

Designit Denmark A/S

Bygmestervej 61, 2400 København NV

CVR no. 14 65 00 91

Long-form audit report

dated 22 May 2023

in respect of the responsibility for the financial reporting and
the objective and scope of the audit





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1 Introduction

In accordance with International Standards on Auditing and additional requirements under Danish audit regulation, we will in the following set out our understanding of the responsibility for the financial reporting and the objective and scope of the audit.

Our long-form audit report has been prepared solely for the use of the Board of Directors and is not to be used by any other party.

2 Duties and responsibilities for the financial reporting

2.1 Management's duties and responsibilities

Annual report

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board are to prepare an annual report for the Company that comprises a statement by Management, financial statements and a Management's review. Moreover, the annual report must be prepared in XBRL format.

Each individual member of the Board of Directors and the Executive Board is responsible for the preparation of an annual report that can be audited and approved in due time and for the filing of the annual report in XBRL format within the deadlines stipulated by law.

Assessment of the annual report

Based on the Executive Board's draft annual report and our long-form audit report in respect of the financial statements, it is the duty of the Board of Directors to assess whether the annual report gives a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. In addition, it is the duty of the Board of Directors to assess whether the Management's review gives a fair review of the development in the Company's activities and financial matters, the results for the year and the Company's financial position as well as information about material risks and uncertainties that the Company faces.

Statement by Management

In signing the statement by Management at a board meeting, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board approve the annual report.

Subsequently, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Signing long-form audit reports

It is the duty of the Board of Directors to sign long-form audit reports to confirm that these have been read and that each individual board member is aware of their contents.

Accounting systems and asset management

The Board of Directors is to ensure a sound organisation of the Company and ensure that the bookkeeping and the financial reporting are conducted satisfactorily in due consideration of the Company's circumstances.

The Board of Directors is also to ensure that the necessary procedures for risk management and internal control have been established and that the Board of Directors receives the required reporting on the Company's financial matters on a regular basis.

It is the responsibility of the Executive Board to ensure that the Company's bookkeeping is carried out in accordance with the provisions of Danish law and that bookkeeping records are clear and accurate and meet the requirements of the Danish Bookkeeping Act. Moreover, the Executive Board must ensure that the Company's asset management is satisfactory.



Capital resources and liquidity

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board are to ensure that the Company's capital resources are sound at any time and that sufficient liquidity is available to meet the Company's current and future liabilities as they fall due.

It is the responsibility of the Board of Directors and the Executive Board to assess whether the financial statements can be prepared on a going concern basis. The assessment must include all available information about the Company's future operations and cover a period of at least 12 months from the balance sheet date.

When discussing and approving the annual report, the Board of Directors should specifically assess whether the financial reporting can be based on a going concern assumption, including any underlying specific assumptions as well as related uncertainties.

Intentional and unintentional errors, etc.

It is the responsibility of the Board of Directors and the Executive Board to design, implement and maintain reliable and effective internal controls in the most critical areas that are supported by updated business procedures and adequate segregation of duties and that are considered adequate and effective to address the risk of errors and fraud.

Information material to us

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board must ensure that we are provided with

- ▶ timely access to any information that Management knows is relevant to the preparation of the financial statements, such as bookkeeping records, documentation and other matters
- ▶ additional information that we may require from Management for purposes of the audit
- ▶ unrestricted access to company personnel from whom we can request any required information.

The Board of Directors' fulfilment of its formal duties under Danish company law

Pursuant to the Danish Companies Act, the Board of Directors is to draw up rules of procedure, prepare and keep books, records and minutes and ensure that the requirements of the Act on the submission and signing of long-form audit reports are complied with.

In addition, the Board of Directors must ensure that the registrations of beneficial owners with the Danish Business Authority have been reviewed to ensure that these are correct and that the Company has the necessary documentation. The review must be made at least once a year and when necessary, and the results of the review must be presented to the Board of Directors at the meeting where the Board of Directors approves the annual report.

2.2 Auditor's duties and responsibilities

Financial statements

It is our responsibility to audit the financial statements. It is our responsibility to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audit.

We will conduct our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and additional requirements under Danish audit regulation. Those standards and requirements require that we comply with ethical requirements for professional accountants and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable, albeit not complete, assurance as to whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

Annual report in XBRL format

Our audit does not include validation of the annual report in XBRL format. Our audit solely includes the financial statements to be approved at the annual general meeting.

