

**Tactile R&D ApS**  
Vestergade 33, 2., 1456 København K

Company reg. no. 34 05 00 90

**Annual report**

**1 January - 31 December 2021**

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 16 May 2022.

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Asbjørn Malte Søndergaard  
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes to users of the English version of this document:

- This document is a translation of a Danish version of the document. In the event of any dispute regarding the interpretation of any part of the document, the Danish version of the document shall prevail.
- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from Danish version of the document. This means that DKK 146.940 corresponds to the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % corresponds to 23.5 %.

## **Management's statement**

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Today, the board of directors and the managing director have presented the annual report of Tactile R&D ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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 2021 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021.

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 at the Annual General Meeting.

København K, 16 May 2022

### **Managing Director**

Asbjørn Malte Søndergaard

### **Board of directors**

Asbjørn Malte Søndergaard

Morten Nielsen

## **Independent auditor's report**

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### **To the Shareholder of Tactile R&D ApS**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Tactile R&D ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, which comprise income statement, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant 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 December 2021 and of the results of the company's activities 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 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 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.

#### **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**

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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's Review**

Management is responsible for the Management's Review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we express no assurance opinion thereon.

## **Independent auditor's report**

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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's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that Management's Review 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's Review.

Copenhagen, 16 May 2022

### **BUUS JENSEN**

State Authorised Public Accountants  
Company reg. no. 16 11 90 40

Ulrik Nørskov

State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne29456

## Company information

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**The company**

Tactile R&D ApS  
Vestergade 33, 2.  
1456 København K

Company reg. no. 34 05 00 90  
Established: 31 October 2011  
Domicile: København  
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

**Board of directors**

Asbjørn Malte Søndergaard  
Morten Nielsen

**Managing Director**

Asbjørn Malte Søndergaard

**Auditors**

BUUS JENSEN, Statsautoriserede revisorer

**Parent company**

Tactile Games ApS. Tactile R&D ApS is consolidated in the group account for Tactile Holding ApS.

## **Management's review**

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### **The principal activities of the company**

Like previous years, the principal activity of the company is to develop, sell and distribute games and business related thereto.

### **Development in activities and financial matters**

Net income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 303.460 against DKK 152.152 last year. The management considers the development for the year satisfactory.



## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

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All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>76.636.474</b>	<b>59.574.948</b>
1 Staff costs	-74.948.655	-58.526.469
Depreciation and writedown relating to tangible fixed assets	-1.103.786	-708.350
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>584.033</b>	<b>340.129</b>
Other financial income	3	0
2 Other financial costs	-191.131	-132.442
<b>Pre-tax net profit or loss</b>	<b>392.905</b>	<b>207.687</b>
3 Tax on ordinary results	-89.445	-55.535
<b>Net profit or loss for the year</b>	<b>303.460</b>	<b>152.152</b>
<b>Proposed appropriation of net profit:</b>		
Transferred to retained earnings	303.460	152.152
<b>Total allocations and transfers</b>	<b>303.460</b>	<b>152.152</b>

## Balance sheet at 31 December

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All amounts in DKK.

<b>Assets</b>			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
4	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	1.373.835	2.477.621
	Total property, plant, and equipment	1.373.835	2.477.621
	<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>1.373.835</b>	<b>2.477.621</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
	Amounts owed by group enterprises	12.200.000	1.200.000
	Deferred tax assets	167.785	69.372
	Other debtors	339.679	6.508.223
	Accrued income and deferred expenses	0	488.418
	Total receivables	12.707.464	8.266.013
	Available funds	6.541.415	12.967.614
	<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>19.248.879</b>	<b>21.233.627</b>
	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>20.622.714</b>	<b>23.711.248</b>

## Balance sheet at 31 December

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All amounts in DKK.

