



## **Software Improvement Group - Nordic ApS**

Bredgade 30, 1260 Copenhagen K

**CVR no. 32 67 51 23**

**Annual report for the period  
1 January to 31 December 2024**

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 31 March 2025

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Lucas Egidius Maria Wenceslaus Brandts  
Chairman

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## Statement by management on the annual report

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of Software Improvement Group - Nordic ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

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 company's financial position at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Copenhagen, 25 February 2025

### Executive board

Robert Ernst Pijselman

Lucas Egidius Maria Wenceslaus Brandts

## Independent auditor's report

### *To the shareholder of Software Improvement Group - Nordic ApS*

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Software Improvement Group - Nordic ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024 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' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **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 the 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 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:

## Independent auditor's report

- 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.

## Independent auditor's report

### 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, we conclude that 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 management's review.

Copenhagen, 25 February 2025

### **Baker Tilly Denmark**

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 35 25 76 91

Peter Aagesen  
state-authorized public accountant  
mne41287

## Company details

### The company

Software Improvement Group - Nordic ApS  
Bredgade 30  
1260 Copenhagen K

CVR no.: 32 67 51 23

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2024  
Incorporated: 18 januar 2010

Domicile: Copenhagen

### Executive board

Robert Ernst Pijselman  
Lucas Egidius Maria Wenceslaus Brandts

### Auditors

Baker Tilly Denmark  
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab  
Poul Bundgaards Vej 1, 1.  
2500 Valby

## Management's review

### Business review

Our main activities can be characterized as Software with a Service. Measurements of software product quality aspects are performed by utilizing inhouse developed tooling; advice is then based on the outcomes of these measurements, as well as an analysis of the client's situation and specific questions or challenges. Our differentiator is that we perform 'fact based' consultancy. We benchmark our customers towards our database that consists of data gathered over the last decade from companies around the globe in any given industry. We offer customers a broad portfolio of solutions; these are bundled in our technology platform Sigrid.

### Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31. december 2024 shows a loss of EUR 185.100, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2024 shows equity of EUR 592.947.

### Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

|                                                 | Note | 2024            | 2023             |
|-------------------------------------------------|------|-----------------|------------------|
|                                                 |      | EUR             | EUR              |
| <b>Revenue</b>                                  |      | <b>783.437</b>  | <b>1.399.152</b> |
| Other operating income                          |      | 16.034          | 0                |
| Other external costs                            |      | -159.681        | -589.453         |
| <b>Gross profit</b>                             |      | <b>639.790</b>  | <b>809.699</b>   |
| Staff costs                                     | 1    | -885.483        | -1.034.944       |
| <b>Profit/loss before net financials</b>        |      | <b>-245.693</b> | <b>-225.245</b>  |
| Financial income                                | 2    | 9.494           | 0                |
| Financial costs                                 |      | 0               | -1.662           |
| <b>Profit/loss before tax</b>                   |      | <b>-236.199</b> | <b>-226.907</b>  |
| Tax on profit/loss for the year                 | 3    | 51.099          | 48.064           |
| <b>Profit/loss for the year</b>                 |      | <b>-185.100</b> | <b>-178.843</b>  |
| <b>Recommended appropriation of profit/loss</b> |      |                 |                  |
| Retained earnings                               |      | -185.100        | -178.843         |
|                                                 |      | <b>-185.100</b> | <b>-178.843</b>  |

## Balance sheet 31 December

|                                  | Note | 2024           | 2023             |
|----------------------------------|------|----------------|------------------|
|                                  |      | EUR            | EUR              |
| <b>Assets</b>                    |      |                |                  |
| Deposits                         |      | 10.482         | 10.482           |
| <b>Fixed asset investments</b>   |      | <b>10.482</b>  | <b>10.482</b>    |
| <b>Total non-current assets</b>  |      | <b>10.482</b>  | <b>10.482</b>    |
| Trade receivables                |      | 227.380        | 184.540          |
| Receivables from related parties |      | 445.616        | 346.824          |
| Deferred tax asset               |      | 101.416        | 50.317           |
| Corporation tax                  |      | 45.650         | 63.342           |
| Prepayments                      |      | 2.037          | 3.417            |
| <b>Receivables</b>               |      | <b>822.099</b> | <b>648.440</b>   |
| <b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>  |      | <b>41.793</b>  | <b>702.170</b>   |
| <b>Total current assets</b>      |      | <b>863.892</b> | <b>1.350.610</b> |
| <b>Total assets</b>              |      | <b>874.374</b> | <b>1.361.092</b> |

