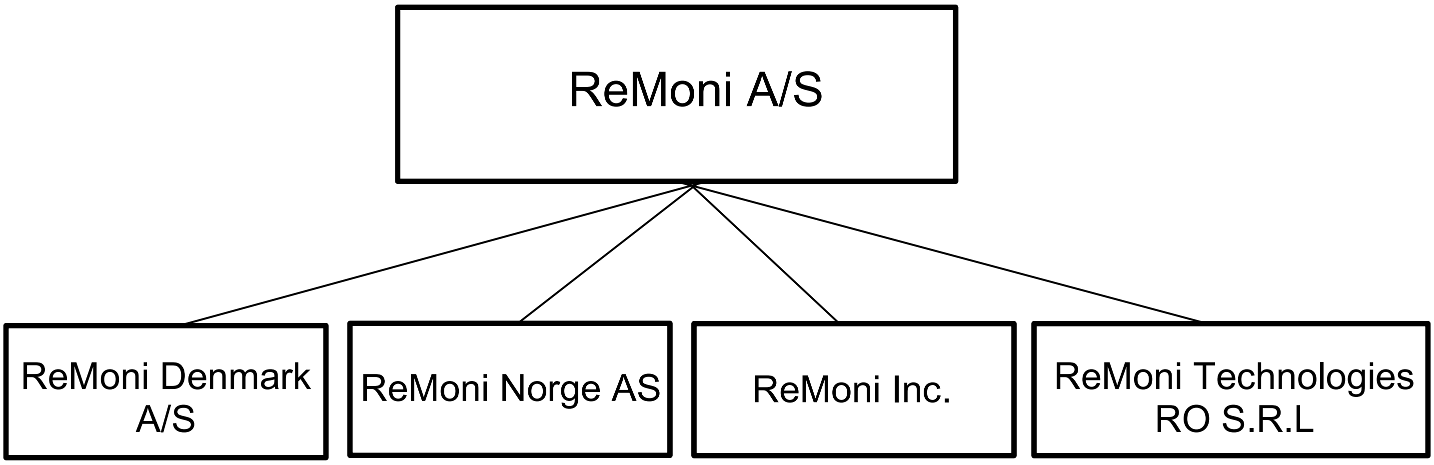
Bo Eskerod Madsen

Auditor

KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Frederiks Plads 42
DK-8000 Aarhus C

Management's review

Group chart



Management's review

Financial highlights for the Group

DKK	2022	2021	2020	2019
Gross profit	5,525,865	4,705,030	2,224,646	2,547,315
Profit before financial income and expenses	2,804,114	3,528,731	1,076,132	1,096,491
Profit/loss from financial income and expenses	-81,839	-106,050	74,757	-93,337
Profit for the year	3,139,442	3,456,513	1,471,818	788,533
Total assets	106,714,238	98,302,242	63,950,159	35,572,832
Investments in property, plant and equipment	595,655	0	0	14,203
Equity	64,124,267	61,877,163	29,063,034	2,791,216
Return on equity	4.98%	7.60%	9.24%	32.90%
Solvency ratio	60.09%	62.95%	45.45%	7.85%
Average number of full-time employees	32	20	15	14

The financial ratios have been calculated as follows:

Return on equity $\frac{\text{Profit after tax x 100}}{\text{Average equity}}$

Solvency ratio $\frac{\text{Equity ex. non-controlling interests at year end x 100}}{\text{Total equity and liabilities at year end}}$

Management commentary 2022

Executive summary

ReMoni is all about saving resources. We have developed an international patented technology platform to help do so in buildings, productivity, energy, and water. All by clamp-on intelligence.

ReMoni A/S is a Danish owned tech scale-up with a novel clamp-on intelligence platform to help our customers gain sustainability and earn money at the same time.

Our business areas are within managing buildings, production and utilities of power, water, heat, and cooling.

The current main business area is the building management - delivering healthy and energy efficient buildings with financial surplus. All using intelligent building control that no one else can deliver to make existing buildings intelligent.

Our vision is to develop our technology platform international to help accelerate the green transition towards sustainability through saving resources and energy in buildings, production, and utilities.

This is done in strong lasting partnerships with companies and academia, and with our employees as company-partners and co-owners.

Profit for the year was DKK 3,1 million

The result is better than budgeted, and very positive considered our large development and patent costs which have increased in line with the increased staffing in both development and sales.

Liquidity well secured and improved by a capital investment of 30 million which will be implemented in Q2 2023, and furthermore a 10 million bank credit.

Equity has improved to DKK 64,1 million on 31 December 2022, explained by:

- Profit after tax.
- Investments in new development of DKK 19 million.
- Net Received grants of DKK 3,2 million.

During the year the ReMoni A/S have capitalized development costs amounting to DKK 16,5 million, consisting of staff costs amounting to DKK 13,2 million, external costs amounting to DKK 3,3 million. Further the ReMoni A/S have received net DKK 30,7 million in grants, which have been recognised under deferred income in the balance sheet.

ReMoni has grown and has therefore increased our premises at Kristiansvej 13 in Skanderborg, and we have initiated a new production and development unit in Iasi in Rumania. The team-size is grown to 45 people, with 32 full time equivalent employees on average in 2022.

The growth strategy and expectations for 2023

To fulfil the growth strategy laid out in the beginning of 2022, we are:

A. Further expanding our team in 2023, for both the commercial and the development departments, plus the partnerships. The extra premises ensured in 2022 sustain this expansion.

B. Focusing the commercial activities on subscription models, where we deliver risk-free solution services to our customers. It will demands a stronger liquidity of the company on the short run, but give a solid future foundation.

C. Subscribing more capital through a combination of partly bank financing of the operational activities, and equity capital for the further development activities, as described above.

