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CODEABLE HOLDING APS

C/O PER ESBENSEN, VITUS BERINGS ALLE 5A ST., 2930 KLAMPENBORG

ANNUAL REPORT

1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2021

**The Annual Report has been presented and
adopted at the Company's Annual General
Meeting on 29 June 2022**

Per Esbensen

CVR NO. 37 67 24 32

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COMPANY DETAILS

Company	Codeable Holding ApS c/o Per Esbensen, Vitus Berings Alle 5A st. 2930 Klampenborg
	CVR No.: 37 67 24 32
	Established: 10 May 2016
	Municipality: Gentofte
	Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Kristine Bernhoft, chairman Jugoslav Petkovic Per Esbensen
Executive Board	Per Esbensen
Auditor	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Havneholmen 29 1561 Copenhagen V

MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Board of Directors and Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Codeable Holding ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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 Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

The Management Commentary includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Klampenborg, 29 June 2022

Executive Board

Per Esbensen

Board of Directors

Kristine Bernhoft
Chairman

Jugoslav Petkovic

Per Esbensen

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Codeable Holding ApS

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Codeable Holding ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, which comprise income statement, Balance Sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies. 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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021 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 (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

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.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- 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 Commentary

Management is responsible for Management Commentary.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management Commentary, 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 Commentary and, in doing so, consider whether Management Commentary 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 Commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that Management Commentary 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 Commentary.

Copenhagen, 29 June 2022

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Mads Juul Hansen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne44386

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Principal activities

The principal activities comprise of owning shares in Codeable ApS.

Development in activities and financial and economic position

The income statement for 2021 shows a profit of DKK (000') 2,122, and at 31 December 2021 the balance sheet shows an equity of DKK (000') 4,054.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

The company have after year end decided a capital reduction, so that the share capital is reduced to DKK (000') 50. This ensures that the company can complete a planned buy back of own shares. Apart from this, no other events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the Company's financial position.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES		2.582.371	0
Other external expenses.....		-15.000	-12.500
Other financial expenses.....	1	-574.998	-590.504
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		1.992.373	-603.004
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	2	129.509	180.342
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		2.121.882	-422.662
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT			
Retained earnings.....		2.121.882	-422.662
TOTAL		2.121.882	-422.662

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Equity investments in group enterprises.....		10.172.713	10.172.713
Financial non-current assets.....	3	10.172.713	10.172.713
NON-CURRENT ASSETS.....		10.172.713	10.172.713
Other receivables.....		541.213	0
Corporation tax receivable.....		0	82.002
Joint tax contribution receivable.....		555.979	180.342
Receivables.....		1.097.192	262.344
Cash and cash equivalents.....		430.780	443.387
CURRENT ASSETS.....		1.527.972	705.731
ASSETS.....		11.700.685	10.878.444

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Share capital.....		3.579.490	3.579.490
Retained earnings.....		474.813	-1.647.069
EQUITY.....		4.054.303	1.932.421
Other non-current liabilities.....		2.330.861	3.700.210
Non-current liabilities.....	4	2.330.861	3.700.210
Trade payables.....		12.500	11.875
Debt to Group companies.....		3.417.891	3.898.968
Corporation tax payable.....		426.470	0
Other liabilities.....		1.458.660	1.334.970
Current liabilities.....		5.315.521	5.245.813
LIABILITIES.....		7.646.382	8.946.023
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....		11.700.685	10.878.444
 Contingencies etc.	 5		

EQUITY

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2021.....	3.579.490	-1.647.069	1.932.421
Proposed profit allocation.....		2.121.882	2.121.882
Equity at 31 December 2021.....	3.579.490	474.813	4.054.303

NOTES

	2021 DKK	2020 DKK	Note
Other financial expenses			1
Group enterprises.....	101.280	146.156	
Other interest expenses.....	473.718	444.348	
	574.998	590.504	
Tax on profit/loss for the year			2
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year.....	-129.509	-180.342	
	-129.509	-180.342	
Financial non-current assets			3
		Equity investments in group enterprises	
Cost at 1 January 2021.....		10.172.713	
Cost at 31 December 2021.....		10.172.713	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021.....		10.172.713	
Long-term liabilities			4
	31/12 2021 total liabilities	Repayment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years
			31/12 2020 total liabilities
Other non-current liabilities.....	3.727.442	1.396.581	0 5.008.051
	3.727.442	1.396.581	0 5.008.051
Contingencies etc.			5
Joint liabilities			
The Danish companies of the group is jointly and severally liable for tax on the group's jointly taxed income and for certain possible withholding taxes such as dividend tax and royalty tax, and for the joint registration of VAT.			
Tax payable of the group's jointly taxed income amounts to DKK ('000) 426 at the Balance Sheet date.			

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of Codeable Holding ApS for 2021 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The format of the income statement has been adjusted to the Company's activities as a holding Company.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

INCOME STATEMENT

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include cost of administration etc.

Income from investments in subsidiaries

Dividend from equity interests is recognised in the financial year in which the dividend is declared. In connection with transfers, potential profits are recognised when the economic rights related to the sold equity interests are transferred, however, at the earliest when the profit has been realised or is regarded as realisable. Moreover, realised losses other than impairments are included where identified.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from securities, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised by the amounts that relate to the financial year. Interest income and expenses are calculated on amortised cost prices.

Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the Income Statement by the share that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in equity by the share that may be attributed to entries directly to equity.

BALANCE SHEET

Fixed asset investments

Equity investments in are measured at cost. If the cost exceeds the net realisable value, this is written down to the lower value.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets are valued on an annual basis for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of the capital value and the sales value less expected costs of a sale. The capital value is determined as the Company's share in the current value of the net cash flows which the subsidiary is expected to generate through its activities and from sale of assets after the end of their useful lives. A discount rate is used which reflects the risk-free market rate and the owners' minimum return on interest requirements for similar assets. The growth rate in the terminal period is determined in accordance with the standards within the industry.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is written down to meet expected losses.

Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the Balance Sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

The Company is subject to joint taxation with Danish Group companies. The current corporation tax is distributed among the joint taxable companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full allocation and refund related to tax losses. The joint taxable companies are included in the tax-on-account scheme. Joint taxation contributions receivable and payable are recognised in the Balance Sheet under current assets and liabilities, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are measured at the amount at which the asset is expected to be used within a reasonable number of years, either by setoff against tax on future earnings or by setoff 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 under the legislation in force on the Balance Sheet date will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less transaction costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the Income Statement over the loan period.

The amortised cost of current liabilities corresponds usually to the nominal value.