Scriptor Technology A/S

Topstykket 24, 3460 Birkerød

CVR no. 10 06 15 71

Annual report 2021

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 28 January 2022

Chair of the meeting:

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Søren Holm Pedersen

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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 Scriptor Technology A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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.

Birkerød, 28 January 2022
Executive Board:

Peter Perregaard

Board of Directors:

Jesper Ravn Chair	Søren Holm Pedersen	Peter Perregaard

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Scriptor Technology A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Scriptor Technology A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, 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 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 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' 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.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

Independent auditor's report

- 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.

Sønderborg, 28 January 2022
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Jan Thietje
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne31429

Management's review

Company details

Name	Scriptor Technology A/S
Address, Postal code, City	Topstykket 24, 3460 Birkerød
CVR no.	10 06 15 71
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Jesper Ravn, Chair Søren Holm Pedersen Peter Perregaard
Executive Board	Peter Perregaard
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Nørre Havnegade 43, 6400 Sønderborg, Denmark

Management commentary

Business review

The entity's primary acticity is solutions and services regarding print.

Financial review

The income statement for 2021 shows a loss of DKK 4,439,074 against a loss of DKK 1,038,571 last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2021 shows a negative equity of DKK 4,124,540. Management considers the Company's financial performance in the year as not satisfying.

On the balance sheet date, the company has lost all its equity and the management will in accordance with the Companies Act explain the company's financial position at the general meeting.

The company's parent company, eGISS A / S, will hold until 31 December 2022 for securing the necessary liquidity in the company so that the annual report can be submitted under assumption of continued operation.

See note 2 for further information.

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	DKK	2021	2020
	Gross profit	9,777,509	13,598,049
3	Staff costs	-11,944,704	-12,855,247
	Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-1,372,655	-1,624,755
	Other operating expenses	-200,000	-200,000
	Profit/loss before net financials	-3,739,850	-1,081,953
	Income from investments in group enterprises	-1,387,190	-64,262
	Financial income	130	1,105
	Financial expenses	-172,782	-158,535
	Profit/loss before tax	-5,299,692	-1,303,645
	Tax for the year	860,618	265,074
	Profit/loss for the year	-4,439,074	-1,038,571

	Recommended appropriation of profit/loss		
	Retained earnings/accumulated loss	-4,439,074	-1,038,571
		-4,439,074	-1,038,571

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2021	2020
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
4	**Intangible assets**		
	Completed development projects	534,277	842,815
	Acquired intangible assets	184,638	1,068,872
	Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets	0	99,060
		718,915	2,010,747
5	**Property, plant and equipment**		
	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	2,522	27,562
	Leasehold improvements	89,743	145,526
		92,265	173,088
6	**Investments**		
	Investments in group enterprises	469,762	1,856,952
	Deposits, investments	178,063	168,617
		647,825	2,025,569
	Total fixed assets	1,459,005	4,209,404
	Non-fixed assets		
	Inventories		
	Finished goods and goods for resale	1,229,889	2,142,498
		1,229,889	2,142,498
	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	9,455,638	7,839,415
	Receivables from group enterprises	0	1,123,192
	Joint taxation contribution receivable	581,142	0
	Other receivables	0	64,888
	Prepayments	682,823	817,217
		10,719,603	9,844,712
	Cash	135,870	5,072
	Total non-fixed assets	12,085,362	11,992,282
	TOTAL ASSETS	13,544,367	16,201,686

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2021	2020
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
	Share capital	500,000	500,000
	Reserve for development costs	416,736	734,662
	Retained earnings	-5,041,276	-920,128
	Total equity	-4,124,540	314,534
	Provisions		
	Deferred tax	123,002	402,478
	Total provisions	123,002	402,478
	Liabilities other than provisions		
7	**Non-current liabilities other than provisions**		
	Deposits	35,000	15,000
	Other payables	1,016,646	950,404
		1,051,646	965,404
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
	Bank debt	0	2,959,130
	Trade payables	4,244,254	3,634,159
	Payables to group enterprises	4,827,390	285,103
	Corporation tax payable	0	25,431
	Other payables	5,504,118	5,431,776
	Deferred income	1,918,497	2,183,671
		16,494,259	14,519,270
		17,545,905	15,484,674
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	13,544,367	16,201,686

1 Accounting policies
2 Going concern uncertainties
8 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
9 Collateral
10 Related parties

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Share capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2021	500,000	734,662	-920,128	314,534
Transfer through appropriation of loss	0	0	-4,439,074	-4,439,074
Equity transfers to reserves	0	-317,926	317,926	0
Equity at 31 December 2021	500,000	416,736	-5,041,276	-4,124,540

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Scriptor Technology A/S for 2021 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.

Effective from the financial year 2021, the Company has implemented amending act no. 1716 of 27 December 2018 to the Danish Financial Statements Act. The implementation of the amending act has not affected the Company's accounting policies on recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities but has solely entailed a requirement for further disclosures. 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 Danish kroner (DKK).

Intra-group business combinations

The book value method is applied to business combinations such as acquisition and disposal of investments, mergers, demergers, contributions of assets and share conversions, etc. in which entities controlled by the parent company are involved, provided that the combination is considered completed at the time of acquisition without any restatement of comparative figures. Differences between the agreed consideration and the carrying amount of the acquiree are recognised directly in equity.