As described in the yearly report for 2021, laid out in the growth strategy, and due to our strong financial status, we have prioritized temporarily in 2023 to prioritize the speed of building up our competences, subscription models, and organization at the expense of financial results. We strive for a positive financial result for 2023.

Dispositions
It is recommended to the general meeting that no dividend be paid for 2022.

Primary activities

ReMoni help optimize productivity, energy, and water by easy and clamp-on intelligence.

ReMoni is all about saving resources in an inexpensive, intelligent, and easy way. We started out by inventing a whole new type of clamp-on sensors to help solve the problem. They differ by being able to monitor energy and flow from the outside of existing cables and pipes. The data from the sensors is automatic analysed by cloud computing using math (machine learning, artificial intelligence, etc.) to deliver dense and precise measurements for optimisation and metering.

The results are used to control the monitored systems, and can be presented in customer centric dashboards in our cloud solution ReCalc and ReCalc MoniTor. Here the single dashboard is adapted to the specific decision process it supports.

Our goal is to help our customers:

- ✓ Optimise their technical installations to avoid loss of resources, and thereby gain stronger sustainability and economy at the same time.
- ✓ Identify dysfunctional devices, and thereby eliminate waste and ensure stable operation.

Clamp-on intelligence is the differentiator.

The ReMoni technology differs from all others in the market in several ways:

1. The unique wireless clamp-on sensors eliminate new errors occurring during installation and make it much cheaper to install them.
2. The energy optimization tools use artificial intelligence to learn e.g. the thermal properties of the building, when the building is typically used, and of course takes into account the weather forecast.
3. The advanced mathematics (AI), which has been developed in collaboration with the University of Southern Denmark, Aarhus University and Aalborg University, makes it possible to build much simpler and more robust solutions.

The ReMoni solutions are a result of more than 10 million € of investments and are protected by a wide range of patents. **We are the only ones in the world that can deliver this solution.**

Figure 1. The clamp-on intelligence delivers continuous measurements, AI optimization and control.

- ✓ Save energy and water, by drilling down to where the problems are in the buildings or production.
- ✓ Deliver affordable metering to ensure fair and granular billing of sustainable energy and water.

The challenge in the building area is to get healthy and sustainable buildings with reduced cost.

In building portfolio management there are multiple technical challenges in running attractive and efficient buildings:

A. Energy-efficiency is becoming increasingly important, but the conventional solutions are very expensive and does not guarantee a positive business case.

B. Indoor climate requirements in buildings are important to ensure good health and efficiency of the occupants. It is therefore important to secure and document ventilation, air quality, low radon, temperature, moisture, Legionella-risk, etc.

C. Sustainability is relevant for both occupants and owners, why a tool for overview across the portfolio for e.g., ESG-reporting and data-aggregation is needed.

D. Maintenance of the buildings must be supported e.g., by avoiding moisture in the constructions from poor ventilation and water leakages as well as enabling demand-driven cleaning and filter monitoring.

The solution in the building area is to make the buildings intelligent in a cost-efficient and low-risk way. We therefore offer a patented technology to provide building optimization with:

- ✓ Unique intelligent control of heating, chilling, and ventilation: The system predicts the running energy needs for heating, chilling and ventilation in the building, and controls it to minimize the energy consumption and costs, without compromising the indoor climate.
- ✓ No risk: Our technology can be mounted on the outside of the existing installations in the building and can therefore update the existing building systems without introducing damage.
- ✓ Full overview and seamless, open integration with other systems is an integrated part of the solution. Data can easily be integrated into ESG reporting, portfolio tools and similar.
- ✓ The financial surplus is delivered through the documented energy savings and indoor-climate services. The surplus can be invested in maintenance, building upgrades, increased profit, etc. Hence, healthy and sustainable buildings also become healthy business.

The business foundation is our ability to measure and optimise much more cost-efficient than all others. The secret is our patented wireless clamp-on intelligence, with sensors which are clamped non-destructive to the outside of the existing cables, pipes, etc., the online AI (Artificial Intelligence) to find the actual optimisations, and the control to deliver the benefits in sustainability, energy, and not at least economy.

Partnerships

Partnerships are essential to ReMoni. Both with commercial partners and academia.

On the commercial side, we have strong partnerships with both Danish and international partners.

Within academia, the largest partnerships are with three of the largest Danish universities, the Technical University of Iasi in Romania and the Technical University of Eindhoven in the Netherlands. The scientists at the universities use our technology to build novel analysis models to improve operational stability, energy efficiency, and indoor climate.

The partnerships is an important path towards the ReMoni growth in the coming years, and an area we have allocated significant resources for.

Open data to our customers and partners is central

Both customers and partners have open access to data through our management platform ReCalc. It is chosen to differentiate us from the much more closed solutions in the market, where customers and partners have experienced to be challenged by vendor lock-in.

We have made a strategic decision to ensure openness through our API (Application Programming Interface) on top of our data-warehouse for integration to partners and customers. To underline the openness, the API comes with no extra cost for our customers and partners.

IPR assets

There are granted patents on the inventions behind the ReMoni solutions in multiple regions, incl. EU, US, Japan, Australia, and China. The more than 40 patents are granted in eight patent families, and new patent applications have been filed during the year.

Company values

Sustainability and decency

The company is managed through a set of values:

- ✓ Technology must be for the greater good. It must help built a more sustainable living - and not bring harm.
- ✓ Profitability is necessary and important for our business and to ensure stability, progress, and commitment from our owners.
- ✓ Decency is our way. Both in relation to employees and collaboration partners. In our view decency goes both ways – we strive hard to live by it and expect that our employees and partners do the same.
- ✓ Workplaces must be good and safe, with room for differences and preferences.
- ✓ Transparency and fairness are core values for us - we believe that decent, fair, and anti-corrupt relations pay off in the long run.
- ✓ We respect and reward our good colleagues and collaboration partners – we work and live as an organism, not a machine.

