

**Anne Holding ApS**  
c/o Buus Jensen Lersø Parkallé 112, 2100 København Ø

Company reg. no. 24 23 61 45

**Annual report**

**1 January - 31 December 2022**

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 6 June 2023.

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**Christian Vest Hansen**  
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

## **Management's statement**

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Today, the Managing Director has approved the annual report of Anne Holding ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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

I consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022.

At the general meeting held on 6 June 2023, a decision will be made not to have the financial statements audited as from 2023 onwards. The Managing Director consider the conditions for audit exemption to be met.

Further, in my opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

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

København Ø, 6 June 2023

**Managing Director**

Christian Vest Hansen

## **Independent auditor's report**

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### **To the Shareholder of Anne Holding ApS**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Anne Holding ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 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.

#### **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 skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

## **Independent auditor's report**

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- 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.

### **Statement on Management's Review**

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

## **Independent auditor's report**

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Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that Management's Review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 6 June 2023

### **BUUS JENSEN**

State Authorised Public Accountants  
Company reg. no. 16 11 90 40

**Ulrik Nørskov**  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne29456

**Peter Leth Keller**  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne47790

## Company information

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**The company**

Anne Holding ApS  
c/o Buus Jensen Lersø Parkallé 112  
2100 København Ø

Company reg. no.      24 23 61 45  
Established:            5 August 1999  
Domicile:                Copenhagen  
Financial year:         1 January - 31 December

**Managing Director**

Christian Vest Hansen

**Auditors**

BUUS JENSEN, Statsautoriserede revisorer

**Subsidiary**

AS Solution Group A/S, Copenhagen, Denmark

## **Management's review**

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### **The principal activities of the company**

The company principal activities are investment and holding activities.

### **Development in activities and financial matters**

The profit from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 441.125 against DKK -473.242 last year. Management considers the net profit for the year satisfactory.



## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

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All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>Gross loss</b>	<b>-79.061</b>	<b>-303.267</b>
Income from equity investment in subsidiarie	522.839	392.747
Income from other equity investments, financial instruments, and receivables which are non-current assets	0	-110.089
1 Other financial costs	-2.653	-54.398
<b>Pre-tax net profit or loss</b>	<b>441.125</b>	<b>-75.007</b>
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	0	-398.235
<b>Net profit or loss for the year</b>	<b>441.125</b>	<b>-473.242</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of net profit:</b>		
Transferred to retained earnings	441.125	0
Allocated from retained earnings	0	-473.242
<b>Total allocations and transfers</b>	<b>441.125</b>	<b>-473.242</b>

## Balance sheet at 31 December

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All amounts in DKK.

<b>Assets</b>			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
2	Investment in group enterprise	<u>10.560.637</u>	<u>11.322.798</u>
	Total investments	<u>10.560.637</u>	<u>11.322.798</u>
	<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b><u>10.560.637</u></b>	<b><u>11.322.798</u></b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
	Receivables from subsidiaries	<u>51.046</u>	<u>0</u>
	Total receivables	<u>51.046</u>	<u>0</u>
	Cash on hand and demand deposits	<u>145.387</u>	<u>335.351</u>
	<b>Total current assets</b>	<b><u>196.433</u></b>	<b><u>335.351</u></b>
	<b>Total assets</b>	<b><u>10.757.070</u></b>	<b><u>11.658.149</u></b>

## Balance sheet at 31 December

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All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		
<b>Equity</b>		
Contributed capital	125.000	125.000
Retained earnings	10.328.439	9.887.314
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>10.453.439</b>	<b>10.012.314</b>
 <b>Long term liabilities other than provisions</b>		
Trade payables	75.000	125.000
Payables to group enterprises	0	1.282.204
Payables to shareholders and management	220.916	220.916
Other payables	7.715	17.715
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	303.631	1.645.835
<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b>303.631</b>	<b>1.645.835</b>
 <b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	 <b>10.757.070</b>	 <b>11.658.149</b>

### 3 Contingencies

## Statement of changes in equity

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All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Proposed dividend for the financial year</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 January 2021	125.000	10.360.556	16.500.000	26.985.556
Distributed dividend	0	0	-16.500.000	-16.500.000
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	-473.242	0	-473.242
Equity 1 January 2022	125.000	9.887.314	0	10.012.314
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	441.125	0	441.125
	<b>125.000</b>	<b>10.328.439</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10.453.439</b>

