

UVdata A/S

Lauritzens Plads 1

9000 Aalborg

CVR No. 27988954

Annual Report 2021/22

The Annual Report was presented and
adopted at the Annual General Meeting of
the Company on 30 September 2022



Marie-Louise Seidler Nesheim
Chairman

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UVdata A/S

Management's Statement

The Executive Board and the Board of Directors have today discussed and approved the Annual Report of UVdata A/S for the financial year 1 April 2021 - 31 March 2022.

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 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 April 2021 - 31 March 2022.

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

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

Aalborg, 30 September 2022

Executive Board

Jan Gaardboe Jensen
CEO

Board of Directors

Torben Kristian Mols
Chair

Jannich Lund

Anne-Lykke Mau Jacobsen

Independent Auditors' Report

To the shareholders of UVdata A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of UVdata A/S for the financial year 1 April 2021 - 31 March 2022, which comprise accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. 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 March 2022 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 1 April 2021 - 31 March 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibility under those standards and requirements are further described in our auditors' report under "Auditors' responsibility for the audit of the financial statements". As required by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we are independent of the Company, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these 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 as Management considers 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 either liquidate the Company or suspend operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is no guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect material misstatements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and can be considered material if it would be reasonable to expect that these - either individually or collectively - could influence the economic decisions taken by the users of financial statements on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain an attitude of professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- * Identify and assess the risk of material misstatements in 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 a material misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or 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.

Independent Auditors' Report

- * Evaluate whether the accounting policies used are appropriate and whether the accounting estimates and the related disclosures made by Management are reasonable.
- * Conclude on whether Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements is appropriate and, based on the audit evidence obtained, conclude on whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions, which could 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 auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may imply that the Company can no longer remain a going concern.
- * Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including note disclosures, and whether the financial statements reflect 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 which we identify during our audit.

Statement on 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 opinion providing assurance regarding the Management's review.

Our responsibility in connection with our audit of the financial statements 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 with the knowledge we have gained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's review meets the disclosure requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on our procedures, we are of the opinion that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act. In our opinion, the Management's review is not materially misstated.

Copenhagen, 30 September 2022

KPMG

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR-no. 25578198

David Olafsson
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne19737

Kenn Wolff Hansen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne30154

UVdata A/S

Company details

Company	UVdata A/S Lauritzens Plads 1 9000 Aalborg
Website	www.uvdata.dk
CVR No.	27988954
Financial year	1 April 2021 - 31 March 2022
Board of Directors	Torben Kristian Mols, Chair Jannich Lund Anne-Lykke Mau Jacobsen
Executive Board	Jan Gaardboe Jensen, CEO
Auditors	KPMG Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Dampfærgevej 28 2100 København Ø CVR-no.: 25578198
Bank	Danske Bank, Holmens Kanal 2-12, 1092 København K

Management's Review

The Company's principal activities

The Company's main activity is to develop, deliver and host software for the child and youth area.

Development in activities and financial matters

Management considers the profit from ordinary operating activities for the financial year satisfactory.

In 2021/22 UVdata A/S has continued the implementation and further development of the company's products to the sector. The Company has a strong position offering one, unified end-to-end solution for all central parts of the municipal administration and for the private school market.

The Company's Income Statement for the financial year 1 April 2021 - 31 March 2022 shows a profit from ordinary operating activities of TDKK 25.877, which Management considers satisfactory. The Balance Sheet at 31 March 2022 shows a balance sheet total of TDKK 164.185 and an equity of TDKK 140.587 .

Post financial year events

There have not been any events after the balance sheet date with a material impact on the assessment of the annual report.

Expectations for the future

The expectations for the profit are approx. MDKK 15 - 20 in 2022/23 .

Currency risks

The Company's activities pose limited financial risks in connection with trade receivables and trade payables, as these are mainly exchanged i Danish kroner.

Knowledge resources

In recent years, technological development have been taking place extremely rapidly, and customers expect innovative solutions deploying the latest technology. This creates a need for UVdata A/S to develop the competencies of its employees and managers. UVdata A/S is addressing this challenge in part through our transparent career model for upskilling and retaining capable employees to undertake the various development tasks.

Environment and climate

The company has implemented policies and procedures to ensure compliance and progress in respect of environment and climate. The company target is zero CO2-emissions from our business by 2030.

Research and development activities

Our main strategic focus area continues to be product development, sale and support of software. We continued our investments in our products throughout the year.

Net profit for the year compared with expected developments in the most recently published annual report

The Annual report for 2020/21 contained an expectation to the profit for UVdata A/S to approx MDKK 13 - 18 in 2021/22.

Both revenue and profit, TDKK 19.388 have met the expectations.

