

Bigsquid ApS

c/o Otto Andersen
Bryghuspladsen 8, 5. 504
1473 København
Denmark

CVR no. 40 56 05 80

Annual report 2021

The annual report was presented and approved at the
Company's annual general meeting on

29 June 2022

Otto Andersen
Chairman of the annual general meeting

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Bigsquid ApS
Annual report 2021
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Statement by the Executive Board

The Executive Board has today discussed and approved the annual report of Bigsquid ApS for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021.

The annual report has been 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 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.

Further, in my opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

I recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Copenhagen, 29 June 2022
Executive Board:

Otto Andersen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Bigsquid ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bigsquid ApS for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021 comprising income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 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 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 (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibility 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 that 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 as to 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 in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may 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 made 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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the company 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.

Independent auditor's report

- 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.

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

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

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the 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 the Management's review.

Copenhagen, 29 June 2022

KPMG

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Klaus Rytz
State Authorised
Public Accountant
mne33205

Bigsquid ApS
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Management's review

Company details

Bigsquid ApS
c/o Otto Andersen
Bryghuspladsen 8, 5. 504
1473 København
Denmark

CVR no.:	40 56 05 80
Established:	31 May 2019
Registered office:	Copenhagen
Financial year:	1 January – 31 December

Executive Board

Otto Andersen

Auditor

KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Dampfaergevej 28
DK-2100 København Ø
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Management's review

Operating review

Principal activities

The Company's main activities is to have capital interests in other companies, including by holding shares, as well as conducting any related business.

Development in activities and financial position

The Company's income statement for 2021 shows a profit of DKK 2,289,813 as against DKK 348,159 in 2020. Equity in the Company's balance sheet at 31 December 2021 stood at DKK 12,989,683 as against DKK 10,812,870 at 31 December 2020.

Events after the balance sheet date

There have been no events materially affecting the assesment of the annual report after the balance sheet day.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Income statement

DKK	Note	2021	2020
Gross loss		-23,500	-30,500
Equity investments in group entities		2,317,524	372,174
Other financial income		23,696	0
Other financial expenses		-27,907	-2,616
Profit before tax		2,289,813	339,058
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	0	9,101
Profit for the year		2,289,813	348,159
Proposed profit appropriation			
Proposed dividends for the year		114,400	113,000
Retained earnings		2,175,413	235,159
		2,289,813	348,159

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

DKK	Note	<u>31/12 2021</u>	<u>31/12 2020</u>
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Investments	4		
Equity investments in group entities		<u>8,274,759</u>	<u>6,957,235</u>
Total fixed assets		<u>8,274,759</u>	<u>6,957,235</u>
Current assets			
Receivables			
Receivables from group entities		1,423,696	0
Corporation tax		<u>46,000</u>	<u>0</u>
		<u>1,469,696</u>	<u>0</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>3,267,729</u>	<u>4,302,301</u>
Total current assets		<u>4,737,425</u>	<u>4,302,301</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>13,012,184</u></u>	<u><u>11,259,536</u></u>

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

DKK	Note	<u>31/12 2021</u>	<u>31/12 2020</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Contributed capital		40,000	40,000
Retained earnings		12,835,283	10,659,870
Proposed dividends for the financial year		<u>114,400</u>	<u>113,000</u>
Total equity		<u>12,989,683</u>	<u>10,812,870</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Other payables		<u>22,501</u>	<u>446,666</u>
Total liabilities		<u>22,501</u>	<u>446,666</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>13,012,184</u>	<u>11,259,536</u>
Average number of full-time employees	2		
Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.	5		

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Proposed dividends for the financial year</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 1 January 2021	40,000	10,659,870	113,000	10,812,870
Ordinary dividends paid	0	0	-113,000	-113,000
Transferred over the distribution of loss	<u>0</u>	<u>2,175,413</u>	<u>114,400</u>	<u>2,289,813</u>
Equity at 31 December 2021	<u>40,000</u>	<u>12,835,283</u>	<u>114,400</u>	<u>12,989,683</u>

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Bigsquid ApS for 2021 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class B entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act with opt-in from higher reporting classes.

The transition compared to the previous financial year from the provisions applying to reporting class C medium-sized entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act has not resulted in changes to recognition and measurement.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

Omission of consolidated financial statements

Pursuant to section 110(1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements have been prepared.

