

# Cloud Software Group Denmark ApS

Kalkbrænderiløbskaj 4, 2100 København Ø  
CVR no. 21 62 79 09

## Annual report for 2023

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den  
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 02.07.24

Brian Lee Shytle  
Dirigent

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### The company

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Cloud Software Group Denmark ApS  
Kalkbrænderiløbskaj 4  
2100 København Ø  
Registered office: København  
CVR no.: 21 62 79 09  
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

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### Executive Board

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Brian Lee Shytle

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### Board of Directors

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Antonio Gilbert Gomes  
Brian Lee Shytle  
Sajeev Kumar Sukumaran

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### Auditors

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Beierholm  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

## Statement by the Executive Board and Board of Directors on the annual report

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We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 for Cloud Software Group Denmark ApS.

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 company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.23 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Copenhagen, July 2, 2024

### **Executive Board**

Brian Lee Shytle

### **Board of Directors**

Antonio Gilbert Gomes  
Chairman

Brian Lee Shytle

Sajeev Kumar Sukumaran

**To the capital owner of Cloud Software Group Denmark ApS****Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Cloud Software Group Denmark ApS for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant 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 financial position at 31.12.23 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 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' 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'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, it is our responsibility 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 the management's review 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's review.

**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 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 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.
- 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.

Soeborg, Copenhagen, July 2, 2024

**Beierholm**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Morten Stener

State Authorized Public Accountant  
MNE-no. mne32182

### **Primary activities**

The company's activities comprise promotion, offer for supply and solicit orders for the products and services of Cloud SG UK Ltd., a company incorporated in United Kingdom, in the territory of Denmark.

### **Development in activities and financial affairs**

The income statement for the period 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 shows a profit of DKK 3,091,410 against DKK 2,425,856 for the period 01.01.22 - 31.12.22. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 217,932,240.

The management considers the net profit for the year to be satisfactory.

### **Subsequent events**

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.



## Income statement

Note		2023 DKK	2022 DKK
	<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>29,754,756</b>	<b>32,711,790</b>
1	Staff costs	-25,816,769	-29,338,688
	<b>Profit before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses</b>	<b>3,937,987</b>	<b>3,373,102</b>
	Depreciation and impairments losses of property, plant and equipment	-45,267	-64,703
	<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>3,892,720</b>	<b>3,308,399</b>
2	Financial income	1,655	0
3	Financial expenses	-199,756	-153,131
	<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>3,694,619</b>	<b>3,155,268</b>
	Tax on profit for the year	-603,209	-729,412
	<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>3,091,410</b>	<b>2,425,856</b>
	<b>Proposed appropriation account</b>		
	Proposed dividend for the financial year	33,984,570	0
	Retained earnings	-30,893,160	2,425,856
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,091,410</b>	<b>2,425,856</b>

**Balance sheet**

<b>ASSETS</b>		31.12.23	31.12.22
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	42,060	75,952
4	<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>42,060</b>	<b>75,952</b>
5	Equity investments in group enterprises	190,233,580	190,233,580
6	Deposits	0	339,983
	<b>Total investments</b>	<b>190,233,580</b>	<b>190,573,563</b>
	<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>190,275,640</b>	<b>190,649,515</b>
	Receivables from group enterprises	33,984,570	27,557,421
	Deferred tax asset	78,559	246,093
	Income tax receivable	1,499,458	0
	Other receivables	107,476	30,503
	<b>Total receivables</b>	<b>35,670,063</b>	<b>27,834,017</b>
	<b>Cash</b>	<b>1,620,194</b>	<b>5,845,814</b>
	<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>37,290,257</b>	<b>33,679,831</b>
	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>227,565,897</b>	<b>224,329,346</b>

<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		31.12.23	31.12.22
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Share capital	130,000	130,000
	Retained earnings	183,817,670	214,710,830
	Proposed dividend for the financial year	33,984,570	0
	<b>Total equity</b>	<b>217,932,240</b>	<b>214,840,830</b>
7	Other provisions	0	673,738
	<b>Total provisions</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>673,738</b>
	Trade payables	470,981	330,967
	Payables to group enterprises	0	2,534,115
	Income taxes	0	461,314
	Other payables	9,162,676	5,488,382
	<b>Total short-term payables</b>	<b>9,633,657</b>	<b>8,814,778</b>
	<b>Total payables</b>	<b>9,633,657</b>	<b>8,814,778</b>
	<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>227,565,897</b>	<b>224,329,346</b>

8 Contingent liabilities

9 Related parties

## Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.22 - 31.12.22			
Balance as at 01.01.22	130,000	212,284,974	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	2,425,856	0
Balance as at 31.12.22	130,000	214,710,830	0
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.23 - 31.12.23			
Balance as at 01.01.23	130,000	214,710,830	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-30,893,160	33,984,570
Balance as at 31.12.23	130,000	183,817,670	33,984,570

