

# **Anthill Agency A/S**

**Dampfærgevej 10, 5., 2100 København Ø**

**Company reg. no. 34 46 65 13**

## **Annual report**

**1 October 2021 - 30 September 2022**

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 14 December 2022.

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**Søren Stensdal**  
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**

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Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of Anthill Agency A/S for the financial year 1 October 2021 - 30 September 2022.

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

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 September 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 October 2021 – 30 September 2022.

Further, in our 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.

København Ø, 14 December 2022

### **Managing Director**

Katrine Bach

### **Board of directors**

Søren Stensdal  
Chairman

Ole Depping Schneider

Martin Esben Hannibal Sørensen

## Independent auditor's report

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### To the Shareholder of Anthill Agency A/S

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Anthill Agency A/S for the financial year 1 October 2021 - 30 September 2022, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, 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 30 September 2022, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 October 2021 - 30 September 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

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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**

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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, 14 December 2022

### **Grant Thornton**

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

#### **Jan Tønnesen**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne9459

#### **Allan Breiling**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne35809

## Company information

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### **The company**

Anthill Agency A/S  
Dampfærgevej 10, 5.  
2100 København Ø

Company reg. no. 34 46 65 13  
Domicile: Copenhagen  
Financial year: 1 October - 30 September

### **Board of directors**

Søren Stensdal, Chairman  
Ole Depping Schneider  
Martin Esben Hannibal Sørensen

### **Managing Director**

Katrine Bach

### **Auditors**

Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Stockholmsgade 45  
2100 København Ø

### **Parent company**

Stensdal Family Holding ApS

### **Subsidiaries**

Anthill Agency GmbH, Freiburg  
Anthill Technologies A/S, København Ø

## **Management's review**

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

Anthill Agency A/S is a modern marketing agency specialised within the Life Science industry, supplying integrated digital solutions primarily for pharmaceutical companies in Europe.

Anthill is regarded as a leading agency within digital strategy planning, creative & concepts, communication, eLearning and through the wholly owned subsidiary Anthill Technologies A/S software development. Anthill has unique experience gained from more than 5,000 projects over the past 20 years in more than 80 countries.

Anthill's headquarters is based in Copenhagen, Denmark with its subsidiary situated in Freiburg, Germany for its central European businesses.

The company employs more than 60 people at its two offices and at various locations across the world.

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

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 45.588.190 against DKK 31.294.633 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -10.377.638 against DKK 681.952 last year. Management does not consider the net loss for the year satisfactory, however notes that the net loss is a result of the investments in ramping up the activities in Anthill Technologies A/S.

### **Events occurring after the end of the financial year**

In the period from closure of accounts to date of signature of the annual report no essential event having potential influence on the report has occurred.



## Accounting policies

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The annual report for Anthill Agency 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.

No consolidated financial statements have been prepared pursuant to section 112 (1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act. The financial statements of Anthill Agency A/S and its group enterprises are included in the consolidated financial statements for Stensdal Group Holding A/S, Brøndby, CVR nr. 10238889.

### 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.

## Accounting policies

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Fixed assets acquired and paid for in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Group enterprises abroad, associates, and equity investments are considered to be independent entities. The income statements are translated at an average exchange rate for the month, and the balance sheet items are translated at the closing rates. Currency translation differences, arising from the translation of the equity of group enterprises abroad at the beginning of the year to the closing rate and from the translation of income statements from average prices to the closing rate, are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve. This also applies to differences arising from translation of income statements from average exchange rate to closing rate.

Translation adjustment of balances with group enterprises abroad that are considered part of the total investment in group enterprises are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve. Likewise, foreign exchange gains and losses on loans and derived financial instruments for currency hedging independent group enterprises abroad are recognised directly in equity.

### Income statement

#### Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, other operating income, and external costs.

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.

Contract work in progress concerning construction contracts is recognised in the revenue concurrently with the production process. Thus, the revenue corresponds to the selling price of the total yearly production (the production method). The revenue is recognised when the total income and costs of the contract and the stage of completion on the reporting date can be reliably validated and it is deemed probable that the financial benefits will flow to the company.

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

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including salary reimbursements received.

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

## Accounting policies

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### Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members.

### 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 realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating transactions in foreign currency.

### Results from investments in subsidiaries

After full elimination of intercompany profit or loss less amortised consolidated goodwill, the investment in the individual subsidiaries are recognised in the income statement as a proportional share of the subsidiaries' post-tax profit or loss.

### 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

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

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.

## Accounting policies

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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 %

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 under depreciation.

### Investments

#### Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured by applying the equity method. The equity method is used as a method of consolidation.

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised in the statement of financial position at the proportionate share of the enterprise's equity value. This value is calculated in accordance with the parent's accounting policies with deductions or additions of unrealised intercompany gains and losses as well as with additions or deductions of the remaining value of positive or negative goodwill calculated in accordance with the acquisition method. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement at the time of acquisition of the equity investment. If the negative goodwill relates to contingent liabilities acquired, negative goodwill is not recognised until the contingent liabilities have been settled or lapsed.

