

Tag Vision ApS

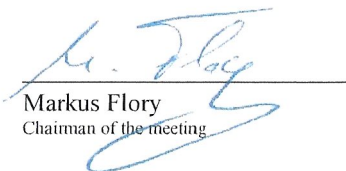
Tranevang 2, 3450 Allerød

Company reg. no. 56 41 48 19

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2021

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 27 June 2022.



Markus Flory
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Reports	
Management's statement	3
Independent auditor's report	4
Management's review	
Company information	7
Management's review	8
Financial statements 1 January - 31 December 2021	
Income statement	9
Balance sheet	10
Statement of changes in equity	12
Notes	13
Accounting policies	14

Notes to users of the English version of this document:

- This document is a translation of a Danish version of the document. In the event of any dispute regarding the interpretation of any part of the document, the Danish version of the document shall prevail.
- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from Danish version of the document. This means that DKK 146.940 corresponds to the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % corresponds to 23.5 %.

Management's statement

Today, the managing director has presented the annual report of Tag Vision ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

The annual report has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

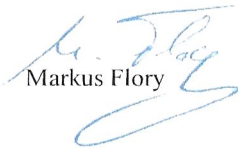
I consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in my opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2021 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021.

I am of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Allerød, 27 June 2022

Managing Director


Markus Flory

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Tag Vision ApS

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Tag Vision ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the “Basis for Qualified Opinion” section of our report, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2021, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

We have not been able to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for the valuation of Receivables from group enterprises of DKK 990.175 (see note 1), and therefore provide a qualified opinion on the possible effect thereof.

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’ 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 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.

Independent auditor's report

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 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 these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs 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.

Independent auditor's report

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 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.

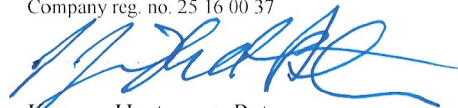
Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Alleroed, 27 June 2022

Piaster Revisorerne

Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Company reg. no. 25 16 00 37



Kaspar Hartmann-Petersen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne45833

Company information

The company

Tag Vision ApS
Tranevang 2
3450 Allerød

Company reg. no. 56 41 48 19
Established: 1 April 1976
Domicile: Allerød
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

Managing Director

Markus Flory

Auditors

Piaster Revisorerne, Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Engholm Parkvej 8
3450 Allerød

Bankers

Danske Bank A/S

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

Like previous years, the activities are to develop, produce, market and sell RFID Software- and Hardware solutions for media processing in libraries.

TagVision ApS' solutions include user interface for customers (Software) and monitoring, check-in / check-out self-service terminals, sorting machines, gates (Products) and as well as servicing installed equipment's and installing software and hardware (Service).

Development in activities and financial matters

The company's financial performance is considered unsatisfying.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Gross profit	1.128.427	1.453.733
2 Staff costs	-1.762.831	-1.411.940
Operating profit	-634.404	41.793
Other financial income	21.138	22.810
Other financial costs	-9.370	-13.464
Pre-tax net profit or loss	-622.636	51.139
3 Tax on net profit or loss for the year	0	0
Net profit or loss for the year	-622.636	51.139
Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
Transferred to retained earnings	0	51.139
Allocated from retained earnings	-622.636	0
Total allocations and transfers	-622.636	51.139

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Non-current assets		
Other receivables	54.512	54.251
Total investments	<u>54.512</u>	<u>54.251</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>54.512</u>	<u>54.251</u>
Current assets		
4 Raw materials and consumables	235.473	359.826
Total inventories	<u>235.473</u>	<u>359.826</u>
Trade receivables	458.962	550.202
Receivables from group enterprises	990.175	603.340
Other receivables	<u>0</u>	<u>23.294</u>
Total receivables	<u>1.449.137</u>	<u>1.176.836</u>
Cash on hand and demand deposits	<u>783.744</u>	<u>1.382.424</u>
Total current assets	<u>2.468.354</u>	<u>2.919.086</u>
Total assets	<u>2.522.866</u>	<u>2.973.337</u>

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities		
Note	2021	2020
Equity		
Contributed capital	500.000	500.000
Retained earnings	910.944	1.533.580
Total equity	1.410.944	2.033.580
Long term liabilities other than provisions		
Trade payables	109.825	332.796
Other payables	418.595	324.511
Accruals and deferred income	583.502	282.450
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	1.111.922	939.757
Total liabilities other than provisions	1.111.922	939.757
Total equity and liabilities	2.522.866	2.973.337

- 1 **Uncertainties concerning recognition and measurement**
5 **Contingencies**

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 January 2020	500.000	1.482.441	1.982.441
Retained earnings for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>51.139</u>	<u>51.139</u>
Equity 1 January 2021	500.000	1.533.580	2.033.580
Retained earnings for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>-622.636</u>	<u>-622.636</u>
	<u>500.000</u>	<u>910.944</u>	<u>1.410.944</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

1. Uncertainties concerning recognition and measurement

The Company has recognized Receivables from group enterprises of DKK 990.175. The group enterprise referred to is the parent company in Germany. Management has evaluated that the receivable of DKK 990.175 should be recognized at full value and no write-down is needed. Management's evaluation is based on the expectation that the Company will have intercompany transactions to be deducted in the asset value and therefore settle the asset value in the future.

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
2. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	1.752.977	1.401.230
Other costs for social security	9.854	10.710
	<u>1.762.831</u>	<u>1.411.940</u>
Average number of employees	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
3. Tax on net profit or loss for the year		
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	0	0
Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	0	0
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
4. Raw materials and consumables		
Raw materials and consumables	235.473	359.826
	<u>235.473</u>	<u>359.826</u>
5. Contingencies		
Contingent liabilities		

The company has per. 31 December 2021 rent liabilities at tDKK 119.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Tag Vision ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Accounting policies

Fixed assets acquired and paid for in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, work performed for own account and capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Recognition of revenue is exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales include costs incurred to achieve revenue for the year. Cost of sales include freight and forwarding costs.

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including profit from the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

Other external expenses

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members. Staff costs are less government reimbursements.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

Accounting policies

Statement of financial position

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost according to the FIFO method. In cases when the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

Costs of goods for resale, raw materials, and consumables comprise acquisition costs plus delivery costs.

Costs of manufactured goods and work in progress comprise the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct wages, and indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise indirect materials and wages, maintenance and depreciation of machinery, factory buildings, and equipment used in the production process, and costs for factory administration and factory management. Borrowing expenses are not recognised in cost.

The net realisable value for inventories is recognised as the market price less costs of completion and selling costs. The net realisable value is determined with due consideration of negotiability, obsolescence, and the development of expected market prices.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of accounts receivable and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any securities received. The effective interest rate for the individual account receivable or portfolio is used as the discount rate.

Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Accounting policies

Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities other than provisions related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds less transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value when using the effective interest rate. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement during the term of the loan.

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Accruals and deferred income

Payments received concerning future income are recognised under accruals and deferred income.