

# Nordic Consulting Force ApS

Amager Strandvej 390, st,

2770 Kastrup

CVR No. 36934646

## Annual Report 2022

8. financial year

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 13 June 2023

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Atif Mohammad  
Chairman

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## Management's Statement

Today, Management has considered and adopted the Annual Report of Nordic Consulting Force ApS for the financial year 1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022.

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 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022.

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

The conditions for not conducting an audit of the Financial Statement have been met.

The Annual General Meeting of the Company decides that the Financial Statements for next year are not to be audited. The conditions for not conducting an audit of the Financial Statements have been met.

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

Kastrup, 13 June 2023

### Executive Board

Atif Mohammad  
Manager

## Auditors' Report on Compilation of Financial Statements

### To the Management of Nordic Consulting Force ApS

We have compiled the accompanying financial statements of Nordic Consulting Force ApS for the financial year 1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022 based on the information you have provided.

These financial statements comprise a summary of significant accounting Policies, income statement, balance sheet and notes.

We performed this compilation engagement in accordance with International Standard on Related Services 4410 (Revised), Compilation Engagements.

We have applied our expertise in accounting and financial reporting to assist you in the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statement Act. We have complied with relevant requirements under the Danish Act on Approved auditors and Audit Firms and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) including principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care.

The Financial Statement and the accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile them are your responsibility.

Since a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information you provided to us to compile these financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or review conclusion on whether the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Accounts Act.

Valby, 13 June 2023

### **RH Revision Statsautoriseret Revisionsanpartsselskab**

CVR-no. 32319998

Poul Mahrt  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne10279

## Company details

**Company** Nordic Consulting Force ApS  
Amager Strandvej 390, st,  
2770 Kastrup  
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E-mail info@go2sweden.dk  
CVR No. 36934646  
Date of formation 24 June 2015  
Financial year 1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022

**Executive Board** Atif Mohammad

**Auditors** RH Revision Statsautoriseret Revisionsanpartsselskab  
Roskildevej 201  
2500 Valby  
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Website <https://www.rh-revision.dk/>  
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## Management's Review

### The Company's principal activities

The Company's principal activities consist in conducting consultancy business including legal, and other counseling to private and business as well as other related business.

### Insecurity regarding recognition or measurement

There is no material insecurity regarding recognition or measurement.

### Exceptional circumstances

No exceptional circumstances have affected recognition or measurement.

### Development in the activities and the financial situation of the Company

The Company's Income Statement of the financial year 1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022 shows a result of DKK 1.179.643 and the Balance Sheet at 31 December 2022 a balance sheet total of DKK 2.820.349 and an equity of DKK 1.240.130.

### 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.

### Expectations for the future

The Company expects its operations to develop positively next year.

## Accounting Policies

### Reporting Class

The annual report of Nordic Consulting Force ApS for 2022 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

### Reporting currency

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner.

## 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.

## 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

## Accounting Policies

recognised excluding VAT and all discounts granted are recognised in revenue.

### Other external expenses

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

### Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries including compensated absence and pension to the Companies employees, as well as other social security contributions etc. The item is deducted from refunds from public authorities.

### Amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets

Amortization and impairment of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment has been performed based on a continuing assessment of the useful life of the assets in the Company. Non-current assets are amortized on a straight line basis, based on cost, on the basis of the following assessment of useful life and residual values:

	Useful life
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

Profit or loss resulting from the sale of intangible assets or property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of sale, and is recognised in the income statement under other operating income or expenses.

### 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.

## Balance sheet

### Intangible assets

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable, and where the degree of technical utilization, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development potential in the Company are provable and where the intention is to manufacture, market or use the product or process are recognised as intangible assets if the value in use can be determined reliably and it is sufficiently certain that future earnings can cover production, sales and administration costs as well as total development costs.

Other development costs are recognised as costs in the income statement as they incur.

Development costs comprise costs, including wages, salaries and amortization, that are directly or indirectly attributable to the development activities of the enterprise and meet the recognition criteria.

Capitalized development costs are measured at cost on initial recognition and subsequently at the lower of cost



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less accumulated amortization and the recoverable amount.

### Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost on initial recognition and subsequently at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is calculated taking into consideration the residual value of the asset at the end of its useful life, reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the data of acquisition. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, depreciation is discontinued.

In case of changes in depreciation period or residual value, the effect of a change in depreciation period is recognised prospectively in accounting estimates.

Cost includes the purchase price and expenses directly related to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use. The cost of self-constructed assets includes costs for materials, components, subcontractors, direct payroll costs and indirect production costs.

The cost of composite asset is disaggregated into components, which are separately depreciated if the useful lives of the individual component differ.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives of the individual assets and their residual values:

	Useful life
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

### Deposits

Deposits are measured at cost.

### 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.

### Supply of services in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work performed. The selling price is measured by reference to the stage of completion at the reporting date and total expected income from the work in progress.

Where it is difficult to determine a reliable selling price, the selling price is measured at the lower of costs incurred and the net realizable value.

Work in progress is recognised in the balance sheet under receivables or payables depending on the net value of the selling price less invoicing on account.

Prepayments from customers are recognised under liabilities.

