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ULOBBY APS
GAMMEL KONGEVEJ 11, 3., 1610 KØBENHAVN V
ANNUAL REPORT
1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2022

**The Annual Report has been presented and
adopted at the Company's Annual General
Meeting on 31 May 2023**

Mogens Nielsen

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COMPANY DETAILS**Company**

Ulobby ApS
Gammel Kongevej 11 3.
1610 Copenhagen V

CVR No.: 37 91 51 49
Established: 28 July 2016
Municipality: Copenhagen
Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December

Board of Directors

Mogens Nielsen, chairman
Jens Chresten Kolding Søndergaard
Andreas Sidelmann Christensen
Jean Mary Cullen
Bertel Torp Ovesen

Executive Board

Anders Kopp Jensen
Bertel Torp Ovesen

Auditor

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
Havneholmen 29
1561 Copenhagen V

MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Board of Directors and Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Ulobby ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

The Management Commentary includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 31 May 2023

Executive Board

Anders Kopp Jensen

Bertel Torp Ovesen

Board of Directors

Mogens Nielsen
Chairman

Jens Chresten Kolding
Søndergaard

Andreas Sidelmann Christensen

Jean Mary Cullen

Bertel Torp Ovesen

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Ulobby ApS

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Ulobby ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement, Balance Sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies. The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements 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.

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 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.

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.

Statement on Management Commentary

Management is responsible for Management Commentary.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management Commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read Management Commentary and, in doing so, consider whether Management Commentary 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 Commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Copenhagen, 31 May 2023

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
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Mads Juul Hansen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne44386

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Principal activities

Ulobby is a B2B SaaS-platform for Public Affairs professionals, which provides all the tools needed to monitor issues and stakeholders, manage activities, and gather political intelligence.

Our vision is to strengthen democracy by opening the political processes and enable more people, companies, and organisations to influence the political agenda. Our mission is to develop tools for Public Affairs professionals, which make their daily tasks easier and make them superstars inside their organisations.

By combining data-driven political insights with intuitive digital tools for handling internal as well as external stakeholders, we continue to provide companies and organisations across Europe with a sustainable competitive advantage.

Our client base consists of corporates, NGOs, and interest organisations - small and large.

Development in activities and financial and economic position

In 2022 the macro sentiment changed drastically in Europe. For our target group, the Public Affairs professionals, this resulted in increased political risk and uncertainty. These factors, combined with changed media cycles, are continuing to change the playing field for Public Affairs professionals. In this new environment, corporates, NGOs, and interest organisations have to adapt quickly or risk losing influence.

Ulobby is at the forefront of this change. Given the turbulent market conditions 2022, we are satisfied with the operational performance and we find the financial results acceptable. We have executed on our strategy as planned, we are unequivocally the market leader in the Nordics, and we have expanded our client base in new markets in Europe.

On the product side, we have again in 2022 invested heavily in innovation as well as built new moats around the company as we move up on the S-curve, serving the bigger and more mature mainstream-market. At the same time the trends around transparency, governance and e-learning have continued to grow and thus we expect to release a new product line to address these demands in 2023.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

No post balance sheet events that would influence the evaluation of this annual report have occurred.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
GROSS PROFIT		4.547.462	3.730.610
Staff costs.....	1	-5.232.670	-6.268.015
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses.....		-2.891.091	-2.383.635
OPERATING LOSS		-3.576.299	-4.921.040
Other financial income.....		496	4.140
Other financial expenses.....		-233.294	-418.004
LOSS BEFORE TAX		-3.809.097	-5.334.904
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	2	0	656.363
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		-3.809.097	-4.678.541
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF LOSS			
Retained earnings.....		-3.809.097	-4.678.541
TOTAL		-3.809.097	-4.678.541

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Development projects completed.....		4.648.141	4.807.866
Intangible assets.....	3	4.648.141	4.807.866
Rent deposit and other receivables.....		84.240	153.625
Financial non-current assets.....	4	84.240	153.625
NON-CURRENT ASSETS.....		4.732.381	4.961.491
Trade receivables.....		2.135.288	1.199.407
Income tax receivable.....		0	656.363
Other receivables.....		195.945	20.620
Prepayments.....		77.157	15.355
Receivables.....		2.408.390	1.891.745
Cash and cash equivalents.....		2.033.111	2.013.963
CURRENT ASSETS.....		4.441.501	3.905.708
ASSETS.....		9.173.882	8.867.199

