

Woodsense ApS

Lyngbyvej 11 1 106, 2100 København Ø
CVR no. 40 98 45 18

Annual report for 2022

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 26.06.23

Michael Kragh Rasmussen
Dirigent



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The company

Woodsense ApS
c/o Woodsense
Lyngbyvej 11 1 106
2100 København Ø
Tel.: 42 83 87 52
Website: www.woodsense.dk/
Registered office: København
CVR no.: 40 98 45 18
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Direktør Jeppe Rasmussen

Board of Directors

Chairman Lone Møller Sørensen
Michael Kragh Rasmussen
Lars Bonde Lindberg
Karsten John Hjarsø
Direktør Jeppe Rasmussen

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Executive Board and Board of Directors on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 for Woodsense ApS.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.22 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Copenhagen, June 26, 2023

Executive Board

Jeppe Rasmussen
Direktør

Board of Directors

Lone Møller Sørensen
Chairman

Michael Kragh Rasmussen

Lars Bonde Lindberg

Karsten John Hjarso

Jeppe Rasmussen
Direktør

To the capital owners of Woodsense ApS**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Woodsense ApS for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31.12.22 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 in accordance with the the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing 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 responsibility for the financial statements

The Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Furthermore the Management is responsible for the internal control as the 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 International Standards on Auditing 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 International Standards on Auditing 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 regarding the 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 Acts. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Soeborg, Copenhagen, June 26, 2023

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Ole Skou

State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne15007

Primary activities

The Company's main activities include development of sensor technology, a data platform and sales/services related to this.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 shows a profit/loss of DKK -1,000,704 against DKK -881,498 for the period 01.01.21 - 31.12.21. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 2,129,306.

The Company's results and financial development were as expected.

Information on going concern

The company incurred a loss of DKK 1,001 in connection with 2022, and the company's equity at the end of the financial year was DKK 2,129. Based on the assumption in the company's budget regarding sales growth and increased gross margin due to maturation of the company's operations, it is considered sufficient to carry out the planned activities in 2023. Therefore, the financial statements have been prepared on the basis of a going concern assumption.

Subsequent events

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

Income statement

Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Gross profit	1,475,788	78,619
2 Staff costs	-2,631,406	-909,912
Loss before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	-1,155,618	-831,293
Amortisation and impairments losses of intangible assets	-395,780	0
Operating loss	-1,551,398	-831,293
Financial income	260	0
Financial expenses	-59,067	-50,205
Loss before tax	-1,610,205	-881,498
Tax on loss for the year	609,501	0
Loss for the year	-1,000,704	-881,498
Proposed appropriation account		
Retained earnings	-1,000,704	-881,498
Total	-1,000,704	-881,498

ASSETS		31.12.22	31.12.21
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Completed development projects	2,374,681	1,445,015
3	Total intangible assets	2,374,681	1,445,015
4	Deposits	70,871	22,023
	Total investments	70,871	22,023
	Total non-current assets	2,445,552	1,467,038
	Raw materials and consumables	377,791	322,528
	Total inventories	377,791	322,528
	Trade receivables	217,167	188,384
	Income tax receivable	291,597	279,183
	Other receivables	0	1,489
	Prepayments	158,361	101,658
	Total receivables	667,125	570,714
	Cash	615,131	108,265
	Total current assets	1,660,047	1,001,507
	Total assets	4,105,599	2,468,545

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		31.12.22	31.12.21
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Share capital	163,852	138,742
	Share premium	3,774,589	1,084,699
	Reserve for development costs	1,852,251	1,127,111
	Retained earnings	-3,661,386	-1,935,542
	Total equity	2,129,306	415,010
	Provisions for deferred tax	0	317,904
	Total provisions	0	317,904
5	Other payables	1,082,177	1,034,603
	Total long-term payables	1,082,177	1,034,603
	Trade payables	265,697	3,681
	Other payables	246,433	160,504
	Deferred income	381,986	536,843
	Total short-term payables	894,116	701,028
	Total payables	1,976,293	1,735,631
	Total equity and liabilities	4,105,599	2,468,545
6	Contingent liabilities		

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Share premium	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.22 - 31.12.22					
Balance as at 01.01.22	138,742	1,084,699	1,127,111	-1,935,542	415,010
Capital increase	25,110	2,689,890	0	0	2,715,000
Transfers to/from other reserves	0	0	725,140	-725,140	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	0	-1,000,704	-1,000,704
Balance as at 31.12.22	163,852	3,774,589	1,852,251	-3,661,386	2,129,306

