

ANNUAL REPORT
1 January - 31 December 2022

Nerve Smart Systems ApS
Langebjergvænget 19 A
4000 Roskilde

CVR nr. 38137271

Submitter:

Sønderup I/S
Statsautoriserede revisorer
CVR no. 31824559

Presented and approved

at the company's annual general meeting 28 April 2023

Chairman

Jesper Boie Rasmussen

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Management's Statement on the Annual Report

The management have today considered and approved the annual report for Nerve Smart Systems ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2022.

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

In the managements opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2022 and of its financial performance for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2022.

We believe that the management's review contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for approval at the annual general meeting.

Roskilde, 28 April 2023

Executive Board

Jesper Boie Rasmussen

Board of Directors:

Stig Gert Ersgard

Jesper Boie Rasmussen

Jens Jacob Østergaard

James Thomas Ross Jackson

Ole Bjerre Christiansen

Morten Ravn Frederiksen

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of Nerve Smart Systems ApS

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Nerve Smart Systems ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies, for the Company. 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 Company's financial position 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 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 of accounting information 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.

Ringsted, 28 April 2023

SØNDERUP I/S
statsautoriserede revisorer
CVR 31824559

Tom Sønderup
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne10489

Management's review

Principal activities

Nerve Smart Systems ApS's main objective is to contribute to the transition from fossil fuel to electricity as easy and sustainable as possible. Over the coming years this transition is expected to play a key role in the remodeling of the infrastructure and equipment worldwide.

Output from renewable energy sources does not converge with the fluctuating consumption which is why affordable and efficient energy storage will be needed.

The main activity of the company is the development, manufacturing, sale and service of the superior Nerve Switch® which can be used in Battery Storage Solutions and High-Power Chargers.

Uncertainty in recognition or measurement

Recognition and measurement in the Annual Report have not been subject to any significant uncertainty.

Development in activities and financial position

During 2022 a group of new investors has injected 8.750 TDKK into the company and existing shareholders have converted 10.000 TDKK to share capital, injected 1.650 TDKK and made a remission of debts of 16.905 TDKK. Following these transactions, the total share capital is 37.373 TDKK.

The income statement for 2022 shows a loss of 6.914 TDKK and an equity of 37.373 TDKK.

The management does not consider the result for the year satisfactory.

The influence by the component shortage has been significant throughout the year. We have continued our redesign efforts and a new version of our main product, the battery buffered high power charger - BESS- HPC - has been finalized. Version 1.6 is expected to be fully certified and ready for mass production in the second quarter of 2023 enabling us to fulfill our order backlog.

Expected development

At the beginning of 2023 we see the component crisis easing up. Stocks of previously unavailable components are starting to surface, and prices are approaching a normal level.

We are experiencing huge interest for our solutions in the market.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

Early 2023 additional convertible loans of 8.750 TDKK has been made by the shareholders.

In addition, no events materially affecting the assessment of the annual report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Accounting principles applied

The annual report for Nerve Smart Systems ApS 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act for class B companies with application of individual rules from class C.

The income statement is presented by type of expenditure and the balance sheet is presented in account form. The measurement currency used is Danish kroner. All other currencies are considered foreign currency.

The accounting principles were applied consistently with the principles of last year's financial reporting.

General information on recognition and measurement

Income is recognized in the income statement as earned, including any value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Furthermore, all costs, including amortisation/depreciation and write-downs, are recognized in the income statement.

Assets are recognized in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of the assets can be measured reliably.

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

The first recognition measures assets and liabilities at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities will be measured individually in respect of each accounting item as described below.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income statement

Gross profit

In pursuance of section 32 (1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the first item in the income statement is the gross profit. The item gross profit is the result of revenue, cost of sales, other external cost and other operating income.

Revenue

Net sales in connection with sales of commercial products and finished products are recognized in the profit and loss account, if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the customer before the end of the year. Net sales are recognized ex. VAT and net of discounts related to the individual sale.