<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>Equity</b>			
5	Contributed capital	92.600	92.600
	Retained earnings	1.235.259	931.799
	<b>Total equity</b>	<b>1.327.859</b>	<b>1.024.399</b>
<b>Long term liabilities other than provisions</b>			
	Trade payables	3.148.227	2.135.449
	Payables to group enterprises	889.295	731.785
	Income tax payable	187.858	128.238
	Other payables	15.069.475	19.691.377
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	19.294.855	22.686.849
	<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b>19.294.855</b>	<b>22.686.849</b>
	<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>20.622.714</b>	<b>23.711.248</b>
<b>6 Charges and security</b>			
<b>7 Contingencies</b>			

## Statement of changes in equity

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All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 January 2020	92.600	779.647	872.247
Retained earnings for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>152.152</u>	<u>152.152</u>
Equity 1 January 2021	92.600	931.799	1.024.399
Retained earnings for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>303.460</u>	<u>303.460</u>
	<u><b>92.600</b></u>	<u><b>1.235.259</b></u>	<u><b>1.327.859</b></u>

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

	2021	2020
<b>1. Staff costs</b>		
Salaries and wages	71.949.962	56.466.415
Pension costs	1.690.543	1.281.047
Other costs for social security	1.308.150	779.007
	<b>74.948.655</b>	<b>58.526.469</b>
 Average number of employees	 151	 103
<b>2. Other financial costs</b>		
Financial costs, group enterprises	25.866	24.871
Other financial costs	165.265	107.571
	<b>191.131</b>	<b>132.442</b>
<b>3. Tax on ordinary results</b>		
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	187.858	128.238
Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	-98.413	-72.703
	<b>89.445</b>	<b>55.535</b>
<b>4. Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment</b>		
Cost 1 January 2021	3.899.034	1.841.424
Additions during the year	0	2.057.610
<b>Cost 31 December 2021</b>	<b>3.899.034</b>	<b>3.899.034</b>
 Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2021	 -1.421.413	 -713.063
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-1.103.786	-708.350
<b>Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2021</b>	<b>-2.525.199</b>	<b>-1.421.413</b>
 <b>Carrying amount, 31 December 2021</b>	 <b>1.373.835</b>	 <b>2.477.621</b>
<b>5. Contributed capital</b>		
Contributed capital 1 January 2021	92.600	92.600
	<b>92.600</b>	<b>92.600</b>

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2021</u>	<u>31/12 2020</u>
Contributed capital of A-shares - 12.000 and B-shares - 80.000		
<b>6. Charges and security</b>		
Unlimited suretyship for parent companys liabilities with its bank.		
<b>7. Contingencies</b>		
<b>Contingent liabilities</b>		
Lease liabilities		
The company has entered into operational leases with an average annual lease payment of tDKK 5.749. The leases have 44 months to maturity and total outstanding lease payments total 21.080 tDKK..		
Commitmentss:		
Security in the form of bank guarantees has been provided for the lessor of premises, 3,014 tDKK.		
<b>Joint taxation</b>		
With Tactile Holding ApS, company reg. no 38226681 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.		
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.		

## Accounting policies

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The annual report for Tactile R&D 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.

### 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.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 11 and IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Recognition of revenue is exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

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

## **Accounting policies**

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Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of 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.

### **Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment**

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for the year and profit and loss on the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

### **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).



### 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.

Property is revaluated on the basis of regular, independent fair-value assessments. Net revaluation at fair value adjustment is recognised directly in equity less deferred tax and tied up in a particular revaluation reserve. Net impairment loss at fair value adjustment is recognised in the income statement.

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.

Reversal of previous revaluations and recognised deferred taxes concerning revaluations are recognised directly in company equity.

Other property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment.

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

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

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

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

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	0-20 %

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

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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 under depreciation.

As regards self-constructed assets, the cost comprises direct costs for materials, components, deliveries from subsuppliers, payroll costs, and borrowing costs from specific and general borrowing concerning the construction of each individual asset.

### 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.

### Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets 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.

### 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.

## **Accounting policies**

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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.

### **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 and on hand.

### **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, Tactile R&D ApS 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.

## Accounting policies

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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**

Financial liabilities other than provisions related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds less transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value when using the effective interest rate. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement during the term of the loan.

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