

AdApp Technologies ApS
Vendersgade 28, st., 1363 København K
Annual report for 2020

CVR no. 39 89 53 82

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 18 July 2021

chairman: Jan Kastner

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Statement by management on the annual report

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of AdApp Technologies ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

In my 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, 18 July 2021

Executive board

Jan Kastner
Director

Auditor's report on compilation of the financial statements

To the shareholder of AdApp Technologies ApS

We have compiled the financial statements of AdApp Technologies ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 based on the company's bookkeeping records and other information made available by enterprise.

The financial statements comprises a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes.

We performed the engagement in accordance with ISRS 4410, Compilation Engagements.

We have applied our professional expertise to assist the enterprise in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. We complied with the relevant provisions of the Danish Act on Approved Auditors and Audit Firms and FSR - Danish Auditors' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, including principles relating to integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care.

The financial statements and the accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile the financial statements are the enterprise's responsibility.

As a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by enterprise for our compilation of the financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an audit or a review conclusion on whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Copenhagen, 18 July 2021

Ecovis Danmark
statsautoriseret revisionsinteressentskab
CVR no. 28 93 95 23

Kurt Bülow
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE no. mne3112

Company details

The company

AdApp Technologies ApS
Vendersgade 28, st.
1363 København K

CVR no.: 39 89 53 82

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2020

Domicile: Copenhagen

Executive board

Jan Kastner, director

Management's review

Business review

The company's purpose is software development, software trading, digital services, consulting services and related business.

Income statement

1 January - 31 December

	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Gross profit		3.422.649	-83.386
Staff costs	1	-354.694	-60.004
Profit/loss before amortisation/depreciation and impairment losses		3.067.955	-143.390
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-366.499	0
Profit/loss before net financials		2.701.456	-143.390
Financial income		115.294	1.978
Financial costs		-1.298	-861
Profit/loss before tax		2.815.452	-142.273
Tax on profit/loss for the year		-588.279	0
Profit/loss for the year		2.227.173	-142.273
Retained earnings		2.227.173	-142.273
		2.227.173	-142.273

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u> DKK	<u>2019</u> DKK
Assets			
Completed development projects		3.298.495	0
Development projects in progress		<u>0</u>	<u>1.404.785</u>
Intangible assets	2	<u>3.298.495</u>	<u>1.404.785</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>3.298.495</u>	<u>1.404.785</u>
Other receivables		<u>16.705</u>	<u>10.209</u>
Receivables		<u>16.705</u>	<u>10.209</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>709.324</u>	<u>820.412</u>
Total current assets		<u>726.029</u>	<u>830.621</u>
Total assets		<u>4.024.524</u>	<u>2.235.406</u>

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u> DKK	<u>2019</u> DKK
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		50.000	50.000
Retained earnings		2.084.900	-142.273
Equity		2.134.900	-92.273
Provision for deferred tax		588.279	0
Total provisions		588.279	0
Trade payables		8.267	692.451
Payables to shareholders and management		1.179.208	1.591.083
Other payables		113.870	44.145
Total current liabilities		1.301.345	2.327.679
Total liabilities		1.301.345	2.327.679
Total equity and liabilities		4.024.524	2.235.406

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2020	50.000	-142.273	-92.273
Net profit/loss for the year	0	2.227.173	2.227.173
Equity at 31 December 2020	50.000	2.084.900	2.134.900

Notes

	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
1 Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	353.397	60.004
Other social security costs	1.297	0
	354.694	60.004
 Average number of employees	 1	 1
 2 Intangible assets		
		Completed development projects
Cost at 1 January 2020		1.404.785
Additions for the year		2.260.209
Cost at 31 December 2020		3.664.994
 Amortisation for the year		366.499
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December 2020		366.499
 Carrying amount at 31 December 2020		3.298.495

Accounting policies

The annual report of AdApp Technologies ApS for 2020 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 2020 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

Gross profit

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress and other operating income less costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods 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.

Accounting policies

Raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables include the raw materials and consumables used in generating the year's revenue.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to administration etc.

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. The item is net of refunds made by public authorities.

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 that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities, liabilities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities and surcharges and allowances under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme, 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

Intangible assets

Development costs and costs relating to rights developed by the company are recognised in the income statement as costs in the year of acquisition.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Accounting policies

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposits at banks.

Equity

Dividends

Proposed dividends are disclosed as a separate item under equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability when declared by the annual general meeting of shareholders.

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

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

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'.