Investments in subsidiaries with a negative equity value are measured at DKK 0, and any accounts receivable from these enterprises are written down to the extent that the account receivable is uncollectible. To the extent that the parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover a negative balance that exceeds the account receivable, the remaining amount is recognised under provisions.

To the extent the equity exceeds the cost, the net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries transferred to the reserve under equity for net revaluation according to the equity method. Dividends from subsidiaries expected to be adopted before the approval of this annual report are not subject to a limitation of the revaluation reserve. The reserve is adjusted by other equity movements in subsidiaries.

Newly acquired or newly established companies are recognised in the financial statement as of the time of acquisition. Sold or liquidated companies are recognised until the date of disposal.

## Accounting policies

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On the acquisition of enterprises, the acquisition method, the uniting-of-interests method or the book value method is applied, cf. the above description under Business combinations.

### Deposits

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

### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, they are written down for impairment to the net realisable value.

### Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work performed. The selling price is measured on the basis of the stage of completion on the reporting date and the total expected income from the individual work in progress. The stage of completion is calculated as the share of costs incurred in proportion to the estimated total costs of the individual work in progress.

When the selling price of the individual work in progress can not be determined reliably, the selling price is measured at the costs incurred or at net realisable value, if this is lower.

The individual work in progress is recognised in the statement of financial position under accounts receivables or liabilities. Net assets consist of the sum of the work in progress, where the selling price of the work performed exceeds invoicing on account. Net liabilities consist of the sum of the work in progress, where invoicing on account exceeds the selling price.

Costs in connection with sales work and the procurement of contracts are recognised in the income statement when incurred.

### Prepayments

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

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand.

### Equity

#### Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method

The reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method comprises net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries, associates and equity interests proportional to cost.

The reserve may be eliminated in the event of losses, realisation of equity investments, or changes in the accounting estimates.

The reserve cannot be recognised by a negative amount.

## Accounting policies

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### 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.

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, Anthill Agency 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.

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.

### Deferred income

Payments received concerning future income are recognised under deferred income.

## Income statement 1 October - 30 September

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2021/22</u>	<u>2020/21</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>45.588.190</b>	<b>31.294.633</b>
1 Staff costs	-44.276.187	-38.327.319
Depreciation and impairment of property, land, and equipment	-388.258	-270.084
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>923.745</b>	<b>-7.302.770</b>
Income from investments in subsidiaries	-10.835.373	6.488.745
Other financial income from subsidiaries	0	108.181
2 Other financial expenses	-333.830	-248.685
<b>Pre-tax net profit or loss</b>	<b>-10.245.458</b>	<b>-954.529</b>
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-132.180	1.636.481
<b>Net profit or loss for the year</b>	<b>-10.377.638</b>	<b>681.952</b>
<b>Proposed appropriation of net profit:</b>		
Reserves for net revaluation according to the equity method	-5.747.612	5.748.062
Allocated from retained earnings	-4.630.026	-5.066.110
<b>Total allocations and transfers</b>	<b>-10.377.638</b>	<b>681.952</b>

**Balance sheet at 30 September**

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Assets</b>		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	713.882	650.657
Total property, plant, and equipment	713.882	650.657
Investments in subsidiaries	5.955.980	6.791.353
Deposits	1.019.215	1.019.169
Total investments	6.975.195	7.810.522
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>7.689.077</b>	<b>8.461.179</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Trade receivables	3.299.308	7.351.085
3 Contract work in progress	2.128.414	620.656
Receivables from subsidiaries	18.270.591	4.223.979
Deferred tax assets	1.853.118	1.676.931
Income tax receivables	0	2
Other receivables	108.990	86.001
Prepayments	842.183	662.250
Total receivables	26.502.604	14.620.904
Cash and cash equivalents	6.035	0
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>26.508.639</b>	<b>14.620.904</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>34.197.716</b>	<b>23.082.083</b>



**Balance sheet at 30 September**

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>Equity</b>			
4	Contributed capital	550.000	500.000
	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	0	5.747.612
	Retained earnings	2.309.938	-3.010.036
	<b>Total equity</b>	<b>2.859.938</b>	<b>3.237.576</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>			
	Other payables	2.180.085	2.198.096
5	Total long term liabilities other than provisions	2.180.085	2.198.096
5	Current portion of long term liabilities	51.007	0
	Bank loans	3.207.663	4.998.714
3	Prepayments received from customers concerning work in progress for the account of others	3.484.142	6.435.949
	Trade payables	2.649.461	1.148.472
	Payables to subsidiaries	12.679.048	68.317
	Tax payables to group enterprises	308.365	0
	Other payables	6.778.007	4.908.716
	Deferred income	0	86.243
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	29.157.693	17.646.411
	<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b>31.337.778</b>	<b>19.844.507</b>
	<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>34.197.716</b>	<b>23.082.083</b>
6	<b>Charges and security</b>		
7	<b>Contingencies</b>		

