

Vibrant ApS

P.O. Pedersens Vej 2, Skejby, 8200 Aarhus N

CVR no. 41 72 26 06

Annual report 2022

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 29 June 2023

Chair of the meeting:

.....
Kasper Krog

The following is a translation of an original Danish document. The original Danish document is the governing document for all purposes, and in case of any discrepancy, the Danish wording will be applicable.

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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 Vibrant ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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.

Aarhus, 29 June 2023
Executive Board:

.....
Kasper Enggaard Krog

Board of Directors:

.....
Kåre Brøgger Sørensen
Chair

.....
Kasper Enggaard Krog

.....
Eric Laiger

.....
Anders Kaels Malmos

.....
Karl Erik Daniel Karsberg

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Vibrant ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Vibrant ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, 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 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 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:

- ▶ 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.

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.

Aarhus, 29 June 2023
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Peter U. Faurshou
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34502

Steffen Michael Bach
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne45892

Management's review

Company details

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Name | Vibrant ApS |
| Address, Postal code, City | P.O. Pedersens Vej 2, Skejby, 8200 Aarhus N |
| CVR no. | 41 72 26 06 |
| Established | 25 September 2020 |
| Registered office | Aarhus |
| Financial year | 1 January - 31 December |
| Board of Directors | Kåre Brøgger Sørensen, Chair Kasper Enggaard Krog Eric Laiger Anders Kaels Malmos Karl Erik Daniel Karsberg |
| Executive Board | Kasper Enggaard Krog |
| Auditors | EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Værkmestergade 25, P.O. Box 330, 8100 Aarhus C, Denmark |

Management commentary

Business review

The purpose of the Company is to exercise business with commerce and service.

Financial review

The income statement for 2022 shows a loss of EUR 1,776 thousand against a loss of EUR 942 last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2022 shows equity of EUR 1,961 thousand.

In June 2023 a capital increase of EUR 2 mio. has been decided by the current shareholders, supporting the going concern of the Company.

Events after the balance sheet date

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

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

| Note | EUR | 2022 12 months | 2020/21 15 months |
|------|--|-------------------|----------------------|
| | Gross loss | -665,817 | -327,003 |
| 2 | Staff costs | -916,868 | -627,650 |
| | Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment | -151,742 | -22,132 |
| | Profit/loss before net financials | -1,734,427 | -976,785 |
| | Financial income | 9,621 | 0 |
| | Write-down on investments | -122,453 | 0 |
| | Financial expenses | -92,703 | -35,414 |
| | Profit/loss before tax | -1,939,962 | -1,012,199 |
| 3 | Tax for the year | 163,515 | 70,697 |
| | Profit/loss for the year | -1,776,447 | -941,502 |
| | Recommended appropriation of profit/loss | | |
| | Other statutory reserves | 0 | 233,406 |
| | Retained earnings/accumulated loss | -1,776,447 | -1,174,908 |
| | | -1,776,447 | -941,502 |

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

| Note | EUR | <u>2022</u> | <u>2020/21</u> |
|------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | ASSETS | | |
| | Fixed assets | | |
| 4 | Intangible assets | | |
| | Completed development projects | 494,761 | 177,072 |
| | Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets | <u>404,824</u> | <u>122,167</u> |
| | | <u>899,585</u> | <u>299,239</u> |
| 5 | Property, plant and equipment | | |
| | Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment | 32,099 | 0 |
| | Leasehold improvements | <u>16,621</u> | <u>0</u> |
| | | <u>48,720</u> | <u>0</u> |
| 6 | Investments | | |
| | Investments in group enterprises | 0 | 3,106 |
| | Deposits, investments | <u>22,198</u> | <u>13,860</u> |
| | | <u>22,198</u> | <u>16,966</u> |
| | Total fixed assets | <u>970,503</u> | <u>316,205</u> |
| | Non-fixed assets | | |
| | Receivables | | |
| | Trade receivables | 123,939 | 5,406 |
| | Receivables from group enterprises | 0 | 15,940 |
| | Corporation tax receivable | 163,583 | 0 |
| | Joint taxation contribution receivable | 0 | 70,702 |
| | Other receivables | <u>12,889</u> | <u>44,628</u> |
| | | <u>300,411</u> | <u>136,676</u> |
| | Cash | <u>1,998,845</u> | <u>89,058</u> |
| | Total non-fixed assets | <u>2,299,256</u> | <u>225,734</u> |
| | TOTAL ASSETS | <u><u>3,269,759</u></u> | <u><u>541,939</u></u> |

