# ioGates ApS

Wildersgade 32, 1408 København K

CVR no. 38 04 92 91

# Annual report for 2023

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 11.07.24

James Richings
Dirigent

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# Company information etc.

## The company

ioGates ApS
c/o Wildersgade Filmhus
Wildersgade 32
1408 København K

Registered office: København
CVR no.: 38 04 92 91
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

## Executive Boards

Jesper Bjarke Andersen

## Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

# Statement by the Executive Boards on the annual report

I have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 for ioGates ApS.

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

The financial statements have not been audited, and I declare that the relevant conditions have been met.

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.23 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23.

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

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

Copenhagen, July 11, 2024

**Executive Boards**

Jesper Bjarke Andersen

# Practitioner's compilation report

## To the management of ioGates ApS

Based on the company's accounting material and other information provided by management, we have compiled the financial statements of ioGates ApS for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23.

The financial statements comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies.

We performed this compilation engagement in accordance with ISRS 4410, Engagements to Compile Financial Statements.

We have applied our professional expertise to assist management with the preparation and presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. We have complied with relevant provisions of the Danish Act on Approved Auditors and Audit Firms and the code of ethics of International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), including principles of integrity, professional competence and due care.

The financial statements and the accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile them are management's responsibility.

Since a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by management for the compilation of the financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or a review conclusion on whether the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Odense, July 11, 2024

**Beierholm**
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Jacob Pedersen
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne33725

## Primary activities

The company's activities comprise to processing video and sound, and other related activities.

## Uncertainty concerning recognition and measurement

In the financial statements for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23, it is important to note the following uncertainty with regard to recognition and measurement, as it has had a significant influence on the assets and liabilities recognised in the financial statements:

The company has recognized development projects in progress with an accounting value of t.DKK 941, according to note 4. The estimates and assessments made are based on budgets and business plans for the coming years, as well as market conditions beyond the company's control, which naturally involve uncertainty and unpredictability and may therefore prove incomplete or incorrect.

## Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 shows a profit/loss of DKK -1,684,573 against DKK 541,499 for the period 01.01.22 - 31.12.22. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK -943,040.

*Information on going concern*

The company has a negative equity, and has lost its share capital. The company is covered by the rules regarding capital loss in the Danish Companies Act § 119.

The Management expects that the capital will be re-established through the company's operations in future financial years.

The company is dependent on financing from the parrent company. The company is of the opinion that contribution of the necessary financing will continue in future, as well as that the parent company has issued a letter of support for the company's operations.

On the basis, the financial statements are presented according to the going-concern concept.

## Subsequent events

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

# Income statement

| Note | | 2023<br>DKK | 2022<br>DKK |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Gross result** | **-327,896** | **1,846,472** |
| 3 | Staff costs | -1,339,109 | -1,308,043 |
| | **Profit/loss before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses** | **-1,667,005** | **538,429** |
| | Depreciation, amortisation and impairments losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment | -14,080 | -69,080 |
| | **Operating profit/loss** | **-1,681,085** | **469,349** |
| | Financial income | 155 | 29,794 |
| | Financial expenses | -3,643 | -7,644 |
| | **Profit/loss before tax** | **-1,684,573** | **491,499** |
| | Tax on profit or loss for the year | 0 | 50,000 |
| | **Profit/loss for the year** | **-1,684,573** | **541,499** |

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Proposed appropriation account** | | |
| Retained earnings | -1,684,573 | 541,499 |
| **Total** | **-1,684,573** | **541,499** |

# Balance sheet

## ASSETS

| Note | | 31.12.23 DKK | 31.12.22 DKK |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Development projects in progress | 941,711 | 0 |
| 4 | **Total intangible assets** | **941,711** | **0** |
| | Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment | 20,985 | 35,065 |
| 5 | **Total property, plant and equipment** | **20,985** | **35,065** |
| | **Total non-current assets** | **962,696** | **35,065** |
| | Trade receivables | 565,617 | 733,004 |
| | Receivables from group enterprises | 0 | 446,467 |
| | Deferred tax asset | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| | Other receivables | 16,125 | 16,125 |
| | Prepayments | 13,518 | 17,981 |
| | **Total receivables** | **695,260** | **1,313,577** |
| | **Cash** | **324,084** | **293,261** |
| | **Total current assets** | **1,019,344** | **1,606,838** |
| | **Total assets** | **1,982,040** | **1,641,903** |

# Balance sheet

## EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

| Note | | 31.12.23<br>DKK | 31.12.22<br>DKK |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Share capital | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| | Reserve for development costs | 941,711 | 0 |
| | Retained earnings | -1,934,751 | 691,533 |
| | **Total equity** | **-943,040** | **741,533** |
| | Prepayments received from customers | 46,313 | 2,500 |
| | Trade payables | 28,750 | 25,000 |
| | Payables to group enterprises | 1,876,173 | 0 |
| | Other payables | 286,118 | 244,825 |
| | Deferred income | 687,726 | 628,045 |
| | **Total short-term payables** | **2,925,080** | **900,370** |
| | **Total payables** | **2,925,080** | **900,370** |
| | **Total equity and liabilities** | **1,982,040** | **1,641,903** |

6 Contingent liabilities
7 Charges and security

# Statement of changes in equity

| Figures in DKK | Share capital | Reserve for developmen t costs | Retained earnings | Total equity |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 | | | | |
| Balance as at 01.01.23 | 50,000 | 0 | 691,533 | 741,533 |
| Other changes in equity | 0 | 941,711 | -941,711 | 0 |
| Net profit/loss for the year | 0 | 0 | -1,684,573 | -1,684,573 |
| Balance as at 31.12.23 | 50,000 | 941,711 | -1,934,751 | -943,040 |

## 1. Information as regards going concern

The company has a negative equity, and has lost its share capital. The company is covered by the rules regarding capital loss in the Danish Companies Act § 119.