## Statement of changes in equity

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All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Reserve for net revalua-tion according to the eq-uity method	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 October 2020	500.000	0	2.056.074	2.556.074
Share of results	0	5.748.062	-5.066.110	681.952
Exchange rate adjustments	0	-450	0	-450
Equity 1 October 2021	500.000	5.747.612	-3.010.036	3.237.576
Cash capital increase	50.000	0	9.950.000	10.000.000
Share of results	0	-5.747.612	-4.630.026	-10.377.638
	<b>550.000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.309.938</b>	<b>2.859.938</b>

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2021/22</u>	<u>2020/21</u>
<b>1. Staff costs</b>		
Salaries and wages	39.606.943	34.435.325
Pension costs	4.036.169	3.605.943
Other costs for social security	197.664	163.783
Other staff costs	435.411	122.268
	<u><b>44.276.187</b></u>	<u><b>38.327.319</b></u>
Average number of employees	<u>58</u>	<u>48</u>
<b>2. Other financial expenses</b>		
Financial costs, group enterprises	133.052	0
Other financial costs	200.778	248.685
	<u><b>333.830</b></u>	<u><b>248.685</b></u>
<b>3. Contract work in progress</b>		
Sales value of the production of the period	18.515.097	17.709.073
Progress billings	<u>-19.870.825</u>	<u>-23.524.366</u>
<b>Contract work in progress, net</b>	<u><b>-1.355.728</b></u>	<u><b>-5.815.293</b></u>
The following is recognised:		
Work in progress for the account of others (current assets)	2.128.414	620.656
Work in progress for the account of others (prepayments received)	<u>-3.484.142</u>	<u>-6.435.949</u>
	<u><b>-1.355.728</b></u>	<u><b>-5.815.293</b></u>
<b>4. Contributed capital</b>		
The share capital consists of 550.000 shares, each with a nominal value of DKK 1.		

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

### 5. Long term liabilities other than provisions

	<u>Total payables 30 Sep 2022</u>	<u>Current portion of long term payables</u>	<u>Long term payables 30 Sep 2022</u>	<u>Outstanding payables after 5 years</u>
Other payables	2.231.092	51.007	2.180.085	2.180.095
	<u>2.231.092</u>	<u>51.007</u>	<u>2.180.085</u>	<u>2.180.095</u>

### 6. Charges and security

For the security for debt to credit institutions of DKK 3,207k, a company charge has been provided DKK 5,000k comprising goodwill, intellectual property rights, other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment and trade receivables. The total carrying amount of the comprised assets is DKK 4,013k.

	<u>DKK in thousands</u>
Trade receivables	3.299
Tangible assets	714

### 7. Contingencies

#### Contingent liabilities

##### Lease liabilities

The company has entered into a leasehold contract with a 6 month termination period. The total lease obligation for the rest of the contract amounts to DKK 1,021k.

#### Joint taxation

With Stensdal Group Holding A/S, company reg. no 10238889 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.

# PENNEO

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

## Martin Esben Hannibal Sørensen

### Bestyrelsesmedlem

På vegne af: Anthill Agency A/S

Serienummer: d8e8301d-aab8-4be4-b7b7-c7cccd59c253

IP: 152.115.xxx.xxx

2022-12-14 14:22:29 UTC



## Søren Stensdal

### Bestyrelsesformand

På vegne af: Anthill Agency A/S

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-794468198787

IP: 128.77.xxx.xxx

2022-12-14 14:21:32 UTC



## Ole Depping Schneider

### Bestyrelsesmedlem

På vegne af: Anthill Agency A/S

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-930195767784

IP: 87.52.xxx.xxx

2022-12-14 14:22:52 UTC



## Katrine Bach

### Direktør

På vegne af: Anthill Agency A/S

Serienummer: 6a06da0b-94b8-40ae-af4f-f24263dfe371

IP: 2.108.xxx.xxx

2022-12-19 06:50:38 UTC



## Allan Breiling

### Statsautoriseret revisor

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

Serienummer: CVR:34209936-RID:93080455

IP: 62.243.xxx.xxx

2022-12-19 08:26:34 UTC



## Jan Tønnesen

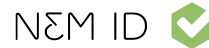
### Statsautoriseret revisor

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

Serienummer: CVR:34209936-RID:44852267

IP: 62.243.xxx.xxx

2022-12-19 09:25:24 UTC



## Søren Stensdal

### Dirigent

På vegne af: Anthill Agency A/S

Serienummer: dfcc58e2-7e79-4e23-97ea-6b80aa0cae4d

IP: 128.77.xxx.xxx

2022-12-19 09:31:09 UTC



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