

Nuna Technologies ApS

c/o KRING Speedbooting 2019 ApS
Ragnagade 7
DK-2100 Copenhagen

CVR no. 41 10 19 54

Annual report for the period 22 January – 31 December 2020

The annual report was presented and approved at the
Company's annual general meeting on

1 July 2021

Jacob Madsen
Chairman

Contents

Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board	2
Independent auditor's report	3
Management's review	6
Company details	6
Operating review	7
Financial statements 22 January – 31 December	8
Income statement	8
Balance sheet	9
Statement of changes in equity	11
Notes	12

Nuna Technologies ApS
Annual report 2020
CVR no. 41 10 19 54

Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Nuna Technologies ApS for the financial period 22 January – 31 December 2020.

The annual report has been 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 assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial period 22 January – 31 December 2020.

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

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Copenhagen 1 July 2021
Executive Board:

Jacob Madsen

Board of Directors:

Jacob Madsen
Chairman

Hassan Ali Bazzi

Mads Misiak Friis



Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Nuna Technologies ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Nuna Technologies ApS for the financial period 22 January – 31 December 2020 comprising income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial period 22 January – 31 December 2020 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 rules and requirements.

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

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 that 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 as to 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 in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may 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 made 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 company 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 the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.



Nuna Technologies ApS
Annual report 2020
CVR no. 41 10 19 54

Independent auditor's report

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

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the 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 the Management's review.

Copenhagen, 1 July 2021

KPMG

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Morten Høgh-Petersen
State Authorised
Public Accountant
mne34283

Nuna Technologies ApS
Annual report 2020
CVR no. 41 10 19 54

Management's review

Company details

Nuna Technologies ApS
c/o KRING Speedbooting 2019 ApS
Ragnagade 7
2100 Copenhagen

CVR no.:	41 10 19 54
Established:	22 January 2020
Registered office:	Copenhagen
Financial period:	22 January – 31 December

Board of Directors

Jacob Madsen, Chairman
Hassan Ali Bazzi
Mads Misiak Friis

Executive Board

Jacob Madsen

Auditor

KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Dampfærgevej 28
DK-2100 København Ø
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Management's review

Operating review

Principal activities

The purpose of the Company is to provide software development services, as well as all business that, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, are related to this.

Development in activities and financial position

The Company's income statement for 2020 shows a loss of DKK -20,888 for the period 22 January 2020 - 31 December 2020. Equity in the Company's balance sheet at 31 December 2020 stood at DKK 19,112.

Capital resources

As at 31. December 2020 the company has lost 50% of its share capital. Management has assessed that the capital can be re-established from future income. Management have also assessed that the company has sufficient liquidity to finance operations for the coming year, and on this basis have prepared the financial statement for the year 2020 under the assumption of the company's continued operation.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Financial statements 22 January – 31 December

Income statement

DKK	Note	22/1 2020- 31/12 2020
Gross loss		<u>-32,388</u>
Staff costs	3	<u>-568</u>
Operating loss		-32,956
Other financial income		22
Other financial expenses		<u>-166</u>
Loss before tax		-33,100
Tax on loss for the year	5	<u>12,212</u>
Loss for the year		<u><u>-20,888</u></u>
Proposed profit appropriation/distribution of loss		
Reserve for development costs		58,261
Retained earnings		<u>-79,149</u>
		<u><u>-20,888</u></u>

Financial statements 22 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

DKK	Note	2020
ASSETS		
Fixed assets		
Intangible assets		
Development projects in progress		<u>74,694</u>
Total fixed assets		<u>74,694</u>
Current assets		
Receivables		
Other receivables		5,736
Corporation tax		<u>16,433</u>
		<u>22,169</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>59,728</u>
Total current assets		<u>81,897</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>156,591</u></u>

Financial statements 22 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

DKK	Note	<u>2020</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Contributed capital		40,000
Retained earnings		<u>-20,888</u>
Total equity		<u>19,112</u>
Provisions		
Provisions for deferred tax		<u>4,221</u>
Total provisions		<u>4,221</u>
Liabilities other than provisions		
Current liabilities other than provisions		
Trade payables		12,792
Payables to group entities		100,000
Other payables		<u>20,466</u>
		<u>133,258</u>
Total liabilities other than provisions		<u>133,258</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u><u>156,591</u></u>
Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.	4	

Financial statements 22 January – 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 22 January 2020	40,000	0	40,000
Transferred over the distribution of loss	0	-20,888	-20,888
Equity at 31 December 2020	40,000	-20,888	19,112

Financial statements 22 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Nuna Technologies ApS for 2020 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class B entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act with opt-in from higher reporting classes.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables, 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.

Income statement

Gross profit

Pursuant to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has decided only to disclose gross profit.

Other external costs

Other external costs comprise direct costs and administration costs.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday allowance, pension and other social security costs, etc., to the Company's employees, excluding reimbursements from public authorities.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, gains and losses on payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, etc.

Tax on loss for the year

The Parent Company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the Group's Danish subsidiaries. The subsidiaries are included in the joint taxation from the date when they are included in the consolidated financial statements and up to the date when they are excluded from the consolidation.

The Parent Company is the administrative company for the joint taxation and accordingly settles all payments of corporation tax to the tax authorities.

Financial statements 22 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

On payment of joint taxation contributions, current Danish corporation tax is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have used the losses to reduce their own taxable profit.

Tax for the year comprises current corporation tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, including changes in tax rates. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, and the tax expense relating to amounts directly recognised in equity is recognised directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down is made for bad debt losses where there is an objective indication that a receivable has been impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable has been impaired, write-down is made on an individual basis.

Write-downs are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of forecast cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash comprise cash at bank and in hand.

Corporation tax and deferred tax

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

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities based on the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill non-deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where the temporary differences arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss or taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation within the foreseeable future; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net assets are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured in accordance with the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Changes in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement or equity, respectively.

Financial statements 22 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Liabilities other than provisions

Liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Intangible assets

Development projects

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

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment as well as equity investments in group entities and associates is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortisation.

Impairment tests are conducted of individual assets or groups of assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Write-down is made to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. The value in use is determined as the present value of the forecast net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets, including forecast net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Equity

Reserve for development costs

The reserve for development costs comprises capitalised development costs. The reserve cannot be used for dividends, distribution or to cover losses. If the recognised development costs are sold or in other ways excluded from the Company's operations, the reserve will be dissolved and transferred directly to the distributable reserves under equity. If the recognised development costs are written down, the part of the reserve corresponding to the write-down of the developments costs will be reversed. If a write-down of development costs is subsequently reversed, the reserve will be re-established. The reserve is reduced by amortisation of capitalised development costs on an ongoing basis.

Financial statements 22 January – 31 December

Notes

2 Capital resources

As at 31. December 2020 the company has lost 50% of its share capital. Management has assessed that the capital can be re-established from future income. Management have also assessed that the company has sufficient liquidity to finance operations for the coming year, and on this basis have prepared the financial statement for the year 2020 under the assumption of the company's continued operation.

3 Staff costs

	22/1 2020- 31/12 2020
DKK	
Wages and salaries	53,123
Other social security costs	568
Capitalization of staff costs for development	-53,123
	<u>568</u>

4 Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.

Joint taxation

The Company is jointly taxed with other Danish companies in the group and is jointly and severally liable for corporation taxes and any obligations to include withholding tax on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies. The total tax liabilities of the jointly taxed companies on the balance sheet date has not yet been calculated.

5 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	22/1 2020- 31/12 2020
DKK	
Tax credit schemes (LL8x)	-16,433
Deferred tax for the year	4,221
	<u>-12,212</u>