***Management's review***

It is our responsibility to read the Management's review for the purpose of issuing a statement in our report as to whether the information included in the Management's review is consistent with the financial statements.

Supplementary reports

Supplementary reports in the annual report are not comprised by our audit or review unless specifically agreed.

Representative of the general public

We are representatives of the general public when issuing auditor's reports on financial statements and other assurance reports that are not exclusively intended for the Company's own use.

Generally accepted auditing standards

As representatives of the general public, we are required to perform our duties in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and to show the accuracy and expediency that the nature of the engagements permits. We are further required to maintain professional scepticism and observe principles of integrity, objectivity, confidentiality, professional ethics, professional competence and due care in the performance of our duties.

Independence

We have established directions regarding independence to ensure that, before accepting an engagement to issue auditor's reports on financial statements or to issue other assurance reports, we will consider whether there are any circumstances that could compromise our independence vis-à-vis a third party.

We can and will solely provide advisory services and other assistance if such services and assistance are in compliance with applicable rules on auditors' independence.

Material misstatement, etc.

If, during our work, we identify any material misstatement caused by fraud, suspected fraud or error, we will inform the Company's Board of Directors and Executive Board in a long-form audit report.

Reporting of discrepancies between actual beneficial owners and registered beneficial owners

If, during our audit, we note that there is discrepancy between the actual beneficial owners and the beneficial owners registered in the CVR register, and the matter is not rectified within a short period of time, we are under an obligation to notify the Danish Business Authority of the discrepancy.

Reporting of suspected money laundering or illegal activities

If, during our audit, we identify unusual transactions or activities, large cash amounts, illegal loans to shareholders or members of Management, tax evasion or other illegal activities, we are obligated to investigate the matters to disprove that these constitute money laundering or illegal activities. If we cannot disprove our suspicion, we are under an obligation to notify the Money Laundering Secretariat.

We are under an enhanced duty of confidentiality and must therefore not inform the Company of our notification.

Reporting of economic crime

If, during our audit, we become aware that one or more members of Management is committing or has committed economic crime in the discharge of their duties for the Company, and if we have reason to believe that the crime involves material amounts or is otherwise of a serious nature, we are required to immediately notify each individual member of Management. Such notification will be reflected in our long-form audit report.



Having been duly notified, Management must document within 14 days that it has taken steps to stop the criminal activities and rectify the damage caused by such activities. If Management fails to do so, we must immediately notify the State Prosecutor for Serious Economic and International Crime.

If, in our opinion, the communication of such information to members of Management will be ill-suited for preventing the criminal activities, if for instance several of the members of Management are involved in or have knowledge of the economic crime, it is our duty to immediately inform the State Prosecutor for Serious Economic and International Crime.

Reason to believe that Management may be liable in damages or subject to criminal liability

If we become aware of anything that gives us reason to believe that members of Management may be liable in damages or subject to criminal liability for any acts or omissions that relate to the Company, we will disclose such matters in our auditor's report.

Non-compliance with Danish legislation on bookkeeping and retention of accounting records

If we become aware of any non-compliance with Danish legislation on bookkeeping and retention of accounting records, we will disclose such matters in our auditor's report on the annual report.

3 Planning and conduct of the audit

The audit will be planned and conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and additional requirements under Danish audit regulation.

We will plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable, albeit not complete, assurance as to whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider the internal control relevant to the Company's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. The audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by Management as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

Usually, we perform our audit as a combination of a systems-based audit and substantive audit procedures, including data analysis where considered efficient.

Our audit will comprise an interim and a year-end audit as per agreement with the Executive Board. The audit cannot be considered complete until Management has finally approved the annual report and until we have provided the annual report with our auditor's report and statement on the Management's review.

In any audit, there is a risk that material misstatements remain undetected despite the audit being conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and additional requirements under Danish audit regulation.

If detailed control in specific areas is specifically agreed with Management, we will mention this in our long-form audit report.

Subsequent events

We will examine whether all events occurring up to the date of our auditor's report that may require adjustment of or disclosure in the financial statements and the Management's review have been identified and correctly disclosed.

External confirmations

We will obtain external confirmations as required.



In connection with the financial reporting, we will obtain a representation letter from Management on matters of particular significance to the annual report and areas in which it is difficult to obtain audit evidence.

