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Hiveonline ApS

**Applebys Plads 7
1411 København K**

CVR no. 38250302

Annual report 2023

The annual report was presented and adopted at the annual general meeting of the Company on 19 July 2024

Anna Sofie Blakstad
Chairman of the annual general meeting

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Management's Statement

Today, Management has considered and adopted the Annual Report of Hiveonline ApS for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023.

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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023.

In our opinion, the Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the review.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 19 July 2024

Executive Board

Matthew Edward Mims

Anna Sofie Blakstad

Supervisory Board

Anna Sofie Blakstad
Chairman

Johanna Margaret Campion

Independent Auditors' Report

To the shareholders of Hiveonline ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hiveonline ApS for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023, which comprise an income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. 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 2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibility under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditors' responsibility 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 statement 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 responsibility 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 considers 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 either liquidate the Company or suspend operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is no guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect material misstatements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and can be considered material if it would be reasonable to expect that these - either individually or collectively - could influence the economic decisions taken by the users of financial statements on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain an attitude of professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- * Identify and assess the risk of material misstatements in 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 a material misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or 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

Independent Auditors' Report

Company's internal control.

- * Evaluate whether the accounting policies used are appropriate and whether the accounting estimates and the related disclosures made by Management are reasonable.
- * Conclude on whether Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements is appropriate and, based on the audit evidence obtained, conclude on whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions, which could 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 auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may imply that the Company can no longer remain a going concern.
- * Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including note disclosures, and whether the financial statements reflect 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 which we identify during our audit.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, and we do not express any form of opinion providing assurance regarding the Management's review.

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

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's review meets the disclosure requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on our procedures, we are of the opinion that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act. In our opinion, the Management's review is not materially misstated.

Violation of the Danish Financial Statements Act and the Submission Order for financial statements

The company has not complied with the Danish Financial Statements Act and the Submission Order rules regarding the submission of the annual report. This matter may result in liability for management.

Elsinore, 19 July 2024

Kallermann Revision A/S - statsautoriseret revisionsfirma

CVR-no. 30195264

Morten Bjerregaard

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne34299

Company details

Company	Hiveonline ApS Applebys Plads 7 1411 København K CVR no. 38250302
Executive Board	Matthew Edward Mims Anna Sofie Blakstad
Board of Directors	Anna Sofie Blakstad Johanna Margaret Campion
Auditors	Kallermann Revision A/S - statsautoriseret revisionsfirma Stationspladsen 1 og 3 3000 Helsingør CVR no. 30195264

Management's Review

The Company's principal activities

The Company's principal activities consist in development and marketing of online products related to financial administration.

Development in activities and the financial situation

The Company's Income Statement of the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023 shows a result of -679.934 DKK and the Balance Sheet at 31 December 2023 a total of 16.121.308 DKK and an equity of 6.217.118 DKK.

The financial year has been characterized by continuous scaling of the Company and the development of the hiveonline platform and app for small businesses.

In order to finance the approved budget and plans for 2023, the Company is depending on a capital injection. The Company has initiated negotiations with new investors and expects the negotiation to turn out in favor of the Company.

The shareholders have declared that adequate liquidity will be injected in the Company to finance the present budget and plans as a minimum for 12 months from the balance sheet date or at least until an agreement on new equity financing with new investors have been finalized. Based on this declaration the financial statements for 2022 have been prepared under the assumption of going concern.

Post financial year events

After the end of the financial year, no events have occurred which may change the financial position of the entity substantially.

Research and development activities

hiveonline is a suite of applications, integrations and dashboard that provides a financial and commercial ecosystem for communities without access to traditional financial services or markets. It is based on low-energy blockchain technology and machine learning, to provide financial infrastructure where none exists. The design and community based structure enables customers without access to a phone to have an ID, a wallet and a digital credit history, and to make buyers aware of their crops. Financial institutions, buyers, NGOs and governments can get data analytics and integrations to link their services to the communities. The platform is currently undergoing extended trials sponsored by NGO projects that are hiveonline's primary source of revenue, taking steps towards implementing features that will result in recurring revenue.

hiveonline's suite of applications gives unbanked community groups in sub-Saharan Africa access to financial services and markets to build better economies. It will provide the bridge between communities such as savings groups, farmers' associations and cooperatives, and the formal financial system and buyers. It is delivered as an app for savings groups, another for agricultural cooperatives and a third for merchants, providing identity, credit scoring, lending management, group management, accounting and crop forecasting and quality management, together with dashboards and integrations for partner and customer organisations.

