

SoftwareCentral A/S

Kongevejen 418, 2840 Holte

Company reg. no. 32 55 97 35

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2020

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 21 June 2021.

Benjamin Kramarz
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Reports	
Management's report	1
Independent auditor's report	2
Management commentary	
Company information	5
Management commentary	6
Financial statements 1 January - 31 December 2020	
Accounting policies	10
Income statement	15
Statement of financial position	16
Statement of changes in equity	18
Statement of cash flows	19
Notes	20

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 report

Today, the board of directors and the managing director have presented the annual report of SoftwareCentral A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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

We consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in our opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the company's results of activities and cash flows in the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020.

We are of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

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

Holte, 21 June 2021

Managing Director

Andreas Thim Spiegelhauer

Board of directors

Benjamin Kramarz

Johnnie Helge Bloch Jensen

Michael Vejlgård

Mette Louise Kaagaard

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of SoftwareCentral A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SoftwareCentral A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, which comprise accounting policies, income statement, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and notes. 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 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's activities and cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 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 international ethical requirements for auditors (IESBA's Code of Ethics), and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, 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.

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 commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, 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 commentary and to consider whether the management commentary 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 commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that management commentary 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 commentary.

Copenhagen, 21 June 2021

Grant Thornton

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

Brian Rasmussen

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne30153

Kasper Sone Randrup

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne36175

Company information

The company	SoftwareCentral A/S Kongevejen 418 2840 Holte
	Company reg. no. 32 55 97 35 Established: 9 September 2009 Domicile: Rudersdal Financial year: 1 January 2020 - 31 December 2020 11th financial year
Board of directors	Benjamin Kramarz Johnnie Helge Bloch Jensen Michael Vejlgård Mette Louise Kaagaard
Managing Director	Andreas Thim Spiegelhauer
Auditors	Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Stockholmsgade 45 2100 København Ø
Parent company	MS Group ApS

Management commentary

The principal activities of the company

Like previous years, the principal activities is to develop, sell and maintain software and other related activities.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 20.330.000 against DKK 15.131.000 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 11.808.000 against DKK 7.757.000 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year satisfactory.

During the fiscal year 2020, SoftwareCentral A/S has experienced a reasonable growth in customer intake and revenue. Additional sales staff has been hired and a major graphic and technical update of the products have been initiated. In addition, investments have been made in new partnerships in the Nordic countries and Germany.

The company's management had an expectation of a result in line with the financial year 2020. Based on the current situation around Covid-19 - the company's management cannot currently comment on the financial consequences and expected results for the financial year 2021.

The number of employees has not change during 2020. The gender distribution is 33% woman and 67% men.

The sickness absence rate is 0,37% in 2020 compared to 0,93% in 2019.

Corporate Governance

SoftwareCentral A/S is owned 100% by MS Group ApS, which is 100% by MS TopCo ApS. VIA Equity Fond II K/S is a majority owner (approx. 70%) of MS TopCo ApS (for additional information regarding VIA Equity go to www.viaequity.com). VIA Equity Fond II K/S is thus an indirect co-owner of SoftwareCentral A/S.

Some management members and board members, are also shareholders (approx. 14%) of MS TopCo ApS.

MS TopCo ApS have during the year repurchased some of the shares from resigned employees as part of our strategy to keep ownership among active employees.

Management commentary

The board consists of:

Benjamin Kramarz (chairman); partner in VIA Equity A/S; board member in:

- MS TopCo ApS (chairman)
- MS Group ApS (chairman)
- SoftwareCentral A/S (chairman)
- Mansoft A/S (chairman)
- Continia TopCo ApS (chairman)
- Continia Software A/S (chairman)
- Continia MidCo ApS (chairman)
- C&B TopCo ApS (chairman)
- C & B Systemer A/S (chairman)
- Advania AB
- VIA Partners IV K/S
- VIA Equity A/S (chairman)
- VIA Partners Top-Up II K/S
- VIA Partners Top-Up III K/S

Benjamin Kramarz is also the managing director and 100% owner of Kramarz Holding ApS, as well as the managing director of VIA VPF GP ApS.

Johnnie Helge Bloch Jensen; board member in:

- SoftwareCentral A/S
- MS TopCo ApS
- MS Group ApS
- Mansoft A/S

Johnnie Helge Bloch Jensen is also the managing director of:

- Jensen Consulting ApS
- Jensen Estate ApS
- Corporate Capital ApS
- Match Online ApS
- Hangar 2 ApS
- Copenhagen Technologies ApS

Management commentary

Mette Louise Kaagaard; board member in:

- SoftwareCentral A/S
- MS TopCo ApS
- MS Group ApS
- Mansoft A/S
- Net It Services ApS
- Conscia Danmark A/S

Mette Louise Kaagaard is also the managing director of:

- Conscia Danmark A/S

Michael Vejlgård; board member in:

- SoftwareCentral A/S

Michael Vejlgård is also the managing director of:

- MS TopCo ApS
- MS Group ApS
- Mansoft A/S

Benjamin Kramarz has been appointed to the board by VIA Equity Fond II K/S. Johnnie Helge Bloch Jensen, Mette Louise Kaagaard and Michael Vejlgård have been appointed to the board by the General Assembly.

