
SKG Services Europe ApS

Jægersborg Alle, 4,4, DK-2920 Charlottenlund

Annual Report for 2022

CVR No. 41 29 95 09

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 26/7 2023

Mads Pihl Sørensen
Chairman of the
general meeting



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Management's statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Financial Statements of SKG Services Europe ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2022 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2022.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

We recommend that the Financial Statements be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Charlottenlund, 26 July 2023

Executive Board

Mads Pihl Sørensen
CEO

Jonas Andersen
Executive Officer

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of SKG Services Europe ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company 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.

We have audited the Financial Statements of SKG Services Europe ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

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.

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, in our view, 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 in Management's Review.

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.

Independent Auditor's report

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 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.

Hellerup, 26 July 2023

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Niels Henrik B. Mikkelsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne16675

Martin Birch

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne42825

Company information

The Company

SKG Services Europe ApS
Jægersborg Alle, 4,4
DK-2920 Charlottenlund

CVR No: 41 29 95 09

Financial period: 1 January - 31 December

Municipality of reg. office: Gentofte

Executive Board

Mads Pihl Sørensen
Jonas Andersen

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
2900 Hellerup

Management's review

Key activities

The company's key activity is to provide consulting and services within software.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2022 shows a profit of DKK 4,404,627, and at 31 December 2022 the balance sheet of the Company shows positive equity of DKK 2,423,309.

Unusual events

The financial position at 31 December 2022 of the Company and the results of the activities and cash flows of the Company for the financial year for 2022 have not been affected by any unusual events.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

| | Note | 2022 | 2021 |
|-------------------------------------|------|------------------|----------------|
| | | DKK | DKK |
| Gross profit | | 5,191,454 | 93,399 |
| Financial income | 1 | 38,527 | 131,296 |
| Financial expenses | 2 | -153,166 | -71,655 |
| Profit/loss before tax | | 5,076,815 | 153,040 |
| Tax on profit/loss for the year | 3 | -672,188 | 0 |
| Net profit/loss for the year | | 4,404,627 | 153,040 |

Distribution of profit

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|--|------------------|----------------|
| | DKK | DKK |
| Proposed distribution of profit | | |
| Proposed dividend for the year | 1,000,000 | 0 |
| Retained earnings | 3,404,627 | 153,040 |
| | 4,404,627 | 153,040 |

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

| | Note | 2022 | 2021 |
|------------------------------------|------|------------------|------------------|
| | | DKK | DKK |
| Trade receivables | | 2,608,756 | 3,324,598 |
| Contract work in progress | 4 | 58,052 | 8,995 |
| Receivables from group enterprises | | 596,705 | 0 |
| Other receivables | | 581,529 | 471,431 |
| Prepayments | | 3,239 | 3,172 |
| Receivables | | 3,848,281 | 3,808,196 |
| | | | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 924,836 | 1,558,934 |
| | | | |
| Current assets | | 4,773,117 | 5,367,130 |
| | | | |
| Assets | | 4,773,117 | 5,367,130 |

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

| | Note | 2022 | 2021 |
|--|------|------------------|-------------------|
| | | DKK | DKK |
| Share capital | | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| Retained earnings | | 1,383,309 | -2,021,318 |
| Proposed dividend for the year | | 1,000,000 | 0 |
| Equity | | 2,423,309 | -1,981,318 |
| | | | |
| Trade payables | | 96,527 | 705,702 |
| Payables to group enterprises | | 375,805 | 5,531,347 |
| Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax | | 672,188 | 0 |
| Other payables | | 355,050 | 568,407 |
| Deferred income | 5 | 850,238 | 542,992 |
| Short-term debt | | 2,349,808 | 7,348,448 |
| | | | |
| Debt | | 2,349,808 | 7,348,448 |
| | | | |
| Liabilities and equity | | 4,773,117 | 5,367,130 |
| | | | |
| Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations | 6 | | |
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Statement of changes in equity

| | Share capital | Retained earnings | Proposed dividend for the year | Total |
|------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | DKK | DKK | DKK | DKK |
| Equity at 1 January | 40,000 | -2,021,318 | 0 | -1,981,318 |
| Net profit/loss for the year | 0 | 3,404,627 | 1,000,000 | 4,404,627 |
| Equity at 31 December | 40,000 | 1,383,309 | 1,000,000 | 2,423,309 |

Notes to the Financial Statements

| | <u>2022</u> | <u>2021</u> |
|----------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | DKK | DKK |
| 1. Financial income | | |
| Exchange gains | 38,527 | 131,296 |
| | <u>38,527</u> | <u>131,296</u> |

| | <u>2022</u> | <u>2021</u> |
|------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | DKK | DKK |
| 2. Financial expenses | | |
| Other financial expenses | 22,456 | 17,750 |
| Exchange loss | 130,710 | 53,905 |
| | <u>153,166</u> | <u>71,655</u> |

| | <u>2022</u> | <u>2021</u> |
|------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| | DKK | DKK |
| 3. Income tax expense | | |
| Current tax for the year | 672,188 | 0 |
| | <u>672,188</u> | <u>0</u> |

| | <u>2022</u> | <u>2021</u> |
|--|---------------|--------------|
| | DKK | DKK |
| 4. Contract work in progress | | |
| Contract work in progress is recognised in the balance sheet as follows: | | |
| Contract work in progress recognised in assets | 58,052 | 8,995 |
| | <u>58,052</u> | <u>8,995</u> |

5. Deferred income

Deferred income consists of payments received in respect of income in subsequent years.

Notes to the Financial Statements

6. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of Yavica Holding ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of SKG Services Europe 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 selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2022 are presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset 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 out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Leases

All leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Income statement

Net sales

Contract work in progress (construction contracts) is recognised at the rate of completion, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the work completed for the year (percentage-of-completion method). This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the contract and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the contract.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Services are recognised at the rate of completion of the service to which the contract relates by using the percentage-of-completion method, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the service completed for the year. This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the service and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the service.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Direct expenses

Direct expenses primarily include operating expenses for the year which has been utilised to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, direct expenses and other external expenses.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with wholly owned Danish and foreign subsidiaries. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance sheet

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at selling price of the work performed calculated on the basis of the stage of completion. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion that the contract expenses incurred to date bear to the estimated total contract expenses. Where it is probable that total contract expenses will exceed total revenues from a contract, the expected loss is recognised as an expense in the income statement.

Where the selling price cannot be measured reliably, the selling price is measured at the lower of expenses incurred and net realisable value.

Payments received on account are set off against the selling price. The individual contracts are classified as receivables when the net selling price is positive and as liabilities when the net selling price is negative.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Expenses relating to sales work and the winning of contracts are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums and subscriptions.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate Dividend item.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off 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 will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial debts

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent years.