Only in this way ReMoni can make a positive example to follow and give our small contribution to build a better world.

History

ReMoni is founded by a small group of environmental enthusiasts, who wanted to fight climate change and pollution by eliminating loss of resources. We knew that to solve it, we had to make it easier and cheaper to optimise technical installations to save both natural resources and money. Back in 2014 it all started. Since then, ReMoni has continued to grow, thanks to national and international projects, and not at least our very competent group of investors.

The ReMoni Board

Kenneth Iversen is Chairman and co-owner. Kenneth has more than 30 years' experience as CEO for a Unimerco, where he successful build a strong international company based on market leading solutions, led by solid values and high integrity.
Steen Hildebrandt is a Danish academic and author on sustainability, business, organizational theory and management. He is Professor Emeritus of Management Studies at Aarhus School of Business, University of Aarhus and an associated professor at Copenhagen Business School.
Anders Hjortshom has many years management and international business development experience, and background as lawyer.
Bo Eskerod Madsen is CEO and co-owner. Bo has a background as leader in R&D heavy organisations, where his area has been the transformation of deep R&D knowledge to market ready products. Bo holds a PhD in statistical data analysis (Data Science) from Aarhus University, Denmark, and University of Auckland, New Zealand.
In 2023 Jannik Kruse Petersen will be replaced by Anders Hjorsholm in the Board, and Steen Hildebrandt will join the Board.

Figure 2. The board of ReMoni. From left to right: Bo Eskerod Madsen, Kenneth Iversen, Anders Hjortsholm, and Steen Hildebrandt.

The ReMoni group

Focus on the Danish market and starting international expansion

Today, ReMoni consists of ReMoni A/S, which is the mother company holding the IP rights, and own our subsidiaries 100 %, i.e.:

- ReMoni Denmark A/S (Denmark).
- ReMoni Technologies RO SRL (Romania)
- ReMoni, INC. (USA).

We have established subsidiaries in the first countries, to set up the product trade in separate entities, like we plan to do in other countries. ReMoni has its main activities in Denmark in 2022 but has started to expand international during the year and will continue to do so in the coming years, mainly through our international partnerships.

In the coming year our Romanian entity will also be further built up on production and operation.

Production

Slim and agile production chain

The ReMoni products are designed for high flexibility and scalability. A significant part of this design is the ultra-small assembly and test line: each assembly line requires only 10 m^2, and is very cost-efficient to make; still, it has a capacity of up till 200.000 units a year.

The components used in the products are by-design made so they can be assembled by thousands of competing subcontractors around the world. We use this setup to ensure competing parallel supply chains – both for supply line stability and cost-efficiency.

It also means that the production can efficiently be scaled up with the market demand.

The organisation

A strong development team and growing sales and production organisation

The ReMoni development team is strong. We are very glad and humble that we have continuously been able to attract and maintain strong team members.

As planned, we have in 2022 build up a strong management team, and a department on

ReMoni has grown significant

ReMoni has grown to 45 employees in 2022, and we have moved increased our premises in Skanderborg in Demark.

Figure 3. The ReMoni premises at Kristiansvej 13 in Skanderborg, Denmark.

operation, sales, service, marketing and finance, to match the growing commercial sales.

By end of 2022 we are in total 45 employees in ReMoni.

Development in activities and finances

New subscription services and solution components

The year has been characterised by:

1. Focusing the commercial activities on subscription models, where we deliver risk-free solution services to our customers, as laid out in the growth strategy.
2. We have strengthened our product platform significant with both new and optimized products for our new services.
3. The team has been strengthened with new colleagues in both operation, business development, sales, and development.

Financial highlights

1. Profit after tax for the year amounts to DKK 3,1 million (2021: DKK 3,5 million).
2. The 130 % tax deduction for R&D expenses has added positive to the result of the year, because we invest intensively in our patented technology platform.
3. During the year the ReMoni A/S have capitalized development costs amounting to DKK 16,5 million, consisting of staff costs amounting to DKK 13,2 million, external costs amounting to DKK 3,3 million. Further the ReMoni A/S have received net DKK 3,2 million in grants, which have been recognised under deferred income in the balance sheet.
4. As a part of the growth strategy adopted in the beginning of 2022, a commitment of a net capital increase of DKK 30 million is agreed. The capital increase will be conducted in Q2 2023.

Business performance principle

According to business performance principle the equity at 31 December 2022 amounts to DKK 94,9 million.

The Company has received government grants provided on the basis of incurred development costs ,and has capitalises these development costs. The grants obtained are earned and irrevocable by the government as grants are fully earned, management considers them from a capital management perspective as part of equity (business performance principle).

From an accounting perspective, accounting regulations require that grants related to asset investments are initially recognised as deferred income and are subsequently recognised straight-line in the income statement over the amortisation period of the assets to which the grants relate. This means that the grants will only affect equity as the assets are being amortised.

In accordance with our business performance principle, we find it more appropriate to present irrevocable public grants as part of equity, similar to share-holder contributions. Therefore, under the business performance principle, we present the grants obtained as part of the raising of capital.

There are no other differences between the business performance principle and the accounting policies.

The business performance principle is included in the balance sheet page 19.

Outlook

Focus on development of business and products in 2023 to 2025.

For 2023 ReMoni A/S and our subsidies expects to spend DKK 18 million on R&D. We strive for a positive financial result for 2023.