Income statement

Revenue

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

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in revenue when the most significant rewards and risks have been transferred to the buyer and provided the income can be measured reliably and payment is expected to be received. The date of the transfer of the most significant rewards and risks is based on standardised terms of delivery based on Incoterms® 2020.

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 profit

The items revenue, cost of sales, work performed for own account and capitalised, other operating income 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 operating income and operating expenses

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

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 **Accounting policies (continued)**

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/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	3-4 years
Acquired intangible assets	3 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.

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

Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	3-5 years
Leasehold improvements	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.

Profit/loss from investments in subsidiaries

A proportionate share of the underlying entities' profit/loss after tax is recognised in the income statement according to the equity method. Shares of profit/loss after tax in subsidiaries are presented as separate line items in the income statement. Full elimination of intra-group gains/losses is made for equity investments in subsidiaries.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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

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 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 years.

Patents and licences are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Patents are amortised on a straight line basis over the remaining term of the patent, and licences are amortised over the term of the licence.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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

Equity investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured according to the equity method.

On initial recognition, equity investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost, i.e. plus transaction costs. The cost is allocated in accordance with the acquisition method; see the accounting policies regarding business combinations.

The cost is adjusted by shares of profit/loss after tax calculated in accordance with the Group's accounting policies less or plus unrealised intra-group gains/losses.

Identified increases in value and goodwill, if any, compared to the underlying entity's net asset value are amortised in accordance with the accounting policies for the assets and liabilities to which they can be attributed. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement.

Dividend received is deduced from the carrying amount.

Equity investments in subsidiaries measured at net asset value are subject to impairment test requirements if there is any indication of impairment.

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.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value. The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the sales amount less costs of completion and expenses required to effect the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in the expected selling price.

Goods for resale are measured at cost, which comprises the cost of acquisition plus delivery costs as well as other expenses directly attributable to the acquisition.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

Prepayments

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

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.

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.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

2 Going concern uncertainties

On the balance sheet date, the company has lost all its equity. The company expects the capital to be re-established through future earnings or capital injection. The company has secured the necessary liquidity to submit the annual report subject to continued operation.

3 Staff costs

Wages/salaries	11,246,672	12,158,292
Pensions	652,320	648,545
Other social security costs	45,712	48,410
	11,944,704	12,855,247
Average number of full-time employees	20	21

4 Intangible assets

DKK	Completed development projects	Acquired intangible assets	Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets	Total
Cost at 1 January 2021	1,123,750	4,175,248	99,060	5,398,058
Transferred	99,060	0	-99,060	0
Cost at 31 December 2021	1,222,810	4,175,248	0	5,398,058
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January 2021	280,935	3,106,376	0	3,387,311
Amortisation for the year	407,598	884,234	0	1,291,832
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December 2021	688,533	3,990,610	0	4,679,143
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	534,277	184,638	0	718,915

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

5 Property, plant and equipment

DKK	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost at 1 January 2021	237,762	211,375	449,137
Cost at 31 December 2021	237,762	211,375	449,137
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2021	210,200	65,849	276,049
Depreciation	25,040	55,783	80,823
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2021	235,240	121,632	356,872
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	2,522	89,743	92,265

6 Investments

DKK	Investments in group enterprises	Deposits, investments	Total
Cost at 1 January 2021	1,975,744	168,617	2,144,361
Additions	0	9,446	9,446
Cost at 31 December 2021	1,975,744	178,063	2,153,807
Value adjustments at 1 January 2021	-118,792	0	-118,792
Profit/loss for the year	145,585	0	145,585
Value adjustments for the year	-1,532,775	0	-1,532,775
Value adjustments at 31 December 2021	-1,505,982	0	-1,505,982
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	469,762	178,063	647,825

Name	Legal form	Domicile	Interest	Equity DKK	Profit/loss DKK
Subsidiaries					
Documatic ApS	ApS	Birkerød	100.00%	469,762	145,585

7 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

DKK	Total debt at 31/12 2021	Repayment, next year	Long-term portion	Outstanding debt after 5 years
Deposits	35,000	0	35,000	0
Other payables	1,016,646	0	1,016,646	0
	1,051,646	0	1,051,646	0

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

8 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Other contingent liabilities

The Company has entered non-cancellable contracts regarding rent for a period of 1-52 months with a total obligation of DKK 1.477 thousand.

The Company has entered into leasing obligations regarding leased cars, which amount to DKK 761 thousand.

The Company is jointly taxed with its parent, Blue Holding 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 October 13, 2021.

Other financial obligations

9 Collateral

As security for the Company's debt to banks, creditors and other suppliers, the Company has provided security or other collateral in its assets for at total amount of DKK 4.000 thousand. The total carrying amount of these assets is DKK 11.542 thousand.

10 Related parties

Scriptor Technology A/S' related parties comprise the following:

Parties exercising control

Related party	Domicile	Basis for control
Parent company eGISS A/S	Birkerød, Denmark	Participating interest

Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile	Requisitioning of the parent company's consolidated financial statements
eGISS A/S	Birkerød	CVR.dk