

UST Global (DENMARK) ApS

Fredericiagade 15B, st. th., 1310 København K

Company reg. no. 32 31 79 36

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2021

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



Krishna Sudheendra
Chairman of the meeting

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 %.

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Reports	
Management's statement	1
Independent auditor's report	2
Management's review	
Company information	5
Management's review	6
Financial statements 1 January - 31 December 2021	
Accounting policies	7
Income statement	10
Balance sheet	11
Statement of changes in equity	13
Notes	14

Management's statement

Today, the Executive Board has approved the annual report of UST Global (DENMARK) ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021.

Further, in our 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 K, 27 June 2022

Executive board



Praveen Prabhakaran
Director



Ramanathan Raghunathan
Director

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of UST Global (DENMARK) ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of UST Global (DENMARK) ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, 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 2021, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021 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.

Independent auditor's report

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:

- 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.

Independent auditor's report

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.

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, 27 June 2022

Grant Thornton

State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36



Anders Flymer-Dindler
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne35423

Company information

The company

UST Global (DENMARK) ApS
Fredericiagade 15B, st. th.
1310 København K

Company reg. no. 32 31 79 36

Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

Executive board

Praveen Prabhakaran, Director
Ramanathan Raghunathan, Director

Auditors

Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Stockholmsgade 45
2100 København Ø

Parent company

UST Global Private Limited

Subsidiary

UST Global (Brazil) Solucoes DE T.I., LTDA, Brazil

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

The Company's object is to conduct trade and financial activities, including the acquisition of and investment in share capital as a holding company in Danish and foreign companies, and other similar business in accordance with the decision or the management board including software development and IT consulting services. The businesses can be conducted directly or through other companies.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross loss for the year totals DKK -312.746 against DKK 837.814 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -1.711.886 against DKK 945.150 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year unsatisfactory.

The Company has lost all of the share capital. The management expects the share capital to be restored through the Company's operations or alternatively capital increase.

The company has received a letter of support from the parent company.

Events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the year-end of the financial year that may have a significant impact on the financial position of the company.

Accounting policies

The annual report for UST Global (DENMARK) 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.

Income statement

Gross loss

Gross loss comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, work performed for own account and capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue comprises the value of services provided during the year, including outlay for customers less VAT and price concessions directly associated with the sale.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement on the completion of sales. This is generally considered to be the case when:

- The service has been provided before the end of the financial year
- A binding sales agreement exists
- The sales price has been determined
- Payment has been received, or is anticipated with a reasonable degree of certainty.

This ensures that recognition does not take place until the total income and costs and stage of completion at the reporting date can be reliably validated and it seems probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the enterprise.

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members. Staff costs are less government reimbursements.

Other operating costs

Other operating costs comprise items of secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including losses on the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

Accounting policies

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 investments in subsidiaries

Dividend from investments in subsidiaries is recognised in the financial year in which the dividend is declared.

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.

Statement of financial position

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in subsidiaries 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. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured at cost. If the recoverable amount is lower than the cost price, it shall be written down for impairment to this lower value.

Receivables

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

Accounting policies

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.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities other than provisions

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

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Gross profit	-312.746	837.814
2 Staff costs	-891.996	-2.468.826
Operating profit	-1.204.742	-1.631.012
Other financial income	5.000	3.785.411
Other financial expenses	-512.144	-1.209.249
Net profit or loss for the year	-1.711.886	945.150
Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
Transferred to retained earnings	0	945.150
Allocated from retained earnings	-1.711.886	0
Total allocations and transfers	-1.711.886	945.150

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Non-current assets		
Investments in subsidiaries	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total investments	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Current assets		
Trade receivables	0	260.419
Receivables from subsidiaries	2.713.474	3.884.470
Other receivables	<u>131.162</u>	<u>64</u>
Total receivables	<u>2.844.636</u>	<u>4.144.953</u>
Total current assets	<u>2.844.636</u>	<u>4.144.953</u>
Total assets	<u>2.844.637</u>	<u>4.144.954</u>

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Equity		
Contributed capital	82.060	82.060
Retained earnings	-9.369.009	-7.657.123
Total equity	-9.286.949	-7.575.063
Liabilities other than provisions		
Other payables	0	243.527
Total long term liabilities other than provisions	0	243.527
Trade payables	47.422	37.922
Payables to subsidiaries	11.827.022	10.960.862
Other payables	257.142	477.706
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	12.131.586	11.476.490
Total liabilities other than provisions	12.131.586	11.720.017
Total equity and liabilities	2.844.637	4.144.954

1 Uncertainties concerning the enterprise's ability to continue as a going concern

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 January 2021	82.060	-7.657.123	-7.575.063
Retained earnings for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>-1.711.886</u>	<u>-1.711.886</u>
	<u>82.060</u>	<u>-9.369.009</u>	<u>-9.286.949</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

1. Uncertainties concerning the enterprise's ability to continue as a going concern

The Company has lost all of the share capital. The management expects the share capital to be restored through the Company's operations or alternatively capital increase.

The company has received a letter of support from the parent company who will support with the liquidity needed for the company to meet its liabilities when the fall due.

	2021	2020
	<hr/>	<hr/>
2. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	861.447	2.391.171
Other costs for social security	10.517	32.201
Other staff costs	20.032	45.454
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	891.996	2.468.826
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Average number of employees	2	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>