4 Providing a statement on the Management's review

We will read the Management's review, and

- ▶ compare the information therein with the information in the financial statements
- ▶ compare the information therein with the knowledge and the matters that we became aware of during our audit
- ▶ based on our knowledge of the legal framework, assess whether there are errors or omissions in the Management's review.

We will not carry out any new separate procedures for the purpose of issuing a statement on the Management's review.

5 Our reporting

5.1 Our reports

5.1.1 Independent auditor's report on the financial statements

Our opinion on the audit performed will be communicated by way of an auditor's report on the financial statements. An unmodified auditor's report implies:

that the financial statements have been audited

that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position and of the results of its operations in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

5.1.2 Statement on the Management's review

The conclusion we draw after having read the Management's review will be communicated in a separate statement. A statement without comments indicates that we are of the opinion that the information included in the Management's review is consistent with the financial statements.

5.2 Reporting to the Company's Management

Our reporting to the Board of Directors on the audit performed and our opinion will be included in the long-form audit report.

Our reporting to the Executive Board will be in the form of management letters and memoranda.

If we detect material deficiencies regarding the Company's bookkeeping, accounting or internal control, we will comment on these in the long-form audit report.

Further, we will report on any material matters concerning the audit, including in particular significant events that could cast doubt on the Company's ability to remain a going concern, non-compliance with legislation as well as other uncertainties or errors and matters that are usually expected to affect the Board of Directors' assessment of the financial statements, etc.

Modification of the auditor's report

If we become aware of matters implying that we need to modify our opinion, including issuing a modified opinion, an adverse opinion or a disclaimer of opinion on the financial statements, we will immediately notify the Board of Directors in our long-form audit report to allow prompt reaction and remedial action. This is also the case if we suspect or become aware of significant fraud or other irregularities.



Forwarding of long-form audit reports

Long-form audit reports will be forwarded to the members of the Board of Directors by the Executive Board unless it is specifically agreed that they are to be sent directly to the members of the Board of Directors by us.

6 Control of the auditor's work

We are subject to rules on quality control, which means that the Danish Business Authority performs quality control in respect of our work.

Consequently, our work papers can be selected for quality control on a sample basis, which may also comprise the work papers relating to Designit Denmark A/S.

If the Danish Business Authority believes that there is a risk that we have violated or will violate provisions of the Danish Auditors Act or provisions on auditors' duties laid down in other legislation, the Danish Business Authority may initiate and conduct an investigation for the purpose of identifying, remedying or preventing such violations.

The Danish Business Authority may require work papers, long-form audit reports, correspondence and other documents when deemed necessary for the Authority's assessment as to whether the provisions of the Danish Auditors Act or provisions on auditors' duties laid down in other legislation have been or will be violated.



7 Closing remarks

The long-form audit report on the responsibility for the financial reporting and the objective and scope of the audit will be adjusted and updated in consequence of changes in the Company's affairs, Danish audit regulation or standards or if we find it relevant for any other reasons.

Aarhus, 22 May 2023
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Claus Hammer-Pedersen
State Authorised
Public Accountant

Simon M. Laursen
State Authorised
Public Accountant

Pages 80-Error! Bookmark not defined. were presented at the meeting on 22 May 2023

Board of Directors:

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Mohit Bansal
Chairman

DocuSigned by:

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Martin Delfer

DocuSigned by:

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Nicolas Gregory Antony
Parmaksizian

Designit Denmark A/S

Bygmestervej 61, DK-2400 København NV

CVR no. 14 65 00 91

Annual report 2022/23

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on

Chair of the meeting:

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Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the annual report of Designit Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 April 2022 - 31 March 2023.

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 of the Company at 31 March 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 April 2022 - 31 March 2023.

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.

Copenhagen, 22 May 2023
Executive Board:

DocuSigned by:
Niklas Mortensen
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Niklas Skovholt Mortensen
Managing director

Board of Directors:

DocuSigned by:
Mohit Bansal
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Mohit Bansal
Chairman

DocuSigned by:
Martin Delfer
EE1DE8FF8DD94BF.....

Martin Delfer

DocuSigned by:
Nicolas Gregory Antony Parmaksizian
59865F6DEF83462.....

Nicolas Gregory Antony
Parmaksizian

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Designit Denmark A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Designit Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 April 2022 - 31 March 2023, which comprise 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 financial position of the Company at 31 March 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 April 2022 - 31 March 2023 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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.

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 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 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 the 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.