The platform provides remote access to group data, which can be used for remote credit assessment and KYC for lenders, remote input management for buyers and a reduction in friction for the agricultural commercial ecosystems, giving the groups, their suppliers and buyers the ability to generate profits and grow higher yielding crops. In 2021 hiveonline added vouchers for distribution of agricultural inputs to the platform, which were tested in a pilot in 2022.

hiveonline's platform is live in Mozambique, Kenya and Ghana. There are live users (non-paying) on both the vsla.online and myCoop.online apps. hiveonline continues to develop additional features, service enhancements and user driven changes on both the myCoop.online and vsla.online platforms. This is both driven by hiveonline's technology roadmap, and by the needs of users, agricultural ecosystem players and NGO partners. hiveonline has segmented project activity into build projects and "pure rollout projects" managed by their project

Management's Review

team, which will form a small but important revenue stream, although in 2023 most project activity continued to be build activity.

In 2023 hiveonline went through the Mozambique Central Bank's regulatory sandbox towards obtaining a Payments Services Provider license, which is now needed to sell third party lending, for mobile money management and for use of digital assets to transfer value (i.e. the vouchers), due to late 2022 changes in regulation. They further enhanced back end scalability with further enhancements to data architecture and platform containerisation, and released a range of new features and existing feature enhancements to improve customer experience. Hiveonline worked with partner financial institutions to configure bank loans into the platform so that users can apply directly and banks can receive pre-qualified customers without the expense of visiting the communities. They built supply chain functionality to trace crops from farmer to retailer, in partnership with a logistics company. They implemented crop advertising so that farming communities can advertise their crops to remote buyers. They progressed work on mobile money integration, designs for migration to Hedera Hashgraph and designs for future liquidity service, balance service, inventory service and asset service, which will extend their financial and asset management capabilities in 2024-2025.

Additional customer dashboards and views were developed as new NGO customers were introduced. hiveonline accelerated user onboarding and further enhanced group management capabilities. Lending and crop buyer features developed in 2023 will start to be monetized in 2024, following licensing and establishment of banking partnerships in 2023.

Management assesses that the market for the hiveonline platform is still in the scale-up phase of its lifecycle and will be expanding significantly in the coming years. Management assesses that the large resource investment in the development of the platform to support this market will be able to provide the Company a significant competitive advantage in the coming years.

Accounting Policies

Reporting Class

The annual report of Hiveonline ApS for 2023 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with additional choice of a few rules from class C enterprises.

The Company has also decided not to include a cash flow statement due to Danish Financial Statements Act §86, 4.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

Consolidated Financial Statements

With reference to § 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no Consolidated Financial Statement have been prepared because the Group enterprises do not exceed the amount limits.

Reporting currency

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into DKK at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into DKK based on the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet day. Realised and unrealised foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Government grants and other grants

Government grants and other grants provided to cover costs are recognised in the income statement when it is probable that all the conditions and/or milestones for the grant have been fulfilled. Grants to be repaid under certain circumstances are recognised only so far as they are not expected to be repaid. Grants provided for purchasing assets are set off in the cost of the asset.

Other unconditional grants from non-related parties, which have been granted without any requirement for a compensation, are recognised in the income statement when received.

General information

Basis of recognition and measurement

The financial statement have been prepared under the historical cost principle.

Income is recognised in the income statement as it is earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or amortized cost. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortization, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will accrue to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the term. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less repayments and with the

Accounting Policies

addition/deduction of the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount. This way, exchange losses and gains are allocated over the term.

In connection with recognition and measurement, consideration is given to predictable losses and risks occurring prior to the presentation of the financial statement, i.e. losses and risks which prove or disprove matters which exist at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if the goods have been delivered and the risk has passed to the buyer before year-end and if the revenue can be reliably calculated and expected to be received. Revenue is recognised excluding VAT and all discounts granted are recognised in revenue.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, operating leasing expenses etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries including compensated absence and pension to the Companies employees, as well as other social security contributions etc. The item is deducted from refunds from public authorities.

