Intertrust

Sergel A/S

Holmbladsgade 70, st, DK-2300 Copenhagen

CVR no. 35 48 10 36

Annual report for 2019

Adopted at the annual general meeting
on 15 May 2020

Klaus Reimer-Petersen
chairman

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Statement by management on the annual report

The supervisory and executive boards have today considered and approved the annual report of Sergel A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

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

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

Copenhagen, 15 May 2020

Executive board

Klaus Reimer-Petersen

Supervisory board

Ewa Lilly Yvonne Glennow   Isak Åsbrink   Anette Linnéa Klingensjö

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Sergel A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sergel A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements, that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent auditor's report

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.

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.

Independent auditor's report

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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read management's review and, in doing so, consider whether management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Copenhagen, 15 May 2020

Deloitte
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 33 96 35 56

Christian Sanderhage
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE no. mne23347

Henrik Hartmann Olesen
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE no. mne34143

Company details

The company	Sergel A/S Holmbladsgade 70, st DK-2300 Copenhagen CVR no.: 35 48 10 36 Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2019 Domicile: Copenhagen
Supervisory board	Ewa Lilly Yvonne Glennow Isak Åsbrink Anette Linnéa Klingensjö
Executive board	Klaus Reimer-Petersen
Auditors	Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Weidekampsgade 6 DK-2300 København
Consolidated financial statements	The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of Marginalen Group AB. Marginalen Group AB Box 26134 SE-100 41Stockholm Valhallavägen 66 SE-114 27 Stockholm

Management's review

Business review

The company's primary activity comprises debt collection for Telia Denmark, Branch of Telia Nattjänster Norden AB and other customers and related business.

Recognition and measurement uncertainties

The recognition and measurement of items in the annual report is not associated with any uncertainty.

Unusual matters

The company's financial position at 31 December 2019 and the results of its operations for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 are not affected by any unusual matters.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2019 shows a profit of TDKK 405, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2019 shows equity of TDKK 11.750.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report. However, the latest month's development in the spread of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and the lock down of large parts of society will affect the Company's results for 2020.
Due to the uncertainty about the length of the coronavirus crisis both nationally and internationally and the size of the government's aid packages, the financial impact cannot be determined at this point in time.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2019 TDKK	2018 TDKK
Gross profit		**20.379**	**23.580**
Staff expenses	1	-19.560	-19.090
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-154	-154
Profit/loss before net financials		**665**	**4.336**
Financial income		0	14
Financial expenses		-132	-44
Profit/loss before tax		**533**	**4.306**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	-128	-973
Profit/loss for the year		**405**	**3.333**

Distribution of profit

Retained earnings	405	3.333
	405	**3.333**

Balance sheet 31 December

	Note	2019	2018
		TDKK	TDKK
Assets			
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		419	573
Tangible assets	3	**419**	**573**
Other receivables		1.884	1.357
Fixed asset investments		**1.884**	**1.357**
Total non-current assets		**2.303**	**1.930**
Trade receivables		4.307	9.451
Receivables from group companies		0	105
Other receivables		19	63
Corporation tax		50	0
Prepayments		1.005	701
Receivables		**5.381**	**10.320**
Cash at bank and in hand		**15.784**	**15.193**
Total current assets		**21.165**	**25.513**
Total assets		**23.468**	**27.443**

Balance sheet 31 December

	Note	2019 TDKK	2018 TDKK
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		500	500
Retained earnings		11.250	10.845
Equity		**11.750**	**11.345**
Provision for deferred tax		21	31
Total provisions		**21**	**31**
Other payables		562	0
Total non-current liabilities	4	**562**	**0**
Trade payables		1.063	489
Payables to group companies		1.464	1.748
Corporation tax		0	975
Other payables		8.608	12.855
Total current liabilities		**11.135**	**16.067**
Total liabilities		**11.697**	**16.067**
Total equity and liabilities		**23.468**	**27.443**
Lease obligation	5		

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2019	500	10.845	11.345
Net profit/loss for the year	0	405	405
Equity at 31 December 2019	**500**	**11.250**	**11.750**

Notes

		2019	2018
		TDKK	TDKK
1	**Staff expenses**		
	Wages and salaries	17.404	16.456
	Pensions	1.649	1.600
	Other staff costs	507	1.034
		19.560	**19.090**
	Average number of employees	37	36

		2019	2018
2	**Tax on profit/loss for the year**		
	Current tax for the year	138	975
	Deferred tax for the year	-10	-2
		128	**973**

3 Tangible assets

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Cost at 1 January 2019	770
Cost at 31 December 2019	770
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2019	197
Depreciation for the year	154
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2019	351
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019	**419**

Notes

4 Long term debt

	Debt at 1 January 2019	Debt at 31 December 2019	Instalment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years
Other payables	0	562	0	0
	0	**562**	**0**	**0**

5 Lease obligation

The company has a lease obligation due to a non-cancellable rent agreement until 1 July 2020 of TDKK 404.

Accounting policies

The annual report of Sergel A/S for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected provisions as regards larger entities.

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

The annual report for 2019 is presented in TDKK

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Gross profit

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue and other external expenses.

Accounting policies

Revenue
Income from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement, provided that the transfer of risk, usually on delivery to the buyer, has taken place and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received. Revenue from debt collection is recognised at the selling price of the work carried out.

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

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

Staff costs
Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the entity's employees. The item is net of refunds made by public authorities.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise the year's amortisation, depreciation and impairment of fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Financial income and expenses
Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses and foreign currency transactions and surcharges and allowances under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

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

Balance sheet

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

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

Accounting policies

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

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

	Useful life	
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5	years

Gains or losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

Receivables
Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Prepayments
Prepayments comprise costs incurred concerning subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

Income tax and deferred tax
Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

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

Accounting policies

Liabilities
Liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group companies and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.
Other non-current payables consist of accrued holiday pay.
Other payables includes recognized payments from collection activities.

Deferred income
Deferred income recognised under 'Current liabilities' comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial years.

Foreign currency translation
On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency transactions are considered cash flow hedges, the value adjustments are taken directly to equity.