
Sofigate ApS

Vestergade 29, DK-1456 København K

Annual Report for 2020

CVR No. 36 07 60 11

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 12/3 2021

Sami Ekki Karkkila
Chairman of the
general meeting



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Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Financial Statements of Sofigate ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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 financial position at 31 December 2020 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2020.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

We recommend that the Financial Statements be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 12 March 2021

Executive Board

Paul Mikael Nurmi
CEO

Virpi Johanna Hentunen
Director

Board of Directors

Sami Erkki Karkkila
Chairman

Sanna Siniketo

Jari Tapani Raappana

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of Sofigate ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Sofigate ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

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.

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, in our view, 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 in Management's Review.

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.

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 judgement 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 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.

Hellerup, 12 March 2021

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Niels Henrik B. Mikkelsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne16675

Company information

The Company	Sofigate ApS Vestergade 29 DK-1456 København K CVR No: 36 07 60 11 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Incorporated: 27 August 2014 Financial year: 6th financial year Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen
Board of Directors	Sami Erkki Karkkila, Chairman Sanna Siniketo Jari Tapani Raappana
Executive board	Paul Mikael Nurmi Virpi Johanna Hentunen
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 2900 Hellerup

Management's review

Key activities

The company's purpose is to perform IT consultancy and service.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2020 shows a loss of DKK 6,124,125, and at 31 December 2020 the balance sheet of the Company shows positive equity of DKK 96,935.

Year 2020 has been dominated by pandemic Covid-19 and strongly reflected in the company's results. Customer demand has recovered during Q4 2020 and continues strongly into 2021. The outlook for 2021 is for positive market development.

As part of the ongoing actions for the company to secure profitability, in mid-2020 the company restructured to align consultants' skillsets closer to the company's current and planned customer base. This together with the return of customer demand has brought company a very significant step closer to achieving the company's long-term goals and profitability.

The Sofigate Group continues to give strong support to the company and is fully committed to develop the Danish market.

Capital resources

During the year, the company has re-established its equity through a group contribution from the parent company. To strengthen the company's capital resources, the company has received a letter of Financial Support from the parent company, which is valid until 31 December 2021.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Gross profit/loss		5,575,314	12,419,973
Staff expenses	1	-11,623,550	-20,153,843
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		-6,048,236	-7,733,870
Financial income		22,815	1,455
Financial expenses	2	-98,704	-121,020
Profit/loss before tax		-6,124,125	-7,853,435
Tax on profit/loss for the year		0	0
Net profit/loss for the year		-6,124,125	-7,853,435

Distribution of profit

	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Retained earnings	-6,124,125	-7,853,435
	-6,124,125	-7,853,435

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Trade receivables		5,322,854	4,868,467
Contract work in progress	3	0	361,599
Receivables from group enterprises		905,841	48,824
Other receivables		0	261,247
Deferred tax asset		255,645	255,645
Prepayments		17,247	5,075
Receivables		6,501,587	5,800,857
 Cash at bank and in hand		 548,255	 961,209
 Current assets		 7,049,842	 6,762,066
 Assets		 7,049,842	 6,762,066

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Share capital		50,000	50,000
Retained earnings		46,935	962,430
Equity		96,935	1,012,430
Other payables		0	626,593
Long-term debt	4	0	626,593
Credit institutions		500	0
Prepayments received from customers		60,000	0
Trade payables		225,444	58,210
Contract work in progress, liabilities	3	1,566,425	528,457
Payables to group enterprises		412,676	812,187
Other payables		4,687,862	3,724,189
Short-term debt		6,952,907	5,123,043
Debt		6,952,907	5,749,636
Liabilities and equity		7,049,842	6,762,066
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	5		
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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	50,000	962,430	1,012,430
Contribution from group	0	5,208,630	5,208,630
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-6,124,125	-6,124,125
Equity at 31 December	50,000	46,935	96,935

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
1. Staff Expenses		
Wages and salaries	10,475,387	17,733,000
Pensions	1,095,668	1,627,656
Other social security expenses	-69,346	137,430
Other staff expenses	121,841	655,757
	11,623,550	20,153,843
 Average number of employees	 15	 21

	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
2. Financial expenses		
Interest paid to group enterprises	40,757	76,830
Other financial expenses	11,344	5,567
Exchange loss	46,603	38,623
	98,704	121,020

	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
3. Contract work in progress		
Selling price of work in progress	466,791	823,824
Payments received on account	-2,033,216	-990,682
	-1,566,425	-166,858
 Recognised in the balance sheet as follows:		
Contract work in progress recognised in assets	0	361,599
Prepayments received recognised in debt	-1,566,425	-528,457
	-1,566,425	-166,858

Notes to the Financial Statements

4. Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	DKK	DKK
Other payables		
After 5 years	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	<u>0</u>	<u>626,593</u>
Long-term part	0	626,593
Other short-term payables	<u>4,687,862</u>	<u>3,724,189</u>
	4,687,862	4,350,782

<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
DKK	DKK

5. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Rental and lease obligations

Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:

Within 1 year	<u>105,400</u>	<u>103,500</u>
	105,400	103,500

Notes to the Financial Statements

6. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Sofigate ApS for 2020 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 rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2020 are presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset 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 out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Translation policies

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Income statement

Net sales

Services are recognised at the rate of completion of the service to which the contract relates by using the percentage-of-completion method, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the service completed for the year. This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the service and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the service.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales and as well as office expenses, etc.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

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.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Other fixed asset investments

Other fixed asset investments consist of deposits

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at selling price of the work performed calculated on the basis of the stage of completion. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion that the contract expenses incurred to date bear to the estimated total contract expenses. Where it is probable that total contract expenses will exceed total revenues from a contract, the expected loss is recognised as an expense in the income statement.

Where the selling price cannot be measured reliably, the selling price is measured at the lower of expenses incurred and net realisable value.

Payments received on account are set off against the selling price. The individual contracts are classified as receivables when the net selling price is positive and as liabilities when the net selling price is negative.

Expenses relating to sales work and the winning of contracts are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Financial debts

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.