In the coming years, the core focus of ReMoni will be:

1. To develop the building management subscription services to include a broader suite of services for this business area.
2. Start test the first solutions in Beta for the utility areas.
3. Develop our core patented clamp-on sensors and data cloud platform towards comprehensive legal metering of power, water, heat, and cooling, from the outside of the existing cables and pipes. This development will follow the pace of our financial capabilities to finance it.

The development areas all build on the same core technology, and encounter:

a. Measure power consumption/production from the outside of existing multi-conductor cables, and thereby obtain cost-efficient monitoring to achieve higher productivity of the monitored units.

b. Measure flow of water/fluids from the outside of existing pipes.

c. Measure flow of heat/cooling from the outside of existing pipes.

d. Establishing a redundant self-healing wireless network around the sensors, to ensure unprecedented network stability.

e. Extend our cloud platform to support the new family of resource saving analysis modules and user centric dashboards.

The core secret in this patented clamp-on intelligence solution is to combine the clamp-on sensors with the cloud-based math (AI) to map the "non-sense" data acquired by the clamp-on sensors into the actual underlying flows and signals, and to optimise the technical installations in buildings, production, and utility grids.

Both the commercial outlook and the outlook for our technology platform gives us great confidence and optimism for the future. We have a strong development team, a strong ownership, and a solution which is perfect aligned with the international green sustainability mega-trend.

Financial capacity

Strong financial reserves

Due to the new investments raised the financial reserves are very solid, as shown in the financial statements. Furthermore, we have won a few larger projects for delivery in 2023/2024.

It means that there are more than sufficient reserves and liquidity to ensure financial stability till the general assembly in 2024 and beyond.

Events after the balance sheet date

Only positive events

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report negative.

On the positive side, both **liquidity and funds to further develop the ReMoni platform is secured in 2023** by a capital investment of 30 million which will be implemented in Q2 2023, and furthermore a 10 million bank credit agreed in 2023.

Awards

We have received several awards and won grants for our novel technology.

We won the InnoBooster from the Danish Innovation Fund, in order to support our flow metering solution FlowMoni.

ReMoni won the INCENSe price as one of the most innovative start-ups i Europe. INternet Cleantech ENablers Spark (INCENSe) aims to foster innovation and high-tech employment in the European Energy Sector through the provision of funding and top-level acceleration services, to support entrepreneurs in the creation of innovative market-oriented solutions able to make energy smarter, reliable and efficient.

We have won the highly competitive Fast Track To Innovation grant from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 958600.

We have won the Eurostars. Eurostars is an inter European program that supports highly innovative small and medium size enterprises developing innovative products.

Consolidated financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Income statement

DKK	Note	2022	2021
Gross profit		5,525,865	4,705,030
Staff costs	2	-1,836,642	-667,612
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		-885,109	-508,687
Operating profit		2,804,114	3,528,731
Other financial income		73,054	226
Other financial expenses		-154,893	-106,276
Profit before tax		2,722,275	3,422,681
Tax on profit	3	417,167	33,832
Profit for the year	4	3,139,442	3,456,513

Consolidated financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

DKK	Note	2022	2021
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	5		
Completed development projects		12,072,512	17,610,696
Acquired patents		1,712,000	1,263,775
Development projects in progress		59,238,768	35,969,929
		73,023,280	54,844,400
Property, plant and equipment	6		
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		549,000	35,713
		549,000	35,713
Investments	7		
Deposits		337,950	248,900
		337,950	248,900
Total fixed assets		73,910,230	55,129,013
Current assets			
Inventories			
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		5,492,349	2,960,394
		5,492,349	2,960,394
Receivables			
Trade receivables		4,466,790	2,043,703
Receivable grants		7,071,451	3,074,617
Other receivables		613,463	363,533
Corporation tax		4,314,406	2,995,932
Prepayments		202,005	194,319
		16,668,115	8,672,104
Cash at bank and in hand		10,643,544	31,540,731
Total current assets		32,804,008	43,173,229
TOTAL ASSETS		106,714,238	98,302,242

Consolidated financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

DKK	Note	31/12 2022 Business perfor-mance	Adjust-ments	31/12 2022	31/12 2021
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity	8,9				
Contributed capital		3,083,764		3,083,764	3,083,764
Reserve for development costs		0		54,072,024	41,792,888
Deferred income		30,798,009	-30,798,009	0	0
Retained earnings		61,040,503		6,968,479	17,000,511
Total equity		94,922,276	-30,798,009	64,124,267	61,877,163
Provisions					
Deferred tax	10	8,943,498	0	8,943,498	5,906,751
Total provisions		8,943,498	0	8,943,498	5,906,751
Liabilities other than provisions					
Non-current liabilities other than provisions	11				
Subordinate loan capital					0
Debt to other credit institutions					0
Other payables		601,738	0	601,738	592,785
Deferred income	12	0	30,361,454	30,361,454	26,113,308
		601,738	30,361,454	30,963,192	26,706,093

Consolidated financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

DKK	Note	31/12 2022 Business perfor-mance	Adjust-ments	31/12 2022	31/12 2021
Current liabilities other than provisions					
Current portion of non-current liabilities	11	0	436,555	436,555	743,839
Trade payables		441,273	0	441,273	338,786
Corporation tax		763,730	0	763,730	897,823
Other payables		1,041,723	0	1,041,723	1,509,467
Prepayments		0	0	0	322,320
		2,246,726	436,555	2,683,281	3,812,235
Total liabilities other than provisions		28,484,464	30,798,009	33,646,473	30,518,328
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		106,714,238	0	106,714,238	98,302,242

Business performance principle

The Group has received government grants provided on the basis of development costs incurred. The Group capitalises certain development costs. The grants obtained are earned and irrevocable by the government.

