ANNUAL REPORT

15. December 2017 - 31. December 2018

VEGA IT NORDIC APS

Sluseholmen 8 A
2450 København SV

CVR-No. 39166267
1. Financial year

The Annual Report was presented and
adopted by the Annual General Meeting
31. July 2019

Jovana Mia Cosic
Chairman of the meeting

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Please note that Danish decimal and digit grouping symbols have been used in the Annual Report.

The Company:
Vega IT Nordic ApS
Sluseholmen 8 A
2450 København SV

Auditors:
Lægård Revision
Statsautoriseret revisionsfirma
Østerbrogade 62
2100 København Ø

Parent:
Fossen Partner ApS
CVR-nr. 39 13 61 35

Today the Board of Directors and the Executive Board presented the Annual Report for 2017/18 for Vega IT Nordic ApS.

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

We find the accounting policies applied appropriate, and the Annual Report therefore provides a true and fair view of the Company’s assets, liabilities and equity, financial position and results of the company. In our opinion, the Management's Review includes a true and fair description of the matters mentioned in the review.

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

Management declares that the company continues to fulfill the conditions for opting out of auditing.

København SV, 31. July 2019.

Executive Board:

Jovana Mia Cosic

Board of Directors:

Thordur Hermann Kolbainsson (Chairman of the Board)	Jóhanna Ríkarðsdóttir Færseth

Sasa Popovic

To the management of Vega IT Nordic ApS.

We have reviewed the accompanying financial statements of Vega IT Nordic ApS the financial year 15. December 2017 - 31. December 2018 based on information you have provided.

The financial statements comprise summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet and notes.

Management´s Responsibility for the financial statement

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements, that gives 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.

Auditor´s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the accompanying financial statements. We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard relating to Engagements to Review Historical Financial Statements and additional requirements under Danish Auditor regulation. This requires us to conclude whether anything has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the financial statements, taken as a whole, are not prepared in all material respects in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. This requires us also to comply with relevant ethical requirements.

A review of financial statements in accordance with the International Standard relating to Engagements to Review Historical Financial Statements is a limited assurance engagement. The auditor performs procedures primarily consisting of making inquiries of management and others within the entity, as appropriate, and applying analytical procedures, and evaluates the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in a review are substantially less than those performed in an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Basis for Adverse Conclusion

The company's ability to continue operations as a going concern requires continued liquidity under corresponding or similar conditions. The company has not been able to obtain proof of this. As a result, the financial statements should have been prepared in accordance with the principles showing this resolution. We make reservations for the fact that the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the principle of continued operation. The effects on the financial statements, have not been determined.

Adverse Conclusion

Based on our review, due to the significance of the matter discussed in the Basis for Adverse Conclusion paragraph, the financial statements do not give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as per 31 December 2018 and of its financial performance for the financial year 15 December 2017 to 31 December 2018, in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

København, den 31. juli 2019.
Lægård Revision, CVR-No. 18 43 70 82
State Authorised Public Accountants

Kurt Lægård
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE-nr. mne15013

Principal activity:

The purpose of Vega IT Nordic ApS is IT consulting and related business at the discretion of management

Development in activities and financial affairs:

The result of the company's activities showed a negative earnings during the financial year, but has fulfilled the expectations made for the year.

The company's continued operation is conditioned on the company continue to having access to the required financing. It is estimated that the company can't get access to the necessary funding and that the funding therefore can't be extended for a minimum of 12 months from the balance sheet date.

The annaul report of Vega IT Nordic ApS for 2017/ 18 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act regarding reporting medium-sized class B enterprises.

The significant areas of the accounting policies, which are presented using the same policies as last year, are mentioned below.

GENERALLY REGARDING RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

Income is recognised in the Income Statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all expenses including depreciation/amortisation, impairment losses, and reversals which are due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the Income Statement, are 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 when the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow out of the Company and when the measurement of the value of the liability is reliable.

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

Allowances are made for predictable losses and risks that arise before the presentation of the Annual Report and that confirm or invalidate circumstances that existed at the balance sheet date.

