

# Schilling ApS

Baldersbækvej 24 - 26  
2635 Ishøj  
Denmark

CVR no. 61 78 64 14

## Annual report 2022

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

30 June 2023

Birthe Elkjær

Chairman of the annual general meeting

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**Schilling ApS**  
Annual report 2022  
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## **Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board**

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Schilling ApS for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022.

The annual report has been 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 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022.

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

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

Ishøj, 30 June 2023  
Executive Board:

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Anja Hjorth Beltoft

Board of Directors:

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Birthe Elkjær  
Chairman

## Independent auditor's report

### To the shareholder of Schilling ApS

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Schilling ApS for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022 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 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.

#### 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 financial statement 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

## Independent auditor's report

- 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.

## 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, 30 June 2023

**KPMG**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Martin Eiler  
State Authorised  
Public Accountant  
mne32271

**Schilling ApS**  
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## Management's review

### Company details

Schilling ApS  
Baldersbækvej 24 - 26  
2635 Ishøj  
Denmark

CVR no.:	61 78 64 14
Established:	1 May 1980
Registered office:	Ishøj
Financial year:	1 January – 31 December

### Board of Directors

Birthe Elkjær, Chairman

### Executive Board

Anja Hjorth Beltoft

### Auditor

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

## **Management's review**

### **Operating review**

#### **Principal activities**

The Company's purpose is to provide IT software and other related business.

#### **Development in activities and financial position**

The Company's income statement for 2022 shows a profit of DKK 2.322 thousand as against DKK 2.331 thousand for the period 1 July 2020 - 31 December 2021. Equity in the Company's balance sheet at 31 December 2022 stood at DKK 5.932 thousand as against DKK 8.610 thousand at 31 December 2021.

#### **Knowledge resources**

Schilling's domain knowledge in the publishing industry is vital for designing and delivering our solutions. We continue train people to ensure our long-term commitment in delivery to our customers.

#### **Future perspective**

The Management expects in 2023 to reach a satisfying result at a higher level than 2022 with focus on fixing the core of the business.

#### **Events after the balance sheet date**

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date of material importance to the annual report for 2022.

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Income statement

DKK'000	Note	2022	1/7 2020- 31/12 2021
<b>Gross profit</b>		24.082	36.722
Staff costs	2	-20.626	-33.515
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		-215	-481
Other operating costs		-152	0
<b>Profit before financial income and expenses</b>		3.089	2.726
Other financial income	3	151	154
Other financial expenses	4	-276	-102
<b>Profit before tax</b>		2.964	2.778
Tax on profit/loss for the year		-642	-447
<b>Profit for the year</b>		2.322	2.331
<b>Proposed profit appropriation</b>			
Proposed dividends for the year		2.150	5.000
Retained earnings		172	-2.669
		2.322	2.331



## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Balance sheet

DKK'000	Note	31/12 2022	31/12 2021
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	5		
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		<u>261</u>	<u>719</u>
<b>Total fixed assets</b>		<u>261</u>	<u>719</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
<b>Receivables</b>			
Trade receivables		3.163	5.880
Receivables from group entities		81	1.485
Contract work in progress		2.006	1.865
Other receivables		212	0
Receivables from shareholders		0	1.750
Prepayments		<u>503</u>	<u>616</u>
		<u>5.965</u>	<u>11.596</u>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<u>7.966</u>	<u>5.983</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>13.931</u>	<u>17.579</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u><u>14.192</u></u>	<u><u>18.298</u></u>

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Balance sheet

DKK'000	Note	31/12 2022	31/12 2021
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Contributed capital		1.001	1.001
Reserve for shareholder loan		0	1.750
Retained earnings		2.781	859
Proposed dividends for the financial year		2.150	5.000
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>5.932</b>	<b>8.610</b>
<b>Provisions</b>			
Provisions for deferred tax		512	476
<b>Total provisions</b>		<b>512</b>	<b>476</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>			
<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>			
Prepayments received from customers		3.624	6.581
Trade payables		156	383
Payables to group entities		148	0
Corporation tax		605	0
Other payables		3.215	2.248
		7.748	9.212
<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>7.748</b>	<b>9.212</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>14.192</b>	<b>18.298</b>
<b>Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.</b>	6		
<b>Related party disclosures</b>	7		

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Statement of changes in equity

DKK'000	Contributed capital	Reserve for shareholder loan	Retained earnings	Proposed dividends for the financial year	Total
Equity at 1 January 2022	1.001	1.750	859	5.000	8.610
Ordinary dividends paid	0	0	0	-5.000	-5.000
Transfers, reserves	0	-1.750	1.750	0	0
Transferred over the profit appropriation	0	0	172	2.150	2.322
<b>Equity at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>1.001</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.781</b>	<b>2.150</b>	<b>5.932</b>

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Schilling ApS for 2022 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 accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

The accounting period has been changed from 1.7 – 30.6 to 1.1 – 31.12.  
The first financial year after the transition covers the accounting period from 1.7.2020- 31.12.2021.

