
CrediWire ApS

Gothersgade 14, 4., DK-1123 København K

Annual Report for 1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022

CVR No. 37 26 46 28

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 31/10 2022

Jørgen Horwitz
Chairman of the
general meeting



Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Management's Statement and Auditor's Report	
Management's statement	1
Independent Auditor's report	2
Company information	
Company information	4
Financial Statements	
Income statement 1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022	5
Balance sheet 30 June 2022	6
Statement of changes in equity	8
Notes to the Financial Statements	9

Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Financial Statements of CrediWire ApS for the financial year 1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022.

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

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 30 June 2022 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2021/22.

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

Copenhagen, 25 October 2022

Executive Board

Nicholas Meilstrup
CEO

Board of Directors

Jørgen Allan Horwitz
Chairman

Jens Sørensen

Jesper Theill Eriksen

Carsten Dyrup Revsbech

Leif Husballe

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholders of CrediWire ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 June 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of CrediWire ApS for the financial year 1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Independent Auditor's report

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Hellerup, 25 October 2022

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Niels Henrik B. Mikkelsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne16675

Martin Birch
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne42825

Company information

The Company	CrediWire ApS Gothersgade 14, 4. DK-1123 København K Telephone: +45 9154 0965 Website: info@credewire.com CVR No: 37 26 46 28 Financial period: 1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022 Incorporated: 30 November 2015 Financial year: 7th financial year Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen
Board of Directors	Jørgen Allan Horwitz, Chairman Jens Sørensen Jesper Theill Eriksen Carsten Dyrup Revsbech Leif Husballe
Executive board	Nicholas Meilstrup
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 2900 Hellerup
Bankers	Handelsbanken Arne Jacobsens Allé 15 København S 2300

Income statement 1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		DKK	DKK
Gross profit		47,492	2,958,035
Staff expenses	2	-7,850,467	-9,931,631
Amortisation and impairment losses of intangible assets		-847,743	-600,551
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		-8,650,718	-7,574,147
Financial income		2,981	570
Financial expenses		-747,552	-396,234
Profit/loss before tax		-9,395,289	-7,969,811
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	666,827	2,157,402
Net profit/loss for the year		-8,728,462	-5,812,409

Distribution of profit

	2021/22	2020/21
	DKK	DKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Transfer for the year to other reserves	0	3,450,137
Retained earnings	-8,728,462	-9,262,546
	-8,728,462	-5,812,409

Balance sheet 30 June 2022

Assets

	Note	2021/22 DKK	2020/21 DKK
Completed development projects		6,919,095	5,294,913
Development projects in progress		8,587,470	6,115,546
Intangible assets	4	15,506,565	11,410,459
Deposits		71,400	49,200
Fixed asset investments		71,400	49,200
Fixed assets		15,577,965	11,459,659
Trade receivables		1,331,879	968,292
Other receivables		278,882	39,448
Deferred tax asset		0	546,786
Corporation tax		2,437,962	1,943,351
Prepayments		10,601	5,048
Receivables		4,059,324	3,502,925
Cash at bank and in hand		40,012,097	5,474,840
Current assets		44,071,421	8,977,765
Assets		59,649,386	20,437,424

Balance sheet 30 June 2022

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2021/22 DKK	2020/21 DKK
Share capital		431,653	323,852
Reserve for development costs		12,095,120	8,900,158
Retained earnings		34,455,943	-3,218,472
Equity		46,982,716	6,005,538
Credit institutions		4,054,944	5,643,120
Other payables		2,149,420	2,132,160
Long-term debt	5	6,204,364	7,775,280
Credit institutions	5	1,678,589	394,304
Trade payables		976,574	236,368
Payables to owners and Management		880	0
Other payables	5	376,557	2,832,338
Deferred income		3,429,706	3,193,596
Short-term debt		6,462,306	6,656,606
Debt		12,666,670	14,431,886
Liabilities and equity		59,649,386	20,437,424
Key activities	1		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	6		
Accounting Policies	7		

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Share premium account	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 July	323,852	0	8,900,158	-3,218,472	6,005,538
Cash capital increase	107,801	49,597,839	0	0	49,705,640
Development costs for the year	0	0	3,856,202	-3,856,202	0
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment for the year	0	0	-661,240	661,240	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	0	-8,728,462	-8,728,462
Transfer from share premium account	0	-49,597,839	0	49,597,839	0
Equity at 30 June	431,653	0	12,095,120	34,455,943	46,982,716

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Key activities

The Company's most important activities is to produce, develop and operate IT and IT related products.

Cash capital increase:

In the financial year the Company has received a cash capital increase from new investors corresponding to DKK 49,706k to further the development of the Company as well as expansions abroad.

	<u>2021/22</u>	<u>2020/21</u>
	DKK	DKK
2. Staff Expenses		
Wages and salaries	7,496,372	9,569,874
Pensions	284,158	296,575
Other social security expenses	51,879	57,369
Other staff expenses	18,058	7,813
	<u>7,850,467</u>	<u>9,931,631</u>
Average number of employees	<u>15</u>	<u>17</u>

The Company has provided warrant programmes for employees and executive management in the Company. The number of warrants issued are 63,619 warrants (nominal share capital DKK 63,619). The exercise price has been determined individually for each warrant agreement. The maturity period varies up to 5 years from the time of granting and programmes have been granted from 2015.

Incentive programmes are not recognised in the Financial Statements.