The Management expects that the capital will be re-established through the company's operations in future financial years.

The company is dependent on financing from the parrent company. The company is of the opinion that contribution of the necessary financing will continue in future, as well as that the parent company has issued a letter of support for the company's operations.

On the basis, the financial statements are presented according to the going-concern concept.

## 2. Uncertainty concerning recognition and measurement

In the financial statements for 2023, it is important to note the following uncertainty as regards recognition and measurement as it has had a significant influence on the assets and liabilities recognised in the financial statements:

The company has recognized development projects in progress with an accounting value of t.DKK 941, according to note 4. The estimates and assessments made are based on budgets and business plans for the coming years, as well as market conditions beyond the company's control, which naturally involve uncertainty and unpredictability and may therefore prove incomplete or incorrect.

| | 2023<br>DKK | 2022<br>DKK |
|---|---|---|
| **3. Staff costs** | | |
| Wages and salaries | 1,320,000 | 1,290,000 |
| Other social security costs | 4,544 | 4,544 |
| Other staff costs | 14,565 | 13,499 |
| Total | 1,339,109 | 1,308,043 |
| Average number of employees during the year | 2 | 2 |

### 4. Intangible assets

| Figures in DKK | Acquired rights | Development projects in progress |
|---|---|---|
| Cost as at 01.01.23 | 4,773,626 | 0 |
| Additions during the year | 0 | 941,711 |
| Cost as at 31.12.23 | 4,773,626 | 941,711 |
| Amortisation and impairment losses as at 01.01.23 | -4,773,626 | 0 |
| Amortisation and impairment losses as at 31.12.23 | -4,773,626 | 0 |
| Carrying amount as at 31.12.23 | 0 | 941,711 |

The company has recognized a infrastructure project as development projects in progres**.** Ongoing development projects are following the timeframe and resource planning.

### 5. Property, plant and equipment

| Figures in DKK | Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment |
|---|---|
| Cost as at 01.01.23 | 178,584 |
| Cost as at 31.12.23 | 178,584 |
| Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.01.23 | -143,519 |
| Depreciation during the year | -14,080 |
| Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.23 | -157,599 |
| Carrying amount as at 31.12.23 | 20,985 |

## 6. Contingent liabilities

The company has no contingent liabilities as at 31.12.23.

## 7. Charges and security

The company has not provided any security over assets.

## 8. Accounting policies

### GENERAL

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

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

### Basis of recognition and measurement

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

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

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

### CURRENCY

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

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

## 8. Accounting policies - continued -

### INCOME STATEMENT

#### Gross result

Gross result comprises revenue and other external expenses.

#### Revenue

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

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

#### Other external expenses

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

#### Staff costs

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

## 8. Accounting policies - continued -

### Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

The depreciation and amortisation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation and amortisation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated and amortised according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

| | Useful lives, years | Residual value DKK |
|---|---|---|
| Acquired rights | 7 | 0 |
| Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment | 4 | 0 |

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

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the ‘Impairment losses on fixed assets’ section.

### Other net financials

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

### Tax on profit/loss for the year

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

## 8. Accounting policies - continued -

### BALANCE SHEET

#### Intangible assets

*Development projects in progress*

Development projects are recognised in the balance sheet where the project aims at developing a specific product or a specific process, intended to be produced or used, respectively, by the company in its production process. On initial recognition, development projects are measured at cost. Cost comprises the purchase price plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase, including wages and salaries directly attributable to the development projects until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance development projects in the development period is not included in the cost. Other development projects and development costs are recognised in the income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

Development projects in progress are transferred to completed development projects when the asset is ready for use.

Development projects are subsequently measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

*Acquired rights*

Aquired rights are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Acquired rights are amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives, which are stated in the ‘Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses’ section.

*Gains and losses on the disposal of intangible assets*

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

#### Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

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

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until

## 8. Accounting policies - continued -

the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

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

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

### Impairment losses on fixed assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Receivables

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

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

## 8. Accounting policies - continued -

### Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

### Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

### Equity

An amount equivalent to internally generated development costs in the balance sheet is recognised in equity under reserve for development costs. The reserve is measured less deferred tax and reduced by amortisation and impairment losses on the asset. If impairment losses on development costs are subsequently reversed, the reserve will be restored with a corresponding amount. The reserve is dissolved when the development costs are no longer recognized in the balance sheet, and the remaining amount will be transferred to retained earnings.

### Current and deferred tax

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

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

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

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

## 8. Accounting policies - continued -

### Payables

Short-term financial payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables. Other short-term payables are measured at net realisable value.

### Prepayments received from customers

Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to the time and date of delivery of the agreed product or completion of the agreed service.

### Deferred income

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