

Legal Monster ApS

Prags Boulevard 49E 3., 2300 København S

CVR no. 39 58 74 08

**Annual report for the period
1 January to 31 December 2022**

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 27 June
2023

Lars Lüthjohan
chairman



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Statement by management on the annual report

The supervisory board and executive board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Legal Monster ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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 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 our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Copenhagen, 27 June 2023

Executive board

Stine Mangor Tommark

Søren Laust Finnemann Viuff

Supervisory board

Kasper Asbjørn Heine
chairman

Helle Lund Uth

Anders Frejo Jørgensen

Stine Mangor Tommark

Jan Nicolaas Andriessen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Legal Monster ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Legal Monster ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared under 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' 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 and 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 the 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 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 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 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.

Independent auditor's report

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.

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 Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Copenhagen, 27 June 2023

Baker Tilly Denmark

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 35 25 76 91

Morten Friis Munksgaard
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE no. mne34482

Company details

The company	Legal Monster ApS Prags Boulevard 49E 3. 2300 København S CVR no.: 39 58 74 08 Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2022 Incorporated: 18 May 2018 Domicile: Copenhagen
Supervisory board	Kasper Asbjørn Heine, chairman Helle Lund Uth Anders Frejo Jørgensen Stine Mangor Tommark Jan Nicolaas Andriessen
Executive board	Stine Mangor Tommark Søren Laust Finnemann Viuff
Auditors	Baker Tilly Denmark Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Poul Bundgaards Vej 1, 1. 2500 Valby

Management's review

Business review

The Company's main activity is development and sales of software systems.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2022 shows a loss of DKK 7.560.113, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2022 shows negative equity of DKK 4.985.064.

The development for 2022 has been in line with expectations with continued growth in revenue and organization. In 2022, we continued the development and commercialization of our products with a focus on expansion in Denmark and selected international markets. For 2023, we expect continued growth as we continue our product development and market expansion initiatives.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2022	2021
		DKK	DKK
Gross profit		1.437.951	-853.437
Staff costs	1	-8.967.136	-6.414.564
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		0	-15.920
Profit/loss before net financials		-7.529.185	-7.283.921
Financial income		0	10
Financial costs		-923.474	-495.072
Profit/loss before tax		-8.452.659	-7.778.983
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	892.546	778.360
Profit/loss for the year		-7.560.113	-7.000.623
 Recommended appropriation of profit/loss			
Retained earnings		-7.560.113	-7.000.623
		-7.560.113	-7.000.623

Balance sheet 31 December

	Note	2022	2021
		DKK	DKK
Assets			
Deposits	3	121.385	77.604
Fixed asset investments		121.385	77.604
Total non-current assets		121.385	77.604
Trade receivables		330.841	46.947
Other receivables		5.463	80.415
Corporation tax		892.546	778.360
Prepayments		61.929	52.284
Receivables		1.290.779	958.006
Cash at bank and in hand		9.273.293	15.159.501
Total current assets		10.564.072	16.117.507
Total assets		10.685.457	16.195.111

Balance sheet 31 December

	Note	2022	2021
		DKK	DKK
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		71.490	71.490
Retained earnings		-5.056.554	2.503.559
Equity		-4.985.064	2.575.049
Other credit institutions		12.985.365	12.633.966
Total non-current liabilities	4	12.985.365	12.633.966
Short-term part of long-term debet	4	338.469	0
Trade payables		46.934	0
Other payables		876.415	679.589
Deferred income		1.423.338	306.507
Total current liabilities		2.685.156	986.096
Total liabilities		15.670.521	13.620.062
Total equity and liabilities		10.685.457	16.195.111
Contingent liabilities	5		

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	71.490	2.503.559	2.575.049
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-7.560.113	-7.560.113
Equity at 31 December	71.490	-5.056.554	-4.985.064

Notes

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
1 Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	7.962.398	5.832.592
Pensions	511.870	298.820
Other social security costs	192.015	81.878
Other staff costs	300.853	201.274
	8.967.136	6.414.564
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Average number of employees	16	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>
2 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	-892.546	-778.360
	-892.546	-778.360
	<hr/>	<hr/>
3 Fixed asset investments		
		Deposits
		DKK
		<hr/>
Cost at 1 January		77.604
Additions for the year		43.781
Cost at 31 December		121.385
		<hr/>
Carrying amount at 31 December		121.385
		<hr/>

Notes

4 Long term debt

	Debt at 1 January DKK	Debt at 31 December DKK	Instalment next year DKK	Debt outstanding after 5 years DKK
Other credit institutions	12.633.966	13.323.834	338.469	0
	12.633.966	13.323.834	338.469	0

5 Contingent liabilities

The company has entered into rent commitments for T.DKK 121.

Accounting policies

The annual report of Legal Monster ApS for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2022 is presented in DKK.

Basis of recognition and measurement

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

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

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Revenue

Income from the sale is recognised in the income statement, provided that the transfer of risk, usually on delivery to the buyer, has taken place and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Other operating income

The item Other operating income includes items of a secondary nature relative to the company's activities, including gains on the sale of intangible assets and items of property, plant and equipment, operating losses, indemnities relating to operating losses and conflicts as well as payroll refunds. Indemnities are recognised when it is more probable than not that the company is going to be indemnified.

Accounting policies

Other external costs

Other external costs include expenses related to sale, advertising, administration etc.

Other external costs also comprise research and development costs that do not qualify for capitalisation.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the entity's employees.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise the year's amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Tangible assets

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is cost less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	4 years
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Accounting policies

Gains and losses on the sale of items of property, plant and equipment are calculated as the difference between the selling price, less costs to sell, and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Gains or losses on the sale of items of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement under other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

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 is impaired, an impairment loss for that individual asset is recognised.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under 'Current assets' comprises expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the raising of the loan at the proceeds received net of transaction costs incurred. On subsequent recognition, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest method. Accordingly, the difference between the net proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan.

Other liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

Deferred income

Deferred income recognised under 'Current liabilities' comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial years.

Accounting policies

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency instruments are considered cash flow hedges, any unrealised value adjustments are taken directly to a fair value reserve under 'Equity'.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.