Accounting principles applied

Cost of goods sold

Cost of goods sold comprises the financial year's cost of sales measured to sales price, adjusted for ordinary inventory write-offs.

Direct operating costs

Direct operating costs include the year's costs for operating machinery foreign work, purchase of materials etc..

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and expenses comprise items of a secondary nature in relation to the company's core business.

Other external costs

Other external costs comprise costs for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, operating leasing costs etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs contain salaries and wages, including holiday payment, pensions and other social security costs etc. to the company's employees.

Financial items

Financial income and expenses are recognized in the income statement with the amounts relating to the financial year. The financial items comprise interest income and expense, realized and unrealized exchange rate, gains and losses resulting from transactions in foreign currencies, surcharges and refunds regarding corporation tax.

Tax for the year

The company is jointly taxed with other group companies. The current corporation tax is divided between the jointly taxed companies pro rata to their taxable incomes. The parent company functions as the management company for the joint taxation and handles the tax payments to the Danish tax authorities.

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognized in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognized directly on equity by the portion attributable to entries directly on equity.

Accounting principles applied

Balance sheet

Intangible fixed assets

Development projects on clearly defined and identifiable products and processes, for which the technical rate of utilisation, adequate resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the enterprise can be established, and where the intention is to manufacture, market or apply the product or process in question, are recognised as intangible assets. Other development costs are recognised as costs in the income statement as incurred. When recognising development projects as intangible assets, an amount equalling the costs less deferred tax incurred is taken to equity under Reserve for development costs that is reduced as the development projects are amortised and written down.

The cost of development projects comprises costs such as salaries and amortisation that are directly and indirectly attributable to the development projects.

Completed development projects are measured at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis using their estimated useful lives which are determined based on a specific assessment of each development project. If the useful life cannot be estimated reliably, it is fixed at 10 years.

Development projects in progress is not subject to depreciation.

Patents and licenses are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and the recoverable amount, whichever is lower. Patents are amortized over the remaining patent period, and licenses are amortized over the period, not exceeding 10 years.

Earnings or loss on disposal of intangible fixed assets is calculated as the difference between the sales price less sales costs and the book value at the time of sale. Profit and losses are entered in the income statement under other operating income and -costs.

Tangible fixed assets

Operating equipment, tools and fixtures as well as leasehold improvements are measured at cost price less accumulated depreciation and write-down.

Depreciation is based on cost price less expected residual value after end of service life. The cost price includes acquisition price and costs directly linked to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for commencement of use.

Straight-line depreciation is based on the following assessment of the assets expected useful lives:

- Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment: Life cycle 3-10 years, residual value 0-20%.
- Leasehold improvements: Life cycle 3-10 years, residual value 0-20%.

Assets with a cost per unit under the tax threshold for small assets are recognized as expenses in the year of acquisition.

Accounting principles applied

Profits or losses in connection with disposal of tangible fixed assets are calculated as the difference between the sales price less sales costs and the book value at the time of sale. Profits and losses are entered in the income statement under other operating income and -costs.

Leases

Rental and lease contracts is considered as operating leases. Payments in connection with operating lease and other rental agreements are recognized in the income statement over the lease term. The company's total liabilities concerning operating leases are disclosed in connection with contingent items etc.

Financial fixed assets

Other receivables

Deposits are measured at cost.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying value of fixed assets are assessed annually for indications of impairment beyond what is expressed by depreciation.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test of each asset or group of assets will be made. Impairment will be made to its recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying value.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at cost using the FIFO method. In cases where net realizable value is lower than cost, it will be written down to this lower value.

Cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables comprise of purchase price plus transportation costs.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labor and direct production costs.

The net realizable value of inventories is calculated as the selling price less costs of completion and costs to be incurred to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in expected sales.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortized cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value. Value is reduced by provisions for bad debts.