As grants are fully earned, Management considers them from a capital management perspective as part of equity (business performance principle). From an accounting perspective, accounting regulations require that grants related to asset investments are initially recognised as deferred income and subsequently recognised on a straight-line basis in the income statement over the amortisation period of the assets to which the grants relate. This means that the grants will only affect equity as the assets are amortised.

In accordance with our business performance principle, we find it more appropriate to present irrevocable public grants as part of equity, similar to shareholder contributions. Therefore, under the business performance principle, we present the grants obtained as part of the raising of capital.

Apart from this difference, the business performance principle and the accounting policies are aligned.

Consolidated financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Contri-buted capital	Reserve for develop-ment costs	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2022	3,083,764	41,792,888	17,000,511	61,877,163
Acquisition of own shares	0	0	-892,338	-892,338
Transferred over the profit appropriation	0	12,279,136	-9,139,694	3,139,442
Equity at 31 December 2022	3,083,764	54,072,024	6,968,479	64,124,267

Consolidated financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Cash flow statement

DKK	Note	Group 2022	Group 2021
Profit before tax for the year		2,722,275	3,422,681
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		885,109	508,687
Other adjustments of non-cash operating items	15	96,750	825,068
Cash generated from operations before changes in working capital		3,704,134	4,756,436
Changes in working capital	16	-5,936,188	385,675
Cash generated from operations		-2,232,054	5,142,111
Interest income		73,054	226
Interest expense		-154,893	-106,276
Corporation tax paid		1,975,367	1,197,348
Cash flows from operating activities		-338,526	6,233,409
Capitalisation of intangible assets		-18,981,618	-13,343,950
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		-595,655	-188,900
Payment of deposit		-89,050	-188,900
Cash flows from investing activities		-19,666,323	-13,721,750
External financing:			
Repayment of long-term debt		0	-7,083,333
Shareholders:			
Contribution of capital		0	30,000,000
Acquisition of own shares		-1,042,338	-642,384
Disposal of own shares		150,000	0
Cash flows from financing activities		-892,338	22,274,283
Cash flows for the year		-20,897,187	14,785,942
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		31,540,731	16,754,780
Cash and cash equivalents at year end		10,643,544	31,540,722

Consolidated financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

2 Staff costs

DKK	2022	2021
Wages and salaries	15,884,927	9,676,568
Pensions	907,498	496,391
Other social security costs	226,154	163,052
Capitalised staff costs under development projects	-15,181,937	-9,668,399
	1,836,642	667,612
Average number of full-time employees	32	20

The Company has an incentive scheme under which employees have the possibility to receive a part of their salary as shares.

Pursuant to section 98b(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company did not disclose remuneration of Management for 2021 as only one member of the Board of Directors and Executive Board is remunerated.

DKK	2022	2021

3 Tax on profit

Current tax for the year	-3,550,677	-2,817,998
Change in deferred tax	3,100,305	2,784,166
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	33,205	0
	-417,167	-33,832

4 Proposed profit appropriation

Reserve for development costs	12,279,136	9,963,780
Retained earnings	-9,139,694	-6,507,267
	3,139,442	3,456,513

Consolidated financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

5 Intangible assets

DKK	Completed develop-ment projects	Acquired patents	Develop-ment projects in progress	Total
Cost at 1 January 2022	19,270,386	1,458,291	35,969,929	56,698,606
Additions	0	536,187	18,535,432	19,071,619
Transferred	-4,823,407	0	4,823,407	0
Cost at 31 December 2022	14,446,979	1,994,478	59,328,768	75,770,225
Amortisation and impairment losses at 1 January 2022	-1,659,690	-194,517	0	-1,854,207
Amortisation for the year	-714,777	-87,961	0	-802,738
Amortisation and impairment losses at 31 December 2022	-2,374,467	-282,478	0	-2,656,945
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	12,072,512	1,712,000	59,238,768	73,023,280

Completed development projects

The capitalised development costs relate to various new products in progress for monitoring of technical installations in professional buildings in order to reap operating as well as environmental profits.

The Company has received grants provided on the basis of capitalised intangible assets. The grants received are recognised in the financial statements under deferred income.

Consolidated financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

6 Property, plant and equipment

DKK	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Cost at 1 January 2022	145,802
Additions	595,655
Cost at 31 December 2022	741,457
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2022	-110,088
Depreciation for the year	-82,369
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2022	-192,457
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	549,000

7 Investments

DKK	Deposits
Cost at 1 January 2022	248,900
Additions	89,050
Cost at 31 December 2022	337,950
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	337,950

8 Treasury shares

DKK	Number	Nominal value	Share of contributed capital
Portfolio of treasury shares:			
Treasury shares	77,894	77,894	2.53%

During the year, the Company repurchased treasury shares amounting to DKK 1,042 thousand, nom. 11.597.

Consolidated financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

9 Equity

Contributed capital consists of 3,083,764 shares of a nom. value of DKK 1 each.

All shares rank equally.

10 Deferred tax

DKK'000	31/12 2022	31/12 2021
Deferred tax at 1 January	5,906,751	3,053,329
Deferred tax adjustment for the year in the income statement	3,036,747	2,853,422
	8,943,498	5,906,751

Deferred tax mainly relates to development costs and deferred income. The losses are expected to be realisable within the foreseeable future.

11 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

DKK	2022	2021
Other payables, including taxes payable:		
1-5 years	601,738	592,785
Deferred income:		
0-1 years	436,555	743,839
1-5 years	30,361,454	26,113,308
	30,798,009	26,857,147

The Company has no liabilities which is outstanding after 5 years, other than deferred income. The Company has deferred income consisting of grants received relating to capitalised development projects. Since deferred income relates to ongoing projects, it is not possible to determine the outstanding amount after 5 years.

