

Subaio ApS

Gasværksvej 26, 1., 9000 Aalborg

Company reg. no. 37 76 65 85

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2020

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 28 May 2021.

Brian Grøn Jørgensen
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes to users of the English version of this document:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain Danish. 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 report

Today, the board of directors and the managing director have presented the annual report of Subaio ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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

We consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in our opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020.

We are of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

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

Aalborg, 18 March 2021

Managing Director

Thomas Kjølby Laursen

Board of directors

Brian Grøn Jørgensen

Martin Oliver Mikaelson

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 2020, which comprise income statement, statement of financial position, notes and accounting policies. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements present a fair view of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethical requirements for auditors (IESBA's Code of Ethics), and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that provide a fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Management is also responsible 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 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 including an opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing, 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 international standards on auditing, and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment 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 the 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 preparation of the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists arising from 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 disclosures in notes, and whether the financial statements reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that presents a 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 the internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we express no assurance opinion thereon.

Independent auditor's report

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the management commentary and to consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the evidence obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

Furthermore, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that management commentary is consistent with the financial statements and that it has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not discover any material misstatement in the management commentary.

Aalborg, 18 March 2021

Redmark

*State Authorised Public Accountants
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 Mikaelson
Jesper Leth Dammand
Thomas Kjølby Laursen
Mads Steenberg Lykke
Francisco Javier Pérez Sánchez

Managing Director

Thomas Kjølby Laursen

Auditors

Redmark
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Hasseris Bymidte 6
9000 Aalborg

Bankers

Spar Nord

Management commentary

The principal activities of the company

The Company's main activity is software development, and other business which are related to software development.

The development projects comprises the development of a service for managing and canceling subscriptions.

Development in activities and financial matters

During the year, the company continued developing on the concept Subaio. The concept includes a service that gives users the opportunity to get an overview of subscriptions, and also the opportunity to manage the subscriptions. The concept was initially launched in 2017, but 2020 is still characterized by development and commercialization of the concept, and the result is affected by this.

The result of the year is affected by the ongoing development activities, and is as expected.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

Amounts concerning 2020: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2019: DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Gross profit	5.030.633	842
1 Staff costs	-8.825.051	-8.440
Depreciation and impairment of property, land, and equipment	-241.625	-229
Operating profit	-4.036.043	-7.827
Other financial income	1.256	0
Other financial costs	-46.488	-43
Pre-tax net profit or loss	-4.081.275	-7.870
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	734.774	776
Net profit or loss for the year	-3.346.501	-7.094
Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
Allocated from retained earnings	-3.346.501	-7.094
Total allocations and transfers	-3.346.501	-7.094

Statement of financial position at 31 December

Amounts concerning 2020: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2019: DKK thousand.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Non-current assets		
<i>Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment</i>	318.597	418
<i>Total property, plant, and equipment</i>	<u>318.597</u>	<u>418</u>
<i>Deposits</i>	239.962	217
<i>Total investments</i>	<u>239.962</u>	<u>217</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>558.559</u>	<u>635</u>
Current assets		
<i>Trade receivables</i>	517.180	1.285
<i>Income tax receivables</i>	734.774	776
<i>Other receivables</i>	2.161.500	54
<i>Prepayments and accrued income</i>	156.725	69
<i>Total receivables</i>	<u>3.570.179</u>	<u>2.184</u>
<i>Cash on hand and demand deposits</i>	<u>4.381.457</u>	<u>6.612</u>
Total current assets	<u>7.951.636</u>	<u>8.796</u>
Total assets	<u>8.510.195</u>	<u>9.431</u>

Statement of financial position at 31 December

Amounts concerning 2020: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2019: DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Equity and liabilities		
Equity		
Contributed capital	125.000	125
Retained earnings	1.487.784	4.834
Total equity	1.612.784	4.959
Liabilities other than provisions		
2 Other payables	0	223
Total long term liabilities other than provisions	0	223
Current portion of long term payables	551.660	0
Trade payables	232.614	251
Other payables	3.323.710	1.780
Accruals and deferred income	2.789.427	2.218
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	6.897.411	4.249
Total liabilities other than provisions	6.897.411	4.472
Total equity and liabilities	8.510.195	9.431
3 Charges and security		
4 Contingencies		

Notes

Amounts concerning 2020: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2019: DKK thousand.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	8.030.255	7.667
Pension costs	668.251	662
Other costs for social security	<u>126.545</u>	<u>111</u>
	<u>8.825.051</u>	<u>8.440</u>
Average number of employees	<u>18</u>	<u>17</u>

The company has incentive programme for some employees, which provides an option of subscribing a smaller amount of shares.

	<u>31/12 2020</u>	<u>31/12 2019</u>
2. Other payables		
Total other payables	551.660	223
Share of amount due within 1 year	<u>-551.660</u>	<u>0</u>
Total other payables	<u>0</u>	<u>223</u>

Notes

Amounts concerning 2020: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2019: DKK thousand.

3. Charges and security

There is not given any mortgages and securities.

4. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

The company has signed rent contracts. Notice period is 20 month, equal to TDKK 629.

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.

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.

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, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

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.

Accounting policies

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
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

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.

Investments

Deposits

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

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

Prepayments and accrued income recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

Accounting policies

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.

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

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Accruals and deferred income

Payments received concerning future income are recognised under accruals and deferred income.