XtensionIT ApS

Jernbanegade 1, 2., 5000 Odense C CVR no. 41 34 51 36

Annual report 2023

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 6 May 2024
Chair of the meeting:
Simon Eglin Berthelsen

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Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the annual report of XtensionIT ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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 financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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.

Odense, 6 May 2024 Executive Board:		
Simon Eglin Berthelsen Adm. dir.		
Board of Directors:		
Lars Engell Berthelsen Chairman	Svend Stenberg Mølholt	Philip Lykke Christensen
Ole Nielsen	Katrine Sundgaard Christensen	

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of XtensionIT ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of XtensionIT ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise 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 financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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.

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 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 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 the financial statements.

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:

- ldentify 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.

Independent auditor's report

- 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 note 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.

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 Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Odense, 6 May 2024 EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Louise Greve State Authorised Public Accountant mne48485

Management's review

Company details

Name XtensionIT ApS

Address, Postal code, City Jernbanegade 1, 2., 5000 Odense C

CVR no. 41 34 51 36 Established 6 May 2020 Registered office Odense

Financial year 1 January - 31 December

Board of Directors Lars Engell Berthelsen, Chairman

Svend Stenberg Mølholt Philip Lykke Christensen

Ole Nielsen

Katrine Sundgaard Christensen

Executive Board Simon Eglin Berthelsen, Adm. dir.

Auditors EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Cortex Park Vest 3, 5230 Odense M, Denmark

Management's review

Business review

The main activity of the Company is to own IP rights, offer IT solutions and other related solutions and to profit from license income.

Financial review

The income statement for 2023 shows a loss of DKK 871,950 against a profit of DKK 127,454 last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2023 shows a negative equity of DKK 735,286.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end.

Income statement

Note	DKK	2023	2022
3	Gross profit Staff costs	1,711,212 0	1,732,764 0
	Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of intangible assets	-2,341,744	-1,125,746
4 5	Profit/loss before net financials Financial income Financial expenses	-630,532 13,584 -533,603	607,018 5,256 -239,233
6	Profit/loss before tax Tax for the year	-1,150,551 278,601	373,041 -245,587
	Profit/loss for the year	-871,950	127,454
	Recommended appropriation of profit/loss Retained earnings/accumulated loss	-871,950	127,454
		-871,950	127,454

Balance sheet

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2023	2022
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES Equity		
	Share capital	40,000	40,000
	Reserve for development costs	8,099,259	4,922,217
	Retained earnings	-8,874,545	-4,825,553
	Total equity	-735,286	136,664
	Provisions		
	Deferred tax	2,063,839	1,496,413
	Total provisions	2,063,839	1,496,413
	Liabilities other than provisions Current liabilities other than provisions		
	Bank debt .	25,777	21,306
	Prepayments received from customers	1,442,244	703,104
	Trade payables	1,933	57,384
	Payables to group entities	12,994,639	7,832,392
	Other payables	25,234	46,239
		14,489,827	8,660,425
	Total liabilities other than provisions	14,489,827	8,660,425
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	15,818,380	10,293,502

¹ Accounting policies

² Going concern

⁸ Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

⁹ Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Share capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2023 Transfer through appropriation	40,000	4,922,217	-4,825,553	136,664
of loss	0	0	-871,950	-871,950
Addtions	0	7,239,398	-7,239,398	0
Depreciation in the year	0	-3,166,268	3,166,268	0
Tax on items recognised				
directly in equity	0	-896,088	896,088	0
Equity at 31 December 2023	40,000	8,099,259	-8,874,545	-735,286

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of XtensionIT ApS for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate 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 and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate 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 most recent financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Revenue

The Company has chosen IAS 11/IAS 18 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

Income from the rendering of services is recognised as revenue as the services are rendered. Accordingly, revenue corresponds to the market value of the services rendered during the year (percentage-of-completion method).