13 Long-term deferred income

Deferred income of DKK 30,798 thousand (2021: DKK 26,587 thousand) comprise grants received relating to capitalised development projects in progress, see note 5. The grants received are not subject to repayment but will be amortised as the related development project is amortised.

Consolidated financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

13 Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.

Operating lease obligations

The Company has entered into rent agreements with a residual term of up to 42 months. The liability at 31 December 2022 totals DKK 1,428 thousand.

14 Related party disclosures

In accordance with section 98 c(7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, related party transactions have not been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements, as they were conducted on an arm's length basis.

DKK'000	2022	2021
15 Other adjustments		
Other financial income	-73,054.00	-226.00
Financial expenses	154,893.00	106,276.00
Other	14,911.00	714,172.00
	96,750	820,222
16 Changes in working capital		
Change in inventories	-2,531,955	-2,559,262
Change in receivables	-2,423,087	-1,511,971
Change in receivable grants	-3,996,834	-1,835,079
Change in other receivables	-249,930	1,512,410
Change in prepayments	-7,685	-194,319
Change in trade and other payables	-667,559	1,154,479
Change in deferred income	3,940,862	3,819,417
	-5,936,188	385,675

Parent financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Income statement

DKK	Note	2022	2021
Gross profit		1,531,442	937,165
Staff costs	2	-1,552,081	-667,612
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		-844,842	-506,807
Operating profit		-865,481	-237,254
Income from equity investments in group entities		2,807,401	2,932,798
Other financial expenses		-54,182	-101,430
Profit before tax		1,887,738	2,594,114
Tax on profit	3	1,251,704	862,399
Profit for the year	4	3,139,442	3,456,513

Parent financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

DKK	Note	2022	2021
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	5		
Completed development projects		12,072,512	17,610,696
Acquired patents		1,712,000	1,263,775
Development projects in progress		57,250,596	35,969,929
		71,035,108	54,844,400
Property, plant and equipment	6		
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		286,428	0
		286,428	0
Investments	7		
Equity investments in group entities		3,360,312	4,868,142
Deposits		301,716	248,900
		3,662,028	5,117,042
Total fixed assets		74,983,564	59,961,441
Current assets			
Receivables			
Trade receivables		2,350	0
Receivables from group entities		12,632,250	458,563
Receivable grants	8	2,191,379	3,074,617
Other receivables		103,738	363,533
Corporation tax		4,314,406	2,926,676
Prepayments		202,004	184,069
		19,446,127	7,007,458
Cash at bank and in hand		9,076,114	29,769,933
Total current assets		28,522,241	36,777,391
TOTAL ASSETS		103,505,805	96,738,832

Parent financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

DKK	Note	31/12 2022 Business perfor-mance	Adjust-ments	31/12 2022	31/12 2021
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity	9,10				
Contributed capital		3,083,764		3,083,764	3,083,764
Reserve for net revaluation under equity method		3,209,176		3,209,176	4,794,243
Reserve for development costs		54,072,024		54,072,024	41,792,888
Deferred income		29,077,137	-29,077,137	0	0
Retained earnings		3,759,305		3,759,305	12,206,270
Total equity		93,201,403	-29,077,137	64,124,269	61,877,165
Provisions					
Deferred tax		8,941,947	0	8,941,947	5,906,751
Total provisions		8,941,947	0	8,941,947	5,906,751
Liabilities other than provisions					
Non-current liabilities other than provisions	11				
Other payables		601,738	0	601,738	592,785
Deferred income	12	0	28,640,582	28,640,582	26,113,308
		601,738	28,640,582	29,242,320	26,706,093

Parent financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

DKK	Note	31/12 2022 Business perfor-mance	Adjust-ments	31/12 2022	31/12 2021
Current liabilities other than provisions					
Current portion of non-current liabilities	11	0	436,555	436,555	743,839
Trade payables		267,934	0	267,934	295,578
Other payables		492,780	0	492,780	1,209,406
		760,714	436,555	1,197,269	2,248,823
Total liabilities other than provisions		1,362,453	29,077,137	30,439,591	28,954,916
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		103,505,805	0	103,505,805	96,738,832

Business performance principle

The Company has received government grants provided on the basis of incurred development costs. The Company capitalises certain development costs. The grants obtained are earned and irrevocable by the government.

As grants are fully earned, Management considers them from a capital management perspective as part of equity (business performance principle). From an accounting perspective, accounting regulations require that grants related to asset investments are initially recognised as deferred income and are subsequently recognised straight-line in the income statement over the amortisation period of the assets to which the grants relate. This means that the grants will only affect equity as the assets are amortised.

In accordance with our business performance principle, we find it more appropriate to present irrevocable public grants as part of equity, similar to shareholder contributions. Therefore, under the business performance principle, we present the grants obtained as part of the raising of capital.

Apart from this difference, the business performance principle and the accounting policies are aligned.

Parent financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Contributed capital	Reserve for net revaluation under equity method	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total equity
Equity at 1 January 2022	3,083,764	4,794,243	41,792,888	12,206,270	61,877,165
Acquisition of own shares	0	0	0	-892,338	-892,338
Transferred over the profit appropriation	0	-1,585,067	12,279,136	-7,554,627	3,139,442
Equity at 31 December 2022	3,083,764	3,209,176	54,072,024	3,759,305	64,124,269

Parent financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of ReMoni A/S for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class C medium-sized entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Besides relying on the provisions applying to reporting class c medium-sized entities and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for 2022, the Company has made no changes to recognition and measurement.

Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Parent Company, ReMoni A/S, and subsidiaries in which ReMoni A/S directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the votes or in some other way exercises control over.

