Subaio ApS

Gasværksvej 26, 1., 9000 Aalborg

Company reg. no. 37 76 65 85

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2021

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 13 June 2022.

Brian Grøn Jørgensen
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

Notes to users of the English version of this document:

- This document is a translation of a Danish version of the document. In the event of any dispute regarding the interpretation of any part of the document, the Danish version of the document shall prevail.
- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from Danish version of the document. This means that DKK 146.940 corresponds to the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % corresponds to 23.5 %.

Management's statement

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have approved the annual report of Subaio ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Aalborg, 13 June 2022

Executive board

Thomas Kjølby Laursen	Søren Nielsen

Board of directors

Brian Grøn Jørgensen	Martin Oliver Mikaelsen	Jesper Leth Dammand
Thomas Kjølby Laursen	Mads Steenberg Lykke	Francisco Javier Pérez Sánchez

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Subaio ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Subaio ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2021, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021 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 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.

Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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.

- 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.

Statement on Management's Review
Management is responsible for Management's Review.

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

Independent auditor's report

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

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

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that Management's Review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Aalborg, 13 June 2022

Redmark
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Company reg. no. 29 44 27 89

Jesper Havgaard Kongsted
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34468

Company information

The company	Subaio ApS Gasværksvej 26, 1. 9000 Aalborg	
	Company reg. no.	37 76 65 85
	Established:	31 May 2016
	Financial year:	1 January - 31 December
Board of directors	Brian Grøn Jørgensen Martin Oliver Mikaelsen Jesper Leth Dammand Thomas Kjølby Laursen Mads Steenberg Lykke Francisco Javier Pérez Sánchez	
Executive board	Thomas Kjølby Laursen Søren Nielsen	
Auditors	Redmark Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Hasseris Bymidte 6 9000 Aalborg	
Bankers	Nordea	

Management´s review

The principal activities of the company

The Company's core activity is the development of software designed to identify and categorise recurring payments in users' banking transactions. The Company works with several concrete use cases that utilise this core recognition engine. The original and base product of the Company is a solution to identify, summarise, monitor and cancel subscriptions for end users.

During fiscal year 2021, the Company continued the development of the subscription management product, improving efficiency and accuracy and expanding into new markets in a scalable fashion.

The Company's customers are banks and other financial institutions, with product implementation and end-user marketing done as a white-label solution directly inside the Customers' existing interface – either online or mobile.

Exploration of new use cases

In 2021, development projects of several new use cases took place in the areas of credit worthiness, recurring payment summaries for estate custodians and "marketplace" use cases in which an end user can purchase or switch to a new service, all from their bank's interface. Beyond these use cases that are being actively pursued, several other opportunities based on the core technology of the Company continue to be identified and investigated.

Investment round 2021

In the first quarter of 2021, an investment in the Company was made by Global Paytech Ventures adding a cash investment of €4 million. The share equity of the Company was increased, and a new Board of Directors' member was added as part of the investment. The investment was made to continue to advance the Company's technology and to build a Product Management and Commercial organisation to bring the solutions to the market.

Financial summary

Fiscal year 2021 featured a growth in turnover compared to 2020, driven by organic growth within existing customer contracts as well as the addition of two new customer contracts in 2021.

Following the Q1 2021 investment round, a significant number of additional personnel were added to the Company, many in key positions to work towards achieving the Company's goals. Comparing December 2020 to December 2021, the total salaried headcount increased +60%. The Company also more heavily utilised hourly workers, especially within the Data Enrichment/Support function, to help build the infrastructure of the solution.

The Company reports a significant financial loss for 2021, which is appropriate and was expected at this stage of the Company's development. As the Company moves into 2022 and beyond, the significant investment made in the business is expected to be fruitful as a larger Commercial footprint is expected to generate additional client contracts in 2022.

Management´s review

Outlook for 2022

The Company plans to continue to establish itself in the recurring payment space with focus on the existing product portfolio, but also looking at other opportunities in the product sphere.

In Q1 2022, further investment was made into the Commercial organisation with several additional employees added, many in key positions. Furthermore, a formal Product team was established to help with the Company's pivot to more commercially-minded approach to the market. This is expected to generate additional client contracts, turnover and profitability in future years.

