

KPMG Komplementarselskab ApS

Dampfærgevej 28, 2100 København Ø

Company reg. no. 25 50 40 70

Annual report

1 October 2020 - 30 September 2021

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 27 January 2022.

Michael Skovgaard Christensen
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Reports	
Statement by the Executive Board	1
Independent auditor's report	2
Management's review	
Company information	5
Management's review	6
Financial statements 1 October 2020 - 30 September 2021	
Income statement	7
Balance sheet	8
Statement of changes in equity	10
Notes	11
Accounting policies	12

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 %.

Statement by the Executive Board

The Executive Board has today discussed and approved the annual report of KPMG Komplementarselskab ApS for the financial year 1 October 2020 - 30 September 2021.

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

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 30 September 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 October 2020 – 30 September 2021.

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

I recommend that the annual report be approved by the annual general meeting.

København Ø, 6 January 2022

Executive Board

Lau Bent Baun

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of KPMG Komplementarselskab ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of KPMG Komplementarselskab ApS for the financial year 1 October 2020 - 30 September 2021, which comprise income statement, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, notes and accounting policies. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements present a fair view of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 30 September 2021 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 1 October 2020 - 30 September 2021 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements". 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.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that provide a fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Management is also responsible for such internal control as the 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 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 including an opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing, 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.

Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing, 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 the 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 preparation of the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists arising from 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 disclosures in notes, and whether the financial statements reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that presents a 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 the 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 express no assurance opinion thereon.

Independent auditor's report

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the Management's review and to consider whether the Management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the evidence obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

Furthermore, 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 believe that Management's review is consistent with the financial statements and that it has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not discover any material misstatement in the Management's review.

Copenhagen, 6 January 2022

Redmark

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Company reg. no. 29 44 27 89

Anders Schelde-Mollerup Funder

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne30220

Company information

The company

KPMG Komplementarselskab ApS
Dampfærgevej 28
2100 København Ø

Company reg. no. 25 50 40 70
Financial year: 1 October - 30 September
8th financial year

Executive Board

Lau Bent Baun

Auditors

Redmark
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Dirch Passers Allé 76
2000 Frederiksberg

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

The Company's activity is to be the general partner of KPMG P/S.

Development in activities and financial matters

The results from ordinary activities after tax are DKK -2.374 against DKK 9.996 last year. The management consider the results as expected.

Events subsequent to the financial year

No events materially affecting the assessment of the annual report have occurred after the balance sheet day.

Income statement 1 October - 30 September

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2020/21</u>	<u>2019/20</u>
Other operating income	15.000	15.000
Other external costs	-16.535	-4.960
Other financial costs	-839	0
Results before tax	-2.374	10.040
Tax on result for the year	0	-44
Results for the year	-2.374	9.996
Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
Transferred to results brought forward	0	9.996
Allocated from results brought forward	-2.374	0
Distribution in total	-2.374	9.996

Balance sheet at 30 September

All amounts in DKK.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>143.227</u>	<u>172.401</u>
Total current assets	<u>143.227</u>	<u>172.401</u>
Total assets	<u>143.227</u>	<u>172.401</u>

Balance sheet at 30 September

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Equity			
1	Share capital	145.600	162.400
	Results brought forward	-12.417	-10.043
	Total equity	133.183	152.357
Liabilities other than provisions			
	Trade creditors	10.000	10.000
	Corporate tax	44	44
	Other debts	0	10.000
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	10.044	20.044
	Total liabilities other than provisions	10.044	20.044
	Total equity and liabilities	143.227	172.401

2 Contingencies

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 October 2020	162.400	-10.043	152.357
Result for the year	0	-2.374	-2.374
Cash capital reduction	-16.800	0	-16.800
	145.600	-12.417	133.183

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

1. Share capital

The share capital consists of 61.600 A-shares, each with a nominal value of DKK 1 and 84.000 B-shares, each with a nominal value of DKK 1.

2. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

The Company is general partner in KPMG P/S. As of 30 September 2021 KPMG P/S has recognised assets of 304.689 TDKK and a total debt including provisions of 241.383 TDKK.

KPMG P/S is part in a few pending disputes and provisions have been made for estimated costs related to these. In Management's opinion, the outcome of these disputes will not affect KPMG P/S' financial position besides what has been provisioned for as at 30 September 2021.

Accounting policies

The annual report for KPMG Komplementarselskab ApS is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has chosen to comply with some of the rules applying for class C enterprises.

The accounting policies used are unchanged compared to last year, and the annual accounts are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs, these including depreciation, amortisation, writedown, provisions, and reversals which are due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement are recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to achieve future, financial benefits and the value of the asset can be measured reliably

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to lose future, financial benefits and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At the first recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Later, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Income statement

Other operating income

Other operating income includes the general partner fee.

Other external costs

Other external costs comprise costs for administration.

Net financials

Net financials comprise interest, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses concerning financial assets and liabilities, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities, additions and reimbursements under the Danish tax prepayment scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the profit and loss account with the amounts that concerns the financial year.

Tax of the results for the year

The tax for the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the income statement with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

Statement of financial position

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax receivable and tax liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on previous years' taxable income and prepaid taxes. Tax receivable and tax liabilities are set off to the extent that legal right of set-off exists and if the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of all temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a balance sheet focus.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation on the balance sheet date and prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.

Liabilities other than provisions

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