On consolidation, intra-group income and expenses, shareholdings, intra-group balances and dividends and realised and unrealised gains and losses on intra-group transactions are eliminated.

Equity investments in subsidiaries are set off against the proportionate share of subsidiaries' fair value of net assets and liabilities at the date of acquisition.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables, 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.

Gross profit

Pursuant to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has decided only to disclose gross profit.

Income statement

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods, 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. The date of transfer of the most significant benefits and risks is determined using standard Incoterms ®2020.

Revenue from the sale of goods where installation is a condition for major risks being considered transferred to the buyer is recognised as revenue when installation has been completed.

Revenue from the sale of goods where delivery has been postponed upon the buyer's request is recognised as revenue when ownership of the goods has been transferred to the buyer.

Parent financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

A contract is broken down by individual transactions when the fair value of the individual sales transactions may be reliably measured, and the individual sales transactions are of separate value to the buyer. Sales transactions are deemed to be of a separate value to the buyer when the transaction is individually identifiable and usually sold individually. The contract price is broken down by the individual sales transactions in accordance with the relative current cost approach. The separate sales transactions are recognised as revenue when complying with the criteria applying to the sale of goods and services.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts granted are deducted from revenue.

For products with a high degree of customisation, revenue is recognised as production takes place, and accordingly, revenue corresponds to the selling price of the work performed for the year (the percentage of completion method). When total income and costs attributable to the contract or the stage of completion at the balance sheet date cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only at costs incurred and only to the extent that the recovery thereof is likely.

Revenue from the sale of services, is recognised on a straight-line basis in the income statement as the services are provided.

Services based on time spent are recognised in revenue as the work is performed.

Own work capitalised

Own work capitalised comprises staff costs and other costs including financial costs incurred in the financial year and recognised in the cost of proprietary intangible assets.

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 and changes to inventory of goods for resale.

Other external costs

Other external costs comprise costs for distribution and sales costs, costs for advertising, administrative expenses, costs of premises, bad debts, operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday allowance, pension and other social security costs, excluding reimbursements from public authorities.

Income from equity investments in group entities

The proportionate share of the individual subsidiaries' profit/loss after tax is recognised in the Company's income statement after full elimination of intra-group gains/losses and amortisation of goodwill.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, financial costs regarding finance leases, gains and losses on securities, payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

Parent financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The Parent Company is comprised by the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the Group's Danish subsidiaries. The subsidiaries are included in the joint taxation from the date when they are included in the consolidated financial statements and up to the date when they are excluded from the consolidation.

On payment of joint taxation contributions, current Danish corporation 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 used the losses to reduce their own taxable profit.

Tax for the year comprises current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, including changes in tax rates. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement at the amount attributable to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity at the amount attributable to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Development projects

Development costs comprise costs, wages, salaries and amortisation directly and indirectly attributable to development activities.

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable, where the technical feasibility, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunities are evidenced, and where the Company intends to produce, market or use the project, are recognised as intangible assets provided that the cost can be measured reliably and that there is sufficient assurance that future earnings can cover production costs, selling costs and administrative expenses as well development costs. Other development costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Development costs recognised in the balance sheet are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Upon completion of development work, development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives. The amortisation period is usually 10-20 years.

The amortisation period of 20 years relates to basic research as mathematical algorithms for all future products

Patents, licences and trademarks

Patents and licences are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Patents are amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining life of the patent, and licences are amortised over the contract period, however, not exceeding 20 years.

Gains and losses on the disposal of intangible assets are determined as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal.

Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating costs, respectively.

Parent financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date on which the asset is available for use. Indirect production overheads and borrowing costs are not recognised in cost.

Where individual components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

The basis of depreciation is cost less any projected residual value after the end of the useful life. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5 years

The useful life and residual value are reassessed annually. Changes are treated as accounting estimates, and the effect on depreciation is recognised prospectively.

Investments

Equity investments in group entities are measured at the proportionate share of the entities' net asset value calculated in accordance with the Company's accounting policies plus or minus unrealised intra-group gains or losses and plus or minus the residual value of positive and negative goodwill calculated in accordance with the acquisition method.

Equity investments in group entities with negative net asset values are measured at DKK 0, and any receivables from these entities are written down by an amount equivalent to the negative net asset value. To the extent that the negative net asset value exceeds the receivable, the residual amount is recognised as provisions.

Net revaluation of equity investments in group entities is tied as a net revaluation reserve under equity according to the equity method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds cost. Dividends from group entities expected to be adopted in the group entities prior to the approval of the Company's annual report, are not tied up in the revaluation reserve.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment as well as equity investments in group entities is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortisation.

Impairment tests are conducted of individual assets or groups of assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Write-down is made to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down is made for bad debt losses where there is an objective indication that a receivable has been impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable has been impaired, write-down is made on an individual basis.

Write-downs are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of forecast cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepayment of costs incurred relating to subsequent financial years.

Equity

Net revaluation reserve according to the equity method

Net revaluation reserve according to the equity method comprises net revaluation of associates in proportion to cost.

Dividends that expected to be received before the balance sheet date are not tied to the reserve.

Reserves may be eliminated in connection with loss, realisation of equity investments or changes in accounting estimates.

Reserves cannot be recognised at a negative amount.

Reserve for development costs

The reserve for development costs comprises capitalised development costs. The reserve cannot be used for dividends, distribution or to cover losses. If the recognised development costs are sold or in other ways excluded from the Company's operations, the reserve will be dissolved and transferred directly to the distributable reserves under equity. If the recognised development costs are written down, the part of the reserve corresponding to the write-down of the developments costs will be reversed. If a write-down of development costs is subsequently reversed, the reserve will be re-established. The reserve is reduced by amortisation of capitalised development costs on an ongoing basis.