The Company projects to nearly double the total turnover in 2022, with an increase of +40% in operating expenses (mostly annualisation of employees added in 2021). This positive leverage will help to reduce the financial loss at the end of 2022 and come closer to profitability.

The activities in 2022 are highly focused on developing the newly established Commercial organisation and building a scalable approach to the market. The projected growth rates in 2022 are indicative of this, and even higher growth rates are projected in future years.

Furthermore, during 2022 the Company expects to seek a additional funding to add additional capital into the Company to continue to development the organisation, product and commercial approach. Preparations around this are ongoing and are planned for the second half of 2022.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

DKK thousand.

Note		2021	2020
	Gross profit	**3.624**	**5.031**
1	Staff costs	-16.272	-8.825
	Depreciation and impairment of property, land, and equipment	-249	-242
	Other operating costs	-26	0
	Operating profit	**-12.923**	**-4.036**
	Other financial income	3	1
	Other financial costs	-111	-47
	Pre-tax net profit or loss	**-13.031**	**-4.082**
	Tax on net profit or loss for the year	599	735
	Net profit or loss for the year	**-12.432**	**-3.347**
	Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
	Allocated from retained earnings	-12.432	-3.347
	Total allocations and transfers	**-12.432**	**-3.347**

Balance sheet at 31 December

DKK thousand.

Note	Assets	2021	2020
	Non-current assets		
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	591	318
	Total property, plant, and equipment	591	318
	Deposits	295	240
	Total investments	295	240
	Total non-current assets	**886**	**558**
	Current assets		
	Trade receivables	2.027	517
	Income tax receivables	599	735
	Other receivables	19.609	2.162
	Prepayments	322	157
	Total receivables	22.557	3.571
	Cash and cash equivalents	2.110	4.381
	Total current assets	**24.667**	**7.952**
	Total assets	**25.553**	**8.510**

Balance sheet at 31 December

DKK thousand.

Note	Equity and liabilities	2021	2020
	Equity		
	Contributed capital	156	125
	Share premium	29.725	0
	Retained earnings	-10.944	1.487
	Total equity	**18.937**	**1.612**
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Current portion of long term liabilities	0	552
	Trade payables	329	233
	Other payables	2.158	3.324
	Deferred income	4.129	2.789
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	6.616	6.898
	Total liabilities other than provisions	**6.616**	**6.898**
	Total equity and liabilities	**25.553**	**8.510**

2 Charges and security

3 Contingencies

Notes

DKK thousand.

		2021	2020
1.	**Staff costs**		
	Salaries and wages	14.761	8.030
	Pension costs	1.292	668
	Other costs for social security	219	127
		16.272	**8.825**
	Average number of employees	31	18

2. Charges and security

There is not given any mortgages and securities.

3. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

The company has signed rent contracts. With a notice period of between 3-6 months, the liability is in total TDKK 316.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Subaio ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, other operating income, and external costs.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Accounting policies

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Recognition of revenue is exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including profit from the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for sales, advertising, administration, and premises.

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members. Staff costs are less government reimbursements.

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and writedown for impairment of tangible assets.

Other operating costs

Other operating costs comprise items of secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including losses on the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to debt and transactions in foreign currency.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

Statement of financial position

Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment.

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life:

	Useful life
IT equipment	3-5 years
PP&E & Leasehold Improvements	7-10 years

Minor assets with a purchase value of less than 5.000 kr. and administration costs (delivery, installation, assembly) associated with fixed asset purchases are expensed as incurred.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of tangible fixed assets are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. Writedown for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Investments

Deposits

Deposits are measured at amortised cost and represent lease deposits, etc.

Accounting policies

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

Prepayments and accrued income

Payments received concerning future income are recognised as deferred income.

Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank.

Equity

Share premium

Share premium comprises premium payments made in connection with the issue of shares. Costs incurred for carrying through an issue are deducted from the premium.

The premium reserve can be used for dividend, for issuing bonus shares, and for covering losses.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Accounting policies

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities other than provisions

Liabilities and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Deferred income

Payments received concerning future income are recognised as deferred income.