The change was due to new group affiliation. The comparative figures for the income statement are not comparable as the accounting year for the comparative year is 18 month and current year is 12 months.

#### 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.

### Income statement

#### Gross profit

Pursuant to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has decided only to disclose gross profit.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, cost of goods sold and other external costs.

#### Revenue

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in the income statement, provided that the transfer of risk, usually on delivery to the buyer, has taken place and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Income from customised products is recognised as production is carried out, implying that revenue corresponds to the selling price of contracts completed in the year (percentage-of-completion method). This method is applied where the total income and expenses relating to the contract and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be estimated reliably and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company.

#### Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises costs incurred to generate revenue for the year. This item also comprises direct costs for goods for resale and changes to inventory of goods for resale.

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Other external costs

Other external costs comprise distribution costs and costs related to sales, sales campaigns, administration, office premises, operating leases, etc.

##### Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday allowance, pension and other social security costs, etc., to the Company's employees.

##### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, gains and losses on securities, payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

##### Tax on profit for the year

The Company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation.

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 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

#### Property, plant and equipment

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date on which the asset is available for use. Indirect production overheads and borrowing costs are not recognised in cost.

Where individual components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

The basis of depreciation is cost less any projected residual value after the end of the useful life. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years
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## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

The useful life and residual value are reassessed annually. Changes are treated as accounting estimates, and the effect on depreciation is recognised prospectively.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are stated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating costs, respectively.

#### Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets 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.

#### 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.

#### Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work performed. The selling price is measured by reference to the stage of completion at the balance sheet date and the expected aggregate income from the individual work in progress. The stage of completion is determined as the share of the expenses incurred relative to the expected total expenses for the individual work in progress.

Where the selling price of work in progress cannot be estimated reliably, the selling price is measured at the lower of costs incurred and net realisable value.

The individual work in progress is recognised in the balance sheet under receivables or payables. Net assets comprise the sum of work in progress where the selling price of the work performed exceeds invoicing on account. Net liabilities comprise the sum of work in progress where invoicing on account exceeds the selling price.

Selling costs and costs incurred in securing contracts are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepayment of costs incurred relating to subsequent financial years.

##### Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand comprise cash and bank deposits.

##### Equity

###### *Dividends*

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

##### 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 that 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 than provisions

Financial liabilities are recognised at cost at the date of borrowing, corresponding to the proceeds received less transaction costs paid. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Accordingly, the difference between cost and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan together with interest expenses.

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

##### Other operating costs

Other operating costs comprise items secondary to the activities of the entity, including losses on the disposal of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

DKK'000	2022	1/7 2020- 31/12 2021
<b>2 Staff costs</b>		
Wages and salaries	20.466	33.301
Pensions	0	92
Other social security costs	160	122
	<u>20.626</u>	<u>33.515</u>
Average number of full-time employees	<u>24</u>	<u>32</u>
<b>3 Other financial income</b>		
Interest income from group entities	151	81
Exchange gains	0	73
	<u>151</u>	<u>154</u>
<b>4 Other financial expenses</b>		
Other financial costs	276	102
	<u>276</u>	<u>102</u>
<b>5 Property, plant and equipment</b>		
DKK'000		Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Cost at 1 January 2022		4.172
Disposals for the year		<u>-243</u>
Cost at 31 December 2022		3.929
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2022		-3.453
Depreciation for the year		<u>-215</u>
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2022		-3.668
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2022</b>		<u>261</u>

### 6 Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.

#### Contingent liabilities

The Company is jointly taxed with other danish group companies, and has limited and secondary liability together with the other jointly taxed entities for the payment of income taxes for income years 2013 onwards and withholding taxes on dividends, interest and royalties falling due for payment on or after 1 July 2012.



## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### Rental obligations

The Company has an obligation for rental with a remaining term of 9 months and an average monthly rental payment of DKK 83.8 thousand, totalling of DKK 754 thousand.

#### 7 Related party disclosures

Schilling ApS' related parties comprise the following:

##### Control

TSS Denmark ApS is the legal owner (100%) of the Company.

Schilling ApS is part of the consolidated financial statements of Constellation Software Inc. (largest) and Topicus.com Coöperatief U.A. (smallest).

The consolidated financial statements of Constellation Software Inc. can be obtained on the webpage <https://www.csisoftware.com/category/stat-filings>

The Consolidated financial statements of Topicus.com Coöperatief U.A. (smallest) can be obtained on the webpage [www.kvk.nl](http://www.kvk.nl)