

Accutics ApS

Danneskiold-Samsøes Allé 41, 1434 København K

CVR no. 38 40 40 08

Annual report 2017

(As of the establishment of the Company 9 February - 31 December 2017)

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 16 May 2018

Chairman:


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Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the annual report of Accutics ApS for the financial year as of the establishment of the Company 9 February - 31 December 2017.

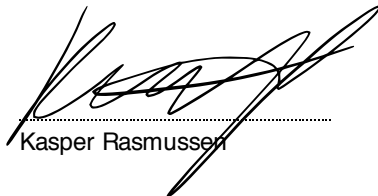
The annual report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2017 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year as of the establishment of the Company 9 February - 31 December 2017.


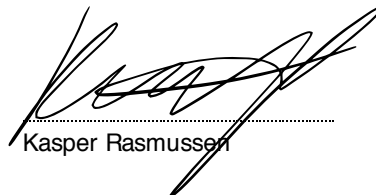
Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

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

Copenhagen, 16 May 2018
Executive Board:


Kasper Rasmussen

Board of Directors:


Michael Lindebjerg Møller
Chairman
Kasper Rasmussen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Accutics ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Accutics ApS for the financial year as of the establishment of the Company 9 February - 31 December 2017, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 financial position of the Company at 31 December 2017 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year as of the establishment of the company 9 February - 31 December 2017 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these rules and requirements.

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 as to 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 the financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.

Independent auditor's report

- ▶ 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 note 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 the 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 assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility 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 our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the 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 the Management's review.

Odense, 16 May 2018
ERNST & YOUNG
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28



Søren Smedegaard Hvid
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no.: mne31450

Management's review

Company details

Name	Accutics ApS
Address, Postal code, City	Danneskiold-Samsøes Allé 41, 1434 København K
CVR no.	38 40 40 08
Established	9 February 2017
Registered office	København
Financial year	9 February - 31 December 2017
Board of Directors	Michael Lindebjerg Møller, Chairman Kasper Rasmussen
Executive Board	Kasper Rasmussen
Auditors	Ernst & Young Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Englandsgade 25, P.O. Box 200, 5100 Odense C, Denmark

Management's review

Business review

The company's main activity is development and sale of marketing software and related consulting services.

Financial review

The income statement for 2017 shows a loss of DKK 305,691, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2017 shows equity of DKK 1,326,309.

Management considers the Company's financial performance in the year satisfactory.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end.

Financial statements for the period 9 February - 31 December 2017

Income statement

Note	DKK	2017 11 months
	Gross margin	-74,334
2	Staff costs	-317,543
	Profit/loss before tax	-391,877
3	Tax for the year	86,186
	Profit/loss for the year	-305,691
	Recommended appropriation of profit/loss	
	Other reserves	353,168
	Retained earnings/accumulated loss	-658,859
		-305,691

Financial statements for the period 9 February - 31 December 2017

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2017	Opening balance at 9 February 2017
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
4	Intangible assets		
	Development projects in progress	452,780	0
		<u>452,780</u>	<u>0</u>
	Investments		
	Deposits, investments	22,500	0
		<u>22,500</u>	<u>0</u>
	Total fixed assets	<u>475,280</u>	<u>0</u>
	Non-fixed assets		
	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	45,000	0
	Receivables from associates	670	0
	Corporation tax receivable	99,612	0
	Other receivables	28,209	0
	Contributed capital in arrears and premium	722,449	0
	Prepayments	9,375	0
		<u>905,315</u>	<u>0</u>
	Cash	177,431	50,000
	Total non-fixed assets	<u>1,082,746</u>	<u>50,000</u>
	TOTAL ASSETS	<u>1,558,026</u>	<u>50,000</u>

