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DEPT DENMARK HOLDING APS
LANGEBROGADE 6E 1., 1411 KØBENHAVN K
ANNUAL REPORT
1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2021

**The Annual Report has been presented and
adopted at the Company's Annual General
Meeting on 27 June 2022**

Francois Louis Schmid

The English part of this document is an unofficial translation of the original Danish text, and in case of any discrepancy between the Danish text and the English translation, the Danish text shall prevail.

CVR NO. 39 69 11 40

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COMPANY DETAILS

Company	Dept Denmark Holding ApS Langebrogade 6E 1. 1411 Copenhagen K
	CVR No.: 39 69 11 40 Established: 2 July 2018 Municipality: Copenhagen Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
Executive Board	Francois Louis Schmid
Auditor	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Havneholmen 29 1561 Copenhagen V
Bank	Jyske Bank Vestergade 8 8600 Silkeborg

MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Dept Denmark 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 my 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 my opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

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

Copenhagen, 27 June 2022

Executive Board

Francois Louis Schmid

THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Dept Denmark Holding ApS

Conclusion

We have performed an extended review of the Financial Statements of Dept Denmark Holding ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, which comprise income statement, Balance Sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The Financial Statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work performed in our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position 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 Conclusion

We conducted our extended review in accordance with the Danish Business Authority's Assurance Standard for Small Enterprises and FSR - Danish Auditors' standard on extended review of Financial Statements prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Extended Review 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 Extended Review of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Financial Statements. This requires that we plan and perform procedures in order to obtain limited assurance for our conclusion on the Financial Statements and in addition perform specifically required supplementary procedures to obtain further assurance for our conclusion.

An extended review comprises procedures that primarily consist of making inquiries of Management and others within the Company, as appropriate, analytical procedures and the specifically required supplementary procedures as well as evaluation of the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in an extended review are less than those performed in an audit, and accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on the Financial Statements.

Statement on the Management Commentary

Management is responsible for the Management Commentary.

Our conclusion on the Financial Statements does not cover the Management Commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

In connection with our extended review of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the Management Commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the Management Commentary is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the extended review, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management Commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Copenhagen, 27 June 2022

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Søren Søndergaard Jensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne32069

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Principal activities

The principal activities of the company is acting as a holding company.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

On 3 March 2022, the Group completed the acquisition of Monday Monday Aps, and obtained 100% of the shares and control over the company. Monday Monday ApS ("Hello Monday") is a creative studio that specializes in producing digital ideas, products and experiences. The company employs ~50 people from two offices in Denmark located in Aarhus and Copenhagen. The company further has offices in New York and Amsterdam. The company has a strong market reputation and is well known for its award winning work for clients such as Google, LEGO, Intel, Meto and Roche. Hello Monday was founded by four partners that all held an equal stake in the company and they will continue their roles as part of DEPT. This acquisition enhances DEPT's activities and skills in the creative and experience design segment.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
GROSS LOSS		-3.730.079	-82.375
Staff costs.....	1	-3.214.206	-86.666
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses.....		-721.604	-4.565
OPERATING LOSS		-7.665.889	-173.606
Income from investments in subsidiaries.....		422.291	112.591
Other financial income.....		0	884.940
Other financial expenses.....	2	-2.146.528	-2.260.089
LOSS BEFORE TAX		-9.390.126	-1.436.164
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	3	2.085.260	340.595
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		-7.304.866	-1.095.569
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT			
Retained earnings.....		-7.304.866	-1.095.569
TOTAL		-7.304.866	-1.095.569

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Other plant, machinery tools and equipment.....		1.945.815	423.894
Leasehold improvements.....		1.254.028	0
Tangible fixed assets in progress and prepayment.....		0	1.025.986
Property, plant and equipment.....	4	3.199.843	1.449.880
Equity investments in group enterprises.....		78.572.142	86.886.470
Financial non-current assets.....	5	78.572.142	86.886.470
NON-CURRENT ASSETS.....		81.771.985	88.336.350
Receivables from group enterprises.....		5.803.708	1.490.858
Other receivables.....		184.259	0
Joint tax contribution receivable.....		3.318.895	2.842.270
Prepayments and accrued income.....		550.226	21.207
Receivables.....		9.857.088	4.354.335
Cash and cash equivalents.....		239.926	35.669
CURRENT ASSETS.....		10.097.014	4.390.004
ASSETS.....		91.868.999	92.726.354

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Share capital.....		52.223	52.223
Retained earnings.....		28.750.337	12.877.395
EQUITY.....		28.802.560	12.929.618
Provision for deferred tax.....		55.658	22.561
PROVISIONS.....		55.658	22.561
Payables to group enterprises.....		33.500.000	50.700.000
Non-current liabilities.....	6	33.500.000	50.700.000
Trade payables.....		666.505	733.530
Debt to group enterprises.....		27.184.916	23.184.356
Corporation tax.....		613.984	3.554.738
Other liabilities.....		1.045.376	1.601.551
Current liabilities.....		29.510.781	29.074.175
LIABILITIES.....		63.010.781	79.774.175
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....		91.868.999	92.726.354
 Contingencies etc.	 7		

EQUITY

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2021.....	52.223	12.877.395	12.929.618
Proposed profit allocation.....		-7.304.866	-7.304.866
Other legal bindings			
Capital contribution.....		23.177.808	23.177.808
Equity at 31 December 2021	52.223	28.750.337	28.802.560