	<u>2021/22</u>	<u>2020/21</u>
	DKK	DKK
3. Income tax expense		
Current tax for the year	-1,087,647	-1,350,315
Deferred tax for the year	546,786	-807,087
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-125,966	0
	<u>-666,827</u>	<u>-2,157,402</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

4. Intangible fixed assets

	Completed development projects	Develop- ment projects in progress
	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 July	6,005,505	6,115,546
Additions for the year	0	4,943,849
Transfers for the year	2,471,925	-2,471,925
Cost at 30 June	<u>8,477,430</u>	<u>8,587,470</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 July	710,592	0
Amortisation for the year	847,743	0
Impairment losses and amortisation at 30 June	<u>1,558,335</u>	<u>0</u>
Carrying amount at 30 June	<u>6,919,095</u>	<u>8,587,470</u>

Special conditions regarding development projects:

The development project consists of costs incurred, aimed at developing the service of CrediWire. CrediWire's service is a platform made for companies, auditors, banks, lawyers and other relevant stakeholders to a company. It is difficult to determine a date for a final version of the service (project), as the company provides a groundbreaking innovative service that is developed in an iterative process with no final pre-existing goal. The service is evaluated constantly by the users.

As of the date of completion, capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of the expected economic benefit from the development work. The amortisation period is 10 year.

It is expected to finalize further parts of the project during 2022/23.

Notes to the Financial Statements

5. Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

	<u>2021/22</u>	<u>2020/21</u>
	DKK	DKK
Credit institutions		
After 5 years	600,000	600,000
Between 1 and 5 years	3,454,944	5,043,120
Long-term part	<u>4,054,944</u>	<u>5,643,120</u>
Within 1 year	1,592,000	356,880
Other short-term debt to credit institutions	86,589	37,424
Short-term part	<u>1,678,589</u>	<u>394,304</u>
	<u>5,733,533</u>	<u>6,037,424</u>
Other payables		
After 5 years	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	2,149,420	2,132,160
Long-term part	<u>2,149,420</u>	<u>2,132,160</u>
Within 1 year	0	0
Other short-term payables	376,557	2,832,338
	<u>2,525,977</u>	<u>4,964,498</u>

<u>2021/22</u>	<u>2020/21</u>
DKK	DKK

6. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Charges and security

The following assets have been placed as security with bankers:

Trade receivables and Development projects have been placed as security for a loan from Vækstfonden. The book value of the items comprise a total of:	15,579,868	12,378,751
---	------------	------------

Rental and lease obligations

Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:

Within 1 year	24,600	24,468
Between 1 and 5 years	73,404	79,236
	<u>98,004</u>	<u>103,704</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

7. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of CrediWire ApS for 2021/22 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2021/22 are presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Incentive schemes

The value of share-based payment, including share option and warrant plans that do not involve an outflow of cash and cash equivalents, offered to the Executive Board and a number of senior employees is not recognised in the income statement. The most significant conditions of the share option plans are disclosed in the notes.

Income statement

Net sales

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

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

Other external expenses

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

Gross profit

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, work on own account recognised in assets, other operating income and other external expenses.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Staff expenses

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

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

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

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest, financial expenses in respect of finance leases, realised and unrealised exchange adjustments, price adjustment of securities, amortisation of mortgage loans as well as extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement.

The Company is jointly taxed with . The tax effect of the joint taxation with the subsidiaries is allocated to Danish enterprises showing profits or losses in proportion to their taxable incomes (full allocation with credit for tax losses).

Balance sheet

Intangible fixed assets

Development projects

Costs of development projects comprise salaries, amortisation and other expenses directly or indirectly attributable to the Company's development activities.

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable and in respect of which technical feasibility, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the enterprise can be demonstrated, and where it is the intention to manufacture, market or use the project, are recognised as intangible assets. This applies if sufficient certainty exists that the value in use of future earnings can cover cost of sales, distribution and administrative expenses involved as well as the development costs.

Development projects that do not meet the criteria for recognition in the balance sheet are recognised as expenses in the income statement as incurred.

Capitalised development costs are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses or at a lower recoverable amount. An amount corresponding to the recognised development costs is allocated to the equity item 'Reserve for development costs'. The reserve is reduced by amortisation of and impairment losses on the development projects on a continuing basis.

As of the date of completion, capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of the expected economic benefit from the development work. The amortisation period is 10 year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Impairment of fixed assets

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

The recoverable amount of the asset is calculated as the higher of net selling price and value in use. Where a recoverable amount cannot be determined for the individual asset, the assets are assessed in the smallest group of assets for which a reliable recoverable amount can be determined based on a total assessment.

Goodwill, head office buildings and other assets for which a separate value in use cannot be determined as the asset does not on an individual basis generate future cash flows are reviewed for impairment together with the group of assets to which they are attributable.

Other fixed asset investments

Other fixed asset investments consist of deposits.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning insurance premiums and subscriptions.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised in respect of temporary differences concerning goodwill not deductible for tax purposes and other items - apart from business acquisitions - where temporary differences have arisen at the time of acquisition without affecting the profit for the year or the taxable income.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. In cases where the computation of the tax base may be made according to alternative tax rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset within the same legal tax entity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax receivables and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years. Tax receivables and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right of set-off and an intention to settle on a net basis or simultaneously.

Financial debts

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

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

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent years.