Other staff expenses are recognised in other external expenses.

Amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets

Amortization and impairment of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment has been performed based on a continuing assessment of the useful life of the assets in the Company. Non-current assets are amortized on a straight line basis, based on cost, on the basis of the following assessment of useful life and residual values:

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement based at the amounts that concern the financial year. Financial income and expenses include interest revenue and expenses, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses regarding trade receivables and accounts payable and transactions in foreign currencies, surcharges and allowances under the advance-payment of tax scheme.

Tax on net profit for the year

Tax on net profit/loss for the year comprises current tax on expected taxable income of the year and the year's adjustment of deferred tax less the part of the tax of the year that relates to changes in equity. Current and deferred tax regarding changes in equity is recognised directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable, and where the degree of technical utilization, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development potential in the Company are provable and where the intention is to manufacture, market or use the product or process are recognised as intangible assets if the value in use can be determined reliably and it is sufficiently certain that future earnings can cover production, sales and administration costs as well as total development costs.

Other development costs are recognised as costs in the income statement as they incur.

Development costs comprise costs, including wages, salaries and amortization, that are directly or indirectly attributable to the development activities of the enterprise and meet the recognition criteria.

Capitalized development costs are measured at cost on initial recognition and subsequently at the lower of cost less accumulated amortization and the recoverable amount.

Accounting Policies

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost on initial recognition and subsequently at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is calculated taking into consideration the residual value of the asset at the end of its useful life, reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the data of acquisition. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, depreciation is discontinued.

In case of changes in depreciation period or residual value, the effect of a change in depreciation period is recognised prospectively in accounting estimates.

Cost includes the purchase price and expenses directly related to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use. The cost of self-constructed assets includes costs for materials, components, subcontractors, direct payroll costs and indirect production costs.

The cost of composite asset is disaggregated into components, which are separately depreciated if the useful lives of the individual component differ.

	Expected useful life	Residual value
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0

The carrying amounts of property plant and equipment are tested annually to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than what is expressed by amortization and depreciation. If so, the assets are tested for impairment to determine whether the recoverable amounts are lower than the carrying amounts and the relevant assets are written down to such lower recoverable amounts. An impairment test is carried out annually of ongoing development projects, whether or not there is any indication of impairment.

The recoverable amount of an asset is determined as the higher of the net sales price and the value in use. Where the recoverable amount of the individual assets cannot be determined, the assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that can be estimated to determine an aggregate reliable recoverable amount for those units.

Equity investments in group enterprises and associates

Equity investments in group enterprises and associates are measured at cost. Dividends that exceed accumulated earnings of the group enterprise or the associate during the ownership period are treated as a reduction of the cost. If cost exceeds the net realizable value, a write-down to this lower value will be performed.

Deposits

Deposits are measured at cost.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortized cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value. The value is reduced by write-downs for expected bad debts.

Impairment of accounts receivables past due is established on individual assessment of receivables.

Accrued income, assets

Accrued income recognised in assets comprises prepaid costs regarding subsequent financial years.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand as well as short-term securities with a term of less than three months which can be converted directly into cash at bank and in hand and involve only an insignificant risk of value changes.

Accounting Policies

Equity

Equity comprises the working capital and a number of equity items that may be statutory or stipulated in the articles of association.

Development cost reserve

Development cost reserve includes recognised development costs. The reserve is not available for the payment of dividend or losses. The reserve is deducted or dissolved by depreciation of the recognized costs or abandonment of the activity. Such reduction or dissolution is made by means of a transfer to distributable reserves.

Current tax liabilities

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. In subsequent periods, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, corresponding to the capitalized value using the effective interest method, so that the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the life of the financial instrument.

Mortgage debt is accordingly measured at amortized cost, corresponding to the outstanding balance in case of cash loans. In case of bond loans, amortized cost corresponds to the outstanding balance determined as the underlying cash value of the loans at the time of borrowing adjusted for amortisation of capital losses on the loans over the repayment period.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Other payables

Other payables are measured at amortized cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Accruals and deferred income entered as liabilities

Accruals and deferred income entered as liabilities consist of payments received regarding income in the subsequent financial years.

Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but appear only in the notes.

Income Statement

	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Gross profit		505.806	2.016.727
Staff costs	1	-760.709	-665.398
Depreciation, amortisation expense and impairment losses		-406.021	0
Profit from ordinary operating activities		-660.924	1.351.329
Financial income		7.442	2.704
Financial expenses	2	-192.457	-169.135
Profit from ordinary activities before tax		-845.939	1.184.898
Tax expense	3	166.005	-262.876
Profit		-679.934	922.022
Proposed distribution of results			
Retained earnings		-679.934	922.022
Distribution of profit		-679.934	922.022

Balance Sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Assets			
Completed development projects	4	4.466.232	0
Development projects in progress	5	11.074.272	13.698.608
Intangible assets		15.540.504	13.698.608
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	6	0	0
Property, plant and equipment		0	0
Long-term investments in group enterprises	7, 8	35.810	35.810
Deposits	9	7.461	17.461
Investments		43.271	53.271
Fixed assets		15.583.775	13.751.879
Short-term trade receivables		0	266.998
Other receivables		14.017	0
Short-term tax receivables		494.542	176.202
Receivables		508.559	443.200
Cash and cash equivalents		28.974	1.098.341
Current assets		537.533	1.541.541
Assets		16.121.308	15.293.420

Balance Sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Liabilities and equity			
Contributed capital		64.544	64.544
Reserve for development expenditure		12.032.218	10.684.864
Retained earnings		-5.879.644	-3.852.356
Equity		6.217.118	6.897.052
Provisions for deferred tax		2.146.195	1.817.658
Provisions		2.146.195	1.817.658
Payables to group enterprises		2.070.306	1.810.481
Payables to shareholders and management		3.703.614	3.982.126
Long-term liabilities other than provisions	10	5.773.920	5.792.607
Debt to banks		180.966	0
Trade payables		591.695	77.818
Other payables		1.211.414	348.202
Deferred income, liabilities		0	360.083
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		1.984.075	786.103
Liabilities other than provisions within the business		7.757.995	6.578.710
Liabilities and equity		16.121.308	15.293.420
Contingent liabilities	11		
Collaterals and assets pledged as security	12		

Statement of changes in Equity

	Contributed capital DKK	Reserve for development expenditure DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity 1 January 2023	64.544	10.684.864	-3.852.356	6.897.052
Other adjustments of equity	0	1.347.354	-1.347.354	0
Profit (loss)	0	0	-679.934	-679.934
Equity 31 December 2023	64.544	12.032.218	-5.879.644	6.217.118

Notes

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
1. Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	755.028	660.442
Social security contributions	5.681	4.956
	760.709	665.398
Average number of employees	1	3
2. Financial expenses		
Interest expense assigned to group enterprises etc.	174.487	160.800
Other interest expense	17.970	8.335
	192.457	169.135
3. Tax expense		
Corporation tax	-494.542	-176.202
Adjustment of deferred tax assets	328.537	436.880
Adjustment of taxes previous years	0	2.198
	-166.005	262.876
4. Completed development projects		
Cost at the beginning of the year	0	0
Transfers during the year from other items	4.872.253	0
Cost at the end of the year	4.872.253	0
Depreciation and amortisation at the beginning of the year	0	0
Amortisation for the year	-406.021	0
Impairment losses and amortisation at the end of the year	-406.021	0
Carrying amount at the end of the year	4.466.232	0
5. Development projects in progress		
Cost at the beginning of the year	9.232.376	11.712.792
Addition during the year	2.247.917	1.985.816
Transfers during the year to other items	-4.872.253	0
Cost at the end of the year	6.608.040	13.698.608
Carrying amount at the end of the year	6.608.040	13.698.608

Research and development activities

hiveonline is a suite of applications, integrations and dashboard that provides a financial and commercial ecosystem for communities without access to traditional financial services or markets. It is based on low-energy blockchain technology and machine learning, to provide financial infrastructure where none exists. The design and community based structure enables customers without access to a phone to have an ID, a wallet and a digital credit history, and to make buyers aware of their crops. Financial institutions, buyers, NGOs and governments can get data analytics and integrations to link their services to the communities. The platform is currently undergoing extended trials sponsored by NGO projects that are hiveonline's primary source of revenue, taking steps towards implementing features that will result in recurring revenue.