NOTES

	2021 DKK	2020 DKK	Note
Staff costs			1
Average number of employees	10	0	
Wages and salaries.....	1.828.980	0	
Pensions.....	151.244	0	
Social security costs.....	64.467	0	
Other staff costs.....	1.169.515	86.666	
	3.214.206	86.666	
Other financial expenses			2
Group enterprises.....	2.007.998	2.193.696	
Other interest expenses.....	138.530	66.393	
	2.146.528	2.260.089	
Tax on profit/loss for the year			3
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year.....	-2.168.911	-363.156	
Adjustment of tax in previous years.....	50.554	0	
Adjustment of deferred tax.....	33.097	22.561	
	-2.085.260	-340.595	
Property, plant and equipment			4
	Other plant, machinery tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Tangible fixed assets in progress and prepayment
Cost at 1 January 2021.....	428.459	0	1.025.986
Additions.....	2.040.189	1.469.629	0
Disposals.....	-12.650	0	-1.025.986
Cost at 31 December 2021.....	2.455.998	1.469.629	0
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2021.....	4.565	0	
Reversal of depreciation of assets disposed of..	-385	0	
Depreciation for the year.....	506.003	215.601	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2021.....	510.183	215.601	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021.....	1.945.815	1.254.028	0

NOTES

		Equity investments in group enterprises	Note
Financial non-current assets			5
Cost at 1 January 2021.....		93.643.805	
Additions.....		4.541.454	
Cost at 31 December 2021.....		98.185.259	
Revaluation at 1 January 2021.....		12.237.894	
Dividend.....		-13.278.073	
Profit/loss for the year.....		11.953.041	
Revaluation at 31 December 2021.....		10.912.862	
Impairment losses and amortisation of goodwill at 1 January 2021.....		18.995.229	
Amortisation of goodwill.....		11.530.750	
Impairment losses and amortisation of goodwill at 31 December 2021.....		30.525.979	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021.....		78.572.142	
Long-term liabilities			6
	31/12 2021 total liabilities	Repayment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years total liabilities 31/12 2020
Payables to group enterprises.....	33.500.000	0	0 50.700.000
	33.500.000	0	0 50.700.000
Contingencies etc.			7
Contingent liabilities			
The company has entered into rental agreements (operating leases). The payments in the period of non-terminability amount to DKK ('000) 9.079.			
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) 614 at the Balance Sheet date.			

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

INCOME STATEMENT

Net revenue

Sale of services is generally recognised on the basis of a measurable degree of completion, using straight-line recognition of services delivered over time in a regular pattern. Where the degree of completion is not measurable or the sales value or the total costs of completion are uncertain, revenue is recognised by the amount that the enterprise as a maximum believes to have a right to claim and is expected to be received for services delivered at the Balance Sheet date.

Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and less duties and discounts related to the sale.

Other operating income

Other operating income includes items of a secondary nature in relation to the Group's and the Company's activities. In addition, profit from sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as business interruption and conflict compensations are included. Compensations are recognised when the income is deemed to be realisable.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include costs related to administration.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions, and other costs of social security etc., for the Company's employees. Repayments from public authorities are deducted from staff costs.

Income from investments in subsidiaries

The proportional share of the results of subsidiaries, stated according to the Parent Company's accounting policies and with full elimination of unrealised intercompany profits/losses and deduction of amortisation of added value and goodwill resulting from purchase price allocation at the date of acquisition, is recognised in the Parent Company's Income Statement.

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, financial expenses of finance leases, 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

Tangible fixed assets

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Land and buildings, production plant and machinery, other plant, fixtures and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other plant, fixtures and equipment.....	4 - 5 years	0 %
Leasehold improvements.....	4 - 5 years	0 %

Profit or loss on sale of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the Income Statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Fixed asset investments

Investments in Equity interests in are measured in the Parent Company Balance Sheet under the equity method, which is regarded as a method of measuring/consolidation.

Equity investments in are measured in the Balance Sheet at the proportional share of the enterprises' carrying equity value, calculated in accordance with the Parent Company's accounting policies with deduction or addition of unrealised intercompany profits or losses and with addition or deduction of the residual value of positive or negative goodwill calculated according to the acquisition method. Negative goodwill is recognised in the Income Statement when the equity interest is acquired. Where the negative goodwill is related to acquired contingent liabilities, the negative goodwill will be recognised as income when the contingent liabilities have been settled or cease.

Acquired enterprises are subject to the acquisition method, reassessing all identified assets and liabilities to fair value at the acquisition date. The fair value is calculated based on acquisitions made in an active market, alternatively calculated using generally accepted valuation models.

Consolidated goodwill is amortised over the expected useful life, which is determined on the basis of Management's experience within the individual lines of business. Consolidated goodwill is amortised on a straightline basis over the amortisation period, which is 10 years. The amortisation period is determined on the basis of an assessment of the acquired entity's market position and earnings profile, and the industry specific condition.

Net revaluation of equity interests in subsidiaries is transferred under equity to reserve for net revaluation under the equity value method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the acquisition value.

Subsidiaries with a negative carrying equity value are measured to DKK 0 and any amounts due from these enterprises are written down to the extent that it is deemed to be irrecoverable. If the carrying negative equity value exceeds receivables, the residual amount is recognised under provision for liabilities to the extent that the Company has a legal or actual liability to cover the subsidiary's subsidiaries deficit.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of tangible assets together with fixed assets, which are not measured at fair value, are assessed annually 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 recoverable 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.

Receivables

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

Accruals, assets

Accruals recognised as assets include costs incurred relating to the subsequent financial year.

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.