Financial statements for the period 9 February - 31 December 2017

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2017	Opening balance at 9 February 2017
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
	Share capital	100,000	50,000
	Share premium account	0	0
	Reserve for unpaid capital	722,449	0
	Reserve for development costs	353,168	0
	Retained earnings	150,692	0
	Total equity	1,326,309	50,000
	Provisions		
	Deferred tax	13,426	0
	Total provisions	13,426	0
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
	Trade payables	75,001	0
	Other payables	77,290	0
	Deferred income	66,000	0
		218,291	0
	Total liabilities other than provisions	218,291	0
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	1,558,026	50,000

- 1 Accounting policies
- 5 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
- 6 Collateral

Financial statements for the period 9 February - 31 December 2017

Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Share capital	Share premium account	Reserve for unpaid capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
Cash payments concerning formation of enterprise	50,000	0	0	0	0	50,000
Capital increase	50,000	809,551	722,449	0	0	1,582,000
Transfer through appropriation of loss	0	0	0	353,168	-658,859	-305,691
Transferred from share premium account	0	-809,551	0	0	809,551	0
Equity at 31 December 2017	100,000	0	722,449	353,168	150,692	1,326,309

Financial statements for the period 9 February - 31 December 2017

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Accutics ApS for 2017 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

It is the entity's first financial year.

Income statement

Revenue

Income from the rendering of services is recognised as revenue as the services are rendered. Accordingly, revenue corresponds to the market value of the services rendered during the year (percentage-of-completion method).

Gross margin

The items revenue, change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, other operating income and external expenses have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross margin in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Other operating income and operating expenses

Other operating income and operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the Company's core activities, including gains or losses on the sale of fixed assets.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales includes the cost of goods used in generating the year's revenue.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

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

Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

The Company and its Danish group entities are jointly taxed. The total Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit/loss-making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income (full absorption).

Jointly taxed entities entitled to a tax refund are reimbursed by the management company based on the rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed entities which have paid too little tax pay a surcharge according to the rates applicable to interest surcharges to the management company.

Financial statements for the period 9 February - 31 December 2017

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Development costs comprise expenses, salaries and amortisation directly or indirectly attributable to development activities.

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable, where the technical feasibility, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunities are identifiable and where the Company intends to produce, market or use the project, are recognised as intangible assets provided that the cost can be measured reliably and that there is sufficient assurance that future earnings can cover production costs, selling costs and administrative expenses and development costs. Other development costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Development costs that are recognised in the balance sheet are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

On completion of a development project, development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The amortisation period is usually 5 years and cannot exceed 10 years.

Investments

Investments which include deposits is measured to fair value.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

Cash

Cash comprise cash and short term securities which are readily convertible into cash and subject only to minor risks of changes in value.

Financial statements for the period 9 February - 31 December 2017

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Equity

Reserve for development costs

The reserve for development costs comprises recognised development costs. The reserve cannot be used to distribute dividends or cover losses. The reserve will be reduced or dissolved if the recognised development costs are no longer part of the Company's operations by a transfer directly to the distributable reserves under equity.

Income taxes

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

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan. Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual lease liability in respect of finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred income

Deferred income recognised as a liability comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial reporting years.

Financial statements for the period 9 February - 31 December 2017

Notes to the financial statements

		2017 11 months
	DKK	
2	Staff costs	
	Wages/salaries	687,104
	Other social security costs	3,219
	Activated development costs	-372,780
		<u>317,543</u>
	Average number of full-time employees	<u>1</u>
	Number of employees at the balance sheet date	<u>3</u>
3	Tax for the year	
	Estimated tax charge for the year	-99,612
	Deferred tax adjustments in the year	13,426
		<u>-86,186</u>
4	Intangible assets	
	DKK	Development projects in progress
	Cost at 9 February 2017	0
	Additions	452,780
	Cost at 31 December 2017	<u>452,780</u>
	Impairment losses and amortisation at 9 February 2017	0
	Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December 2017	0
	Carrying amount at 31 December 2017	<u>452,780</u>
5	Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.	
	Other contingent liabilities	
	Other contingent liabilities includes rent and is amounted to DKK 22,500 at 31. december 2017.	
6	Collateral	
	The Company has not provided any security or other collateral in assets at 31 December 2017.	