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BIMCO INFORMATIQUE A/S BAGSVÆRDVEJ 161, 2880 BAGSVÆRD ANNUAL REPORT

1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2020

The Annual Report has been presented and adopted at the Company's Annual General Meeting on 26 April 2021

Peter Appel

The English part of this document is an unofficial translation of the original Danish text, and in case of any discrepancy between the Danish text and the English translation, the Danish text shall prevail.



CONTENTS

	Page
Company Details	
Company Details	3
Statement and Report	
Board of Directors Statement and Management's Statement	4
Independent Auditor's Report	5-6
Management Commentary	
Management Commentary	7
Financial Statements 1 January - 31 December	
Income Statement	8
Balance Sheet	9-10
Equity	11
Notes	12
Accounting Policies	13-14



COMPANY DETAILS

Company BIMCO Informatique A/S

Bagsværdvej 161 2880 Bagsværd

CVR No.: 12 10 26 90 Established: 1 May 1988 Registered Office: Gladsaxe

Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December

Board of Directors David Loosley, chairman

Peter Hald Appel Michael Lund Piil Søren Ole Larsen

Lars Robert Brøgger Pedersen

Executive Board Anders Slagelse Fagerberg

Auditor BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab

Havneholmen 29 1561 Copenhagen V

Bank Danske Bank

Hovedvejen 109 2600 Glostrup

Law Firm Gorrissen Federspiel Advokatpartnerselskab

Axeltorv 2

1609 Copenhagen K



BOARD OF DIRECTORS STATEMENT AND MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Board of Directors and Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of BIMCO Informatique A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

The Annual Report is presented 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 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

The Management Commentary includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Bagsværd, 26 April 2021

Executive Board

Anders Slagelse Fagerberg

Board of Directors

David Loosley
Chairman

Peter Hald Appel

Michael Lund Piil

Søren Ole Larsen

Lars Robert Brøgger Pedersen



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of BIMCO Informatique A/S

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of BIMCO Informatique A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, which comprise income statement, Balance Sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant 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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 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. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

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 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 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.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- 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 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, 26 April 2021

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Henrik Brünings State Authorised Public Accountant MNE no. mne3106



MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Principal activities

BIMCO Informatique A/S (BIAS), a wholly owned subsidiary of the shipping association BIMCO, was formed in 1988 to handle BIMCO's commercial activities namely database and software applications, IT support to BIMCO, Training and Publications. BIAS' product portfolio includes the SMARTCON Charter Party Editing system, the Shipping KPI system, training courses and shipping related publications.

Development in activities and financial and economic position

BIAS operates in five profit centres:

- 1. IT Provider supports and services BIMCO's IT needs including the implementation and maintenance of BIMCO's business support systems and their integration. Despite the abrupt change to remote working the IT services provided supported business continuity under the COVID-19 restrictions.
- 2. SMARTCON, a tool that facilitates editing of BIMCO standard contracts, has had a difficult year. Subscription and start-up fees have done well but COVID-19 has negatively impacted usage with less contracts finalised in 2020 compared with previous years. The market has slowly improved in the second half of the year and December was the first month of 2020 where usage was in line with budget.
- 3. Development of the Shipping KPI system is ongoing. In December 2020 a cost category module was added as part of the launch of version 5.
- 4. Income from sales of Publications dropped significantly compared to last year and budget. The decrease was due to several reasons; lower sales overall due to the impact from COVID-19, the postponed launch of two publications "Check Before Fixing" and "Bunkering", and the early publication of the "ICE handbook" in late 2019 when it was budgeted for a 2020 launch.
- 5. COVID-19 seriously disrupted Training at the beginning of 2020, however this also presented an opportunity to adapt and emerge strengthened to facilitate training for a larger and broader market with a relevant product portfolio. After a weak Q1 and a disastrous Q2, the training team transformed the portfolio from live courses to a virtual world with great success; online training will become an integrated part of delivering BIMCO Training going forward.

In total the year concluded with a negative net result of €127K.

BIAS' equity at the end of the year 2020 was €264K.

BIAS' cashflow improved in 2020 by €51K.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

The management declares that no other important events that could be of material consequence to the financial standing of the BIMCO Group have taken place since the balance sheet date.



INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
GROSS LOSS.		-508.370	1.292.716
Administrative expenses		-684.072	-835.025
OPERATING LOSS		-1.192.442	457.691
Financial expenses	1	-21.404	-7.521
RESULT BEFORE TAX		-1.213.846	450.170
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	267.046	-99.038
RESULT FOR THE YEAR		-946.800	351.132
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF RESULT			
Retained earnings		-946.800	351.132
TOTAL		-946.800	351.132



BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Intangible fixed assets acquired	3	257.616 257.616	1.932.291 1.932.291
initaligible assets	3	237.010	1.932.291
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		257.616	1.932.291
Trade receivables		1.349.528	1.224.124
Deferred tax assets		91.770	0
Prepayments and accrued income		171.575	290.551
Receivables		1.612.873	1.514.675
Cash and cash equivalents		4.645.359	4.268.232
CURRENT ASSETS		6.258.232	5.782.907
ASSETS		6.515.848	7.715.198



BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Share capitalRetained profit		500.000 1.468.318	500.000 2.415.118
EQUITY		1.968.318	2.915.118
Provision for deferred tax		0	175.276
PROVISIONS		0	175.276
Other liabilities	4	731.077 731.077	312.359 312.359
Trade payables		161.910 85.721 1.710.993 1.857.829 3.816.453	677.919 1.091.664 902.276 1.640.586 4.312.445
LIABILITIES		4.547.530	4.624.804
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		6.515.848	7.715.198

Staff costs 5



EQUITY

	Share capital	Retained profit	Total
Equity at 1 January 2020.	500.000	2.415.118	2.915.118
Proposed loss allocation		-946.800	-946.800
Equity at 31 December 2020	500.000	1.468.318	1.968.318



NOTES

	2020 DKK	2019 DKK	Note
Financial expenses Other interest expenses	21.404	7.521	1
	21.404	7.521	
Tax on profit/loss for the year			2
Adjustment of deferred tax	-267.046	99.038	
	-267.046	99.038	
Intangible assets			3
		Intangible fixed assets acquired	
Cost at 1 January 2020 Cost at 31 December 2020		3.886.764 3.886.764	
Amortisation at 1 January 2020	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1.954.473 1.674.675	
Amortisation at 31 December 2020	•••••	3.629.148	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2020		257.616	
Long-term liabilities	De		4
31/12 2020 Repayı total liabilities next	ment outstandi year after 5 yea		
Other liabilities	0	0 312.359	
731.077	0	0 312.359	
Staff costs			5
Average number of employees	12	12	



ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of BIMCO Informatique A/S for 2020 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

INCOME STATEMENT

Net revenue

Net revenue from sale of merchandise and finished goods is recognised in the Income Statement if supply and risk transfer to purchaser has taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received. Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT, duties and less discounts related to the sale.

Where products with a high degree of individual adjustments are delivered, recognition in net revenue is made as and when the production progresses, the net revenue being equal to the sales value of the work performed for the year (the production method). This method is applied when the total costs and expenses regarding the contract and the degree of completion at the balance sheet date can be reliably assessed, and it is likely that the financial benefits will flow to the company.

Production costs

Production costs comprise costs, including wages and salaries and write-off, incurred to achieve the net revenue for the year. Commercial enterprises recognise cost of sales, and the manufacturing enterprises recognise production costs equal to the revenue for the year, including direct and indirect costs of raw materials and consumables, wages and salaries, rent and leasing and depreciation of production plant.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses recognise costs incurred during the year regarding management and administration of the group, inclusive of costs relating to the administrative staff, executives, office premises, office expenses etc and related amortisation.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from debt and transactions in foreign currencies as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in the equity by the portion that may be attributed to entries directly to the equity.

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible fixed assets

Profit or loss from sale of intangible fixed assets is calculated at the difference between the sales price and the carrying amount at the time of the sale. Profit and loss are recognised in the Income Statement under other operating income or other operating expenses.



ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible fixed assets are valued on an annual basis for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the net realisable value is lower than the carrying amount, the assets are written down to the lower value.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of net selling price and capital value. The capital value is determined as the fair value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the expected net cash flows from sale of the asset or group of assets after the end of its useful life.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is reduced by impairment losses to meet expected losses.

Accruals, assets

Accruals recognised as assets include costs incurred relating to the subsequent financial year.

Tax payable and deferred tax

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

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the expected realisable value of the asset, either by set-off against tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that under the legislation in force on the balance sheet date would be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

Liabilities

Liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to nominel value.

Accruals, liabilities

Accruals recognised as liabilities include payments received regarding income in subsequent years.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date. Exchange differences arising between the rate on the transaction date and the rate on the payment date are recognised in the income statement as a financial income or expense.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that are not settled on the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate on the balance sheet date and the exchange rate at the time of occurrence of the receivables or payables is recognised in the income statement as financial income or expenses.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date.