

**Jamii ApS**  
Vesterbrogade 26, 1620 København V  
Company reg. no. 39 85 55 18  
**Annual report**  
**1 January - 31 December 2021**

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 15 June 2022.

---

**Charlotte Lunden Rønje**  
Chairman of the meeting

Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

## Contents

---

	<b><u>Page</u></b>
<b>Reports</b>	
Management's statement	1
Independent auditor's report	2
<b>Management's review</b>	
Company information	5
Management's review	6
<b>Financial statements 1 January - 31 December 2021</b>	
Accounting policies	8
Income statement	13
Balance sheet	14
Statement of changes in equity	16
Notes	17

## **Management's statement**

---

Today, the Executive Board has approved the annual report of Jamii ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021.

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

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

København V, 15 June 2022

### **Executive board**

Charlotte Lunden Rønje

Daniel Brøndum Torp

## Independent auditor's report

---

### To the Shareholders of Jamii ApS

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Jamii ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, for the Company. 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 financial position of the Company at 31 December 2021, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

## Independent auditor's report

---

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

### Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

## **Independent auditor's report**

---

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

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

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

Copenhagen, 15 June 2022

### **Grant Thornton**

State Authorised Public Accountants  
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36

### **Anders Flymer-Dindler**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne35423

## Company information

---

### **The company**

Jamii ApS  
Vesterbrogade 26  
1620 København V

Company reg. no. 39 85 55 18  
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

### **Executive board**

Charlotte Lunden Rønje  
Daniel Brøndum Torp

### **Auditors**

Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Stockholmsgade 45  
2100 København Ø

## Management's review

---

### The principal activities of the company

The word Jamii is Swahili referring to community because Jamii.one is a digital community built with and for people, specifically, the world's poorest women with a vision of a world without poverty. As a social enterprise, Jamii.one ApS offers a digital platform that leverages financial data to facilitate financial inclusion. The Jamii.one digital platform includes a free app that community finance groups can use for their recordkeeping allowing a whole group of often underserved people to start building a digital identity and financial track-record even if there is only one person in the group owning a smartphone. The Jamii.one dashboard allows organisation to monitor, evaluate and support ongoing group activity.

### People

In 2021, an additional 75,000 people registered on the Jamii.one platform through and hence got access to a free tool to make their community finance groups' recordkeeping more efficient, transparent, and accurate with the Jamii.one app (Jamiipay). The segment is primarily underbanked, lower-income people that lack proof of identity and creditworthiness. Most user have registered through their groups meaning that they do not themselves own a smartphone, however, through the Jamii.one platform they are now building a digital identity and creditworthiness and will be able to have access to economically strengthening financial products.

The high uptake of new users succeeded based on a new strategy to reach people through local administrations in Ethiopia (woreda) and onboard users directly with our own promoters. The main type of users are burial communities. Engagement with this segment, that already have a type of insurance to pay for burial expenses, showed a need for access to an insurance product with a larger pay-out that would enable families to restructure their income, e.g. by starting a new business, after losing a breadwinner.

Regarding people in the Jamii.one team focus has been on 1-1 and mentoring and on placing emphasis on the values of Jamii.one; Community, Care and Creativity, in everything we do.

### Planet

Jamii.one was looking to move its data storage to Google due to is getting all its energy from renewable sources, however, AWS committed to the same transition, so this was not prioritised. While reduction of poverty has positive green outcome, Jamii.one see opportunities to directly affect uptake of green solutions through credit. Opportunities for this was explored starting with 4LifeSolutions Sawa Bag but a substantial commitment to this agenda is not in priority yet.



## Management's review

---

### Profit

In 2021, Jamii.one started its contract with the UNCDF (through ZoA and WaPYDO) at a contract value for Jamii.one data to these NGOs of USD 38,000. In spite of this contract, it became clear that the SAAS model geared towards NGOs 1) did not match their financial models which are project based, 2) will not reach an attractive size within the next few years (but rather within 10 years) and that 3) Jamii.one would need to charge the NGOs more within the actual project period to make up for not having a revenue from the NGO post-project and hence, that this revenue track would not be sufficiently attractive for the short-term.

Furthermore, despite high repayments (>99%) on collateral-free loans based on Jamii.one data, it became clear that charging Microfinance Institutions for access to data is also challenging, at least in an Ethiopian context.

For reasons stated above, it was decided by the owners and investors to pursue a partnership with an insurance company to offer users access to an affordable life insurance product, in expectation that this can become the main source of revenue for Jamii.one. Negotiation with prominent insurance providers in Ethiopia were initiated in December.

### Development in activities and financial matters

The result for the year is a loss of 2.057.135 DKK. The result is as expected as focus has been on developing the product. Management expects a positive development in 2022.

