

Software Improvement Group - Nordic ApS

Bredgade 30, 1260 København K

CVR no. 32 67 51 23

**Annual report for the period
1 January to 31 December 2022**

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 28
February 2023

Anna Johanna Theresia Masen
chairman



Table of contents

| | Page |
|--|-------------|
| Statements | |
| Statement by management on the annual report | 1 |
| Independent auditor's report | 2 |
| | |
| Management's review | |
| Company details | 5 |
| Management's review | 6 |
| | |
| Financial statements | |
| Income statement 1 January - 31 December | 7 |
| Balance sheet 31 December | 8 |
| Statement of changes in equity | 10 |
| Notes | 11 |
| Accounting policies | 13 |

Statement by management on the annual report

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of Software Improvement Group - Nordic ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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 company's financial position at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Copenhagen, 28 February 2023

Executive board

Robert Ernst Pijselman

Anna Johanna Theresia Masen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Software Improvement Group - Nordic ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Software Improvement Group - Nordic ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. 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 company's financial position at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 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' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and 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 the 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 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 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.

Independent auditor's report

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.

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 Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Copenhagen, 28 February 2023

Baker Tilly Denmark

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 35 25 76 91

Peter Aagesen
State Authoried Public Accountant
MNE no. mne41287

Company details

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| The company | Software Improvement Group - Nordic ApS Bredgade 30 1260 København K CVR no.: 32 67 51 23 Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2022 Incorporated: 18 januar 2010 Domicile: Copenhagen |
| Executive board | Robert Ernst Pijselman Anna Johanna Theresia Masen |
| Auditors | Baker Tilly Denmark Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Poul Bundgaards Vej 1, 1. 2500 Valby |

Management's review

Business review

Our main activities can be characterized as Software with a Service. Measurements of software product quality aspects are performed by utilizing inhouse developed tooling; advice is then based on the outcomes of these measurements, as well as an analysis of the client's situation and specific questions or challenges. Our differentiator is that we perform 'fact based' consultancy. We benchmark our customers towards our database that consists of data gathered over the last decade from companies around the globe in any given industry. We offer customers a broad portfolio of solutions; these are bundled in our technology platform Sigrid.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31. december 2022 shows a profit of EUR 51.309, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2022 shows equity of EUR 1.456.890.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

| | Note | 2022 EUR | 2021 EUR |
|---|------|------------------|------------------|
| Revenue | | 1.603.054 | 2.296.260 |
| Other external costs | | -653.517 | -987.999 |
| Gross profit | | 949.537 | 1.308.261 |
| Staff costs | 1 | -861.476 | -801.743 |
| Profit/loss before amortisation/depreciation and impairment losses | | 88.061 | 506.518 |
| Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of equipment | | -415 | -1.170 |
| Other operating costs | | -8.090 | 0 |
| Profit/loss on activities before fair value adjustments | | 79.556 | 505.348 |
| Financial income | 2 | 3.411 | 2.337 |
| Financial costs | 3 | -14.124 | -9.541 |
| Profit/loss before tax | | 68.843 | 498.144 |
| Tax on profit/loss for the year | 4 | -17.534 | -112.262 |
| Profit/loss for the year | | 51.309 | 385.882 |
| Recommended appropriation of profit/loss | | | |
| Proposed dividend for the year | | 500.000 | 0 |
| Retained earnings | | -448.691 | 385.882 |
| | | 51.309 | 385.882 |

Balance sheet 31 December

| | Note | 2022 | 2021 |
|--|------|------------------|------------------|
| | | EUR | EUR |
| Assets | | | |
| Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment | | 0 | 414 |
| Tangible assets | 5 | 0 | 414 |
| Deposits | | 13.656 | 13.656 |
| Fixed asset investments | | 13.656 | 13.656 |
| Total non-current assets | | 13.656 | 14.070 |
| Trade receivables | | 136.281 | 223.974 |
| Receivables from related parties | | 453.379 | 0 |
| Other receivables | | 0 | 31.678 |
| Deferred tax asset | | 2.253 | 2.913 |
| Corporation tax | | 25.599 | 0 |
| Prepayments | | 269.215 | 122.208 |
| Receivables | | 886.727 | 380.773 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 1.218.863 | 1.462.493 |
| Total current assets | | 2.105.590 | 1.843.266 |
| Total assets | | 2.119.246 | 1.857.336 |

