BEIERHOLM
VI SKABER BALANCE

SpringProduction Services A/S

Studsgade 29, 8000 Aarhus C
CVR no. 42 06 63 54

Annual report
for the financial year 01.07.21 - 30.06.22

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 24.11.22

Karen Bach Lück
Dirigent

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Company information etc.

The company

SpringProduction Services A/S
Studsgade 29
8000 Aarhus C
Danmark
Registered office: Aarhus
CVR no.: 42 06 63 54
Founded: 01/02/2021
Financial year: 01.07 - 30.06

Executive Board

Lars Bo Hansen

Board of Directors

Albert Crilles Sebastian Funder
Lars Bo Hansen
Michael Kaltoft Paterson
Morten Eskildsen
Jesper Angelsø Hjortshøj
Peter Herlev Enevoldsen
Mogens Kristensen
Mads Heide Mikkelsen
Peer Brændholt

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Company information etc.

Lawyer

Bech-Bruun

Parent company

Spring Production A/S

Statement by the Executive Board and Board of Directors on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.07.21 - 30.06.22 for SpringProduction Services A/S.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 30.06.22 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.07.21 - 30.06.22.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Aarhus C, November 24, 2022

Executive Board

Lars Bo Hansen

Board of Directors

Albert Crilles Sebastian Funder Chairman	Lars Bo Hansen	Michael Kaltoft Paterson
Morten Eskildsen	Jesper Angelsø Hjortshøj	Peter Herlev Enevoldsen
Mogens Kristensen	Mads Heide Mikkelsen	Peer Brændholt

To the Shareholder of SpringProduction Services A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SpringProduction Services A/S for the financial year 01.07.21 - 30.06.22, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 30.06.22 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.07.21 - 30.06.22 in accordance with the the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing 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

The Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Furthermore the Management is responsible for the internal control as the 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 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 International Standards on Auditing 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 International Standards on Auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Aarhus, November 24, 2022

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Lars Østergaard
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne26806

Income statement

Note		2021/22 DKK	01.02.21 30.06.21 DKK
	Gross loss	**-67,885**	**-24,820**
2	Financial income	4,764	967
3	Financial expenses	-2,825	0
	Loss before tax	**-65,946**	**-23,853**
	Tax on loss for the year	14,508	5,248
	Loss for the year	**-51,438**	**-18,605**

Proposed appropriation account

Retained earnings	-51,438	-18,605
Total	**-51,438**	**-18,605**

Balance sheet

ASSETS

Note		30.06.22 DKK	30.06.21 DKK
	Receivables from group enterprises	1,561,701	686,450
	Income tax receivable	14,508	5,248
	Other receivables	0	4,378
	Total receivables	**1,576,209**	**696,076**
	Cash	**0**	**186,960**
	Total current assets	**1,576,209**	**883,036**
	Total assets	**1,576,209**	**883,036**

Balance sheet

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note		30.06.22 DKK	30.06.21 DKK
	Share capital	400,000	400,000
	Retained earnings	-66,043	-14,605
	Total equity	**333,957**	**385,395**
	Trade payables	884,500	497,641
	Payables to group enterprises	357,504	0
	Other payables	248	0
	Total short-term payables	**1,242,252**	**497,641**
	Total payables	**1,242,252**	**497,641**
	Total equity and liabilities	**1,576,209**	**883,036**

4 Contingent liabilities
5 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.07.21 - 30.06.22			
Balance as at 01.07.21	400,000	-14,605	385,395
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-51,438	-51,438
Balance as at 30.06.22	400,000	-66,043	333,957

Notes

1. Primary activities

The object of the Company is to carry on business in advertising and marketing

2. Financial income

Interest, group enterprises	4,764	967

3. Financial expenses

Other interest expenses	2,825	0

4. Contingent liabilities

Other contingent liabilities

The company enters into a cash-pool arrangement with the group, where the total is jointly and severally liable credit limit.

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the group's jointly taxed income etc. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, royalty tax and tax on unearned income. Anysubsequent adjustments to corporation taxes and withholding taxes may imply that the Company's liability is higher.

5. Related parties

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent Spring Family ApS.

6. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

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 depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, 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 such assets 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 such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement.

6. Accounting policies - continued -

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross loss

Gross loss comprises revenue and raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement as delivery takes place (delivery method). Revenue is measured at the selling value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Costs of raw materials and consumables

Expenses for consumables comprise the consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

6. Accounting policies - continued -

This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

BALANCE SHEET

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

6. Accounting policies - continued -

Payables

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.