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# *SKG Services Europe ApS*

Jægersborg Alle , 4,4, DK-2920 Charlottenlund

## Annual Report for 2021

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CVR No. 41 29 95 09

The Annual Report was  
presented and adopted  
at the Annual General  
Meeting of the  
company  
on 19/7 2022

Mads Pihl Sørensen  
Chairman of the  
general meeting



# Contents

	<u>Page</u>
<b>Management's Statement and Auditor's Report</b>	
Management's statement	1
Independent Auditor's report	2
<b>Management's Review</b>	
Company information	4
Management's review	5
<b>Financial Statements</b>	
Income statement 1 January 2021 - 31 December 2021	6
Balance sheet 31 December 2021	7
Statement of changes in equity	9
Notes to the Financial Statements	10

# 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 2021.

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 2021 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2021.

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, 19 July 2022

## 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 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.

We have audited the Financial Statements of SKG Services Europe 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").

## 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, 19 July 2022

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Niels Henrik B. Mikkelsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne16675

# Company information

<b>The Company</b>	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
<b>Executive board</b>	Mads Pihl Sørensen Jonas Andersen
<b>Auditors</b>	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 2021 shows a profit of DKK 153,040, and at 31 December 2021 the balance sheet of the Company shows negative equity of DKK 1,981,318.

## Unusual events

The financial position at 31 December 2021 of the Company and the results of the activities and cash flows of the Company for the financial year for 2021 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	2021	2020
		DKK 12 months	DKK 8 months
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>93,399</b>	<b>-2,237,246</b>
Financial income	2	131,296	159,136
Financial expenses	3	-71,655	-96,248
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>153,040</b>	<b>-2,174,358</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year		0	0
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>153,040</b>	<b>-2,174,358</b>

### Distribution of profit

	2021	2020
	DKK	DKK
<b>Proposed distribution of profit</b>		
Retained earnings	153,040	-2,174,358
	<b>153,040</b>	<b>-2,174,358</b>



## Balance sheet 31 December

### Assets

	Note	2021	2020
		DKK	DKK
Trade receivables		3,324,598	3,911,818
Contract work in progress	4	23,223	197,050
Other receivables		471,431	393,255
Prepayments		3,172	3,060
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>3,822,424</b>	<b>4,505,183</b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b>1,558,934</b>	<b>152,273</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>5,381,358</b>	<b>4,657,456</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>5,381,358</b>	<b>4,657,456</b>

# Balance sheet 31 December

## Liabilities and equity

	Note	2021	2020
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		40,000	40,000
Retained earnings		-2,021,318	-2,174,358
<b>Equity</b>		<b>-1,981,318</b>	<b>-2,134,358</b>
Prepayments received from customers		542,992	0
Trade payables		705,702	410,418
Contract work in progress	4	14,228	0
Payables to group enterprises		5,531,347	6,381,396
Other payables	5	568,407	0
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b>7,362,676</b>	<b>6,791,814</b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b>7,362,676</b>	<b>6,791,814</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>5,381,358</b>	<b>4,657,456</b>
Going concern	1		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	6		
Related parties	7		
Accounting Policies	8		

## Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	40,000	-2,174,358	-2,134,358
Net profit/loss for the year	0	153,040	153,040
<b>Equity at 31 December</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>-2,021,318</b>	<b>-1,981,318</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 1. Going concern

The Company has lost more than 50% of share capital. Management expects to reestablish the capital through future earnings. In addition, the related companies have subordinated their owings to insure the going concern until 31 December 2022. Based hereon Management has presented the Statutory Accounts on a going concern basis.

## 2. Financial income

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	DKK	DKK
Exchange gains	131,296	159,136
	<u>131,296</u>	<u>159,136</u>

## 3. Financial expenses

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	DKK	DKK
Other financial expenses	17,750	5,101
Exchange loss	53,905	91,147
	<u>71,655</u>	<u>96,248</u>

## 4. Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is recognised in the balance sheet as follows:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	DKK	DKK
Contract work in progress recognised in assets	23,223	197,050
Prepayments received recognised in debt	-14,228	0
	<u>8,995</u>	<u>197,050</u>

## 5. Other debt

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	DKK	DKK
Other debt	568,407	0
	<u>568,407</u>	<u>0</u>

# 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.

## 7. Related parties and disclosure of consolidated financial statements

### Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company of the largest and smallest group:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registered office</u>
Yavica Holding ApS	Gentofte

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 8. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of SKG Services Europe ApS for 2021 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 2021 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.

### 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

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

## Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales and as well as office expenses, etc.

## Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, expenses for raw materials and consumables 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.

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, subscriptions and interest.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 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

Loans are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

Mortgage loans are measured at amortised cost, which for cash loans corresponds to the remaining loan. Amortised cost of debenture loans corresponds to the remaining loan calculated as the underlying cash value of the loan at the date of raising the loan adjusted for depreciation of the price adjustment of the loan made over the term of the loan at the date of raising the loan.

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