Advertising from promotional costs and costs of negotiating contracts are expensed incurred.

### 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

## Accounting Policies

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.

### Provisions

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax and the associated adjustments for the year are determined according to the liability method as the tax base of all temporary differences between carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be used, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities in enterprises within the same legal entity and jurisdiction.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallize as current tax.

#### 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.

### Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. In subsequent periods, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, corresponding to the capitalized value using the effective interest method, so that the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the life of the financial instrument.

Mortgage debt is accordingly measured at amortized cost, corresponding to the outstanding balance in case of cash loans. In case of bond loans, amortized cost corresponds to the outstanding balance determined as the underlying cash value of the loans at the time of borrowing adjusted for amortisation of capital losses on the loans over the repayment period.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

#### 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.

## Income Statement

	Note	2022 kr.	2021 kr.
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>3.258.846</b>	<b>1.565.254</b>
Employee benefits expense	1	-1.893.141	-1.526.242
Depreciation, amortisation expense and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets recognised in profit or loss		-10.437	0
<b>Profit from ordinary operating activities</b>		<b>1.355.268</b>	<b>39.012</b>
Other finance income		389	86
Finance expenses	2	-33.321	-13.708
<b>Profit from ordinary activities before tax</b>		<b>1.322.336</b>	<b>25.390</b>
Tax expense on ordinary activities	3	-142.693	-9.099
<b>Profit</b>		<b>1.179.643</b>	<b>16.291</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of results</b>			
Retained earnings		1.179.643	16.291
<b>Distribution of profit</b>		<b>1.179.643</b>	<b>16.291</b>

## Balance Sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2022 kr.	2021 kr.
<b>Assets</b>			
Development projects in progress		1.207.338	650.799
<b>Intangible assets</b>		<b>1.207.338</b>	<b>650.799</b>
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment		18.947	23.684
Leasehold improvements		51.300	57.000
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>		<b>70.247</b>	<b>80.684</b>
Deposits, investments		57.925	57.925
<b>Investments</b>		<b>57.925</b>	<b>57.925</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>1.335.510</b>	<b>789.408</b>
Short-term trade receivables		60.233	257.441
Contract work in progress	4	754.321	177.000
Short-term receivables from group enterprises		326.723	285.395
Other short-term receivables		0	124.000
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>1.141.277</b>	<b>843.836</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>343.562</b>	<b>55.316</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>1.484.839</b>	<b>899.152</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>2.820.349</b>	<b>1.688.560</b>

## Balance Sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2022 kr.	2021 kr.
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>			
Contributed capital	5	50.000	50.000
Retained earnings	6	1.190.130	10.487
<b>Equity</b>		<b>1.240.130</b>	<b>60.487</b>
Provisions for deferred tax		151.792	9.099
<b>Provisions</b>		<b>151.792</b>	<b>9.099</b>
Payables to shareholders and management		0	101.046
<b>Long-term liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>101.046</b>
Debt to banks		0	588
Trade payables		35.289	101.439
Payables to group enterprises		0	15.000
Tax payables to group enterprises		0	95.172
Other payables		1.283.309	1.305.729
Payables to shareholders and management		109.829	0
<b>Short-term liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>1.428.427</b>	<b>1.517.928</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions within the business</b>		<b>1.428.427</b>	<b>1.618.974</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>2.820.349</b>	<b>1.688.560</b>
Contingent liabilities	7		
Collaterals and assets pledged as security	8		

## Notes

	2022	2021
<b>1. Employee benefits expense</b>		
Wages and salaries	1.855.524	1.496.690
Social security contributions	37.617	29.552
	<u>1.893.141</u>	<u>1.526.242</u>
Average number of employees	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>
<b>2. Finance expenses</b>		
Other finance expenses	33.321	13.708
	<u>33.321</u>	<u>13.708</u>
<b>3. Tax expense</b>		
Deferred tax	142.693	9.099
	<u>142.693</u>	<u>9.099</u>
<b>4. Contract work in progress</b>		
Sales value of work	754.321	177.000
<b>Net value of contract work</b>	<u>754.321</u>	<u>177.000</u>
<b>5. Contributed capital</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	50.000	50.000
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<u>50.000</u>	<u>50.000</u>
The share capital has remained unchanged for the last 5 years.		
<b>6. Retained earnings</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	10.487	-5.804
Additions during the year	1.179.643	16.291
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<u>1.190.130</u>	<u>10.487</u>
<b>7. Contingent liabilities</b>		
No contingent liabilities exist at the balance sheet date.		
The Company is jointly taxed with the other enterprises in the group and are jointly and severally liable for the taxes that concern the joint taxation.		
The total amount appears from the annual report of Rasul Saw Holding ApS which is the administration company in the joint taxation.		
<b>8. Collaterals and securities</b>		
No securities or mortgages exist at the balance sheet date.		

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## Navnet er skjult

Manager

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## Poul Mahrt

RH Revision Statsautoriseret Revisionsanpartsselskab CVR: 32319998

State Authorised Public Accountant

Serienummer: e3570d9d-b1c9-4271-a847-223954395542

IP: 89.23.xxx.xxx

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## Navnet er skjult

Chairman

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