Key Figures and Financial Ratios

The development in the Company's key figures and financial ratios can be described as follows:

	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19	2017
Gross profit	66.398	66.659	67.641	73.789	62.195
Operating profit	25.877	25.495	29.198	35.352	37.111
Net financial income and expenses	627	302	-69	-164	-586
Profit for the year	19.388	18.833	21.433	25.826	27.063
Total assets	164.185	145.197	133.928	109.941	89.813
Investment in tangible assets	216	154	1.236	34	97
Total equity	140.587	121.199	102.365	80.932	55.106
Solvency ratio (%)	86	83	77	74	61

For definitions of key ratios, see Accounting Policies.

Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The Annual Report of UVdata A/S for 2021/22 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized enterprises of reporting class C.

The Company has not included a cash flow statement due to Danish Financial Statements Act §86, 4.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

Reporting currency

The Annual Report is presented in Thousand Danish kroner (DKK '000).

General Information

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognized in the Income Statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortized cost. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the revenue for the year are recognized in the Income Statement, including depreciation, amortization, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals as a result of changes to accounting estimates previously recognized in the Income Statement.

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

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

Assets and liabilities are initially recognized at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortized cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the maturity period. Amortized cost is calculated as original cost less any repayments with addition/deduction of the cumulative amortization of any difference between cost and the nominal amount. Any exchange gains and losses are recognized over the maturity period.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the annual report, which confirm or refute circumstances existing at the balance sheet date.

Leases

Leases in terms of which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership (finance leases) are recognized in the balance sheet at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the net present value of

Accounting Policies

the lease payments computed by applying the interest rate implicit in the lease or an alternative borrowing rate as the discount rate. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated and written down for impairment under the same policy as determined for the other fixed assets of the Company.

The remaining lease obligation is capitalised and recognised in the balance sheet under debt, and the interest element on the lease payments is charged over the lease term to the income statement.

All other leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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, cost of goods sold, other operating income and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognized in the Income Statement from the date of delivery and when the risk has passed to the buyer if it is possible to calculate the income reliably. The revenue is calculated exclusive of VAT, charges and discounts.

Income from delivery of services is recognized as revenue as the service is delivered.

Cost of goods sold

Cost of goods sold include cost, which directly be held in order to achieve the net revenue.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to sales and administration.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries, pensions and social security costs.

Depreciation and amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets

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

	Useful life
Goodwill	10-20 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	2-5 years

Goodwill is linearly amortised over the period of the assessed useful life determined on the basis of the management's expectations within the individual business areas.

Goodwill relating to the children and young people area in the public sector is amortised over a period of twenty years. In this area, the company operates in a market which is stable and not particularly sensitive to market fluctuations, and has a high market share.

Goodwill relating to the administrative systems on the private school area is amortised over ten years. Here, the company operates on a more sensitive market.

Useful life and residual values are reassessed yearly for each asset class.

Accounting Policies

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognized in the Income Statement with the amounts relating to the financial year. Financial items comprise interest income and expenses, realized and unrealized exchange gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, amortization of financial assets and liabilities, and additions and reimbursements under the on-account tax scheme.

Tax on net profit/loss 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 recognized directly in equity.

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

Balance Sheet

Intangible assets

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses.

An impairment test of goodwill is performed in the event of indications of impairment. The impairment test is performed for the activity or the business area to which the goodwill relates. Goodwill is written down to the higher of the value in use and the net selling price for the activity or business area to which the goodwill relates (recoverable amount) in the event that this one is lower than the carrying amount.

Property, plant and equipment

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost comprises the purchase price and costs directly attributable to the purchase until the date when the asset is available for use.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortisation.

Impairment tests are conducted of individual assets or groups of assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Write-down is made to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

Receivables

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

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised in assets comprises prepaid costs regarding subsequent financial years.

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

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

Accounting Policies

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 recognized 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 crystallize as current tax.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at cost, corresponding to the proceeds received less transaction costs paid. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between cost and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan together with interest expenses.

Finance lease obligation comprise the capitalised residual lease obligation of finance leases.

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

Current tax liabilities

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognized in the Balance Sheet as calculated tax on the expected taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on taxable income for previous years as well as for tax prepaid.

Deferred income

Deferred income recognized under liabilities includes payments received relating to income in subsequent years and is measured at amortized cost.

Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognized in the Balance Sheet but appear only in the notes.

Explanation of financial ratios

The financial ratios have been calculated as follows:

Solvency ratio (%) = $\frac{\text{Equity}}{\text{Total assets}}$

Income Statement

	Note	2021/22 DKK '000	2020/21 DKK '000
Gross profit		66.398	66.659
Other operating income		90	0
Staff expenses	1	-34.215	-34.712
Depreciation and amortisation		-6.396	-6.452
Profit from ordinary operating activities		25.877	25.495
Financial income	2	752	420
Financial expenses	3	-125	-118
Profit before tax		26.504	25.797
Tax expense	4	-7.116	-6.964
Profit for the year	5	19.388	18.833