## Balance sheet 31 December

|                                     | Note | 2024           | 2023             |
|-------------------------------------|------|----------------|------------------|
|                                     |      | EUR            | EUR              |
| <b>Equity and liabilities</b>       |      |                |                  |
| Share capital                       |      | 16.789         | 16.789           |
| Retained earnings                   |      | 576.158        | 761.258          |
| <b>Equity</b>                       |      | <b>592.947</b> | <b>778.047</b>   |
| Trade payables                      |      | 3.561          | 2.851            |
| Payables to related parties         |      | 91.709         | 258.692          |
| Other payables                      |      | 116.740        | 174.408          |
| Deferred income                     |      | 69.417         | 147.094          |
| <b>Total current liabilities</b>    |      | <b>281.427</b> | <b>583.045</b>   |
| <b>Total liabilities</b>            |      | <b>281.427</b> | <b>583.045</b>   |
| <b>Total equity and liabilities</b> |      | <b>874.374</b> | <b>1.361.092</b> |
| Contingent liabilities              | 4    |                |                  |

## Statement of changes in equity

|                              | Share capital | Retained earnings | Total          |
|------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
|                              | EUR           | EUR               | EUR            |
| Equity at 1 January          | 16.789        | 761.258           | 778.047        |
| Net profit/loss for the year | 0             | -185.100          | -185.100       |
| <b>Equity at 31 December</b> | <b>16.789</b> | <b>576.158</b>    | <b>592.947</b> |

## Notes

|                                                                         | 2024           | 2023             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|
|                                                                         | EUR            | EUR              |
| <b>1 Staff costs</b>                                                    |                |                  |
| Wages and salaries                                                      | 803.562        | 797.124          |
| Pensions                                                                | 74.564         | 79.756           |
| Other social security costs                                             | 3.591          | 7.346            |
| Other staff costs                                                       | 3.766          | 150.718          |
|                                                                         | <b>885.483</b> | <b>1.034.944</b> |
| Number of fulltime employees on average                                 | 7              | 8                |
| <b>2 Financial income</b>                                               |                |                  |
| Interest income IC                                                      | 5.961          | 0                |
| Other financial income                                                  | 2.844          | 0                |
| Exchange gains                                                          | 689            | 0                |
|                                                                         | <b>9.494</b>   | <b>0</b>         |
| <b>3 Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>                                |                |                  |
| Current tax for the year                                                | 0              | 0                |
| Deferred tax for the year                                               | -51.099        | -48.064          |
|                                                                         | <b>-51.099</b> | <b>-48.064</b>   |
| <b>4 Contingent liabilities</b>                                         |                |                  |
| The company has entered into leases with a total liability of t.EUR 12. |                |                  |

## Accounting policies

The annual report for Software Improvement Group - Nordic ApS is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has chosen to comply with some of the rules applying for class C enterprises.

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

The annual report for 2024 is presented in EUR.

### Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

### Income statement

#### Revenue

Income from services, comprising service contracts and extended warranties relating to products and contracts sold is recognised on a straight-line basis as the services are provided.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration, excluding VAT and other indirect taxes. Revenue is net of all types of discounts granted.

#### Other operating income

Other operating income consists of accounting items of a secondary nature in relation to the company's principal activities.

## Accounting policies

### Other external costs

Other external costs include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, etc.

### Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the entity's employees.

### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, financial expenses relating to realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and foreign currency transactions and liabilities and surcharges and allowances under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme, etc.

### Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

## Balance sheet

### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

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 is impaired, an impairment loss for that individual asset is recognised.

### Prepayments

Deferred expenses recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the next financial year.

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposits at banks.

### Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

## Accounting policies

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax adjustments resulting from changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement, with the exception of items taken directly to equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carry forward, are measured at the value to which the asset is expected to be realised, either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

### Liabilities

Liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

### Deferred income

Received payments concerning income during the following years are recognised under deferred income.

### Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency instruments are considered cash flow hedges, any unrealised value adjustments are taken directly to a fair value reserve under 'Equity'.

Receivables and 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.