

Scan Jour A/S

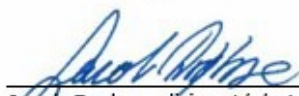
Lautrupparken 42

2750 Ballerup

CVR No. 17554794

Annual Report 2019/20

Godkendt på selskabets ordinære
generalforsamling d. 6. november 2020
*Approved at the annual general meeting
of the company on 6 November 2020*



Jacob Drøhse, dirigent/chair

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Scan Jour A/S

Management's Statement

Today, Management has considered and adopted the Annual Report of Scan Jour A/S for the financial year 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2020.

The Annual Report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 March 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations the financial year 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2020.

In our opinion, the Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the review.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Ballerup, 1 October 2020

Executive Board

Gert Bendsen
CEO

Supervisory Board

Søren Amund Henriksen
Chair

Jannich Lund

Anne-Lykke Mau

Independent Auditors' Report

To the shareholders of Scan Jour A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Scan Jour A/S for the financial year 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2020, comprising 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 Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 March 2020 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2020 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 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 requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these rules and requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibility 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 that 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 Auditors' Report

The 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 in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may 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 financial statement users made 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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also

- * identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the company 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.

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.

Independent Auditors' Report

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

Copenhagen, 1 October 2020

KPMG

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR-no. 25578198

Henrik Kyhnauv

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne40028

Scan Jour A/S

Company details

Company	Scan Jour A/S Lautrupparken 42 2750 Ballerup
CVR No.	17554794
Date of formation	30 December 1993
Board of Directors	Søren Amund Henriksen , Chair Jannich Lund Anne-Lykke Mau
Executive Board	Gert Bendsen, CEO

Management's Review

The Company's principal activities

The Company's principal activities consist in conducting information technology business and other related activities, including holding shares in other companies.

Development in activities and financial matters

The Company's Income Statement of the financial year 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2020 shows a result of DKK 2.785 and the Balance Sheet at 31 March 2020 a balance sheet total of DKK 10.946 and an equity of DKK 10.477. Comparative figures in the Annual Reports relates to 15 months due to alignment of the fiscal year with the NEC Group.

Post financial year events

After the end of the financial year, no events have occurred which may change the financial position of the entity substantially.

The effect of COVID-19 is limited on the Company due to the nature of activity.

Accounting Policies

Reporting class

The Annual Report of Scan Jour A/S for 2019/20 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

In 2018/19 the Company changed its financial reporting period. As a result, the Comparative figures includes 15 months.

Reporting currency

The Annual Report is presented in Thousand Danish kroner (t.kr.).

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into DKK at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into DKK based on the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet day. Realised and unrealised foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the Income Statement under Financial Income and Expenses.

General Information

Basis of recognition and measurement

The financial statement have been prepared under the historical cost principle.

Income is recognised in the Income Statement as it is earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or amortised cost. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the Income Statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the Income Statement.

Assets are recognised in the Balance Sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will accrue to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the Balance Sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the term. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less repayments and with the addition/deduction of the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount. This way, exchange losses and gains are allocated over the term.

In connection with recognition and measurement, consideration is given to predictable losses and risks occurring prior to the presentation of the Annual Report, i.e. losses and risks which prove or disprove matters which exist at the balance sheet date.

Accounting Policies

Income Statement

Gross profit/loss

The Company has decided to aggregate certain items of the Income Statement in accordance with the provisions of Section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Gross profit is a combination of the items of revenue, change in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and goods for resale, other operation income, cost of raw and consumables and other external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if the goods have been delivered and the risk has passed to the buyer before year-end and if the revenue can be reliably calculated and expected to be received. Revenue is recognised exclusive VAT and net of sales discounts.

The conclusion of financial leases for own-manufactured goods is considered a sale at the time when the lease is concluded and where the leased asset is passed physically to the lessee. The sale is recognised at an amount that corresponds to the selling price according to the lease.

Other external expenses

Other external costs include costs for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss of debtors, operating leasing costs etc.

Depreciation and amortisations of tangible and intangible assets

Amortisation and impairment of intangible and tangible assets has been performed based on a continuing assessment of the useful life of the assets in the Company. Useful life and residual values are reassessed every year.

Non-current assets are amortised on a straight line basis, based on cost, on the basis of the following assessment of useful life and residual values:

	Useful life
Completed development projects	5 years

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the Income Statement based on the amounts that concern the financial year. Financial income and expenses include interest revenue and expenses, finance charges in respect of finance leases, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses regarding securities, accounts payable and transactions in foreign currencies, repayment on mortgage loans, and surcharges and allowances under the tax prepayment scheme.

Dividends equity investments are recognised as income in the financial year in which the dividends are declared.

Tax on net profit for the year

Tax on net profit/loss for the year comprises current tax on expected taxable income of the year and the year's adjustment of deferred tax less the part of the tax of the year that relates to changes in equity. Current and deferred tax regarding changes in equity is recognised directly in equity.

The Company and the Danish associates are taxed jointly. The Danish income tax is distributed between profit- and loss-making Danish enterprises in relation to their taxable income (full distribution).

Accounting Policies

Balance Sheet

Intangible assets

Clearly defined and identifiable development projects where the technical rate of utilisation, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development potential in the Company are provable and where the intention is to manufacture, market or use the product or process are recognised as intangible assets if the value in use can be determined reliably and it is sufficiently certain that future earnings can cover production, sales and administration costs as well as total development costs.