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

| Note | EUR | 2022 | 2020/21 |
|------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | |
| | Equity | | |
| | Share capital | 23,543 | 9,682 |
| | Share premium account | 0 | 0 |
| | Reserve for development costs | 701,676 | 233,406 |
| | Retained earnings | 1,235,496 | -1,044,739 |
| | Total equity | <u>1,960,715</u> | <u>-801,651</u> |
| | Liabilities other than provisions | | |
| 7 | Non-current liabilities other than provisions | | |
| | Other credit institutions | 437,925 | 417,533 |
| | Other payables | 577,691 | 792,846 |
| | | <u>1,015,616</u> | <u>1,210,379</u> |
| | Current liabilities other than provisions | | |
| | Bank debt | 0 | 135 |
| | Trade payables | 147,990 | 42,648 |
| | Other payables | 45,405 | 90,428 |
| | Deferred income | 100,033 | 0 |
| | | <u>293,428</u> | <u>133,211</u> |
| | Total liabilities other than provisions | <u>1,309,044</u> | <u>1,343,590</u> |
| | TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | <u><u>3,269,759</u></u> | <u><u>541,939</u></u> |

- 1 Accounting policies
8 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
9 Collateral

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

| EUR | Share capital | Share premium account | Reserve for development costs | Retained earnings | Total |
|--|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Equity at 25 September 2020 | 5,379 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,379 |
| Capital increase | 4,303 | 130,169 | 0 | 0 | 134,472 |
| Transfer through appropriation of loss | 0 | 0 | 233,406 | -1,174,908 | -941,502 |
| Transferred from share premium account | 0 | -130,169 | 0 | 130,169 | 0 |
| Equity at 1 January 2022 | 9,682 | 0 | 233,406 | -1,044,739 | -801,651 |
| Capital increase | 13,861 | 4,524,952 | 0 | 0 | 4,538,813 |
| Transfer through appropriation of loss | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1,776,447 | -1,776,447 |
| Transferred from share premium account | 0 | -4,524,952 | 0 | 4,524,952 | 0 |
| Additions on development projects | 0 | 0 | 743,557 | -743,557 | 0 |
| Depreciation on development projects | 0 | 0 | -143,211 | 143,211 | 0 |
| Tax on items recognised directly in equity | 0 | 0 | -132,076 | 132,076 | 0 |
| Equity at 31 December 2022 | 23,543 | 0 | 701,676 | 1,235,496 | 1,960,715 |

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Vibrant ApS for 2022 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.

In accordance with section 110(1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

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

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Euro (EUR).

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.

Gross loss

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

Other operating income

Other operating income comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the Company's core activities, including gains on the sale of fixed assets.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales includes the cost of goods used in generating the year's revenue.

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.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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/depreciation

The item comprises amortisation/depreciation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

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:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Completed development projects | 3-5 years |
|--------------------------------|-----------|

Depreciation is based on the residual value of the asset and is reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and are reassessed annually. Where the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, no further depreciation charges are recognised.

In the case of changes in the depreciation period or the residual value, the effect on the depreciation charges is recognised prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.

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.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

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

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable, where the technical feasibility, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunities are identifiable and where the Company intends to produce, market or use the project, are recognised as intangible assets provided that the cost can be measured reliably and that there is sufficient assurance that future earnings can cover production costs, selling costs and administrative expenses and development costs. Other development costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Development costs that are recognised in the balance sheet are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

On completion of a development project, development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The amortisation period is usually 3-5 years.

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until the time at which the asset is ready for use.

Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at cost. Dividends received that exceed the accumulated earnings in the subsidiary or the associate during the period of ownership are treated as a reduction in the cost of acquisition.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries 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

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment of financial receivables.

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.

Cash

Cash comprise cash and short term securities which are readily convertible into cash and subject only to minor risks of changes in value.

Equity

Reserve for development costs

The reserve for development costs comprises recognised development costs. The reserve cannot be used to distribute dividend or cover losses. The reserve will be reduced or dissolved if the recognised development costs are amortised or are no longer part of the Company's operations by a transfer directly to the distributable reserves under equity.