1. Special items

Special items are income and expenses that are special due to their size and nature. The following special items were recorded in the financial year:

Special items:	Recognised in the income statement in:	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Public grants	Other operating income	878,415	689,143

2. Staff costs

Wages and salaries	2,524,518	871,426
Other social security costs	21,205	31,491
Other staff costs	85,683	6,995
Total	2,631,406	909,912
Average number of employees during the year	6	6

3. Intangible assets

Figures in DKK	Completed development projects
Cost as at 01.01.22	1,445,015
Additions during the year	1,325,446
Cost as at 31.12.22	2,770,461
Amortisation during the year	-395,780
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 31.12.22	-395,780
Carrying amount as at 31.12.22	2,374,681

4. Non-current financial assets

Figures in DKK	Deposits
Cost as at 01.01.22	70,871
Cost as at 31.12.22	70,871
Carrying amount as at 31.12.22	70,871

5. Long-term payables

Figures in DKK	Total payables at 31.12.22	Total payables at 31.12.21
Other payables	1,082,177	1,034,603
Total	1,082,177	1,034,603

6. Contingent liabilities*Lease commitments*

The company has concluded lease agreements with a remaining lease obligation of dkk.t 22.

7. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

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 depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, 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 such assets 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 such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

LEASES

Lease payments relating to operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

GRANTS

Grants are recognised when there is reasonable certainty that the grant conditions have been met and that the grant will be received.

Grants received for the production or construction of assets are recognised as deferred income under payables. For amortisable assets, the grant is recognised as the asset is amortised.

7. Accounting policies - continued -

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises revenue, work performed for own account and capitalised, other operating income and raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year and where the selling price can be determined reliably and is expected to be paid. Revenue is measured at fair value and is determined exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Income from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement as delivery takes place (delivery method). Revenue is measured at the selling value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Work performed for own account and capitalised

Work performed for own account and capitalised comprises cost of sales, wages and salaries and other internal expenses incurred during the year and included in the cost of self-constructed or self-produced intangible assets.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including rental income, negative goodwill and gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Costs of raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables comprise raw materials and consumables used for the year as well as any changes in inventories, including any inventory wastage.

Write-downs of inventories of raw materials and consumables are also recognised under raw materials and consumables to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

7. Accounting policies - continued -

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

Amortisation and impairment losses

The amortisation of intangible assets aim at systematic amortisation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are amortised according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful life, year	Residual value DKK
Completed development projects	7	

The basis of amortisation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of amortisation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Intangible assets are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

7. Accounting policies - continued -

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible assets

Completed development projects

Development projects are recognised in the balance sheet where the project aims at developing a specific product or a specific process, intended to be produced or used, respectively, by the company in its production process. On initial recognition, development projects are measured at cost. Cost comprises the purchase price plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase, including wages and salaries directly attributable to the development projects until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance development projects in the development period is not included in the cost. Other development projects and development costs are recognised in the income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

Development projects are subsequently measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Completed development projects are amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives, which are stated in the 'Amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Gains or losses on the disposal of intangible assets are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal.

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in amortisation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

7. Accounting policies - continued -

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost calculated according to the FIFO-method. Inventories are written down to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The cost of raw materials and consumables as well as goods for resale is determined as purchase prices plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase.

The net realisable value of inventories is determined as the selling price less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and the expected development in the selling price.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Deposits recognised under assets comprise deposits paid to the lessor under leases entered into by the company.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

7. Accounting policies - continued -

Equity

An amount equivalent to internally generated development costs in the balance sheet is recognised in equity under reserve for development costs. The reserve is measured less deferred tax and reduced by amortisation and impairment losses on the asset. If impairment losses on development costs are subsequently reversed, the reserve will be restored with a corresponding amount. The reserve is dissolved when the development costs are no longer recognized in the balance sheet, and the remaining amount will be transferred to retained earnings.

Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

Long-term payables are measured at cost at the time of contracting such liabilities (raising of the loan). The payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost where capital losses and loan expenses are recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the payable on the basis of the calculated effective interest rate in force at the time of contracting the liability.

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.

7. Accounting policies - continued -

Deferred income

Deferred income under liabilities comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent financial years.