Corporation tax and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income of prior years and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities measured on the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to office buildings non-deductible for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss or taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation within the foreseeable future; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net assets are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured in accordance with the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Changes in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement or equity, respectively.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at cost, corresponding to the proceeds received less transaction costs paid. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between cost and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan together with interest expenses.

Finance lease obligation comprise the capitalised residual lease obligation of finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received regarding income in subsequent years.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement shows the Company's cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities for the year, the year's changes in cash and cash equivalents as well as the Company's cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

The cash flow effect of acquisitions and divestment of entities is shown separately in cash flows from investing activities. Cash flows relating to acquired entities are recognised in the cash flow statement from the date of acquisition, and cash flows relating to divested entities are recognised up to the date of divestment.

Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the profit/loss for the year adjusted for non-cash operating items, changes in working capital and corporation tax paid.

Cash flows from investing activities

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments in connection with acquisitions and disposals of entities and activities, intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments.

Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in size or composition of the Company's share capital and costs in this respect as well as raising of loans, instalments on interest-bearing debt and distribution of dividends to owners.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term marketable securities with a term of three months or less which are easily convertible into cash and which are subject to only an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Parent financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

2 Staff costs

DKK	2022	2021
Wages and salaries	13,612,194	9,676,568
Pensions	907,498	496,391
Other social security costs	226,154	163,052
Capitalised staff costs under development projects	-13,193,765	-9,668,399
	1,552,081	667,612
Average number of full-time employees	32	20

The Company has an incentive scheme where employees have the possibility to receive a part of the salary as shares.

In accordance with section 98b(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, remuneration of the Executive Board and the Board of Directors is presented as an aggregate single amount.

DKK	2022	2021

3 Tax on profit for the year

Current tax for the year	-4,314,407	-3,715,821
Change in deferred tax	3,029,498	2,853,422
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	33,205	0
	-1,251,704	-862,399

4 Proposed profit appropriation

Reserve for development costs	12,279,136	9,963,780
Reserve for net revaluation under equity method	-1,585,067	2,932,798
Retained earnings	-7,554,627	-9,440,065
	3,139,442	3,456,513

Parent financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

5 Intangible assets

DKK	Completed develop-ment projects	Acquired patents	Develop-ment projects in progress	Total
Cost at 1 January 2022	19,270,386	1,458,292	35,969,929	56,698,607
Additions	0	536,186	16,457,260	16,993,446
Transferred	-4,823,407	0	4,823,407	0
Cost at 31 December 2022	14,446,979	1,994,478	57,250,596	73,692,053
Amortisation and impairment losses at 1 January 2022	-1,659,690	-194,517	0	-1,854,207
Amortisation for the year	-714,777	-87,961	0	-802,738
Amortisation and impairment losses at 31 December 2022	-2,374,467	-282,478	0	-2,656,945
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	12,072,512	1,712,000	151,542,503	71,035,108

Completed development projects

The capitalised development costs relate to various new products in progress for monitoring of technical installations in professional buildings in order to reap operating as well as environmental profits.

The Company has received grants provided on the basis of capitalised intangible assets. The grants received are recognised in the financial statements under deferred income.

6 Property, plant and equipment

DKK	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Cost at 1 January 2022	108,208
Additions for the year	328,530
Cost at 31 December 2022	436,738
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2022	-108,208
Depreciation for the year	-42,102
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2022	-150,310
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	286,428

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7 Investments

DKK	Invest-ments in group entities	Deposits
Cost at 1 January 2022	73,898	248,900
Additions for the year	0	52,816
Cost at 31 December 2022	73,898	301,716
Revaluations at 1 January 2022	4,794,244	0
Share of profit for the year	2,807,461	0
Dividends received	-4,441,299	0
Equity investments with negative net asset value written down over receivables	126,008	0
Revaluations at 31 December 2022	3,286,414	0
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	3,360,312	301,716

Name/legal form	Registered office	Equity interest
Subsidiaries:		
ReMoni Danmark A/S	Skanderborg, Denmark	100%
ReMoni Norge AS	Enebakk, Norway	100%
ReMoni Technologies RO S.R.L	Iasi, Romania	100%

During 2023, ReMoni Norge AS has been liquidated.

8 Receivable grants

The total value of receivable grants contracts amounts to DKK 4,646 thousand.

9 Treasury shares

DKK	Number	Nominal value	Share of contributed capital
Portfolio of treasury shares:			
Treasury shares	77,894	77,894	2.53%

During the year, the Company repurchased treasury shares amounting to DKK 1,042 thousand, nom. DKK 11,597 thousand.

10 Equity

Contributed capital consists of 3,083,764 shares of a nom. value of DKK 1 each. All shares rank equally.

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11 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

DKK	2022	2021
Other payables, including taxes payable:		
1-5 years	601,738	592,785
Deferred income:		
0-1 years	436,555	743,839
1-5 years	28,640,582	26,113,308
	29,077,137	26,857,147

The Company has no liabilities which are outstanding after five years other than deferred income. The Company has deferred income consisting of grants received relating to capitalised development projects. Since deferred income relates to projects in progress, it is not possible to determine the outstanding amount after five years.

12 Long-term deferred income

Deferred income of DKK 28,641 thousand (2021: DKK 26,857 thousand) comprises grants received relating to capitalised development projects in progress, see note 5. The grants received are not subject to repayment but will be amortised as the related development project is amortised.

13 Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.

Operating lease obligations

The Company has entered into rent agreements with a residual term of up to 42 months. The liability at 31 December 2022 totalled DKK 1,428 thousand.