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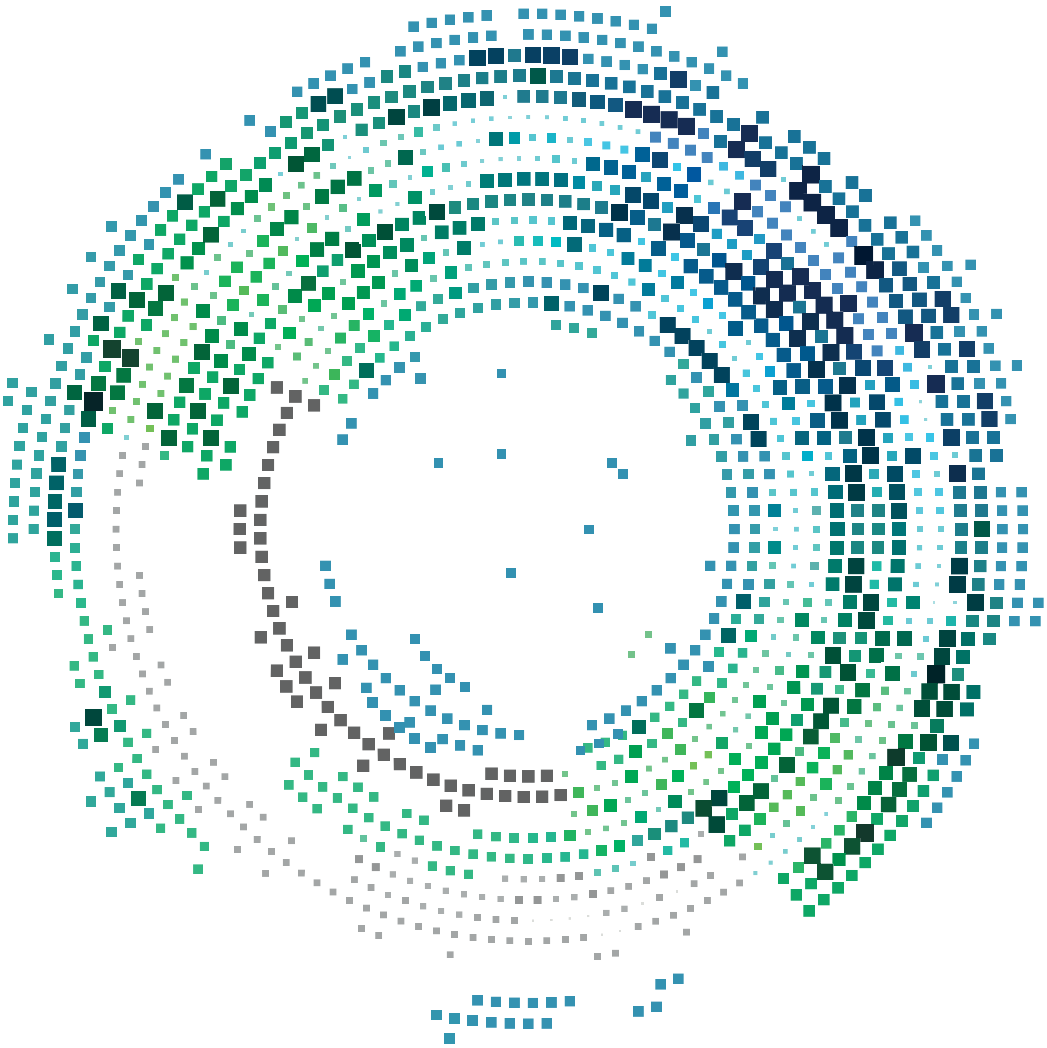

InSPRING ApS

Erik Husfeldts Vej 7
2630 Taastrup
CVR No. 39280841

Annual report 2019

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 14.08.2020

Moustafa Mahmoud Moustafa
Conductor

Contents

Entity details

Entity

InSPRING ApS

Erik Husfeldts Vej 7

2630 Taastrup

CVR No.: 39280841

Registered office: Høje Taastrup

Financial year: 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019

Executive Board

Claus Zibrandtsen, CEO

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Weidekampsgade 6
P. O. Box 1600
0900 Copenhagen C

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors have today considered and approved the annual report of InSPRING ApS for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019.

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

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity’s financial position at 31.12.2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019.

I believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Taastrup, 14.08.2020,

Executive Board

Claus Zibrandtsen
CEO

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of InSPRING ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of InSPRING ApS for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity’s financial position at 31.12.2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor’s report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of 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 requirements. 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 Entity’s ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional 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.

- 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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 commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Copenhagen, 14.08.2020

Deloitte
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 33963556

Thomas Rosquist Andersen
State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne31482

Management commentary

Primary activities

The Company’s main activity is to connect start-up’s with private investors, based on a transparent, qualified and balanced foundation, through the Company’s unique platform.

Description of material changes in activities and finances

The Company's Income Statement of the financial year 1 January 2019 - 31 December 2019 shows a result of TDKK -1,318 and the Balance Sheet at 31 December 2019 a balance sheet total of TDKK 1,702 and an equity of TDKK -1,684

Management finds the result in accordance with the plan for the year 2019, and is satisfied with the progress and development of the company according to the long term plan. Management believes that progress of 2019 is well within the threshold of the overall plan and therefore the result is considered as satisfactory.

