

TXT Administration ApS

c/o Redmark, Dirch Passers Allé 76, 2000 Frederiksberg

Company reg. no. 33 96 74 70

Annual report

2021/22

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 11 July 2022.

Claes Hahn Balle
Chairman of the meeting

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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 statement

Today, the Managing Director has approved the annual report of TXT Administration ApS for the financial year 2021/22.

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

I consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 March 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 April 2021 – 31 March 2022.

Further, in my 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.

Frederiksberg, 11 July 2022

Managing Director

Claes Hahn Balle
Director

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of TXT Administration ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of TXT Administration ApS for the financial year 1 April 2021 - 31 March 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies, 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 March 2022, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 April 2021 - 31 March 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' 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, 11 July 2022

inforevision

State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 19 26 30 96

Per Kjeldsgaard Jensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne27824

Morten Ahrenst
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne47780

Company information

The company

TXT Administration ApS
c/o Redmark
Dirch Passers Allé 76
2000 Frederiksberg

Company reg. no. 33 96 74 70
Established: 21 October 2011
Domicile: Copenhagen
Financial year: 1 April - 31 March

Managing Director

Claes Hahn Balle, Director

Auditors

inforevision, statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
Buddingevej 312
2860 Søborg

Parent company

Fearon Investment Holdings Limited

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

Like previous years, the principal activities are service and administration as well as business, the Board deems related here to.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 1.411.295 against DKK 1.573.368 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -76.455 against DKK -70.876 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year satisfactory.

Events occurring after the end of the financial year

After the end of the financial year no event have occurred that could significantly affect the company's financial position.

Income statement 1 April - 31 March

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2021/22</u>	<u>2020/21</u>
Gross profit	1.411.295	1.573.368
1 Staff costs	-1.463.204	-1.642.594
Depreciation and impairment of property, land, and equipment	<u>0</u>	<u>-15.469</u>
Operating profit	-51.909	-84.695
Other financial income	10	0
Other financial costs	<u>-8.390</u>	<u>-5.751</u>
Pre-tax net profit or loss	-60.289	-90.446
2 Tax on net profit or loss for the year	<u>-16.166</u>	<u>19.570</u>
Net profit or loss for the year	-76.455	-70.876
Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
Allocated from retained earnings	<u>-76.455</u>	<u>-70.876</u>
Total allocations and transfers	-76.455	-70.876

Balance sheet at 31 March

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Assets		
Non-current assets		
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	400.000	400.000
Total property, plant, and equipment	400.000	400.000
Deposits	143.223	204.526
Total investments	143.223	204.526
Total non-current assets	543.223	604.526
Current assets		
Receivables from group enterprises	0	379.736
Deferred tax assets	22.688	38.854
Income tax receivables	8.000	13.000
Other receivables	79.522	52.257
Prepayments and accrued income	21.538	25.815
Total receivables	131.748	509.662
Cash on hand and demand deposits	900.368	633.654
Total current assets	1.032.116	1.143.316
Total assets	1.575.339	1.747.842

Balance sheet at 31 March

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Equity and liabilities		
Equity		
Contributed capital	100.000	100.000
Retained earnings	987.832	1.064.287
Total equity	1.087.832	1.164.287
 Liabilities other than provisions		
Trade payables	70.000	70.000
Other payables	417.507	513.555
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	487.507	583.555
Total liabilities other than provisions	487.507	583.555
 Total equity and liabilities	 1.575.339	 1.747.842

3 Contingencies

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 April 2021	100.000	1.064.287	1.164.287
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	-76.455	-76.455
	<u>100.000</u>	<u>987.832</u>	<u>1.087.832</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2021/22</u>	<u>2020/21</u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	1.448.758	1.628.222
Other costs for social security	<u>14.446</u>	<u>14.372</u>
	<u>1.463.204</u>	<u>1.642.594</u>
Average number of employees	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
2. Tax on net profit or loss for the year		
Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	<u>16.166</u>	<u>-19.570</u>
	<u>16.166</u>	<u>-19.570</u>
3. Contingencies		
Contingent liabilities		
Lease liabilities		
The Company has a leasing liability for 16 months with at total liability at DKK 258.902.		

Accounting policies

The annual report for TXT Administration 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.

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.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

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.

Income statement

Gross profit

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

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for 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.

Accounting policies

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and writedown for impairment of tangible assets, respectively.

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.

Statement of financial position

Property, plant, and equipment

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life and the residual value of the individual assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	80 %

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

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.

Accounting policies

Prepayments and accrued income

Prepayments and accrued income recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank.

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.