Balance sheet 31 December

| | Note | 2022 | 2021 |
|-------------------------------------|------|------------------|------------------|
| | | EUR | EUR |
| Equity and liabilities | | | |
| Share capital | | 16.789 | 16.789 |
| Retained earnings | | 940.101 | 1.388.792 |
| Proposed dividend for the year | | 500.000 | 0 |
| Equity | | 1.456.890 | 1.405.581 |
| Trade payables | | 5.198 | 216.187 |
| Payables to related parties | | 492.420 | 2.456 |
| Corporation tax | | 0 | 105.430 |
| Other payables | | 164.738 | 127.682 |
| Total current liabilities | | 662.356 | 451.755 |
| Total liabilities | | 662.356 | 451.755 |
| Total equity and liabilities | | 2.119.246 | 1.857.336 |

Statement of changes in equity

| | Share capital | Retained earnings | Proposed dividend for the year | Total |
|------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| | EUR | EUR | EUR | EUR |
| Equity at 1 January | 16.789 | 1.388.792 | 0 | 1.405.581 |
| Net profit/loss for the year | 0 | -448.691 | 500.000 | 51.309 |
| Equity at 31 December | 16.789 | 940.101 | 500.000 | 1.456.890 |

Notes

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| | EUR | EUR |
| 1 Staff costs | | |
| Wages and salaries | 675.786 | 591.423 |
| Pensions | 66.590 | 61.710 |
| Other social security costs | -3.098 | 6.186 |
| Other staff costs | 122.198 | 142.424 |
| | 861.476 | 801.743 |
| | | |
| Average number of employees | 7 | 6 |
| | | |
| 2 Financial income | | |
| Interest income IC | 3.411 | 2.337 |
| | 3.411 | 2.337 |
| | | |
| 3 Financial costs | | |
| Other financial costs | 5.735 | 8.657 |
| Exchange loss | 8.389 | 884 |
| | 14.124 | 9.541 |
| | | |
| 4 Tax on profit/loss for the year | | |
| Current tax for the year | 16.874 | 111.518 |
| Deferred tax for the year | 660 | 744 |
| | 17.534 | 112.262 |

Notes

5 Tangible assets

| | Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment <u>EUR</u> |
|---|---|
| Cost at 1 January | <u>24.315</u> |
| Cost at 31 December | <u>24.315</u> |
| Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January | 23.901 |
| Depreciation for the year | <u>414</u> |
| Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December | <u>24.315</u> |
| Carrying amount at 31 December | <u><u>0</u></u> |

6 Contingent liabilities

The company has entered into leases with a total liability of t.EUR 18.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Software Improvement Group - Nordic ApS is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class Benterprises.

Furthermore, the company has chosen to comply with some of the rules applying for class Centerprises.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2022 is presented in EUR.

Basis of 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.

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, and other operating income less costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Accounting policies

Revenue

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 the fair value of the agreed consideration, excluding VAT and other indirect taxes. Revenue is net of all types of discounts granted.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the company's activities, including losses on the sale of intangible assets and items of property, plant and equipment.

Other external costs

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

Staff costs

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.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise the year's amortisation, depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, financial expenses relating to realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and foreign currency transactions and liabilities and surcharges and allowances under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme, etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Accounting policies

Balance sheet

Tangible assets

Items of plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is cost less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. The cost of self-constructed assets comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub-suppliers and wages.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

| | Useful life |
|--|--------------------|
| Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment | 3-4 years |

Gains and losses on the sale of items of property, plant and equipment are calculated as the difference between the selling price, less costs to sell, and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Gains or losses on the sale of items of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement under other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable is impaired, an impairment loss for that individual asset is recognised.

Prepayments

Deferred expenses recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the next financial year.

Income tax and deferred tax

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax adjustments resulting from changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement, with the exception of items taken directly to equity.

Accounting policies

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carry forward, are measured at the value to which the asset is expected to be realised, either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

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

Received payments concerning income during the following years are recognised under deferred income.