

# Bendt IPR ApS

Skanderborgvej 232 A st, 8260 Viby J  
CVR no. 37 11 73 58

## Annual report for 2022

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den  
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 26.05.23

Øjvind Hulgaard  
Dirigent



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**The company**

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Bendt IPR ApS  
Skanderborgvej 232 A st  
8260 Viby J  
Registered office: Aarhus  
CVR no.: 37 11 73 58  
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

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**Executive Board**

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Mads Kristian Metho Reinhold Bendt

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**Board of Directors**

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Øjvind Hulgaard  
Mads Kristian Metho Reinhold Bendt  
Niels Jul Jacobsen

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**Auditors**

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Beierholm  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

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**Subsidiaries**

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Capra Robotics ApS, Aarhus  
Agile 360 ApS, Aarhus

## **Statement by the Executive Board and Board of Directors on the annual report**

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We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 for Bendt IPR ApS.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.22 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Viby J, May 2, 2023

### **Executive Board**

Mads Kristian Metho Reinhold Bendt

### **Board of Directors**

Øjvind Hulgaard  
Chairman

Mads Kristian Metho  
Reinhold Bendt

Niels Jul Jacobsen

**To the capital owner of Bendt IPR ApS****Opinion**

We have performed an extended review of the financial statements of Bendt IPR ApS for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

Based on the work performed, in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, equity and liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.22 and the company's financial performance for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

**Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our extended review in accordance with the Danish Business Authority's Assurance Standard for Small Enterprises and FSR – Danish Auditors' standard on extended review of financial statements prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the extended review of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

**Statement regarding the management's review**

The management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not include the management's review, and we do not express any form of conclusion on the management's review.

## **Independent auditor's report on extended review**

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In connection with our extended review of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the management's review and in this connection consider whether the management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the knowledge we have obtained during our extended review, or in any other way appears to be materially misstated.

Furthermore, it is our responsibility to consider whether management's review contains the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work performed, we believe that the management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Acts. We have not detected any material misstatement in the management's review.

### **Management's responsibility for the financial statements**

The management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control as the 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 extended review of the financial statements**

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the financial statements. This requires that we plan and perform procedures in order to obtain limited assurance for our conclusion on the financial statements and in addition perform specifically required supplementary procedures to obtain further assurance for our conclusion.

## **Independent auditor's report on extended review**

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An extended review comprises procedures primarily consisting of making inquiries of management and others within the company, as appropriate, analytical procedures and the specifically required supplementary procedures as well as evaluation of the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in an extended review are less than those performed in an audit, and accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on the financial statements.

Aarhus, May 2, 2023

### **Beierholm**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Lasse Glud Dybbøl  
State Authorized Public Accountant  
MNE-no. mne47767

**Primary activities**

The Company was founded in September 2015 with the object clause to own intellectual properties rights and patent rights in relations to development, production and sales of mobile vehicles either direct or through subsidiaries or through license agreements with other companies, and other related business.

**Development in activities and financial affairs**

The income statement for the period 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 shows a profit/loss of DKK -2,631,602 against DKK -5,753,743 for the period 01.01.21 - 31.12.21. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 2,477,394.

The management considers the net profit for the year to be as expected.

**Subsequent events**

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.



## Income statement

Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
<b>Gross loss</b>	<b>-48,954</b>	<b>-94,330</b>
Income from equity investments in group enterprises	-2,636,510	-5,846,833
1 Financial income	59,223	205,083
Financial expenses	-5,361	-17,663
<b>Loss before tax</b>	<b>-2,631,602</b>	<b>-5,753,743</b>
Tax on loss for the year	0	0
<b>Loss for the year</b>	<b>-2,631,602</b>	<b>-5,753,743</b>
<b>Proposed appropriation account</b>		
Retained earnings	-2,631,602	-5,753,743
<b>Total</b>	<b>-2,631,602</b>	<b>-5,753,743</b>

<b>ASSETS</b>		31.12.22	31.12.21
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Equity investments in group enterprises	552,965	3,167,908
	<b>Total investments</b>	<b>552,965</b>	<b>3,167,908</b>
	<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>552,965</b>	<b>3,167,908</b>
	Receivables from group enterprises	1,644,483	85,750
	Other receivables	12,375	64,434
	<b>Total receivables</b>	<b>1,656,858</b>	<b>150,184</b>
	<b>Cash</b>	<b>276,871</b>	<b>1,819,745</b>
	<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>1,933,729</b>	<b>1,969,929</b>
	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>2,486,694</b>	<b>5,137,837</b>

<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		31.12.22	31.12.21
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Share capital	163,250	163,250
	Retained earnings	2,314,144	4,945,746
	<b>Total equity</b>	<b>2,477,394</b>	<b>5,108,996</b>
2	Other provisions	0	19,541
	<b>Total provisions</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,541</b>
	Trade payables	9,300	9,300
	<b>Total short-term payables</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>9,300</b>
	<b>Total payables</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>9,300</b>
	<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>2,486,694</b>	<b>5,137,837</b>
3	Contingent liabilities		
4	Charges and security		