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.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

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.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan. Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual lease liability in respect of finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred income

Deferred income recognised as a liability comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial reporting years.

| EUR | 2022 12 months | 2020/21 15 months |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|
| 2 Staff costs | | |
| Wages/salaries | 1,469,689 | 864,507 |
| Pensions | 73,236 | 36,682 |
| Other social security costs | 22,227 | 8,812 |
| Other staff costs | 12,936 | 1,393 |
| Salaries activated as development costs | -661,220 | -283,744 |
| | <u>916,868</u> | <u>627,650</u> |
| Average number of full-time employees | <u>21</u> | <u>13</u> |
| 3 Tax for the year | | |
| Estimated tax charge for the year | -163,515 | -70,697 |
| | <u>-163,515</u> | <u>-70,697</u> |

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

4 Intangible assets

| EUR | Completed development projects | Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets | Total |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|----------------|
| Cost at 1 January 2022 | 199,206 | 122,167 | 321,373 |
| Additions | 460,901 | 282,657 | 743,558 |
| Cost at 31 December 2022 | 660,107 | 404,824 | 1,064,931 |
| Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January 2022 | 22,134 | 0 | 22,134 |
| Amortisation for the year | 143,212 | 0 | 143,212 |
| Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December 2022 | 165,346 | 0 | 165,346 |
| Carrying amount at 31 December 2022 | 494,761 | 404,824 | 899,585 |

Development projects

Development projects include the Company's developed POS system. The system is developed for mobile devices to be able to receive card payments. The Company has completed a functional version of the system, and is currently developing further on this version. The Company expect an increased revenue and profit from the system in 2023.

5 Property, plant and equipment

| EUR | Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment | Leasehold improvements | Total |
|---|---|---------------------------|---------------|
| Additions | 38,110 | 19,203 | 57,313 |
| Cost at 31 December 2022 | 38,110 | 19,203 | 57,313 |
| Depreciation | 6,011 | 2,582 | 8,593 |
| Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2022 | 6,011 | 2,582 | 8,593 |
| Carrying amount at 31 December 2022 | 32,099 | 16,621 | 48,720 |

Note 9 provides more details on security for loans, etc. as regards property, plant and equipment.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

6 Investments

| EUR | Investments in group enterprises | Deposits, investments | Total |
|--|--|--------------------------|---------------|
| Cost at 1 January 2022 | 3,106 | 13,860 | 16,966 |
| Additions | 0 | 22,198 | 22,198 |
| Disposals | 0 | -13,860 | -13,860 |
| Cost at 31 December 2022 | 3,106 | 22,198 | 25,304 |
| Impairment losses | -3,106 | 0 | -3,106 |
| Value adjustments at 31 December 2022 | -3,106 | 0 | -3,106 |
| Carrying amount at 31 December 2022 | 0 | 22,198 | 22,198 |

| Name | Domicile | Interest |
|---------------------|----------|----------|
| Subsidiaries | | |
| Vibrant ApS, S.L.U. | Spanien | 100.00% |

7 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

Of the long-term liabilities, EUR 0 falls due for payment after more than 5 years after the balance sheet date.

8 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

The Company is jointly taxed with its parent, Rocket Heroes 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 2021 onwards as well as withholding taxes on interest, royalties and dividends falling due for payment on or after 25 September 2020.

Other financial obligations

Other rent liabilities:

| EUR | 2022 | 2020/21 |
|------------------|--------|---------|
| Rent liabilities | 80,360 | 138,699 |

Rent and lease liabilities include a rent obligation totalling EUR 80 thousand in interminable rent agreements with remaining contract terms of 18 months.

9 Collateral

The Company has not provided any security or other collateral in assets at 31 December 2022.

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Eric Lagier

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Anders Kaelis Malmos

Bestyrelse

På vegne af: Vibrant ApS

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Kasper Enggaard Krog

Direktion

På vegne af: Vibrant ApS

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2023-06-29 18:27:43 UTC



Kasper Enggaard Krog

Bestyrelse

På vegne af: Vibrant ApS

Serienummer: c4401391-37cf-4546-9c96-82d6511c56fe

IP: 85.191.xxx.xxx

2023-06-29 18:27:43 UTC



Kasper Enggaard Krog

Dirigent

På vegne af: Vibrant ApS

Serienummer: c4401391-37cf-4546-9c96-82d6511c56fe

IP: 85.191.xxx.xxx

2023-06-29 18:29:32 UTC



DANIEL KARSBERG

Bestyrelse

På vegne af: Vibrant ApS

Serienummer: 19850517xxxx

IP: 94.234.xxx.xxx

2023-06-30 12:09:18 UTC



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