Independent auditor's report

- ▶ 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 note 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.

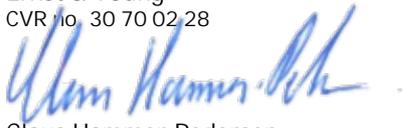
Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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 Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Aarhus, 22 May 2023
Ernst & Young
CVR no. 30 70 02 28



Claus Hammer-Pedersen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne21334



Simon M. Laursen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne45894

Management's review

Company details

Name	Designit Denmark A/S
Address, Postal code, City	Bygmestervej 61, DK-2400 København NV
CVR no.	14 65 00 91
Established	13 September 1990
Registered office	København/Copenhagen
Financial year	1 April 2022 - 31 March 2023
Website	www.designit.com
Telephone	+45 70 27 77 00
Board of Directors	Mohit Bansal, Chairman Martin Delfer Nicolas Gregory Antony Parmaksizian
Executive Board	Niklas Skovholt Mortensen, Managing director
Auditors	Ernst & Young Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Værkmestergade 25, P.O. Box 330, 8100 Aarhus C, Denmark

Management's review

Financial highlights

DKK'000	2022/23	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19
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Key figures

Gross profit	19,585	30,386	30,796	39,855	115,025
Operating profit/loss	-46,447	-6,209	-9,674	-24,924	-21,373
Net financials	-6	1,444	3,761	3,266	5,655
Profit/loss for the year	-34,197	-4,740	-3,601	-20,398	51,194

Fixed assets	2,610	2,281	2,113	4,995	2,727
Total assets	47,646	75,786	79,841	193,748	157,393
Equity	28,021	61,429	66,340	70,948	91,304

Financial ratios

Return on assets	-75.3%	-8.0%	-7.1%	-14.2%	-15.7%
Equity ratio	58.8%	81.1%	83.1%	36.6%	58.0%
Return on equity	-76.5%	-7.4%	-5.2%	-25.1%	77.6%

Average number of full-time employees	70	48	52	75	113
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Financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the Danish Finance Society's recommendations. For terms and definitions, please see the accounting policies.

Management's review

Business review

Designit Denmark A/S is one of Europe's largest and most international strategic design agencies. The primary activities are integrated services within innovation, service design, product design, interactive designs, interaction designs and branding/communication. Designit Denmark A/S is the Danish subsidiary of Designit A/S.

Financial review

The income statement for 2022/23 shows a loss of DKK 34,197 thousand against a loss of DKK 4,740 thousand last year, and the balance sheet at 31 March 2023 shows equity of DKK 28,021 thousand. The outlook last year was a result around break even. The result was worse than expected due to stable revenue and increased costs. Management considers the development unsatisfactory, and hence the more integrated European strategy, which already showed better results in the second half of last year, and is expected to continue improving the outlook for the coming year.

Knowledge resources

In order to deliver relevant solutions to the customers, it is material for Designit Denmark A/S to recruit and retain skilled and talented employees. Designit Denmark A/S has a well developed HR policy, which makes the Company able to attract, develop and retain the best design talents in Denmark. This is necessary to ensure access to the latest knowledge and allow fast adaptations to the organisation.

Financial risks and use of financial instruments

The most material operational risk for Designit Denmark A/S concerns the ability to consistently deliver solutions of high quality to the Company's customers. This is necessary to support the values that Designit Denmark A/S markets itself with towards the Company's customers. It is furthermore essential to ensure that the Company's solutions continue to be leading, when taking into account the tendencies in design and interactive solutions.

Currency risks

The Company's ongoing trade with foreign customers, investments in foreign branches and intercompany balances exposes its profit/loss, cash flows and capital to fluctuations in currency rates. Most of the Company's transactions is in Danish Kroner, British Pound, US Dollar or Euro. On an ongoing basis the company's management assess whether actions are necessary to lower the risk exposure.

Interest risks

The Company's net interest-bearing debt (NIBD) is limited compared to the Company's level of activity, and moderate changes in interest rates will not have a significant impact on the Company's results. Due to this, no interest hedging agreements are entered into to safeguard the Company against interest fluctuations.

Impact on the external environment

Designit Denmark A/S carries out its activities with consideration to the external environment. Management does not assess that Designit Denmark A/S' activities have any significant negative impact on the external environment.

Foreign branches

The company's foreign branches include:

Designit Denmark A/S - London Branch, London, Great Britain.