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at market value of the work performed. Revenue is measured at the stage of completion at the balance sheet date and the total estimated income from the contract work.

Accounting principles applied

Work in progress for third parties is recognized in the balance sheet under receivables or liabilities. Net assets consist of the sum of the work in progress, where the sales value of the work performed exceeds the invoicing on account. Net liabilities are the sum of the work in progress where invoicing on account exceeds the sales value.

Prepayments

Prepaid expenses are recorded as assets.

Cash funds

Cash funds are measured at nominal value.

Dividend

Proposed dividend for the financial year is recognized as a separate component of the equity. Proposed dividends are recognized as a liability at the time of adoption.

Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax assets are recognized in the balance sheet as tax calculated on the taxable income allocated with the current tax rate, and adjusted for tax on prior years taxable income and prepaid taxes.

Deferred tax is measured by the liability method concerning temporary differences between the carrying value and tax value of assets and liabilities, calculated based on the planned use of the assets and settlement of the obligation, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carry-forward, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realisable, either through elimination in tax on future earnings or through offsetting in deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at their net realisation values.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applicable in pursuance of the legislation in force on the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to become payable as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to change in tax rates is recognized in the income statement.

Liabilities

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost corresponding to the nominal value.

Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue is received payments regarding income related to future financial years.

Accounting principles applied

Conversion of foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted 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 recognized in the income statement as a financial income or expense. If the foreign exchange position is considered to hedge future cash flows, the unrealised exchange adjustments are recognized directly in the equity.

Accounts receivable, payable and other monetary items in foreign currencies that are not settled on the balance sheet date are converted at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate on the balance sheet date and the receivable or payable is recognized in the income statement as financial income or expenses.

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

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

Note	2022	2021
Gross profit	-371.165	-1.867.025
1. Staff costs	-3.380.614	-1.892.544
2. Depreciation and write-downs	-5.764.198	-4.257.289
OPERATING PROFIT	-9.515.977	-8.016.858
Other financial income	22.721	0
Other financial costs	-81.943	-41.577
PROFIT/-LOSS BEFORE TAX	-9.575.199	-8.058.435
Tax for the year	2.660.916	2.814.531
NET PROFIT/-LOSS FOR THE YEAR	-6.914.283	-5.243.904
Appropriation of profit		
Reserve for development costs	2.554.759	9.450.835
Distribution of profit	-9.469.042	-14.694.739
Total appropriation	-6.914.283	-5.243.904

Balance sheet 31 December

Note	2022	2021
ASSETS		
3. Completed development projects	66.277.816	63.002.484
Acquired concessions, patents, licenses and similar	487.842	295.619
Total intangible fixed assets	66.765.658	63.298.103
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	53.697	176.386
Leasehold improvements	94.195	193.914
Total tangible fixed assets	147.892	370.300
Financial fixed assets		
Other receivables	540.342	522.571
Total financial fixed assets	540.342	522.571
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS	67.453.892	64.190.974
Finished goods and merchandise	4.473.077	834.103
Total inventories	4.473.077	834.103
Receivables from sales and services	0	721.875
Contract work in progress	21.000	0
Other receivables	2.133.898	4.020.066
Prepayments and accrued income	1.064.217	34.044
Total receivables	3.219.115	4.775.985
Cash funds	1.679.374	3.371.726
Total cash funds	1.679.374	3.371.726
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	9.371.566	8.981.814
TOTAL ASSETS	76.825.458	73.172.788