Other development costs are recognised as costs in the Income Statement as they incur.

Development costs comprise costs, including wages, salaries and amortisation, that are directly or indirectly attributable to the development activities of the enterprise and meet the recognition criteria.

Capitalised development costs are measured at cost on initial recognition and subsequently at the lower of cost less accumulated amortisation and the recoverable amount.

An impairment test of acquired intangible assets is performed in the event of indications of a decrease in value. Furthermore, annual impairment tests are performed for ongoing and activated development projects, if any. The impairment test is performed for each individual asset and group of assets, respectively. The assets are written down to the higher of the asset's or asset group's value in use and the net selling price (recoverable amount) in the event that this one is lower than the carrying amount.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value. The value is reduced by write-downs for expected bad debts.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand as well as short-term securities with a term of less than three months which can be converted directly into cash at bank and in hand and involve only an insignificant risk of value changes.

Equity

Equity comprises the working capital and a number of equity items that may be statutory or stipulated in the articles of association.

Proposed dividend for the year is recognised as a separate item in equity.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax and the associated adjustments for the year are determined according to the balance-sheet liability method as the tax base of all temporary differences between carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be used, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities in enterprises within the same legal entity and jurisdiction.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. In subsequent periods, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value

Accounting Policies

using the effective interest method, so that the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the Income Statement over the life of the financial instrument.

Other liabilities, comprising deposits, trade payables and other accounts payable, are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Income Statement

	Note	2019/20 t.kr.	2018/19 t.kr.
Gross profit		7.727	10.785
Employee benefits expense	1	0	0
Depreciation and amortisations		-4.678	-7.796
Profit from ordinary operating activities		3.049	2.989
Finance expences	2	-7	-411
Profit from ordinary activities before tax		3.042	2.578
Tax expense for the year		-257	0
Profit		2.785	2.578
Proposed distribution of results	3		
Retained earnings		2.785	2.578
Distribution of profit		2.785	2.578

Balance Sheet as of 31 March

	Note	2020 t.kr.	2019 t.kr.
Assets			
Completed development projects	4	<u>0</u>	<u>4.677</u>
Intangible assets		<u>0</u>	<u>4.677</u>
Fixed assets		<u>0</u>	<u>4.677</u>
Short-term receivables from group enterprises		223	1.700
Current deferred tax		<u>1.367</u>	<u>1.367</u>
Receivables		<u>1.590</u>	<u>3.067</u>
Cash and cash equivalents		<u>9.356</u>	<u>0</u>
Current assets		<u>10.946</u>	<u>3.067</u>
Assets		<u>10.946</u>	<u>7.744</u>

Balance Sheet as of 31 March

	Note	2020 t.kr.	2019 t.kr.
Liabilities and equity			
Contributed capital		575	575
Retained earnings		9.902	7.117
Equity		10.477	7.692
Payables to group enterprises		0	50
Long-term liabilities other than provisions		0	50
Other payables		469	2
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		469	2
Liabilities other than provisions within the business		469	52
Liabilities and equity		10.946	7.744
Significant events occurring after end of reporting period	5		
Contingent assets	6		
Contingent liabilities	7		
Related parties	8		

Statement of changes in Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 April 2019	575	7.117	7.692
Profit (loss)		2.785	2.785
Equity 31 March 2020	575	9.902	10.477

The share capital has remained unchanged for the last 5 years.

Notes

1. Staff expense

	2019/20	2018/19
Average number of employees	0	0

2. Financial expenses

	2019/20	2018/19
Finance expenses arising from group enterprises	7	411
	7	411

3. Distribution of profit

Retained earnings	2.785	2.578
	2.785	2.578

4. Completed development projects

Cost at the beginning of the year	101.201	101.201
Cost at the end of the year	101.201	101.201
Depreciation and amortisation at the beginning of the year	-96.524	-88.728
Amortisation for the year	-4.677	-7.796
Impairment losses and amortisation at the end of the year	-101.201	-96.524
Carrying amount at the end of the year	0	4.677

5. Significant events occurring after end of reporting period

There have been no events after the balance sheet date with a material impact on the Company's financial position.

The effect of COVID-19 is limited on the Company due to the nature of activity.

6. Contingent assets

The company has not recognised the full amount of the its deferred tax asset as of 31 March 2020. The contingent asset not recognised amounts to 10.400 t.kr., calculated at 22% company tax (2019: 11.138 t.kr.).

7. Contingent liabilities

Scan Jour A/S is jointly taxed with the other Danish companies in the KMD Group. The joint taxation also covers withholding tax in the form of tax on dividends, royalties and interest. The Danish companies are jointly and severally liable for the joint taxation. Any subsequent corrections to the taxable income subject to joint taxation or withholding taxes may lead to a higher liability.

No other contingent liabilities exist at the balance sheet date.

8. Related parties

Scan Jour A/S is fully owned by KMD A/S which is a part of KMD Group. The Company is ultimately a 100% owned subsidiary of NEC Corporation and included in the consolidated financial statements of NEC Corporation.

A copy of the Consolidated Financial Statements can be obtained through the Company Secretary at Lautrupparken 40, 2750 Ballerup, Denmark.

Scan Jour A/S

Notes