**Statement of changes in equity**

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.22 - 31.12.22			
Balance as at 01.01.22	163,250	4,945,746	5,108,996
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-2,631,602	-2,631,602
Balance as at 31.12.22	163,250	2,314,144	2,477,394

	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
<b>1. Financial income</b>		
Interest, group enterprises	59,223	205,083
Total	59,223	205,083

## 2. Other provisions

Other provisions are expected to be distributed as follows:

Current liabilities	0	19,541
Total	0	19,541

## 3. Contingent liabilities

### *Other contingent liabilities*

The company is taxed jointly with the other companies in the group and has joint, several and unlimited liability for income taxes and any obligations to withhold tax at source on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies. The liability also includes any subsequent corrections to the calculated tax liability as a consequence of changes made to the jointly taxable income etc.

The company has given a letter of support to the subsidiary Agile 360 ApS.

## 4. Charges and security

The company has not provided any security over assets.

## 5. Accounting policies

### GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

In accordance with section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

### Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

### CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

**5. Accounting policies** - continued -**INCOME STATEMENT****Gross loss**

Gross loss comprises revenue and other external expenses.

**Revenue**

Income from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement as delivery takes place (delivery method). Revenue is measured at the selling value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

**Other external expenses**

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

**Income from equity investments in group enterprises**

For equity investments in equity investments in subsidiaries, measured using the equity method, the share of the enterprises' profit or loss is recognised in the income statement after elimination of unrealised intercompany profits and losses and less any goodwill amortisation and impairment losses.

Income from equity investments in equity investments in subsidiaries also comprises gains and losses on the sale of equity investments.

**Other net financials**

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

**Tax on profit/loss for the year**

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

## 5. Accounting policies - continued -

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises. The parent is the administration company for the joint taxation and thus settles all income tax payments with the tax authorities.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

## BALANCE SHEET

### Equity investments in group enterprises

Equity investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured according to the equity method. For equity investments in subsidiaries, the equity method is considered a measurement method.

On initial recognition, equity investments measured according to the equity method are measured at cost. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are recognised in the cost of equity investments.

Under subsequent recognition and measurement of equity investments according to the equity method, equity investments are measured at the proportionate share of the enterprises' equity value, determined according to the accounting policies of the parent, adjusted for the remaining value of goodwill and gains and losses on transactions with the enterprises in question. Equity investments, where information for recognition according to the equity method is not known, are measured at cost.

Equity investments with a negative carrying amount are measured at DKK 0. Receivables that are considered part of the combined investment in the enterprises in question are impaired by any remaining negative equity value. Other receivables from such enterprises are impaired to the extent that such receivables are considered uncollectible. Provisions to cover the remaining negative equity value are recognised to the extent that the company has a legal or constructive obligation to cover the liabilities of the enterprise in question.

For equity investments measured according to the equity method, the proportionate share of the equity investments' equity value is determined according to the accounting policies of the parent, stated in the other sections. Equity value is also based on the following accounting policies:



## 5. Accounting policies - continued -

### LEASES

Lease payments relating to operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### GRANTS

Grants are recognised when there is reasonable certainty that the grant conditions have been met and that the grant will be received.

Grants to cover expenses incurred are recognised on a proportionate basis in the income statement over the period in which the expenses eligible for grants are expensed. Grants are recognised under other operating income.

### Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year and where the selling price can be determined reliably and is expected to be paid. Revenue is measured at fair value and is determined exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

### Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including rental income, negative goodwill and gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

### Costs of raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables comprise raw materials and consumables used for the year as well as any changes in inventories, including any inventory wastage.

Write-downs of inventories of raw materials and consumables are also recognised under raw materials and consumables to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

### Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises cost of sales for the year measured at cost plus any changes in inventories, including write-downs to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

## 5. Accounting policies - continued -

### Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

### Depreciation and impairment losses

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation over the expected useful lives of the assets.

The basis of depreciation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

### Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise leasehold improvements as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

### Deferred income

Deferred income under liabilities comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent financial years.

## 5. Accounting policies - continued -

Gains or losses on disposal of equity investments are determined as the difference between the disposal consideration and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of sale, including non-amortised goodwill, as well as the expected costs of divestment or discontinuation. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement under income from equity investments.

### Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation and amortisation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

### Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

## 5. Accounting policies - continued -

### Equity

The net revaluation of equity investments measured according to the equity method is recognized in the net revaluation reserve in equity according to the equity method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the cost. Dividends from subsidiaries which are adopted before adoption of the annual report for Bendt IPR ApS are not tied up in the revaluation reserve (simultaneous principle).

### Current and deferred tax

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

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

### Payables

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.