Balance sheet 31 December

Note	2022	2021
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Share capital	152.000	50.000
Reserve for development costs	51.696.697	49.141.938
Retained earnings	-14.475.467	-42.209.238
TOTAL EQUITY	<u>37.373.230</u>	<u>6.982.700</u>
Provisions for deferred tax	3.600.390	4.695.318
TOTAL PROVISIONS	<u>3.600.390</u>	<u>4.695.318</u>
4. Long-term liabilities		
Payables to group companies	0	24.663.450
Other payables	957.267	937.578
5. Deferred income	28.345.039	30.943.258
Total long-term liabilities	<u>29.302.306</u>	<u>56.544.286</u>
Prepayments from customers	3.958.500	1.461.588
Suppliers of goods and services	1.083.381	417.763
Other payables	1.507.651	3.071.133
Total short-term liabilities	<u>6.549.532</u>	<u>4.950.484</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>35.851.838</u>	<u>61.494.770</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	<u>76.825.458</u>	<u>73.172.788</u>
6. Uncertainty about the continued operation		
7. Contingencies		

Statement of changes in equity

	2022	2021
Share capital		
Beginning of year	50.000	50.000
Cash capital increase	<u>102.000</u>	<u>0</u>
End of year	<u>152.000</u>	<u>50.000</u>
Share premium by emission		
This years use of share premium	-20.298.000	0
This years share premium	<u>20.298.000</u>	<u>0</u>
End of year	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Reserve for development costs		
Beginning of year	49.141.938	39.691.103
Additions during the year	<u>2.554.759</u>	<u>9.450.835</u>
End of year	<u>51.696.697</u>	<u>49.141.938</u>
Retained earnings		
Beginning of year	-42.209.238	-27.514.499
Transferred from net profit	-9.469.042	-14.694.739
Grants from group companies	16.904.813	0
Transferred from share premium	<u>20.298.000</u>	<u>0</u>
End of year	<u>-14.475.467</u>	<u>-42.209.238</u>
Equity end of year	<u>37.373.230</u>	<u>6.982.700</u>

Noter

	2022	2021
1. Staff costs		
Salaries	9.062.367	12.136.037
Pension costs	439.674	459.870
Other social security costs	147.801	170.405
Capitalized development costs	<u>-6.269.228</u>	<u>-10.873.768</u>
Total staff costs	<u>3.380.614</u>	<u>1.892.544</u>
Persons employed on average	13	18
2. Depreciation and write-downs		
Depreciation and write-downs of fixed assets	<u>5.764.198</u>	<u>4.257.289</u>
Total depreciation and write-downs	<u>5.764.198</u>	<u>4.257.289</u>

3. Completed development projects

The development costs primarily include the development of new charging systems for electric cars. The systems are expected to be completed in the coming years, after which marketing and sales can begin. The new systems are expected to bring significant competitive advantages and thus a significant increase in activity level and result from 2023 onwards. Development costs are recognized under intangible assets.

4. Long-term liabilities

TDKK 957 of long-term debt are due after 5 years.

5. Deferred income

Prepayments and accrued income relate to grants received for development projects. It is selected, that these grants be listed as long-term debt. They will then be recognized as income from operations as the development projects are depreciated.

6. Uncertainty about the continued operation

The company's continued operation is subject to the retention of the credit available from suppliers and main shareholder, under the current conditions, and that fresh capital is contributed if needed. There is nothing that indicates that the credits would not be available and that there should not be given additional credit for at least 12 months from the balance sheet date. The annual report is prepared in accordance with the principle of continuous operation.

Noter

7. Contingencies

The company has entered into one operational leasing agreement. The remaining term time on the agreement is 12 months. The total liability is calculated at TDKK 10.

The company has entered into a lease with an annual rent cost of TDKK 1.080. Within the contract there is a clause stating that 6 months notice is required prior to termination of the lease.

The company is jointly and severally liable for all group companies for the total tax on joint taxation income and for certain possible withholding taxes, such as dividends and royalties.

Jesper Boie Rasmussen

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Jesper Boie Rasmussen

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Jesper Boie Rasmussen

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Stig Gert Ersgard

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Stig Gert Ersgard
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James Thomas Ross Jackson

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Ole Bjerre Christiansen

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Morten Ravn Frederiksen

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This document is signed by the following parties with their signatures confirming the documents content and all dates in the document.

Tom Sønderup

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Tom Sønderup

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