Balance Sheet as of 31 March

	Note	31.03 2022 DKK '000	31.03.2021 DKK '000
Assets			
Goodwill	6	58.704	64.531
Intangible assets		58.704	64.531
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	7	495	848
Property, plant and equipment		495	848
Fixed assets		59.199	65.379
Trade receivables		1.353	1.654
Receivables from group enterprises		95.195	73.655
Deferred tax	8	29	49
Other receivables		38	79
Prepayments	9	521	255
Receivables		97.136	75.692
Cash and cash equivalents		7.850	4.126
Current assets		104.986	79.818
Total assets		164.185	145.197

Balance Sheet as of 31 March

	Note	31.03 2022 DKK '000	31.03.2021 DKK '000
Liabilities and equity			
Share capital		500	500
Retained earnings		140.087	120.699
Equity		140.587	121.199
Lease obligations		0	195
Long-term liabilities other than provisions	10	0	195
Short-term part of lease obligations		213	542
Trade payables		778	266
Payables to group enterprises		1.003	943
Tax payables to group entities		7.099	7.019
Other payables		6.092	4.742
Deferred income	11	8.413	10.291
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		23.598	23.803
Liabilities other than provisions		23.598	23.998
Total liabilities and equity		164.185	145.197
Significant events occurring after end of reporting period	12		
Contingent liabilities	13		
Related parties	14		

Statement of changes in Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 April 2021	500	120.699	121.199
Profit for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>19.388</u>	<u>19.388</u>
Equity 31 March 2022	<u>500</u>	<u>140.087</u>	<u>140.587</u>

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

Notes

	2021/22	2020/21
1. Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	32.680	34.076
Pensions	1.117	249
Social security contributions	418	387
	<u>34.215</u>	<u>34.712</u>
Average number of employees	<u>59</u>	<u>62</u>
Management remuneration:		
With reference to section 98b(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has not disclosed remuneration to the Executive Board and the Board of Directors.		
2. Financial income		
Financial income from group enterprises	750	418
Other financial income	2	2
	<u>752</u>	<u>420</u>
3. Financial expenses		
Other financial expenses	125	118
	<u>125</u>	<u>118</u>
4. Tax expense		
Current tax	7.099	7.019
Adjustment previous year	-3	-66
Deferred tax	20	11
	<u>7.116</u>	<u>6.964</u>
5. Distribution of profit		
Retained earnings	<u>19.388</u>	<u>18.833</u>
	<u>19.388</u>	<u>18.833</u>

Notes

	31.03 2022	31.03.2021	
6. Goodwill			
Cost at the beginning of the year	111.070	111.070	
Cost at the end of the year	111.070	111.070	
Amortisation at the beginning of the year	-46.539	-40.712	
Amortisation for the year	-5.827	-5.827	
Amortisation at the end of the year	-52.366	-46.539	
Carrying amount at the end of the year	58.704	64.531	
7. Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment			
Cost at the beginning of the year	2.844	2.690	
Addition during the year	216	154	
Disposal during the year	-883	0	
Cost at the end of the year	2.177	2.844	
Depreciation at the beginning of the year	-1.996	-1.371	
Depreciation for the year	-569	-625	
Reversal of impairment losses and amortisation of disposed assets	883	0	
Depreciation at the end of the year	-1.682	-1.996	
Carrying amount at the end of the year	495	848	
Hereof carrying amount of financial leased assets	269	702	
8. Deferred tax			
Balance at the beginning of the year	49	60	
Deferred tax for the year	-20	-11	
Balance at the end of the year	29	49	
9. Prepayments			
Leasing	16	7	
Travel expenses	18	0	
Other prepaid expenses	487	248	
Balance at the end of the year	521	255	
10. Long-term liabilities other than provisions			
	Due within 1 year	Due after 1 year	Due after 5 years
Finance lease debt	213	0	0
	213	0	0

Notes

	31.03 2022	31.03.2021
11. Deferred income		
Deferred income	8.413	10.291
Balance at the end of the year	8.413	10.291

Deferred income comprise payments received from customers that cannot be recognised until the subsequent financial year

12. Significant events occurring after end of reporting period

There have not been any events after the balance sheet date with a material impact on the assessment of the annual report.

13. Contingent liabilities

Lease Commitments:

The company has signed a contract on which the company is responsible to pay DKK '000 158 within 1 year and DKK '000 157 within 2-5 years.

Joint taxation:

UVdata 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.

14. Related parties

UVdata A/S is owned 100% by KMD A/S. Ultimate parent company is NEC Corporation. The Company is included in the consolidated financial statements of NEC Corporation.

A copy of the consolidated financial statement is available by contacting, KMD Group Secretary, Lautrupparken 40, 2750 Ballerup, Denmark.

Related party transactions:

Sale of goods and services to group entities in the year DKK '000 37.664. (2020/21: DKK '000 32.933)

Purchase of goods and services from group entities in the year DKK '000 10.024. (2020/21: DKK '000 8.239)

Receivables and payables from/to group entities are disclosed in the balance sheet, and interest income is disclosed in note 2.