### Expected developments

The company is expecting to raise DKK 3.5 M in 2022 moving towards a possible breakeven scenario, dependent on the strategy decided.

### Events occurring after the end of the financial year

By February 2022 a partnership with prominent Nib Insurance Company in Ethiopia was signed. The partnership was launched in March and sale of insurance has been ongoing since April, as of today, 1,626 Jamii.one users have been linked to the life insurance product and interest in the product is high.

In May 2022, the convertible loan of DKK 750,000 provided by Human act was replaced by loans of DKK 500,000 by Nordic Impact Funds and DKK 500,000 by Rind & co. and the remaining DKK 1 M of the loan taking from the Danish Growth Fund (Vækstfonden) was released.

An opportunity for rapid users onboarding was discovered in January 2022, a strategy was developed, and various agreements entered to realise this strategy through spring 2022 and the results are starting to show.

By end of April 2022, the version 2 of the Jamii.one App (which is offline, API-based and more flexible) was successfully released.

## Accounting policies

---

The annual report for Jamii ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

### Income statement

#### Gross loss

Gross loss comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, work performed for own account and capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue comprises the value of services provided during the year, including outlay for customers less VAT and price concessions directly associated with the sale.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement on the completion of sales. This is generally considered to be the case when:

- The service has been provided before the end of the financial year
- A binding sales agreement exists
- The sales price has been determined
- Payment has been received, or is anticipated with a reasonable degree of certainty.

This ensures that recognition does not take place until the total income and costs and stage of completion at the reporting date can be reliably validated and it seems probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the enterprise.

There has been no revenue in the financial year.

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise.

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

#### Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members. Staff costs are less government reimbursements.

#### Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for the year and profit and loss on the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

## Accounting policies

---

### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses etc.

### Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

## Statement of financial position

### Intangible assets

#### Development projects

Development costs comprise salaries, wages, and amortisation directly attributable to development activities.

Clearly defined and identifiable development projects are recognised as intangible assets provided that they are proven to be technically practicable, that sufficient resources and a potential market or development opportunity exist, and insofar as the intention is to produce, market or utilise the project. It is, however, a condition that the cost can be reliably calculated and that a sufficiently high degree of certainty indicates that future earnings will cover the costs of production, sales, and administration. Other development costs are recognised in the income statement concurrently with their realisation.

Development costs recognised in the statement of financial position are measured at cost less accrued amortisations and writedowns for impairment.

After completion of the development work, capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The amortisation period is usually 3 years.

Profit and loss from the sale of development projects, patents, and licenses are measured as the difference between the sales price less sales costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement under amortisation and writedown for impairment.

### Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in subsidiaries are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. Writedown for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

## Accounting policies

---

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

### Investments

#### Deposits

Deposits are measured at amortised cost and represent lease deposits, etc.

#### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

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

#### Prepayments and accrued income

Prepayments and accrued income recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

#### Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank and on hand.

## Accounting policies

---

### Equity

#### Share premium

Share premium comprises premium payments made in connection with the issue of shares. Costs incurred for carrying through an issue are deducted from the premium.

The premium reserve can be used for dividend, for issuing bonus shares, and for covering losses.

#### Reserve for development costs

The reserve for development costs comprises recognised development costs less related deferred tax liabilities.

The reserve cannot be used as dividends or for covering losses.

The reserve is reduced or dissolved if the recognised development costs are amortised or abandoned. This is done by direct transfer to the distributable reserves of the equity.

#### Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

#### Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities other than provisions related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds less transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value when using the effective interest rate. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement during the term of the loan.

## **Accounting policies**

---

Mortgage loans and bank loans are thus measured at amortised cost which, for cash loans, corresponds to the outstanding payables. For bond loans, the amortised cost corresponds to an outstanding payable calculated as the underlying cash value at the date of borrowing, adjusted by amortisation of the market value on the date of the borrowing effectuated over the repayment period.

Also, capitalised residual leasing liabilities associated with financial leasing contracts are recognised in the financial liabilities.

Liabilities other than provisions relating to investment properties are measured at amortised cost.