During 2019 half of the company's shareholder capital was lost. The management is aware that the company is subject to the Danish Companies Act on capital losses. The board has presented a plan for recapitalization.

Events after the balance sheet date

After the end of the financial year, no events have occurred which may change the financial position of the entity substantially. So far the COVID-19 outbreak at the beginning of 2020 has not had any material effect on the Entity’s financial position and development. The Entity is closely monitoring any potential impact from the COVID-19 on the Entity’s business.

Income statement for 2019

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Gross profit/loss		**(344,370)**	**(363,651)**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		(1,133,674)	0
Operating profit/loss		**(1,478,044)**	**(363,651)**
Other financial expenses	1	(128,877)	(51,803)
Profit/loss before tax		**(1,606,921)**	**(415,454)**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	288,543	0
Profit/loss for the year		**(1,318,378)**	**(415,454)**
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Retained earnings		(1,318,378)	(415,454)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		**(1,318,378)**	**(415,454)**

Balance sheet at 31.12.2019

Assets

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Completed development projects	3	1,500,000	0
Development projects in progress	3	0	2,216,494
Intangible assets		**1,500,000**	**2,216,494**
Fixed assets		**1,500,000**	**2,216,494**
Receivables from group enterprises		10,000	0
Other receivables		14,357	159,220
Income tax receivable		130,914	487,630
Receivables		**155,271**	**646,850**
Cash		**46,368**	**89,752**
Current assets		**201,639**	**736,602**
Assets		**1,701,639**	**2,953,096**

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Contributed capital		50,000	50,000
Reserve for development expenditure		1,170,000	1,728,868
Retained earnings		(2,903,832)	(2,144,322)
Equity		**(1,683,832)**	**(365,454)**
Deferred tax		330,001	487,629
Provisions		**330,001**	**487,629**
Trade payables		58,750	14,501
Payables to group enterprises		2,996,720	2,816,420
Current liabilities other than provisions		**3,055,470**	**2,830,921**
Liabilities other than provisions		**3,055,470**	**2,830,921**
Equity and liabilities		**1,701,639**	**2,953,096**
Contingent liabilities	4		
Related parties with controlling interest	5		
Group relations	6		

Statement of changes in equity for 2019

	Contributed capital DKK	Reserve for development expenditure DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	50,000	1,728,868	(2,144,322)	(365,454)
Transfer to reserves	0	(558,868)	558,868	0
Profit/loss for the year	0	0	(1,318,378)	(1,318,378)
Equity end of year	**50,000**	**1,170,000**	**(2,903,832)**	**(1,683,832)**

Notes

1 Other financial expenses

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Financial expenses from group enterprises	128,600	51,800
Other interest expenses	277	3
	128,877	**51,803**

2 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Current tax	0	(487,630)
Change in deferred tax	(157,629)	487,630
Refund in joint taxation arrangement	(130,914)	0
	(288,543)	**0**

3 Development projects

In the financial year, the company has written-off its development project. The write-off amounts to TDKK 649 DKK and the write-off has been carried out due to a change of strategic direction. Therefor the assumption for capitalization is no longer present. The project is written down to the highest value of the capital value and the expected sales value and in this case, the carrying value is calculated to be TDKK 1,500.

4 Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where LNZ Holding Zibra ApS sees as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

5 Related parties with controlling interest

InQvation ApS, Erik Husfeldts vej 7, 2630 Taastrup
Zibra A/S, Høveltevej 67, 3460 Birkerød
Zibra Holding ApS, Høveltevej 67, 3460 Birkerød
LNZ Holding Zibra ApS, Høveltevej 67, 3460 Birkerød

6 Group relations

Name and registrered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the largest group:

LNZ Holding Zibra ApS
Høveltevej 67
DK-3460 Birkerød
CVR-no. 39 18 89 96

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of certain provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

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 is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date, are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, own work capitalised, other operating income, cost of raw materials and consumables and external expenses.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes writedowns of receivables recognised in current assets.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year, and gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other financial expenses
Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital or exchange losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities, and tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

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

The Entity is jointly taxed with all Danish group enterprises. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

Balance sheet

Intangible assets
Clearly defined and identifiable development projects where the technical rate of utilisation, 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 recognized 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.

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 incurred less deferred tax is taken to equity under Reserve for development costs that is reduced as the development projects are amortised and written down.

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 incurred less deferred tax 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 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 5 years. The amortisation periods used are 5 years.

Development projects are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Receivables
Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Income tax payable or receivable
Current tax payable or receivable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.

Cash
Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset. However, no deferred tax is recognised for amortisation of goodwill disallowed for tax purposes and temporary differences arising at the date of acquisition that do not result from a business combination and that do not have any effect on profit or loss or on taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Deferred tax relating to retaxation of previously deducted losses in foreign subsidiaries is recognised on the basis of an actual assessment of the purpose of each subsidiary.

Other financial liabilities
Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.