



Justits Inkasso ApS

Justits Inkasso ApS Annual Report 2022

CVR-nr. 43 219 855

Adopted at the Annual General Meeting, 30 March 2023
Chairman of the Annual General Meeting

Ib Dyhr-Nørhelm

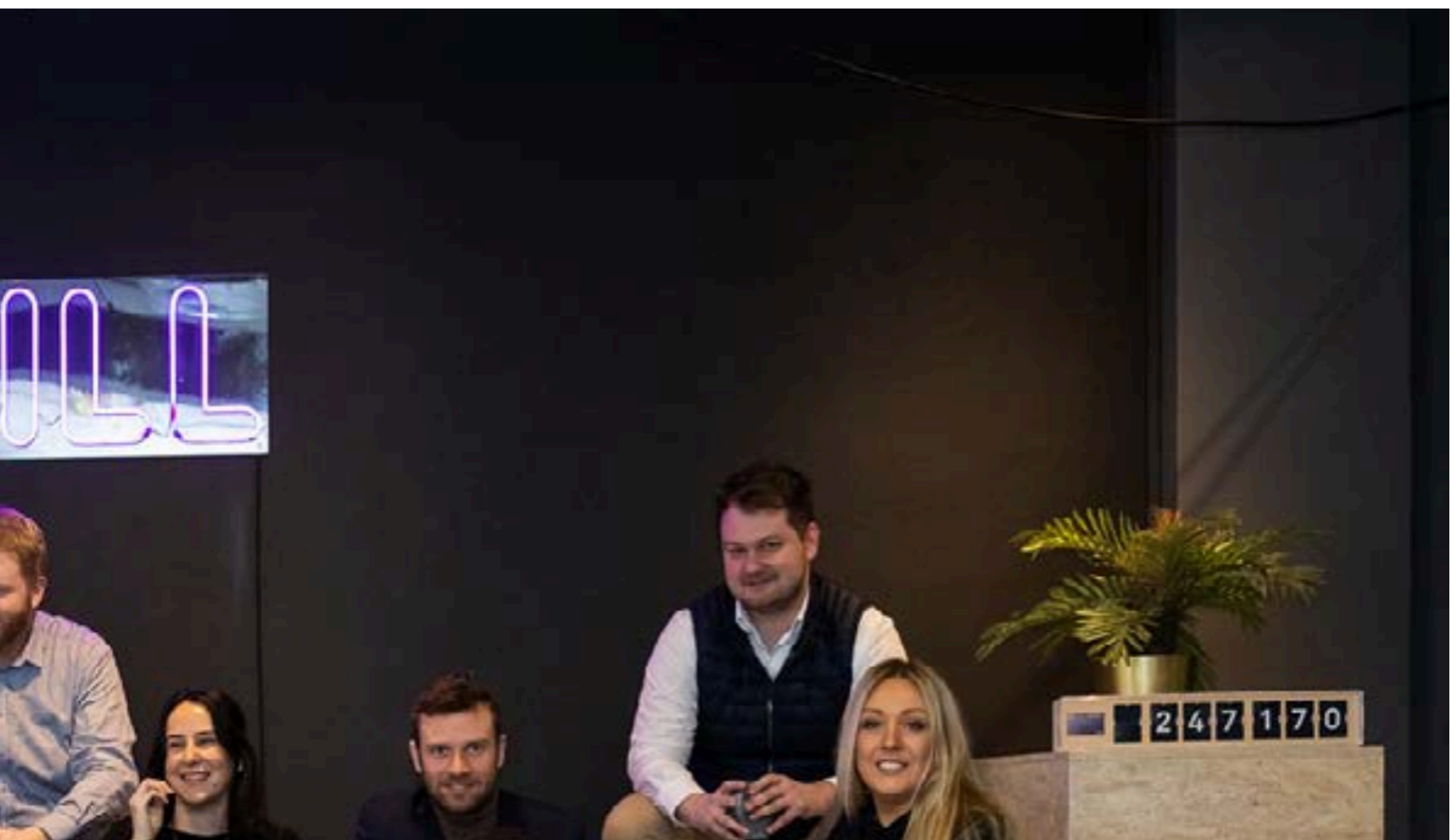
Justits Inkasso ApS

Bredgade 30, 1260 Copenhagen K
CVR-nr.: 43 219 855
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The competence and knowledge level of our employees are of crucial importance in our constant aim to deliver excellent services.

