Netcompany-Intrasoft Scandinavia A/S
Strandgade 3
1401 Copenhagen
Central Business Registration No: 30 71 59 93

Annual Report 2023

The Annual General Meeting adopted the Annual Report on 24 June 2024

Chairman of the General Meeting: Tine Kosmider Boye

Contents

Entity details

Entity

Netcompany-Intrasoft Scandinavia A/S
Strandgade 3
1401 Copenhagen, Denmark

Business Registration No: 30 71 59 93
Registered in: Copenhagen, Denmark

Board of Directors

André Rafal Rogaczewski, Chairman
Claus Bo Jørgensen
Thomas Johansen
Tine Kosmider Boye

Executive Management

Lasse Kragelund Mærsk

Entity auditors

EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by Management on the annual report

The Board of Directors and the Executive Management have today considered and approved the Annual Report of Netcompany-Intrasoft Scandinavia A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2023.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity’s financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Entity's operations for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2023.

In our opinion, the management commentary contains a fair review of the development of the Entity’s business and financial matters, the results for the year and the Entity’s financial position, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that the Entity face.

We recommend the Annual Report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 24 June 2024

Executive Management

Lasse Kragelund Mærsk
Chief Executive Officer

Board of Directors

André Rafal Rogaczewski
Chairman

Claus Bo Jørgensen

Thomas Johansen

Tine Kosmider Boye

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Netcompany-Intrasoft Scandinavia A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Netcompany-Intrasoft Scandinavia A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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.

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 as to whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and 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 the financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 note 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 the Management's review.

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

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

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

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

Copenhagen, 24 June 2024

EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

30 70 02 28

Morten Weinreich Larsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne42791

Management commentary

Business review
Provision of solutions and services to the public revenue (tax and customs) segment globally remains a key focus area for the Intrasoft International S.A. group. Netcompany Intrasoft Scandinavia plays an important role in this regard by being responsible for the development, maintenance and ongoing enhancement of the Company's internationally acclaimed ESKORT Compliance and Enforcement Solution, which is used as the basis of a number of the group's projects internationally.

Development in activities and finances
The Company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2023 shows a loss of DKK 5,261,096, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2023 shows equity of DKK 22,249,377.

Overall, the directors are satisfied with the performance of the Company's underlying investment in the year taking events after the balancesheet date in consideration.

Events after the balance sheet date
All assets in the Company have been sold after the balance sheet date, and the Company is in process to be liquidated.

Income Statement for 2023

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Gross profit		**9,940,470**	**24,105,129**
Staff cost	2	-14,579,025	-13,577,674
Profit/loss before amortisation/ depreciation and impairment losses		**-4,638,555**	**10,527,455**
Depreciation, tangible assets		-9,882	-14,823
Profit / loss before net financials		**-4,648,437**	**10,512,632**
Financial income	3	1,115,866	524,006
Financial expenses	4	-394,880	-281,892
Profit / loss before tax		**-3,927,450**	**10,754,747**
Tax on profit / loss for the year	5	-1,333,646	3,931,322
Profit / loss for the year		**-5,261,096**	**14,686,069**

Balance sheet at 31 December 2023

Assets

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Software	6	0	0
Intangible assets		**0**	**0**
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	7	0	9,882
Tangible assets		**0**	**9,882**
Deposits		52,646	172,646
Fixed asset investments		**52,646**	**172,646**
Non-current assets		**52,647**	**182,529**
Trade receivables		1,505,152	3,860,721
Receivables from Group entities		20,284,521	23,400,201
Tax receivable		1,457,676	0
Deferred tax assets		1,140,000	3,931,322
Prepayments		0	403,897
Receivables		**24,387,349**	**31,596,141**
Cash		**1,587,888**	**1,926,862**
Current assets		**25,975,237**	**33,523,003**
Assets		**26,027,884**	**33,705,532**

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Share capital		400,000	400,000
Retained earnings		21,849,378	27,110,474
Equity		**22,249,378**	**27,510,474**
Trade payables		210,598	1,738,041
Payables to Group entities		28,786	1,344,777
Other payables		2,214,728	1,770,463
Deferred income / expense		1,324,394	1,341,776
Current liabilities		**3,778,506**	**6,195,057**
Liabilities		**3,778,506**	**6,195,057**
Equity and liabilities		**26,027,884**	**33,705,532**
Contingent liabilities	8		
Consolidation	9		

Statement of changes in equity for 2023

	Share capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity at 1 January 2023	**400,000**	**27,110,473**	**27,510,473**
Net profit / loss for the year	0	-5,261,096	-5,261,096
Equity at 31 December 2023	**400,000**	**21,849,377**	**22,249,377**

	Share capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity at 1 January 2022	**400,000**	**12,424,405**	**12,824,405**
Net profit / loss for the year	0	14,686,069	14,686,069
Equity at 31 December 2022	**400,000**	**27,110,473**	**27,510,473**

Notes to the financial statements

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Netcompany-Intrasoft Scandinavia A/S for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.
The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2023 is presented in DKK.