The carrying value of the tangible fixed assets, are reviewed annually to determine, if there are any indication of impairment, besides what is determined as normal depreciation. If this is the case, the assets will be written down to its recoverable amount.

THE INCOME STATEMENT:

Gross income:

Gross income comprises the net turnover, other operating income and external costs.

Other external costs:

Other external costs include costs relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, loss on bad debts, operating lease expenses and similar expenses.

Staff costs:

Staff costs include salaries and wages including holiday allowances, pensions and other costs for social security etc. for staff members. Staff costs include public allowances.

Financials:

Financial income and costs are recognised in the income statement, with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and costs include interest and financial costs of realized and unrealized gains and losses on loans and transactions in foreign currency.

Tax on results for the year:

Tax on results for the year which comprises current tax and changes in deferred tax is recognised in the Income Statement with the portion of taxes related to the taxable income for the year whereas the portion attributable to entries on equity is recognised directly in equity.

The parent company and the Danish group companies are jointly taxed. Danish corporation tax is distributed among the jointly taxed Danish companies in proportion to their taxable income. The parent company acts as the administration company for the joint taxation circuit and is responsible for settling taxes etc. to the Danish tax authorities.

ASSETS:

Financial assets:

Other receivables are measured at amortized cost, which normally corresponds to the nominal value.

Receivables:

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually equals nominal value. The value will be adjusted to meet expected losses.

Cash funds:

Cash equivalents consist of bank deposits and cash. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at fair value.

LIABILITIES:

Tax payable and deferred tax:

The parent company as the management company is liable for the subsidiaries' corporate taxes to the tax authorities.

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the balance sheet as tax calculated on the taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on previous years' taxable income and taxes paid on account/prepaid.

Receivable and payable joint taxation contributions are recognized in balance as "Receivable joint taxation contributions" or "Payable joint taxation contributions".

Deferred tax is measured according to the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax is measured according to the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. In cases, e.g. in respect of shares in which the statement of the tax base can be made according to alternative taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Tax payable and deferred tax, continued:

Deferred tax assets including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are measured at the expected realisable value, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity and jurisdiction. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities:

Liabilities concerning debts to suppliers and other debts are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Note		2017/18
	GROSS PROFIT	-358.315
1	Staff costs	-1.106.517
	PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE INTEREST AND TAX	-1.464.832
	Financial expenses	-1.757
	PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAX	-1.466.589
	Tax on profit for the year	0
	PROFIT/LOSS AFTER TAX	-1.466.589
	PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT	
	Dividend for the year	0
	Retained earnings	-1.466.589
	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	-1.466.589

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31. DECEMBER 2018

ASSETS

Note		31/12 2018
	Other receivables	6.000
	FINANCIAL ASSETS	6.000
	NON-CURRENT ASSETS	6.000
	Receivables from group enterprises	9.375
	Other receivables	21.730
	RECEIVABLES	31.105
	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	51.530
	CURRENT ASSETS	82.635
	TOTAL ASSETS	88.635

LIABILITIES

Note		31/12 2018
	Contributed capital	50.000
	Retained earnings	-1.433.256
	Proposed dividend for the financial year	0
	EQUITY	-1.383.256
	Other payables	1.471.891
	SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES	1.471.891
	LIABILITIES	1.471.891
	LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	88.635

Note	
2	Contingent assets and Contingent liabilities

1	Staff costs	2017/18
	Wages and salaries	943.543
	Pensions	0
	Change in vacation pay obligation	113.800
	Other social security contributions	9.710
	Other employee costs	39.465
	TOTAL	1.106.517
	Average number of employees	2

2 Contingent assets and Contingent liabilities

The Company is jointly and severally liable for the corporate tax of the Group's jointly taxed income and for certain withholding tax as dividend tax and royalties tax. The total corporation tax is stated in the annual report for Fossen Partner ApS cvr. 39 16 61 35, which is management company in relation to the joint taxation. Any subsequent corrections of joint taxation income and withholding taxes, etc. could result in the company's liability amounting to a larger amount.