Photo: Members of ViaBill's HQ team.



General information

General information

Justits Inkasso ApS Bredgade 30, 1260 København Denmark

CVR-nr: 43 219 855

Headquarters: Copenhagen

Financial year: 26 April 2022 – 30 September 2022

Phone: +45 8987 5626

Director

Nicholas Miller

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Weidekampsgade 6, DK-2300 København S

Lawyer

Magnusson Denmark Advokatpartnerselskab

Bredgade 30, DK- 1260 København K

Bank

Danske Bank A/S

Holmens Kanal 2-12, 1092 København V

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Statement by management on the annual report

The Board of Directors and the Director have today considered and approved the annual report of Justits Inkasso ApS for the financial year 26 April 2022 – 30 September 2022.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and additional disclosure requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to entities of reporting class B with additional choices from reporting class C.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, equity, liabilities and financial position at 30 September 2022 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the financial year 26 April 2022 – 30 September 2022.

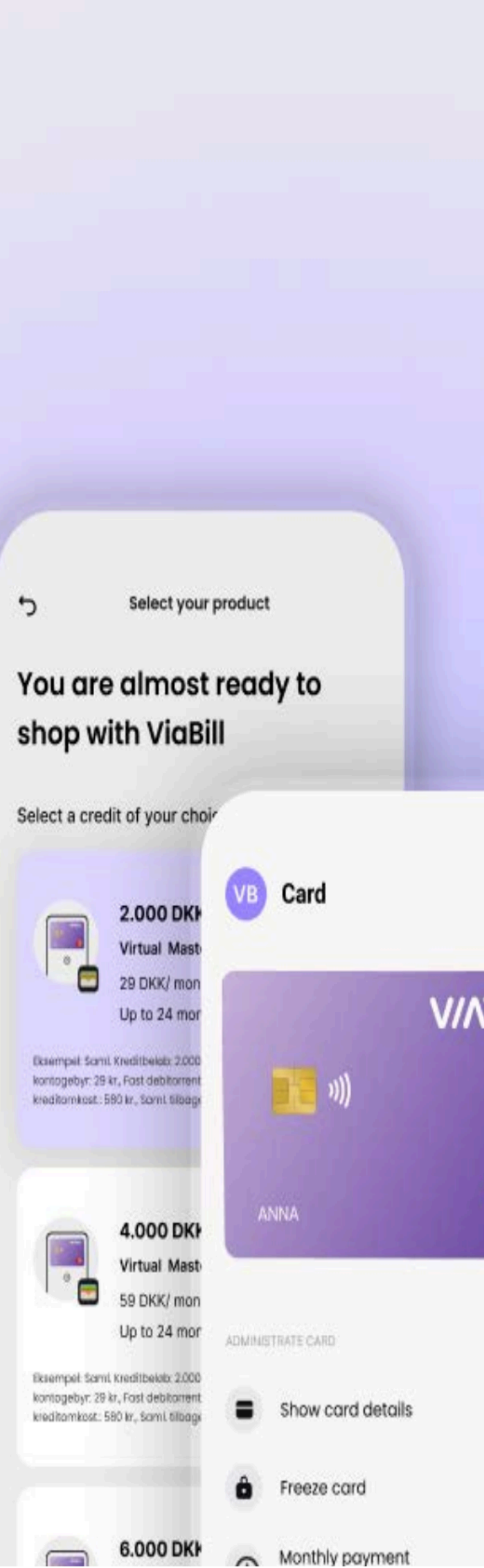
In our opinion the management commentary includes a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 30 March 2023

Director

Nicolas Miller _____



Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of Justits Inkasso ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Justits Inkasso ApS for the financial year 26 April 2022 – 30 September 2022, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and additional requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at and of the results of its operations and cash flows for the financial year 26 April 2022 – 30 September 2022 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and additional requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity 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.