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Share capital.....	5	187.792	177.928
Reserve for development costs.....		3.625.550	4.807.866
Retained earnings.....		-4.442.785	-4.795.372
EQUITY.....		-629.443	190.422
Convertible and interest-bearing debt instruments.....		3.445.908	5.150.660
Frozen holiday pay.....		430.672	450.569
Non-current liabilities.....	6	3.876.580	5.601.229
Interest-bearing debt instruments.....		1.670.281	0
Other non-current liabilities.....		0	125.000
Trade payables.....		304.100	132.943
Other liabilities.....		475.407	864.932
Deferred income.....		3.476.957	1.952.673
Current liabilities.....		5.926.745	3.075.548
LIABILITIES.....		9.803.325	8.676.777
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....		9.173.882	8.867.199
 Contingencies etc.	 7		
Conditions for continued operation	8		

EQUITY

	Share capital	Share Premium	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2022.....	177.928	0	4.807.866	-4.795.372	190.422
Proposed loss allocation.....				-3.809.097	-3.809.097
Transactions with owners					
Capital increase.....	9.864	2.979.368			2.989.232
Other legal bindings					
Capitalized development costs.....			-1.182.316	1.182.316	0
Transfers					
Transferred premium.....		-2.979.368		2.979.368	0
Equity at 31 December 2022.....	187.792	0	3.625.550	-4.442.785	-629.443

NOTES

	2022 DKK	2021 DKK	Note
Staff costs			1
Average number of employees	10	13	
Wages and salaries.....	5.118.619	6.069.899	
Pensions.....	13.600	84.800	
Social security costs.....	87.559	111.772	
Other staff costs.....	12.892	1.544	
	5.232.670	6.268.015	
Tax on profit/loss for the year			2
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year.....	0	-656.363	
	0	-656.363	
Intangible assets			3
		Development projects completed	
Cost at 1 January 2022.....		8.896.924	
Additions.....		2.731.366	
Cost at 31 December 2022.....		11.628.290	
Amortisation at 1 January 2022.....		4.089.058	
Amortisation for the year.....		2.891.091	
Amortisation at 31 December 2022.....		6.980.149	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022.....		4.648.141	
Development projects			
Development costs comprise e.g. salaries, wages, and amortisation which directly refer to the development activities. Clearly defined and identifiable development projects are recognized as intangible fixed assets provided that the technical feasibility, sufficient resources, and a potential market or a development opportunity can be demonstrated, and provided that it is the intention to produce, market or utilise the project. It is, however, a condition that the cost can be calculated reliably and that a sufficiently high degree of certainty indicates that future earnings will cover the costs for production, sales, and administration. Other development costs are recognized in the profit and loss account concurrently with their realisation.			
Financial non-current assets			4
		Rent deposit and other receivables	
Cost at 1 January 2022.....		84.240	
Cost at 31 December 2022.....		84.240	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022.....		84.240	

NOTES

					Note
		2022		2021	
		DKK		DKK	
Share capital					5
Allocation of share capital:					
A-shares, 10.000.000 unit in the denomination of 0,01 DKK.....		100.000		100.000	
B-shares, 8.779.188 unit in the denomination 0,01 DKK.....		87.792		87.792	
		187.792		187.792	
Long-term liabilities					6
			Debt		
	31/12 2022	Repayment	outstanding	31/12 2021	
	total liabilities	next year	after 5 years	total liabilities	
Convertible and interest-bearing debt					
instruments.....	5.116.189	1.670.281	0	5.150.660	
Frozen holiday pay.....	430.672	0	0	450.569	
	5.546.861	1.670.281	0	5.601.229	
Contingencies etc.					7
Contingent liabilities					
There have been given tenure concerning the company's tenancy for 3 months, totalling DKK 86,000.					
Conditions for continued operation					8
The company is at the date of approving the annual report 2022 in advanced dialogue with current investors of additional capital increase for 2023. Investors and management has agreed on the terms and amount of the capital increase that will ensure the liquidity for the remaining of 2023. At the time of approval of the annual report 2022 the final documents in terms of the investment are about to be finalized.					