The primary activities of the branch are the same as Designit Denmark A/S.

Management's review

Events after the balance sheet date

There are no significant events after the balance sheet date.

Outlook

Demand for Designit Denmark A/S services is stable. The business has been strengthened to support the approach to market and the company is expected to grow revenues by 5% to 10% and improve operating margins (EBITDA) by 3% to 5%. The key risk to the outlook is the ongoing economic uncertainty in the company's key markets.

Financial statements 1 April 2022 - 31 March 2023

Income statement

Note	DKK'000	2022/23	2021/22
	Gross profit	19,585	30,386
2	Staff costs	-56,546	-35,992
	Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-639	-603
	Other operating expenses	0	-10
	Profit/loss before net financials	-37,600	-6,219
3	Financial income	1,703	2,438
4	Financial expenses	-1,709	-994
	Profit/loss before tax	-37,606	-4,775
5	Tax for the year	3,409	35
	Profit/loss for the year	-34,197	-4,740

Financial statements 1 April 2022 - 31 March 2023

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2021/22</u>
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
6	Property, plant and equipment		
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	1,409	1,047
	Leasehold improvements	39	79
		<u>1,448</u>	<u>1,126</u>
7	Investments		
	Deposits, investments	1,162	1,155
		<u>1,162</u>	<u>1,155</u>
	Total fixed assets	<u>2,610</u>	<u>2,281</u>
	Non-fixed assets		
	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	1,387	4,110
8	Contract assets	684	304
	Receivables from group entities	36,608	59,366
	Income taxes receivable	2,074	0
	Other receivables	243	1,478
9	Deferred income	1,338	4,864
		<u>42,334</u>	<u>70,122</u>
	Cash	2,702	3,383
	Total non-fixed assets	<u>45,036</u>	<u>73,505</u>
	TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>47,646</u></u>	<u><u>75,786</u></u>

Financial statements 1 April 2022 - 31 March 2023

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2021/22</u>
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
10	Share capital	1,206	1,206
	Retained earnings	<u>26,815</u>	<u>60,223</u>
	Total equity	<u>28,021</u>	<u>61,429</u>
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Non-current liabilities other than provisions		
	Lease liabilities	<u>326</u>	<u>452</u>
		<u>326</u>	<u>452</u>
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
8	Contract liabilities	86	37
	Trade payables	3,267	3,826
	Payables to group entities	11,004	4,937
	Other payables	<u>4,942</u>	<u>5,105</u>
		<u>19,299</u>	<u>13,905</u>
	Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>19,625</u>	<u>14,357</u>
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	<u><u>47,646</u></u>	<u><u>75,786</u></u>

- 1 Accounting policies
- 11 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
- 12 Related parties
- 13 Appropriation of profit/loss

Financial statements 1 April 2022 - 31 March 2023

Statement of changes in equity

Note	DKK'000	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	Equity at 1 April 2022	1,206	60,223	61,429
13	Transfer, see "Appropriation of profit/loss"	0	-34,197	-34,197
	Exchange adjustment	0	789	789
	Equity at 31 March 2023	1,206	26,815	28,021

Financial statements 1 April 2022 - 31 March 2023

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Designit Denmark A/S for 2022/23 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies applied by the Company are consistent with those of last year.

Omission of a cash flow statement

With reference to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no cash flow statement has been prepared. The entity's cash flows are part of the consolidated cash flow statement of the parent company Designit A/S.

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK'000).

Income statement

Revenue

The Company has chosen IFRS15 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

Income from work in progress for third parties where the purchaser has significantly influenced the asset is recognised as revenue as the production activities are carried on, implying that revenue corresponds to the market value of the work performed (production method). This method is used where the total income and expenses and the degree of completion of the contract can be made up reliably.

Where the income from a work in progress for third parties cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue corresponding to the expenses incurred is recognised only in so far as it is probable that such expenses will be recoverable from the counterparty.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

Gross profit

The items revenue, other operating income and external expenses have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross profit in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the Company's core activities, including gains on the sale of fixed assets.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pension to the Company's employees, as well as other social security contributions, etc. The item is net of refunds from public authorities.

Financial statements 1 April 2022 - 31 March 2023

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Depreciation

The item comprises depreciation of property, plant and equipment.