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

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

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary 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 commentary.

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 International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and additional requirements of 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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.

Copenhagen, 30 March 2023

DELOITTE

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Business Registration No 33 96 35 56

Anders Houmann

State-Authorised
Public Accountant
MNE no.: mne46265

Management's report

Business concept and main activity

Main activity

The main activity of Justits Inkasso ApS is to provide third party debt collection services on delinquent receivables to companies whose core competencies fall outside the scope of debt collection.

Business concept

Our focus is to provide automated collection services by a licensed collection agency in Denmark. With an emphasis on flexible settlement plans, we can deliver a high success rate and a quality user experience. Our plans are transparent and customizable, and our service is easy-to-use. Our strategy is to get debtors to settle their debts by offering low monthly payment plans over a longer term.

Because Justits Inkasso is a licensed debt collector in Denmark, we can charge collection fees (fremmedinkasso) up to the allowable maximum based on receivable balance of the claim. These fees, usually on a no-cure-no-pay setup with our customers, will constitute the majority of our revenue.

Long-term goals

Our long-term goal is to be a key player in the third-party collection industry in Denmark.

Operations

Justits Inkasso ApS generates revenue from customers based on a no-cure-no-pay arrangement. Whereby we collect on delinquent receivables on behalf of our customers, and our revenue is only equal to the collection fees charged and collected. Because we do not own the receivable, our balance sheet will remain relatively small compared to the income generated.

Knowledge Resources

Justits Inkasso's knowledge resources can be divided into two categories: Customers and external partners.

Customers

It is Justits Inkasso's aim to create value for our customers by delivering intelligent services, which are considered convenient and competitive by our customers. To evaluate our performance in this sphere, constantly monitor the success rates of the receivables we are performing collection services on. It is our opinion that the increasing versatility of the offering will be the driving force behind positive customer satisfaction levels.

External partners

An important resource for Justits Inkasso is the relationship and cooperation with our many external partners, e.g. Payment Service Providers, acquirers and third party software providers. All of these external partners each have a lot of interfaces debtors and customers, and it is important for Justits Inkasso that these partners convey a positive message about Justits Inkasso and our services to their partners and various other interfaces.

Event after the end of the reporting period

From the end of the reporting date, 30 September 2022, and until today, no events have occurred, which significantly will affect the evaluation of this annual report.

Expectations for, and other comments on, the future

The global economic environment has been deteriorating over the past twelve months because of global inflationary pressures, global supply chain disruptions, geopolitical conflicts and increased commodities prices and financial market volatility; After a prolonged period of negative interest rates both in the US and Europe, rates are now on the rise.

The combination of these external factors will negatively impact GDP growth, increasing pressures on consumer purchasing power and will result in higher indebtedness levels and higher default rates. Because of the nature of our service offering, our addressable market will grow as these external factors persist.

The growth of Justits Inkasso's financial goals for the coming three years are:

- Issuing the company's first collection fees
- Grow monthly revenue to greater than 200k DKK by end of the 2023 fiscal year

Driving revenue growth will be number of collection cases we take on, a direct result of both organic default rates and default rates caused by the aforementioned external factors

The Board's work

The Board ensures that the executive plan specified by the Board is being adopted, targets and objectives are met, and strategies followed. Information by Management takes place systematically at meetings and through written and oral reports. These reports cover such areas as external business development and profitability and the financial position.

Nicholas Miller
(Director)

Income statement for the period 2022

DKK	Notes	2021/22
Revenue		0
Other external costs	2	16,462
Operating profit		(16,462)
Financial expenses	3	1,038
Profit before income tax		(17,499)
Income taxes	4	0
Net profit		(17,499)
Other comprehensive income net of income tax		0
Total comprehensive income for the year		(17,499)

*This is they first year that the company operates so there are no comparative figures.

Statement of financial position

ASSETS

DKK	Notes	2021/22
Other receivables		87,657
Receivables		87,657
Cash and bank balances		47,343
Total current assets		135,001
Total assets		135,001

*This is the first year that the company operates so there are no comparative figures.