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Gross profit

The items revenue, cost of sales and external expenses have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross profit in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pension to the Company's employees, as well as other social security contributions, etc. The item is net of refunds from public authorities.

Amortisation

The item comprises amortisation of intangible assets.

The basis of amortisation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is amortised on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Goodwill 10 years
Intellectual property rights etc. 3-5 years
New line years

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statements at the amounts that concern the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses as well as allowances and surcharges under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

The entity is jointly taxed with other group entities. The total Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit/loss-making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income (full absorption).

Jointly taxed entities entitled to a tax refund are reimbursed by the management company based on the rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed entities which have paid too little tax pay a surcharge according to the rates applicable to interest surcharges to the management company.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Goodwill is amortised over the expected economic life of the asset, measured by reference to Management's experience in the individual business segments. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the amortisation period, which is between 5 and 10 years. The amortisation period is based on ...

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Other intangible assets include development projects and other acquired intangible rights, including software licences, distribution rights and development projects.

Other intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Development costs and internally accumulated rights are recognised in the income statement as costs in the year of acquisition.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments in group entities and associates is assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

Receivables

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment write-down of financial 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 has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected 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.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax is measured according to 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. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; 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. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

Other payables

Other payables are measured at net realisable value.

Prepayments received from customers

Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to delivery of the goods agreed or completion of the service agreed.

Notes to the financial statements

2 Going concern

We note that the Company has current liabilities exceeding current assets. Management has decided to present the financial statements on a going concern basis. Any additional support to secure the operation and financing will be covered by the parent company.

3 Staff costs

The Company has no employees.

	DKK	2023	2022
4	Financial income		
	Other financial income	13,584	5,256
		13,584	5,256
5	Financial expenses		
	Interest expenses, group entities	407,556	238,867
	Other interest expenses	0	102
	Other financial expenses	126,047	264
		533,603	239,233
6	Tax for the year		
	Estimated tax charge for the year	-830,062	-1,113,953
	Deferred tax adjustments in the year	576,941	1,266,982
	Tax adjustments, prior years	-25,480	92,558
		-278,601	245,587

7 Intangible assets

DKK	Completed development projects	Acquired intangible assets	Goodwill	Development projects in progress	Total
Cost at 1 January 2023	2,852,131	2,715,580	600,000	3,849,568	10,017,279
Additions	4,468,346	0	0	80,080	4,548,426
Disposals	-24,608	0	0	0	-24,608
Transferred	6,171,882	-2,715,580	0	-3,456,302	0
Cost at 31 December 2023	13,467,751	0	600,000	473,346	14,541,097
Impairment losses and amortisation					
at 1 January 2023	391,163	884,524	50,000	0	1,325,687
Amortisation for the year	2,281,744	0	60,000	0	2,341,744
Transferred	884,524	-884,524	0	0	0
Impairment losses and amortisation					
at 31 December 2023	3,557,431	0	110,000	0	3,667,431
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	9,910,320	0	490,000	473,346	10,873,666

Development projects include add-on software applications. The development project essentially consists of costs in the form of salaries. The carrying amount of completed and in progress development projects is DKK 10,383,666 at 31.12.2023 (compared to DKK 6,310,540 at 31.12.2022). The platforms are expected to increase the level of activity and profit for the company.

Notes to the financial statements

8 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Other contingent liabilities

The Company is jointly taxed with its parent, Twoday Holding Denmark ApS, which acts as management company, and is jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed group entities for payment of income taxes for the income year 2023 onwards as well as withholding taxes on interest, royalties and dividends falling due for payment on or after 1 September 2023.

Related parties

Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile
Twoday Holding Denmark ApS	Copenhagen



Mit 2D



Katrine Sundgaard Christensen

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Philip Lykke Christensen

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Mit 2D



Mit 20



Svend Stenbera Mølholt

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Ole Nielsen

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Mit 20



Mit 2



Simon Eglin Berthelsen

Managing Director

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Louise Egebæk Greve

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Lars Engell Berthelsen

Managing Director

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