The basis of depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Land and buildings	5-10 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	2-5 years
Leasehold improvements	3-5 years

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the Company's core activities, including losses on the sale of fixed assets.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial reporting period. The items comprise interest income and expenses, e.g. from group entities and associates, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to other securities and investments, exchange gains and losses and amortisation of financial assets and liabilities.

Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

The entity is jointly taxed with other group entities. The total Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit/loss-making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income (full absorption).

Jointly taxed entities entitled to a tax refund are reimbursed by the management company based on the rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed entities which have paid too little tax pay a surcharge according to the rates applicable to interest surcharges to the management company.

Financial statements 1 April 2022 - 31 March 2023

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until the time at which the asset is ready for use.

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.

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

Leases

The Company has chosen to use IFRS 16 as interpretation basis for the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act on recognition of leases.

Leased assets and lease commitments are recognised in the balance sheet when the leased asset under a lease entered into regarding a specific identifiable asset is made available to the Company in the lease term, and when the Company in this connection obtains the right to almost all economic benefits from the use of the identified asset and the right to control the use of the identified asset.

On initial recognition, lease commitments are measured at the present value of the future lease payments discounted by an incremental borrowing rate. The following lease payments are recognised as part of the lease commitment:

- Fixed payments.
- Variable payments that change concurrently with changes to an index and an interest rate based on said index or interest rate.
- Payments overdue subject to a residual value guarantee.
- Exercise price of call options that it is highly probable that Management will exercise.
- Payments subject to an extension option that it is highly probable that the Group will exercise.
- Penalty related to a termination option unless it is highly probable that the Group will not exercise the option.

The lease commitment is measured at amortised cost according to the effective interest method. The lease commitment is recalculated when the underlying contractual cash flows change due to changes in index or interest rate if the Company's estimate of a residual value guarantee changes or if the Company changes its assessment of whether call options, extension options or termination options can reasonably be expected to be exercised.

On initial recognition, the leased asset is measured at cost, which corresponds to the value of the lease commitment adjusted for prepaid lease payments plus directly related costs and estimated costs for demolition, repairs or the like less discounts received or other types of incentive payments from the lessor.

Subsequently, the asset is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The leased asset is depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of the leased asset. Depreciation charges are recognised on a straight-line basis in profit or loss.

The leased asset is adjusted for changes to the lease commitment due to changes to the terms of the lease or changes to the cash flows of the lease concurrently with changes to an index or an interest rate.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the expected lease term, which is:

- Operating equipment 5-10 years
- Office buildings 4-6 years.

Financial statements 1 April 2022 - 31 March 2023

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

The Company has chosen to present leased assets and lease commitments as separate line items in the balance sheet.

The Company has generally chosen to apply the practical exemptions IFRS 16 so that leased assets of low value and short-term leases are not recognised in the balance sheet. Instead, related lease payments are recognised on a straight-line basis as other external costs in profit or loss. The Company has also chosen not to recognise service elements in the capitalised value of lease commitments and leased assets. Service elements are therefore recognised as other external costs in profit or loss on an ongoing basis.

Receivables

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment write-down of financial receivables.

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value. Write-downs are made for bad debts on the basis of objective evidence that a receivable or a portfolio are impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable has been impaired, a write-down is made on an individual basis.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected 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 assets

Work in progress for third parties is measured at the selling price of the work performed less progress billings and anticipated losses. Work in progress for third parties entails a significant degree of design customisation of services. Moreover, before the work is commenced, a binding agreement must have been entered into to the effect that penalties covering at least costs incurred will be enforced if the contract is subsequently terminated.

The market value is calculated on the basis of the percentage of completion at the balance sheet date and the total expected income from the relevant contract. The percentage of completion is determined on the basis of an assessment of the work performed, which is usually measured as the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date relative to total estimated contract costs.

Where the outcome of work in progress for third parties cannot be made up reliably, the market value is measured at the costs incurred in so far as they are expected to be paid by the purchaser.

Where the total expenses relating to the work in progress for third parties are expected to exceed the total market value, the expected loss is recognised as a loss-making agreement under 'Provisions' and is expensed in the income statement.

The value of each contract in progress less prepayments is classified as assets when the market value exceeds progress billings and as liabilities when progress billings exceed the market value.

Prepayments from customers are recognised under liabilities.

Selling costs and costs incurred in securing contracts are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Financial statements 1 April 2022 - 31 March 2023

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

Equity

Proposed dividends

Dividends proposed for the financial year are presented as a separate item under 'Equity'. Dividends are recognised as a liability at the date when they are adopted at the annual general meeting (declaration date).

Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Provisions for deferred tax are calculated, based on the liability method, of all temporary differences between carrying amounts and tax values, with the exception of temporary differences occurring at the time of acquisition of assets and liabilities neither affecting the results of operations nor the taxable income, as well as temporary differences on non-amortisable goodwill. Where different tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax assets, if any, are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured according to the taxation rules and taxation rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be utilised, either through elimination against tax on future earnings or through a set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same jurisdiction.

Other payables

Other payables are measured at net realisable value.

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are measured at the net present value of the remaining lease payments including any guaranteed residual value based on the interest rate implicit in the lease.

Financial ratios

Financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the Danish Finance Society's guidelines.

Financial statements 1 April 2022 - 31 March 2023

Notes to the financial statements

DKK'000	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2021/22</u>
2 Staff costs		
Wages/salaries	50,648	31,212
Pensions	1,573	1,181
Other social security costs	1,829	1,399
Other staff costs	2,496	2,200
	<u>56,546</u>	<u>35,992</u>
Average number of full-time employees	<u>70</u>	<u>48</u>

Total remuneration to management: DKK 919 thousand (2021/22: DKK 1,403 thousand).

DKK'000	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2021/22</u>
3 Financial income		
Interest receivable, group entities	1,329	1,799
Exchange adjustments	357	639
Other financial income	17	0
	<u>1,703</u>	<u>2,438</u>
4 Financial expenses		
Interest expenses, group entities	9	0
Other interest expenses	118	72
Exchange adjustments	1,582	922
	<u>1,709</u>	<u>994</u>
DKK'000	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2021/22</u>
5 Tax for the year		
Refund in joint taxation	-3,409	-35
	<u>-3,409</u>	<u>-35</u>

Financial statements 1 April 2022 - 31 March 2023

Notes to the financial statements

6 Property, plant and equipment

DKK'000	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost at 1 April 2022	2,331	692	3,023
Additions in the year	1,066	0	1,066
Disposals in the year	-1,034	-490	-1,524
Cost at 31 March 2023	2,363	202	2,565
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 April 2022	1,284	613	1,897
Amortisation/depreciation in the year	607	39	646
Reversal of amortisation/depreciation and impairment of disposals	-937	-489	-1,426
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 March 2023	954	163	1,117
Carrying amount at 31 March 2023	1,409	39	1,448

The total value of right of use assets amount to DKK 318 thousand.

7 Investments

DKK'000	Deposits, investments
Cost at 1 April 2022	1,155
Additions in the year	7
Cost at 31 March 2023	1,162
Carrying amount at 31 March 2023	1,162

DKK'000	2022/23	2021/22
8 Contract assets		
Selling price of work performed	1,470	1,286
Progress billings	-872	-1,019
	598	267
recognised as follows:		
Contract assets (assets)	684	304
Contract assets (liabilities)	-86	-37
	598	267

Financial statements 1 April 2022 - 31 March 2023

Notes to the financial statements

9 Deferred income

Prepayments include accrual of expenses relating to subsequent financial years.

10 Share capital

The share capital consists of 12,065 shares of DKK 100 each.

The Company's share capital has remained DKK 1,206 thousand over the past 5 years.

11 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

The Company is jointly taxed with its parent, Designit A/S, which acts as management company, and is jointly and severally with other jointly taxed group entities for payment of income taxes as well as withholding taxes on interest, royalties and dividends.

The Group's Danish companies are jointly and severally liable for group VAT registration.

12 Related parties

Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile	Requisitioning of the parent company's consolidated financial statements
Wipro Limited	Sarjapur Road, Bangalore, Karnataka 560035, India	The consolidated financial statements of Wipro Limited are available at the company's website.
Designit A/S	Bygmestervej 61, DK-2400 København NV	

Related party transactions

Designit Denmark A/S was engaged in the below related party transactions:

DKK'000	2022/23	2021/22
Sale of services to affiliated companies	49,900	40,068
Purchase of services from affiliated companies	22,027	17,868
Interest, affiliated companies	1,329	1,799
Receivables from affiliated companies	36,608	59,366
Payables to affiliated companies	11,004	4,937

13 Appropriation of profit/loss

Recommended appropriation of profit/loss

Retained earnings/accumulated loss

-34,197	-4,740
<u>-34,197</u>	<u>-4,740</u>