Statement of financial position

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

DKK	Notes	2021/22
Share capital		40,000
Retained earnings		(17,499)
Equity		22,501
Intercompany liabilities	5	10,000
Total non-current liabilities		10,000
Trade payables		102,500
Total current liabilities		102,500
Total liabilities		112,500
Total equity and liabilities		135,001

*This is the first year that the company operates so there are no comparative figures.

Statement of change in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Equity as of 01.10.2021	0	0	0
Company setup	40,000		
Profit or loss	0	(17,499)	(17,499)
Equity as of 30.09.2022	40,000	(17,499)	22,501

The share capital consists of 40.000 shares of 1 DKK each.

*This is the first year that the company operates so there are no comparative figures.

Cash flow statement

DKK	Notes	2021/22
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before income taxes		(17,499)
Tax paid		0
Total		(17,499)
Changes in operating capital		
Other receivables		(87,657)
Trade payable		102,500
Total cash flow from operating activities		14,843
Cash flow from financing activities		
Increase in share capital		40,000
Increase in short term loans		10,000
Total cash flow from financing activities		50,000
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		47,343
Cash and bank balances at 1 October		0
Cash and bank balances at 30 September		47,343

Notes

Note 1 - Accounting policies

1.1 STATEMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPLIANCE WITH IFRS

The financial statements section of the unofficial annual report for the period 26 April 2022 - 30 September 2022 comprises the Company's financial statements. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU.

Financial statements were authorised for issue by the Management Board on 21 March 2023.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and additional disclosure requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to entities of reporting class B with additional choices from reporting class C.

1.2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements are presented in Danish Krone (DKK), which is functional currency of the Company.

For the Company's financial statements for the year ending on september 22, the application of new standards and amendments to existing standards had no significant impact on the financial statements. The Company did not early apply new standards and interpretations, which were published and endorsed by the European Union or which will be endorsed in the nearest future and which become effective after the balance sheet date.

1.3 REVENUE

The Company recognises revenue when (or as) it transfers control of promised goods or services to a customer at the amount of the transaction price to which it expects to be entitled with respect to any variable amounts such as rebates granted and sales with a right of return.

Depending on whether certain criteria are met, revenue is recognised over time, in a manner that depicts the entity's performance or at a point in time, when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer. Company was created in current fiscal year and until 30 september 2022 did not recognize any revenue.

1.4 FINANCIAL INCOME AND FINANCIAL EXPENSES

These items comprise interest income and expenses, realized and unrealized gains and losses on payables and foreign currency transactions.

Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

1.5 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances, cash in transit and demand deposit.

1.6 FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST

A financial asset is classified to those measured at amortized cost if the following two conditions are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows;

and

- its contractual terms give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

The Company's category financial assets measured at amortized cost includes cash and cash equivalents, net trade receivables and other receivables.

1.7 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Financial liabilities are contractual obligations to deliver cash or another financial assets to another entity or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under condition that are potentially unfavorable to the entity or a contract that will or may

be settled in an entity's own equity instruments.

Financial liabilities are recognized, when Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Initial measurement of financial liabilities is fair value less transaction costs. After initial recognition Company measures financial liabilities at amortised costs.

Financial liability is de-recognised from its statement of financial position when, and only when, it is extinguished—i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or canceled or expires.

1.8 DERECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Derecognition of financial instruments Financial assets are derecognised, when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset have expired or the Company has transferred the contractual rights to the cash flows to a third party and simultaneously transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset.

The financial liabilities are removed from the balance sheet, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or has expired.

1.9 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables are stated at amortised cost.

1.10 EQUITY

1.10.1 Share capital

The share capital of the company is presented at the nominal value of registered stock, in accordance with the parent company's statute and commercial registration.

1.10.2 Retained earnings

Retained earnings represent accumulated net profits / losses, including reserve capital accumulated from prior year's profits

1.11 RELATED PARTIES

For the purposes of these unconsolidated financial statements, related parties comprise significant shareholders, subsidiaries, joint ventures, associates, and members of the Management of Viabill Group., their immediate family and entities under their control.

1.12 TAXATION

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

1.12.1 CURRENT AND DEFERRED INCOME TAX

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax.