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

Assets are recognised 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 recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

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

Receivables and 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.

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Income Statement

Gross profit
In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, changes in work in progress, cost of service and other external expenses.

Revenue
The Company has chosen IAS 11/IAS 18 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

Income from services, comprising service contracts and extended warranties relating to products and contracts sold is recognised on a straight-line basis as the services are provided.

Revenue is measured at fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. Revenue is net of all types of discounts granted.

Cost of service
Costs of service and materials include the service and materials used in generating the year’s revenue.

Other external cost
Other external costs include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff cost
Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the entity's employees. The item is net of refunds made by public authorities.

Financial income and expenses
Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on foreign currency transactions and surcharges and allowances under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year
Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement for the year by the portion attributable to the income statement for the year and recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity by the portion attributable to entries recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity.

Current tax payable and current tax receivable are recognised in the balance sheet, calculated as tax on taxable income for the year, adjusted for prepaid tax.

On calculation of current tax, the tax rates and rules applicable at the balance sheet date are used.

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

The Entity is part of a joint taxation arrangement with Netcompany Group A/S as the administrative company. The current income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income (“full allocation method”).

Balance sheet

Intangible assets
The cost of developed software comprises costs such as salaries and operating expenses that are directly attributable to the development projects, recognised from the time at which the development project first qualifies for recognition as an asset.

Useful lives of developed software are finite and amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives:

• Software: 3-5 years

The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Tangible assets
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition, and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation. The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life.
Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the estimated useful lives of the assets, which is 3-5 years.
Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually. Gains and losses from the sale of equipment are calculated as the difference between selling price less selling costs and carrying amount at the time of sale. Gains or losses are recognised in the income statement in the functions to which the assets relate.

Receivables
The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment write-down of financial receivables.

Receivables include receivables from group entities and other receivables.

Receivables are measured at fair value on initial recognition and subsequently at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less write-downs for expected credit losses.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of adoption at the general meeting.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Financial liabilities

Liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent reporting years.

Notes to the financial statements

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
2 Staff cost		
Wages and salaries	13,059,249	12,041,435
Pensions	1,123,896	1,072,811
Other social security cost	256,415	277,442
Other staff cost	139,465	185,986
	14,579,025	**13,577,674**
Average number of employees	13	13

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
3 Financial income		
Intra-group interest income	929,452	337,049
Other financial income	186,414	186,957
	1,115,866	**524,006**

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
4 Financial expenses		
Other financial expenses	394,880	281,892
	394,880	**281,892**

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
5 Tax on profit / loss for the year		
Tax for the year	1,457,676	0
Change in deferred tax regarding prior years	0	6,297,703
Change in deferred tax current year	-2,791,322	-2,366,381
	-1,333,646	**3,931,322**

Notes to the financial statements

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
6 Intangible assets		
Cost at 1 January	12,378,406	12,378,406
Cost at 31 December	12,378,406	12,378,406
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	12,378,406	12,378,406
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	12,378,406	12,378,406
Carrying amount at 31 December	**0**	**0**

Software included relates to the CMT(Case Management Taxation)
The software has been fully amortised in 2018.

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
7 Tangible assets		
Cost at 1 January	1,825,320	1,825,320
Additions	0	0
Cost at 31 December	1,825,320	1,825,320
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	1,815,438	1,800,615
Depreciation for the year	9,882	14,823
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	1,825,320	1,815,438
Carrying amount at 31 December	**0**	**9,882**

8 Collateral provided and contingent liabilities

The Company is part of a Group credit facility, the total carrying amount at 31 December 2023 was DKK 1,679.7m (DKK 1,872.4m). The Company provides full guarantee for the credit facility.

The Company is part of a National Danish joint taxation with Netcompany Group A/S as the administrative Company. As a consequence, the Company is liable, as of 01.11.2021 for any obligation to withhold tax on interest, royalties and dividends for jointly taxed companies. The liability only constitutes an amount to the share of the capital in the Company which is owned directly or indirectly.

9 Consolidation

Netcompany Intrasoft Scandinavia is included in the consolidated financial statements of Netcompany-Intrasoft S.A, Luxembourg, Business Registration No. B56565.