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 depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, 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 such assets 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 such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Upon recognition of foreign subsidiaries that are independent entities, the income statements are translated into Danish kroner at average exchange rates for the month, and balance sheet items are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange differences arising upon translation of foreign subsidiaries' opening equity and results at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date are recognised directly in equity.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

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1 Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign exchange adjustments of balances with independent foreign subsidiaries considered part of the total investment in the subsidiary are recognised directly in equity. Similarly, foreign exchange gains and losses on loans and derivative financial instruments taken out for the purpose of hedging investments in foreign subsidiaries are recognised directly in equity.

Upon recognition of foreign subsidiaries that are integrated entities, monetary items are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items are translated at the exchange rates at the date of acquisition or the date of subsequent revaluations of the asset. Income statement items are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date, whereas items derived from non-monetary items are translated at historical exchange rates for the non-monetary item.

Income statement

Revenue

Income from the sale of services is recognised as delivery takes place. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts granted are deducted from revenue.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises costs incurred to generate revenue for the financial year.

Other external costs

Other external costs comprise costs of distribution, sales and advertising, administrative expenses, costs of premises, bad debts, operating leases, etc.

Income from equity investments in group entities

For equity investments in subsidiaries that in the Parent Company are measured using the equity method, the share of the entities' profit or loss is recognised in the income statement after elimination of unrealised intercompany profits and losses and less any goodwill amortisation and impairment losses.

Income from equity investments in subsidiaries also comprises gains and losses on the sale of equity investments.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial costs regarding payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The Company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the Group's Danish subsidiaries. The subsidiaries are included in the joint taxation from the date when they are included in the consolidated financial statements and up to the date when they are excluded from the consolidation.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

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1 Accounting policies (continued)

Bigsquid ApS is the administrative company for the joint taxation and accordingly settles all payments of corporation tax to the tax authorities.

On payment of joint taxation contributions, current Danish corporation tax is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have used the losses to reduce their own taxable profit.

Tax for the year comprises current corporation tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, including changes in tax rates. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, and the tax expense relating to amounts directly recognised in equity is recognised directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Investments

Equity investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at the proportionate share of the entities' net asset value calculated in accordance with the Parent Company's accounting policies plus or minus unrealised intra-group gains or losses and plus or minus the residual value of positive and negative goodwill calculated in accordance with the acquisition method.

Equity investments in subsidiaries and associates with negative net asset values are measured at DKK 0, and any receivables from these entities are written down to the extent that the receivables are deemed irrecoverable. To the extent that the Parent Company has a legal or constructive obligation to cover a negative balance exceeding the receivable, the residual amount is recognised as provisions.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of equity investments in group entities is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortisation.

Impairment tests are conducted of individual assets or groups of assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Write-down is made to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. The value in use is determined as the present value of the forecast net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets, including forecast net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

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1 Accounting policies (continued)

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down is made for bad debt losses where there is an objective indication that a receivable has been impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable has been impaired, write-down is made on an individual basis.

Write-downs are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of forecast cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Equity

Dividends

The expected dividends payment for the year is disclosed as a separate item under equity.

Net revaluation reserve according to the equity method

The net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries is recognised in the financial statements of the parent in the net revaluation reserve in equity according to the equity method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the cost. Dividends from subsidiaries, which are expected to be adopted before adoption of the annual report for Bigsquid ApS, are not tied up in the revaluation reserve.

Corporation tax and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income of prior years and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities based on the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill non-deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where the temporary differences arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss or taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation within the foreseeable future; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net assets are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured in accordance with the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Changes in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement or equity, respectively.

Liabilities

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

DKK	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
2 Average number of full-time employees		
Average number of full-time employees	0	0
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
3 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	0	-9,101
	<u>0</u>	<u>-9,101</u>
4 Investments		
DKK	Equity investments in group entities	Equity investments in group entities
Cost at 1 January 2021	<u>10,919,466</u>	<u>10,919,466</u>
Cost at 31 December 2021	10,919,466	10,919,466
Revaluations at 1 January 2021	-3,962,231	-152,079
Exchange adjustment	0	-182,326
Net profit/loss for the year	2,317,524	372,174
Dividend related to the equity investment	<u>-1,000,000</u>	<u>-4,000,000</u>
Revaluations 31 December 2021	<u>-2,644,707</u>	<u>-3,962,231</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	<u>8,274,759</u>	<u>6,957,235</u>
Name/legal form	Registered office	Equity interest
Subsidiaries:		
Otto Andersen Holding ApS	Denmark	80%

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

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5 Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.

Contingent liabilities

The Company is jointly taxed with the other Danish companies in the group and is liable for income taxes on a pro rata basis and must comply with any obligations to withhold tax at source on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies. The maximum liability totals an amount corresponding to the share of the capital in the company which is owned directly or indirectly by the ultimate parent.