

## **FRVR Copenhagen ApS**

Magnoliavej 5, 8260 Viby J

**CVR no. 38 86 82 33**

**Annual report for the period  
1 January to 31 December 2022**

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 7 March  
2023

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Yasin Jensen  
chairman



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## Statement by management on the annual report

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of FRVR Copenhagen ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

In my 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.

Aarhus, 7 March 2023

### Executive board

Yasin Jensen

## Independent auditor's report

### *To the shareholder of FRVR Copenhagen ApS*

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of FRVR Copenhagen ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. 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 2022 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 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 and IESBA Code. 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.

#### **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.

## Independent auditor's report

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.

## Independent auditor's report

### 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, 7 March 2023

### **Baker Tilly Denmark**

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 35 25 76 91

Ramazan Turan  
certified public accountant  
MNE no. mne32779

## Company details

The company	FRVR Copenhagen ApS Magnoliavej 5 8260 Viby J CVR no.: 38 86 82 33 Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2022 Incorporated: 17 August 2017 Domicile: Aarhus
Executive board	Yasin Jensen
Auditors	Baker Tilly Denmark Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Poul Bundgaards Vej 1, 1. 2500 Valby

## Management's review

### Business review

The company's main activity comprises running a business as a subcontractor with assistance in the development of computer games.

### Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2022 shows a profit of DKK 86.277, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2022 shows equity of DKK 248.429.

The equity has been reestablished as per 31 December 2022 by a debt conversion by the existing shareholder.

### Foreign branches

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.



## Income statement 1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>2.374.338</b>	<b>1.988.648</b>
Staff costs	1	-2.231.927	-1.815.330
Depreciation of tangible assets		-5.400	-1.195
<b>Profit/loss before net financials</b>		<b>137.011</b>	<b>172.123</b>
Financial costs	2	-19.703	-18.340
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>117.308</b>	<b>153.783</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	-31.031	0
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>86.277</b>	<b>153.783</b>
<b>Recommended appropriation of profit/loss</b>			
Retained earnings		86.277	153.783
		<b>86.277</b>	<b>153.783</b>

## Balance sheet at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022	2021
		DKK	DKK
<b>Assets</b>			
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	4	7.751	13.151
<b>Tangible assets</b>		<b>7.751</b>	<b>13.151</b>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>7.751</b>	<b>13.151</b>
Receivables from group enterprises		243.069	520.965
Other receivables		28.617	32.922
Prepayments		7.850	0
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>279.536</b>	<b>553.887</b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b>224.774</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>504.310</b>	<b>553.887</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>512.061</b>	<b>567.038</b>

## Balance sheet at 31 December 2022

Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		
Share capital	60.000	50.000
Retained earnings	188.429	-479.722
<b>Equity</b>	<b>248.429</b>	<b>-429.722</b>
Provision for deferred tax	1.705	0
<b>Total provisions</b>	<b>1.705</b>	<b>0</b>
Payables to group enterprises	0	574.375
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>574.375</b>
Banks	0	3.648
Trade payables	25.327	10.313
Corporation tax	29.326	0
Other payables	207.274	408.424
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>261.927</b>	<b>422.385</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>261.927</b>	<b>996.760</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>512.061</b>	<b>567.038</b>

## Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January 2022	50.000	-479.723	-429.723
Increase of capital by conversion of debt	10.000	581.875	591.875
Net profit/loss for the year	0	86.277	86.277
<b>Equity at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>60.000</b>	<b>188.429</b>	<b>248.429</b>

## Notes

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
<b>1 Staff costs</b>		
Wages and salaries	2.140.047	1.604.287
Pensions	42.500	191.610
Other social security costs	9.751	7.384
Other staff costs	39.629	12.049
	<b>2.231.927</b>	<b>1.815.330</b>
Average number of employees	3	2
<b>2 Financial costs</b>		
Interest paid to group enterprises	17.500	17.500
Other financial costs	1.843	840
Exchange loss	360	0
	<b>19.703</b>	<b>18.340</b>
<b>3 Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>		
Current tax for the year	29.326	0
Deferred tax for the year	1.705	0
	<b>31.031</b>	<b>0</b>

## Notes

### 4 Tangible assets

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
	<u>DKK</u>
Cost at 1 January 2022	<u>21.519</u>
Cost at 31 December 2022	<u>21.519</u>
Revaluations at 1 January 2022	<u>0</u>
Revaluations at 31 December 2022	<u>0</u>
Depreciation at 1 January 2022	8.368
Depreciation for the year	<u>5.400</u>
Depreciation at 31 December 2022	<u>13.768</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2022</b>	<b><u><u>7.751</u></u></b>

### 5 Contingent liabilities

The company has entered a rental contract where the notice period is 2 months. The obligation amounts to DKK 6k.

## Accounting policies

The annual report of FRVR Copenhagen ApS for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

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

### 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, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress and other operating income less costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

#### Revenue

Income from the sale 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.

## Accounting policies

### Other external costs

Other external costs include expenses related to sale, administration, premises 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.

### Depreciation

Depreciation comprise the year's depreciation of plant and equipment.

### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, financial expenses relating to realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities, liabilities and foreign currency transactions 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.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use.

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

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3 years
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## Accounting policies

### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable is impaired, an impairment loss for that individual asset is recognised.

### 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 is measured at net realisable value.

### Liabilities

Liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.