Income tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly to equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax expense is calculated according to tax regulations.

Deferred income tax is provided for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes, and for tax losses carried forward.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. At each balance sheet date deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Notes

DKK 22

Note 2 - other external costs

Direct operating costs	16,462
Total	16,462

Direct operating costs relate primarily to the software cost.

Note 3 - Financial expenses

Interest expense	38
Other financial expenses	1,000
Total	1,038

Note 4 - Income taxes

Effective tax rate for the year	22%
Profit before tax	(17,499)
Calculated Tax	4,000
Not recognized DTA on tax losses	(4,000)
Current tax on profit for the year	0

Note 5 - Non-current liabilities

	Due within 1 year	Due between 1 and 5 years	Due after 5 years
Intercompany liabilities	10,000	0	0
Total	10,000	0	0

Intercompany liabilities consists of Intercompany loan from The Holding Co. A/S

Note 6- Cash flows from financial liabilities

	Contractual CFs	6 months or less	Between 6 and 12 months	Between 1 and 2 years
Intercompany liabilities	10,000	0	10,000	0
Total	10,000	0	10,000	0
Trade Payables	102,500	102,500	0	0
Total current liabilities	102,500	102,500	0	0

Notes

DKK

22

Note 7 - Related parties

Table below presents total investments and balances with related parties

	Intercompany liabilities
The Holding Company (THC)	10,000

Note 8 - Going concern

The Holding Co. A/S has issued a statement of support to Justits Inkasso ApS confirming that the company is willing to back up in relation to liquidity, capital, and withdrawals from other creditors to the extent necessary. It is the management's assessment that the future operations will provide the company with the necessary liquidity and accordingly submit the annual report under the assumption of the company's going concern.

Note 9 - Events after the end of the reporting period

From the end of the reporting date 30.09.2022 and until today, no events have occurred, which significantly will affect the evaluation of this annual report.

Note 10 - Risks

Our business, the consumer financial services industry, and our merchants' businesses are sensitive to macroeconomic conditions. Economic factors such as interest rates, changes in monetary and related policies, market volatility, consumer confidence, and unemployment rates are among the most significant factors that impact consumer spending behaviour.

Weak economic conditions or a significant deterioration in economic conditions, including the current inflationary environment and possibility of a recession, reduce the amount of disposable income consumers have, which in turn reduces consumer spending and the willingness of qualified consumers to take out loans. Such conditions are also likely to affect the ability and willingness of consumers to pay amounts owed under the loans facilitated through our platform, each of which would have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and future prospects.

CREDIT RISK

Our business is exposed to the potential deterioration of the creditworthiness of our users which may result in losses in the event they are unable or unwilling to repay their loans.

To mitigate this risk we maintain a conservative level of provision for loan losses which are determined based on management's current estimate of expected credit losses over the remaining contractual term, historical credit losses, consumer payment trends, estimates of recoveries, and future expectations as of each balance sheet date. Expected losses result from the probability of default and the loss given default of the entire portfolio based on historical observations and management assumptions.

REGULATORY RISK

We must comply with various laws and regulations including those applicable to consumer credit transactions, such as, but not limited to, consumer protection requirements. We have developed policies and procedures designed to assist in compliance with these laws and regulations in all countries where we operate.

We devote also significant resources to ensure compliance with applicable anti-money laundering and anti-terrorism financing laws and regulations.

FINANCIAL RISK

Our model relies on external parties for the funding of our business. In order to effectively manage our liquidity requirements at group level, we operate with four financial institutions, Danske Bank for cash management and daily transaction processing, First Electronic Bank in the US and AION Bank in Denmark as originating partner and Fasanara Securitization S.A. in Denmark as senior and junior lenders to manage our liquidity requirements. Our liquidity is managed on a daily, quarterly and annual basis to ensure we constantly meet our financial obligations.

OPERATIONAL RISK

Our business is relying on effective IT systems and applications to deliver our services and products to merchants and consumers. We have designed and implemented adequate policies and procedures to ensure effective level of control over our IT infrastructure ensuring compliance and continuity of our business in the event of material disruption.