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

	2022	2021
<b>1. Other financial costs</b>		
Other financial costs	2.653	54.398
	<b>2.653</b>	<b>54.398</b>
<b>2. Investment in group enterprise</b>		
Acquisition sum, opening balance 1 January 2022	58.321.300	58.321.300
<b>Cost 31 December 2022</b>	<b>58.321.300</b>	<b>58.321.300</b>
Revaluations, opening balance 1 January 2022	-19.428.489	-8.821.236
Results for the year before goodwill amortisation	522.839	392.747
Dividend	-1.285.000	-11.000.000
<b>Revaluation 31 December 2022</b>	<b>-20.190.650</b>	<b>-19.428.489</b>
Amortisation of goodwill, opening balance 1 January 2022	-27.570.013	-27.570.013
<b>Depreciation on goodwill 31 December 2022</b>	<b>-27.570.013</b>	<b>-27.570.013</b>
<b>Carrying amount, 31 December 2022</b>	<b>10.560.637</b>	<b>11.322.798</b>

### Financial highlights for the enterprise according to the latest approved annual report

	Equity interest	Equity	Results for the year	Carrying amount, Anne Holding ApS
AS Solution Group A/S, Copenhagen, Denmark	100 %	10.560.637	522.839	10.560.637

### 3. Contingencies

#### Joint taxation

The company acts as administration company for the group of companies subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, to pay the total corporation tax.

The company is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends.

The liability relating to obligations in connection with withholding tax on dividends, interest, and royalties represents an estimated maximum of DKK 0.

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

### **3. Contingencies (continued)**

#### **Joint taxation (continued)**

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding taxes, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.

## Accounting policies

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

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

### Recognition and measurement in general

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Foreign currency translation

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

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

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

## Accounting policies

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Group enterprises abroad, associates, and equity investments are considered to be independent entities. The income statements are translated at an average exchange rate for the month, and the balance sheet items are translated at the closing rates. Currency translation differences, arising from the translation of the equity of group enterprises abroad at the beginning of the year to the closing rate and from the translation of income statements from average prices to the closing rate, are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve in the Consolidated Financial Statement. This also applies to differences arising from translation of income statements from average exchange rate to closing rate.

Translation adjustment of balances with group enterprises abroad that are considered part of the total investment in group enterprises are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve. Likewise, foreign exchange gains and losses on loans and derived financial instruments for currency hedging independent group enterprises abroad are recognised directly in equity.

When recognising foreign group enterprises which are integral units, the monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the time of acquisition or at the time of the subsequent revaluation or write-down for impairment of the asset. Income statement items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. However, items in the income statement derived from non-monetary items are translated using historical prices.

### Income statement

#### **Gross loss**

Gross loss comprises the external costs.

Other external costs comprise costs for administration.

#### **Financial income and expenses**

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

#### **Results from investment in subsidiaries**

After full elimination of intercompany profit or loss less amortised consolidated goodwill, the investment in the subsidiary is recognised in the income statement as a proportional share of the subsidiary's post-tax profit or loss.

#### **Tax on net profit or loss for the year**

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



## Accounting policies

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The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises. The company acts as an administration company in relation to the joint taxation. This means that the total Danish tax payable by the Danish consolidated companies is paid to the tax authorities by the company.

The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportional to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

## Statement of financial position

### Investments

#### Investments in subsidiarie

Investments in subsidiarie is recognised and measured by applying the equity method. The equity method is used as a method of consolidation.

Investments in subsidiarie is recognised in the statement of financial position at the proportionate share of the enterprise's equity value. This value is calculated in accordance with the parent's accounting policies with deductions or additions of unrealised intercompany gains and losses as well as with additions or deductions of the remaining value of positive or negative goodwill calculated in accordance with the acquisition method. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement at the time of acquisition of the equity investment. If the negative goodwill relates to contingent liabilities acquired, negative goodwill is not recognised until the contingent liabilities have been settled or lapsed.

Consolidated goodwill is amortised over its estimated useful life, which is determined on the basis of the management's experience with the individual business areas. Consolidated goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the amortisation period, which represent 5-20 years. The depreciation period is determined on the basis of an assessment that these are strategically acquired enterprises with a strong market position and a long-term earnings profile.

Investments in subsidiarie with a negative equity value is measured at DKK 0, and any accounts receivable from these enterprises are written down to the extent that the account receivable is uncollectible. To the extent that the parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover a negative balance that exceeds the account receivable, the remaining amount is recognised under provisions.

To the extent the equity exceeds the cost, the net revaluation of equity investment in subsidiarie transferred to the reserve under equity for net revaluation according to the equity method. Dividend from subsidiarie expected to be adopted before the approval of this annual report are not subject to a limitation of the revaluation reserve. The reserve is adjusted by other equity movements in subsidiarie.

Newly acquired or newly established companies are recognised in the financial statement as of the time of acquisition. Sold or liquidated companies are recognised until the date of disposal.

## **Accounting policies**

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### **Impairment loss relating to non-current assets**

The carrying amount of investments are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. Writedown for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist.

### **Receivables**

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

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

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

### **Cash on hand and demand deposits**

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

### **Liabilities other than provisions**

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