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK

### 1. Staff costs

Wages and salaries	24,785,451	27,899,675
Pensions	863,485	1,333,524
Other social security costs	167,833	105,489

Total	25,816,769	29,338,688
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Average number of employees during the year	11	17
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### 2. Financial income

Interest, group enterprises	1,655	0
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Total	1,655	0
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### 3. Financial expenses

Interest, group enterprises	0	96,202
Other financial expenses	199,756	56,929

Total	199,756	153,131
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**4. Property, plant and equipment**

Figures in DKK	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Cost as at 01.01.23	6,300,766
Additions during the year	11,376
Cost as at 31.12.23	6,312,142
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.01.23	-6,224,815
Depreciation during the year	-45,267
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.23	-6,270,082
Carrying amount as at 31.12.23	42,060

**5. Equity investments in group enterprises**

Figures in DKK	Equity invest- ments in group enterprises
Cost as at 01.01.23	253,041,221
Cost as at 31.12.23	253,041,221
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.01.23	-62,807,641
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.23	-62,807,641
Carrying amount as at 31.12.23	190,233,580

Name and registered office:	Ownership interest	Equity DKK	Net profit/loss for the year DKK	Recognised value DKK
Subsidiaries:				
Podio ApS, Copenhagen	100%	205,776,015	4,693,332	190,233,580

**6. Other non-current financial assets**

Figures in DKK	Deposits
Cost as at 01.01.23	339,983
Disposals during the year	-339,983
Cost as at 31.12.23	0
Carrying amount as at 31.12.23	0

**7. Other provisions**

Figures in DKK	Other provisions
Provisions as at 01.01.23	673,738
Reversed provision in respect of previous years	-673,738
Provisions as at 31.12.23	0

31.12.23	31.12.22
DKK	DKK

Other provisions are expected to be distributed as follows:

Non-current liabilities	0	673,738
Total	0	673,738

## 8. Contingent liabilities

### *Other contingent liabilities*

The company is taxed jointly with the other Danish companies in the group and has joint, several and unlimited liability for income taxes and any obligations to withhold tax at source on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies. The liability also includes any subsequent corrections to the calculated tax liability as a consequence of changes made to the jointly taxable income etc.

## 9. Related parties

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent Cloud Software Group Holdings, Inc., The Corporation Trust Company, 1209 Orange St. Wilmington, County of New Castle, Delaware, 19801 USA.

## 10. Accounting policies

### **GENERAL**

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

In accordance with section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has not prepared consolidated financial statements. The company is a subsidiary of Cloud Software Group Holdings, Inc., The Corporation Trust Company, 1209 Orange St. Wilmington, County of New Castle, Delaware, 19801 USA, CVR no. , which prepares consolidated financial statements.

### **Basis of recognition and measurement**

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits



**10. Accounting policies** - continued -

will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

**CURRENCY**

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

**INCOME STATEMENT****Gross profit**

Gross profit comprises revenue and other external expenses.

**Revenue**

Income from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement as delivery takes place (delivery method). Revenue is measured at the selling value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

**10. Accounting policies** - continued -**Other external expenses**

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

**Staff costs**

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

**Depreciation and impairment losses**

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful life, year	Residual value, per cent
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3	0

The basis of depreciation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

**Other net financials**

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

**Tax on profit/loss for the year**

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises. The parent is the admin-

**10. Accounting policies** - continued -

istration company for the joint taxation and thus settles all income tax payments with the tax authorities.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

**BALANCE SHEET****Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment comprise other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

**Equity investments in group enterprises**

Equity investments in subsidiaries are measured in the balance sheet at cost less any impairment losses. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are recognised in the cost of equity investments.

Gains or losses on disposal of equity investments are determined as the difference between the disposal consideration and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of sale, including non-amortised goodwill, as well as the expected costs of divestment or discontinuation. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement under income from equity investments.

**10. Accounting policies** - continued -**Impairment losses on fixed assets**

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

If dividends are distributed on equity investments in subsidiaries exceeding the year earnings from the enterprise in question, this is considered an indication of impairment.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

**Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Deposits recognised under assets comprise deposits paid to the lessor under leases entered into by the company.

**Cash**

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

**10. Accounting policies** - continued -**Equity**

The proposed dividend for the financial year is recognised as a separate item in equity.

**Provisions**

Other provisions comprise expected expenses incidental to restructuring etc. and are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation at the balance sheet date and it is probable that such obligation will draw on the financial resources of the company. Provisions are measured at net realisable value or fair value if the provision is expected to be settled over the longer term.

**Current and deferred tax**

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

**Payables**

Short-term financial payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables. Other short-term payables are measured at net realisable value.