Risk Assessment and Risk Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board determine and approve overall policies, procedures and controls of important areas in the day-to-day operation of the company. The foundation for this is a clear organizational structure, clear guidelines, authorization and certification procedures and separation of persons.

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board regularly (at least annually) assess significant risks and internal controls in connection with the company's activities. On this basis, ongoing actions are evaluated and adopted to eliminate and/or reduce risks, including business and financial risks,

As part of the risk assessment, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board annually assess the risk of fraud and the measures taken to reduce and/or eliminate these risks.

Management commentary

Business and Financial Risks

The most important business risks include the ability to be strongly positioned in the markets the company operates in. It is important for the company to be at the forefront of technological development to maintain the company's market shares.

SoftwareCentral A/S is exposed to several financial risks, including market risks (currency and interest rate risks) as well as liquidity and financing risks.

SoftwareCentral A/S has a fiscal policy that sets the overall framework for financial risk management. It is the company's policy not to engage in speculation of financial risks. The company's financial policy focuses only on the management and reduction of the financial risks that are a direct consequence of the company's operations, investments and financing.

Accounting policies

The annual report for SoftwareCentral A/S 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.

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.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, other operating income, and external costs.

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

Accounting policies

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.

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts.

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.

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.

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.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

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).

Accounting policies

Statement of financial position

Leases

Leases are regarded as operating leases. Payments in connection with operating leases and other lease agreements are recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operating leases and lease agreements are recognised under contingencies, etc.

Investments

Deposits

Deposits are measured at amortised cost and represent lease deposits, etc.

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.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under equity.

Accounting policies

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.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Income tax receivable" or "Income tax payable".

According to the rules of joint taxation, SoftwareCentral A/S is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

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.

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

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

Accruals and deferred income

Payments received concerning future income are recognised under accruals and deferred income.

Accounting policies

Statement of cash flows

The cash flow statement shows the cash flows for the year, divided in cash flows deriving from operating activities, investment activities and financing activities, respectively, the changes in the liabilities, and cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and the end of the year, respectively.

The effect on cash flows derived from the acquisition and sale of enterprises appears separately under cash flows from investment activities. In the statement of cash flows, cash flows derived from acquirees are recognised as of the date of acquisition, and cash flows derived from sold enterprises are recognised until the date of sale.

Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the company's share of the profit adjusted for non-cash operating items, changes in the working capital, and corporate income tax paid. Dividend income from equity investments are recognised under "Interest income and dividend received".

Cash flows from investment activities

Cash flows from investment activities comprise payments in connection with the acquisition and sale of enterprises and activities as well as the acquisition and sale of intangible assets, property, plant, and equipment, and investments, respectively.

Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities include changes in the size or the composition of the company's share capital and costs attached to it, as well as raising loans, repayments of interest-bearing payables and payment of dividend to shareholders.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand with deduction of short-term bank debts and short-term securities with a maturity less than 3 months that are readily convertible into cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Gross profit	20.329.957	15.130.738
1 Staff costs	-5.089.625	-5.166.323
Operating profit	15.240.332	9.964.415
Other financial income	0	25.564
Other financial costs	-99.284	-37.422
Pre-tax net profit or loss	15.141.048	9.952.557
2 Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-3.332.562	-2.195.968
Net profit or loss for the year	11.808.486	7.756.589
Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
Dividend for the financial year	10.000.000	0
Transferred to retained earnings	1.808.486	7.756.589
Total allocations and transfers	11.808.486	7.756.589

Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Non-current assets		
Deposits	36.255	36.255
Total investments	36.255	36.255
Total non-current assets	36.255	36.255
Current assets		
Trade receivables	582.221	763.991
Receivables from group enterprises	30.045.545	16.246.725
Deferred tax assets	5.975	7.967
Total receivables	30.633.741	17.018.683
Cash on hand and demand deposits	7.844.788	9.968.795
Total current assets	38.478.529	26.987.478
Total assets	38.514.784	27.023.733

Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Equity		
Contributed capital	500.000	500.000
Retained earnings	9.565.075	7.756.589
Proposed dividend for the financial year	10.000.000	0
Total equity	<u>20.065.075</u>	<u>8.256.589</u>
Liabilities other than provisions		
3 Other payables	406.896	138.032
Total long term liabilities other than provisions	<u>406.896</u>	<u>138.032</u>
Bank loans	82.253	22.289
Trade payables	101.902	83.168
Payables to group enterprises	41.453	2.733.147
Income tax payable	3.330.570	2.193.312
Other payables	2.606.764	822.339
Accruals and deferred income	11.879.871	12.774.857
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>18.042.813</u>	<u>18.629.112</u>
Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>18.449.709</u>	<u>18.767.144</u>
Total equity and liabilities	<u>38.514.784</u>	<u>27.023.733</u>
4 Contingencies		
5 Related parties		

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Total
Equity 1 January 2019	500.000	0	6.224.645	6.724.645
Distributed dividend	0	0	-6.224.645	-6.224.645
Retained earnings for the year	0	7.756.589	0	7.756.589
Equity 1 January 2020	500.000	7.756.589	0	8.256.589
Retained earnings for the year	0	1.808.486	10.000.000	11.808.486
	500.000	9.565.075	10.000.000	20.065.075

Statement of cash flows 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Net profit or loss for the year	11.808.486	7.756.589
6 Adjustments	3.431.846	2.207.826
7 Change in working capital	-15.400.570	4.622.692
Cash flows from operating activities before net financials	-160.238	14.587.107
Interest received, etc.	-1	1
Interest paid, etc.	-52.119	-37.422
Cash flows from ordinary activities	-212.358	14.549.686
Income tax paid	-2.193.312	-1.753.770
Cash flows from operating activities	-2.405.670	12.795.916
Repayments of long-term payables	268.864	138.032
Dividend paid	0	-6.224.645
Cash flows from investment activities	268.864	-6.086.613
Change in cash and cash equivalents	-2.136.806	6.709.303
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January 2020	9.946.506	3.211.639
Foreign currency translation adjustments (cash and cash equivalents)	-47.165	25.564
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2020	7.762.535	9.946.506
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand and demand deposits	7.844.788	9.968.795
Short-term bank loans	-82.253	-22.289
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2020	7.762.535	9.946.506

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	4.782.568	4.855.921
Pension costs	267.937	267.651
Other costs for social security	<u>39.120</u>	<u>42.751</u>
	<u>5.089.625</u>	<u>5.166.323</u>
Average number of employees	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
2. Tax on net profit or loss for the year		
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	3.330.570	2.193.312
Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	<u>1.992</u>	<u>2.656</u>
	<u>3.332.562</u>	<u>2.195.968</u>
3. Other payables		
Total other payables	406.896	138.032
Share of amount due within 1 year	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total other payables	<u>406.896</u>	<u>138.032</u>
Share of liabilities due after 5 years	<u>406.896</u>	<u>138.032</u>
4. Contingencies		
Contingent liabilities		DKK in thousands
Lease liabilities		<u>154</u>
Total contingent liabilities		<u>154</u>

Joint taxation

With MS TopCo ApS, company reg. no 37553778 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for the total corporation tax.

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

4. Contingencies (continued)

Joint taxation (continued)

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 jointly taxed enterprises' total known net liability to the Danish tax authorities emerges from the financial statements of the administration company.

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

5. Related parties

Controlling interest

MS Group ApS, Kongevejen 418, 2840 Holte

Majority shareholder

Consolidated financial statements

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of MS TopCo ApS, Kongevejen 418, 2840 Holte.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
6. Adjustments		
Other financial income	0	-25.564
Other financial costs	99.284	37.422
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	<u>3.332.562</u>	<u>2.195.968</u>
	<u>3.431.846</u>	<u>2.207.826</u>
7. Change in working capital		
Change in receivables	-13.617.050	5.975.182
Change in trade payables and other payables	<u>-1.783.520</u>	<u>-1.352.490</u>
	<u>-15.400.570</u>	<u>4.622.692</u>

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“Med min underskrift bekræfter jeg indholdet og alle datoer i dette dokument.”

Andreas Thim Spiegelhauer

Direktør

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-664436156931

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NEM ID 

Michael Vejlgård

Bestyrelsesmedlem

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-383396254096

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NEM ID 

Benjamin Kramarz

Bestyrelsesformand

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Mette Louise Kaagaard

Bestyrelsesmedlem

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Navnet er skjult (CPR valideret)

Bestyrelsesmedlem

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NEM ID 

Brian Rasmussen

Statsautoriseret revisor

På vegne af: GRANT THORNTON,STATSAUTORISERET REVISIO...

Serienummer: CVR:34209936-RID:87812280

IP: 62.243.xxx.xxx

2021-06-23 08:39:44Z

NEM ID 

Kasper Sone Randrup

Statsautoriseret revisor

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Serienummer: CVR:34209936-RID:72376393

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Dirigent

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