

TXT Administration ApS

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

Company reg. no. 33 96 74 70

Annual report

2020/21

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 12 July 2021.

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 report

Today, the managing director has presented the annual report of TXT Administration ApS for the financial year 2020/21.

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

I consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in my opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 March 2021 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021.

I am 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.

Frederiksberg, 12 July 2021

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 2020 - 31 March 2021, which comprise income statement, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, notes and accounting policies. 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 March 2021 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 1 April 2020 - 31 March 2021 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 and 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, 12 July 2021

inforevision

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

Per Kjeldsgaard Jensen

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne27824

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 commentary

The principal activities of the company

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

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 1.573.368 against DKK 1.600.795 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -70.876 against DKK 82.120 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>2020/21</u>	<u>2019/20</u>
Gross profit	1.573.368	1.600.795
1 Staff costs	-1.642.594	-1.474.465
Depreciation and impairment of property, land, and equipment	<u>-15.469</u>	<u>-20.625</u>
Operating profit	-84.695	105.705
Other financial costs	<u>-5.751</u>	<u>-373</u>
Pre-tax net profit or loss	-90.446	105.332
2 Tax on net profit or loss for the year	<u>19.570</u>	<u>-23.212</u>
Net profit or loss for the year	-70.876	82.120
Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
Transferred to retained earnings	0	82.120
Allocated from retained earnings	<u>-70.876</u>	<u>0</u>
Total allocations and transfers	-70.876	82.120

Statement of financial position at 31 March

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Assets		
Non-current assets		
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	400.000	415.469
Total property, plant, and equipment	400.000	415.469
Deposits	204.526	214.026
Total investments	204.526	214.026
Total non-current assets	604.526	629.495
Current assets		
Trade debtors	0	625.000
Receivables from group enterprises	379.736	0
Deferred tax assets	38.854	19.284
Income tax receivables	13.000	11.744
Other receivables	52.257	35.973
Prepayments and accrued income	25.815	90.763
Total receivables	509.662	782.764
Cash on hand and demand deposits	633.654	825.779
Total current assets	1.143.316	1.608.543
Total assets	1.747.842	2.238.038

Statement of financial position at 31 March

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Equity and liabilities		
Equity		
Contributed capital	100.000	100.000
Retained earnings	1.064.287	1.135.164
Total equity	1.164.287	1.235.164
Liabilities other than provisions		
Trade payables	70.000	70.000
Other payables	513.555	932.874
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	583.555	1.002.874
Total liabilities other than provisions	583.555	1.002.874
Total equity and liabilities	1.747.842	2.238.038

3 Contingencies

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2020/21</u>	<u>2019/20</u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	1.628.222	1.462.596
Other costs for social security	<u>14.372</u>	<u>11.869</u>
	<u>1.642.594</u>	<u>1.474.465</u>
Average number of employees	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
2. Tax on net profit or loss for the year		
Tax of the results for the year, parent company	0	25.256
Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	<u>-19.570</u>	<u>-2.044</u>
	<u>-19.570</u>	<u>23.212</u>
3. Contingencies		
Contingent liabilities		
Lease liabilities		
The Company has a leasing liability at DKK 244.618.		

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 April 2020	100.000	1.135.163	1.235.163
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	<u>0</u>	<u>-70.876</u>	<u>-70.876</u>
	<u>100.000</u>	<u>1.064.287</u>	<u>1.164.287</u>

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 used are unchanged compared to last year, and the annual accounts are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

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

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

Accounting policies

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.

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

Property is measured at cost plus revaluations and less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment. Land is not subject to depreciation.

The depreciable amount is cost plus revaluations at fair value less expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period is fixed at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, depreciation is discontinued.

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.

Accounting policies

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.

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.