



Statsautoriseret
Revisionsinteressentskab

SQLI Danmark ApS

c/o Kreston CM
Adelgade 15
1304 København K

CVR No. 36201436

Adelgade 15
DK 1304 København K
tlf.: +45 33 73 46 00

Usserød Kongevej 157
DK 2970 Hørsholm
tlf.: +45 45 86 41 35

info@krestoncm.dk
www.krestoncm.dk
CVR-nr. 39 46 31 13

Annual Report 2023

The Annual Report was presented and
adopted at the Annual General Meeting of
the Company on 24 April 2024



Mark Blockhuys
Chairman



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SQLI Danmark ApS

Company details

Company	SQLI Danmark ApS c/o Kreston CM Adelgade 15 1304 København K	
	CVR No.	36201436
	Date of formation	22 September 2014
	Financial year	1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023
Supervisory Board	Olivier Stephan Philippe Donche-Gay Mark Blockhuys	
Executive Board	Mark Blockhuys	
Auditors	Kreston CM Statsautoriseret Revisionsinteressentskab Adelgade 15 1304 Copenhagen CVR-no.: 39463113	

SQLI Danmark ApS

Management's Statement

Today, Management has considered and adopted the Annual Report of SQLI Danmark ApS for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023.

The Annual Report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023.

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

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 27 March 2024

Executive Board

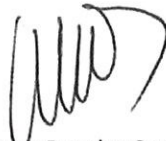


Mark Blockhuys

Supervisory Board



Olivier Stephan
Chairman



Philippe Donche-Gay



Mark Blockhuys

Independent Auditors' Report

To the shareholders of SQLI Danmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SQLI Danmark ApS for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023, which comprise an income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements are 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 2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibility under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditors' responsibility 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 (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statement 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 responsibility 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 considers 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 either liquidate the Company or suspend operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.



Independent Auditors' Report

The auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is no guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect material misstatements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and can be considered material if it would be reasonable to expect that these - either individually or collectively - could influence the economic decisions taken by the users of financial statements on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain an attitude of professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- * Identify and assess the risk of material misstatements in 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 a material misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or 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 whether the accounting policies used are appropriate and whether the accounting estimates and the related disclosures made by Management are reasonable.
- * Conclude on whether Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements is appropriate and, based on the audit evidence obtained, conclude on whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions, which could 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 auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may imply that the Company can no longer remain a going concern.
- * Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including note disclosures, and whether the financial statements reflect 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 which we identify during our audit.

SQLI Danmark ApS

Independent Auditors' Report

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, and we do not express any form of opinion providing assurance regarding the Management's review.

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

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's review meets the disclosure requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on our procedures, we are of the opinion that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act. In our opinion, the Management's review is not materially misstated.

Copenhagen, 27 March 2024

Kreston CM

Statsautoriseret Revisionsinteressentskab

CVR-no. 39463113



Bent Kofoed
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne11664

SQLI Danmark ApS

Management's Review

The Company's principal activities

The Company's principal activities consist in developing and selling software.

Development in activities and the financial situation

The Company's Income Statement of the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023 shows a result of EUR 132.968 and the Balance Sheet at 31 December 2023 a balance sheet total of EUR 962.853 and an equity of EUR 748.569.

Post financial year events

After the end of the financial year, no events have occurred which may change the financial position of the entity substantially.



Accounting Policies

Reporting Class

The annual report of SQLI Danmark ApS for 2023 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B, with the adoption of individual rules from class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

Reporting currency

The annual report is presented in EUR.

General information

Basis of recognition and measurement

The financial statement have been prepared under the historical cost principle.

Income is recognised in the income statement as it is earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or amortized cost. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortization, 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 accrue 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 attributable to the asset will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the term. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less repayments and with the addition/deduction of the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount. This way, exchange losses and gains are allocated over the term.

In connection with recognition and measurement, consideration is given to predictable losses and risks occurring prior to the presentation of the financial statement, i.e. losses and risks which prove or disprove matters which exist at the balance sheet date.

SQLI Danmark ApS

Accounting Policies

Income statement

Gross profit/loss

The Company has decided to aggregate certain items of the income statement in accordance with the provisions of Section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Gross profit is a combination of the items of revenue, change in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and goods for resale, other operating income, costs for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if the goods have been delivered and the risk has passed to the buyer before year-end and if the revenue can be reliably calculated and expected to be received. Revenue is recognised excluding VAT and all discounts granted are recognised in revenue.

Raw materials and consumables used

Costs for raw materials and consumables comprise the cost of goods purchased less discounts, costs subcontractors and change in inventories for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, operating leasing expenses etc.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement based at the amounts that concern the financial year. Financial income and expenses include interest revenue and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses regarding securities, accounts payable and transactions in foreign currencies, repayment on mortgage loans, and surcharges and allowances under the advance-payment of tax scheme.

Dividends from other investments are recognised as income in the financial year in which the dividends are declared.

Tax on net profit for the year

Tax on net profit/loss for the year comprises current tax on expected taxable income of the year and the year's adjustment of deferred tax less the part of the tax of the year that relates to changes in equity. Current and deferred tax regarding changes in equity is recognised directly in equity.



Accounting Policies

Balance sheet

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortized cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value. The value is reduced by write-downs for expected bad debts.

Impairment of accounts receivables past due is established on individual assessment of receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand as well as short-term securities with a term of less than three months which can be converted directly into cash at bank and in hand and involve only an insignificant risk of value changes.

Equity

Equity comprises the working capital and a number of equity items that may be statutory or stipulated in the articles of association.

Current tax liabilities

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Other payables

Other payables are measured at amortized cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but appear only in the notes.

SQLI Danmark ApS

Income Statement

	Note	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Gross profit		170.947	67.882
Financial income		20	0
Financial expenses		-386	-4.365
Profit from ordinary activities before tax		170.581	63.517
Tax expense on ordinary activities	1	-37.613	-13.993
Profit		132.968	49.524
Proposed distribution of results			
Retained earnings		132.968	49.524
Distribution of profit		132.968	49.524



SQI Danmark ApS

Balance Sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Assets			
Short-term trade receivables		315.771	776.642
Short-term receivables from group enterprises		6.824	29.169
Short-term tax receivables		5.448	8.058
Receivables		328.043	813.869
Cash and cash equivalents		634.810	103.772
Current assets		962.853	917.641
Assets		962.853	917.641



SQI Danmark ApS

Balance Sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Liabilities and equity			
Contributed capital		6.653	6.653
Retained earnings		741.916	608.948
Equity		748.569	615.601
Trade payables		0	101.162
Payables to group enterprises		147.836	134.336
Other payables		66.448	66.542
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		214.284	302.040
Liabilities other than provisions within the business		214.284	302.040
Liabilities and equity		962.853	917.641
Contingent liabilities	2		
Collaterals and assets pledges as security	3		
Personnel matters	4		

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Statement of changes in Equity

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2023	6.653	608.948	615.601
Profit	0	132.968	132.968
Equity 31 December 2023	6.653	741.916	748.569



Notes

	2023	2022
1. Tax expense on ordinary activities		
Tax expense on ordinary activities	37.613	13.993
	37.613	13.993

2. Contingent liabilities

No contingent liabilities exist at the balance sheet date.

3. Collaterals and securities

No securities or mortgages exist at the balance sheet date.

4. Personnel matters

The company has no employees other than the management. The director has not received any remuneration.