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of Ulobby ApS for 2022 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year, except for the following changes.

Change in accounting policies and classification

The accounting policies have been changed in the following areas:

- In the annual accounts, a change has been made to the accounting policies linked to the presentation of capitalized salary and administration costs in the company's income statement. The change in presentation is due solely to ensuring that the annual accounts continue to give a fair picture and have no impact on comparison figures apart from presentation. The change is due to a clarification of schedule requirements in the Annual Accounts Act.

The conclusion of the change will be a change in presentation of the company's capitalized development costs, which were previously presented under "Gross profit" and "Staff costs" to be presented under "Own work, recognised under assets"

The change has no result or balance sheet effect, as it is a presentation change. But will have an effect on any key figures presented, as the gross profit is increased by the value of capitalized development costs for the year. There has been a change in comparison figures.

The accumulated impact of the policy changes is at 31 December 2022:

The results for the year after tax are increased by DKK ('000) 0.

The balance sheet total is increased by DKK ('000) 0.

Equity is increased by DKK ('000) 0.

INCOME STATEMENT

Net revenue

Net revenue from the sale of services is recognised in the Income Statement if supply and risk transfer to purchaser has taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and less duties and discounts related to the sale.

Other operating income

Other operating income includes items of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprises' principal activities, including profit from sale of intangible and tangible assets, operating loss and conflict compensations, as well as salary refunds. Compensations are recognised when the income is estimated to be realisable.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include other production, sales, delivery and administrative costs, including costs of energy, marketing, premises, loss on bad debts, lease expenses, etc

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions, and other costs of social security etc., for the Company's employees.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from securities, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised by the amounts that relate to the financial year. Interest income and expenses are calculated on amortised cost prices.

Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the Income Statement by the share that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in equity by the share that may be attributed to entries directly to equity.

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible fixed assets

Development projects comprise costs, including wages and salaries, and amortisation, which directly or indirectly can be related to the Company's development activities and which fulfil the criteria for recognition in the Balance Sheet.

The accounting item is measured at the lower of the capitalised costs less accumulated amortisation and recoverable amount.

Capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life after completion of the development work. The amortisation period is 3 years.

Intangible fixed assets are generally written down to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

Profit or loss from sale of intangible fixed assets is calculated at the difference between the sales price and the carrying amount at the time of the sale. Profit and loss are recognised in the Income Statement under other operating income or other operating expenses.

Financial non-current assets

Deposits include rental deposits which are recognised and measured at cost. Deposits are not depreciated.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible fixed assets together with fixed assets, which are not measured at fair value,, are assessed annually for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of the capital value and the sales value less expected costs of a sale. The capital value is determined as the Company's share in the current value of the net cash flows which the subsidiary is expected to generate through its activities and from sale of assets after the end of their useful lives. A discount rate is used which reflects the risk-free market rate and the owners' minimum return on interest requirements for similar assets. The growth rate in the terminal period is determined in accordance with the standards within the industry.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is written down to meet expected losses.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accruals, assets

Accruals recognised as assets include costs incurred relating to the subsequent financial year.

Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the Balance Sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are measured at the amount at which the asset is expected to be used within a reasonable number of years, either by setoff against tax on future earnings or by setoff against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that under the legislation in force on the Balance Sheet date will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less transaction costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the Income Statement over the loan period.

The amortised cost of current liabilities corresponds usually to the nominal value.

Accruals, liabilities

Accruals recognised as liabilities include payments received regarding income in subsequent years.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date. Exchange differences arising between the rate on the transaction date and the rate on the payment date are recognised in the Income Statement as a financial income or expense.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that are not settled on the Balance Sheet date are translated at the exchange rate on the Balance Sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate on the Balance Sheet date and the exchange rate at the date when the receivables or payables come into existence recognised in the Income Statement as financial income or expenses.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date.