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hiveonline's platform is live in Mozambique, Kenya and Ghana. There are live users (non-paying) on both the vsla.online and myCoop.online apps. hiveonline continues to develop additional features, service enhancements and user driven changes on both the myCoop.online and vsla.online platforms. This is both driven by hiveonline's technology roadmap, and by the needs of users, agricultural ecosystem players and NGO partners. hiveonline has segmented project activity into build projects and "pure rollout projects" managed by their project team, which will form a small but important revenue stream, although in 2023 most project activity continued to be build activity.

In 2023 hiveonline went through the Mozambique Central Bank's regulatory sandbox towards obtaining a Payments Services Provider license, which is now needed to sell third party lending, for mobile money management and for use of digital assets to transfer value (i.e. the vouchers), due to late 2022 changes in regulation. They further enhanced back end scalability with further enhancements to data architecture and platform containerisation, and released a range of new features and existing feature enhancements to improve customer experience. Hiveonline worked with partner financial institutions to configure bank loans into the platform so that users can apply directly and banks can receive pre-qualified customers without the expense of visiting the communities. They built supply chain functionality to trace crops from farmer to retailer, in partnership with a logistics company. They implemented crop advertising so that farming communities can advertise their crops to remote buyers. They progressed work on mobile money integration, designs for migration to Hedera Hashgraph and designs for future liquidity service, balance service, inventory service and asset service, which will extend their financial and asset management capabilities in 2024-2025.

Additional customer dashboards and views were developed as new NGO customers were introduced. hiveonline accelerated user onboarding and further enhanced group management capabilities. Lending and crop buyer features developed in 2023 will start to be monetized in 2024, following licensing and establishment of banking partnerships in 2023.

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
6. Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment		
Cost at the beginning of the year	9.714	9.714
Cost at the end of the year	9.714	9.714
Depreciation and amortisation at the beginning of the year	-9.714	-9.714
Impairment losses and amortisation at the end of the year	-9.714	-9.714
Carrying amount at the end of the year	0	0

Notes

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
7. Long-term investments in group enterprises		
Cost at the beginning of the year	35.810	35.810
Cost at the end of the year	35.810	35.810
Carrying amount at the end of the year	35.810	35.810

8. Disclosure in long-term investments in group enterprises and associates*Group enterprises*

Name	Registered office	Share held in %	Equity	Profit
Apiary Network AB	Klarabergsviadukt en 63 111 64 Stockholm, Sweden	100,00	113.055	62.423
HIVE ONLINE APS Limited	Kigali, Nyarugenge, Umujyi wa Kigali, RWANDA	100,00	-416.656	33.768
			-303.601	96.191

9. Deposits

Cost at the beginning of the year	17.461	17.461
Disposal during the year	-10.000	0
Cost at the end of the year	7.461	17.461
Carrying amount at the end of the year	7.461	17.461

Notes

10. Long-term liabilities

The Company has a loan from the parent company amounting to 200,000 EUR (1,493,940 DKK) recognised in amounts owed to group enterprises raised against issue of a convertible debt instrument. The loan can be converted to shares in the Company on the same conditions and valuation as a possible future equity financing. The loan falls due after five years and more.

In 2019 the Company has obtained 2 loans amounting to 125,000 USD (826,269 DKK) recognised in amounts owed to shareholders and management and raised against issue of a convertible debt instrument. The loans can be converted to shares in the Company on the same conditions and valuation as a possible future equity financing. The loan falls due after five years and more.

In 2021 the Company has obtained 4 loans amounting to 280,000 USD (2.113.521 DKK) recognised in amounts owed to shareholders and management and raised against issue of a convertible debt instrument. The loans can be converted to shares in the Company on the same conditions and valuation as a possible future equity financing. The loan falls due after five years and more.

	Due after 1 year DKK	Due within 1 year DKK	Due after 5 years DKK
Payables to group enterprises	2.070.306	0	2.070.306
Payables to shareholders and management	3.703.614	0	3.777.980
	5.773.920	0	5.848.286

11. Contingent liabilities

No contingent liabilities exist at the balance sheet date.

12. Collaterals and securities

No securities or mortgages exist at the balance sheet date.