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

---

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>-323.116</b>	<b>738.820</b>
1 Staff costs	-1.425.620	-831.762
Depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	-906.428	0
Other financial income	-26.125	50.047
Other financial expenses	-40.213	-2.395
<b>Pre-tax net profit or loss</b>	<b>-2.721.502</b>	<b>-45.290</b>
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	664.367	9.752
<b>Net profit or loss for the year</b>	<b>-2.057.135</b>	<b>-35.538</b>
<b>Proposed appropriation of net profit:</b>		
Allocated from retained earnings	-2.057.135	-35.538
<b>Total allocations and transfers</b>	<b>-2.057.135</b>	<b>-35.538</b>

**Balance sheet at 31 December**

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Assets</b>		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Completed development projects, including patents and similar rights arising from development projects	1.840.323	0
Development projects under construction and prepayments for intangible assets	0	2.746.751
Total intangible assets	<u>1.840.323</u>	<u>2.746.751</u>
Deposits	13.000	13.000
Total investments	<u>13.000</u>	<u>13.000</u>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b><u>1.853.323</u></b>	<b><u>2.759.751</u></b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Deferred tax assets	70.031	0
Income tax receivables	0	380.088
Other receivables	61.179	93.263
Prepayments	0	17.563
Total receivables	<u>131.210</u>	<u>490.914</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>1.065.526</u>	<u>99.054</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b><u>1.196.736</u></b>	<b><u>589.968</u></b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b><u>3.050.059</u></b>	<b><u>3.349.719</u></b>



**Balance sheet at 31 December**

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>Equity</b>		
Contributed capital	57.939	57.939
Share premium	1.103.521	1.103.521
Reserve for development costs	1.435.452	2.142.466
Retained earnings	-3.567.916	-2.217.795
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>-971.004</b>	<b>1.086.131</b>
<b>Provisions</b>		
Provisions for deferred tax	0	594.336
<b>Total provisions</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>594.336</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		
Other payables	515.357	0
Payables to shareholders and management	3.349.900	1.449.900
Total long term liabilities other than provisions	3.865.257	1.449.900
Trade payables	35.716	15.013
Other payables	120.090	204.339
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	155.806	219.352
<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b>4.021.063</b>	<b>1.669.252</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>3.050.059</b>	<b>3.349.719</b>

**2 Charges and security****3 Contingencies**

## Statement of changes in equity

---

All amounts in DKK.

	<b>Contributed capital</b>	<b>Share premium</b>	<b>Reserve for development costs</b>	<b>Retained earnings</b>	<b>Total</b>
Equity 1 January 2021	57.939	1.103.521	2.142.466	-2.217.795	1.086.131
Retained earnings for the year	0	0	0	-2.057.135	-2.057.135
Transferred from distributable reserves	0	0	-707.014	707.014	0
	<b>57.939</b>	<b>1.103.521</b>	<b>1.435.452</b>	<b>-3.567.916</b>	<b>-971.004</b>

## Notes

---

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>1. Staff costs</b>		
Salaries and wages	1.407.743	811.050
Other costs for social security	<u>17.877</u>	<u>20.712</u>
	<b><u>1.425.620</u></b>	<b><u>831.762</u></b>
Average number of employees	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
<b>2. Charges and security</b>		
The Company has no charges or security as of 31 December 2021.		
<b>3. Contingencies</b>		
<b>Contingent liabilities</b>		
		31/12 2021
		DKK in
		thousands
Total contingent liabilities		<u>13.000</u>

# PENNEO

Underskrifterne i dette dokument er juridisk bindende. Dokumentet er underskrevet via Penneo™ sikker digital underskrift. Underskrivernes identiteter er blevet registreret, og informationerne er listet herunder.

“Med min underskrift bekræfter jeg indholdet og alle datoer i dette dokument.”

## Daniel Brøndum Torp

Direktør

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-071166695524

IP: 185.103.xxx.xxx

2022-06-15 09:13:16 UTC

NEM ID 

## Charlotte Lunden Rønje

Direktør og dirigent

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-735705220506

IP: 185.103.xxx.xxx

2022-06-21 11:49:22 UTC

NEM ID 

## Anders Flymer-Dindler

Statsautoriseret revisor

Serienummer: CVR:34209936-RID:36535676

IP: 62.243.xxx.xxx

2022-06-21 11:50:23 UTC

NEM ID 

Penneo dokumentnøgle: VAE4G-67Y5N-0MMLX-N5K5Y-1N8EM-FN6MM

Dette dokument er underskrevet digitalt via **Penneo.com**. Signeringsbeviserne i dokumentet er sikret og valideret ved anvendelse af den matematiske hashværdi af det originale dokument. Dokumentet er låst for ændringer og tidsstemplet med et certifikat fra en betroet tredjepart. Alle kryptografiske signeringsbeviser er indlejret i denne PDF, i tilfælde af de skal anvendes til validering i fremtiden.

### Sådan kan du sikre, at dokumentet er originalt

Dette dokument er beskyttet med et Adobe CDS certifikat. Når du åbner dokumentet

i Adobe Reader, kan du se, at dokumentet er certificeret af **Penneo e-signature service** <penneo@penneo.com>. Dette er din garanti for, at indholdet af dokumentet er uændret.

Du har mulighed for at efterprøve de kryptografiske signeringsbeviser indlejret i dokumentet ved at anvende Penneos validator på følgende websted: <https://penneo.com/validate>