



## GateHouse SatCom A/S

Strømmen 6  
9400 Nørresundby  
CVR No. 26040299

## Annual report 01.10.2020 - 30.09.2021

The Annual General Meeting adopted the  
annual report on 03.02.2022

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**Jakob Axel Nielsen**

Chairman of the General Meeting

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# Entity details

## Entity

GateHouse SatCom A/S

Strømmen 6

9400 Nørresundby

Business Registration No.: 26040299

Registered office: Aalborg

Financial year: 01.10.2020 - 30.09.2021

## Board of Directors

Michael Bondo Andersen, Chairman

Jakob Axel Nielsen, Vice chairman

Nina Christiane Movin, Board member

Mads Peter Lübeck, Board member

Søren Bondo Andersen, Board member

Petar Popovski, Board member

Denis Viet-Jacobsen , Board member

## Executive Board

Ulrik Vachet Rasmussen, CEO

Kenney Schmidt Christiansen, direktør

## Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Østre Havnepromenade 26, 4th floor

9000 Aalborg

# Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of GateHouse SatCom A/S for the financial year 01.10.2020 - 30.09.2021.

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 Entity's financial position at 30.09.2021 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.10.2020 - 30.09.2021.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Aalborg, 14.12.2021

## Executive Board

**Ulrik Vachet Rasmussen**  
CEO

**Kenney Schmidt Christiansen**  
direktør

## Board of Directors

**Michael Bondo Andersen**  
Chairman

**Jakob Axel Nielsen**  
Vice chairman

**Nina Christiane Movin**  
Board member

**Mads Peter Lübeck**  
Board member

**Søren Bondo Andersen**  
Board member

**Petar Popovski**  
Board member

**Denis Viet-Jacobsen**  
Board member

# Independent auditor's report

## To the shareholders of GateHouse SatCom A/S

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of GateHouse SatCom A/S for the financial year 01.10.2020 - 30.09.2021, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 Entity's financial position at 30.09.2021 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.10.2020 - 30.09.2021 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of 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 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 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity 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:

- 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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 commentary**

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, 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 commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

Aalborg, 14.12.2021

**Deloitte**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR No. 33963556

**Lars Birner Sørensen**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
Identification No (MNE) mne11671

# Management commentary

## Financial highlights

	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19	2017/18	2016/17
	DKK'000	DKK'000	DKK'000	DKK'000	DKK'000
<b>Key figures</b>					
Gross profit/loss	23,318	16,847	19,742	10,326	25,633
Operating profit/loss	2,812	2,077	5,052	(2,190)	13,717
Net financials	(127)	(24)	(62)	86	64
Profit/loss for the year	2,404	1,597	3,879	(2,673)	9,799
Total assets	35,399	27,799	24,914	20,949	36,021
Investments in property, plant and equipment	1,643	280	825	451	522
Equity	17,911	15,524	13,869	14,003	24,170
<b>Ratios</b>					
Return on equity (%)	14.38	10.87	27.83	(14.00)	77.70
Equity ratio (%)	50.60	55.84	55.67	66.84	67.10

Financial highlights are defined and calculated in accordance with the current version of "Recommendations & Ratios" issued by the CFA Society Denmark.

### Return on equity (%):

Profit/loss for the year \* 100

Average equity

### Equity ratio (%):

Equity \* 100

Total assets



**Primary activities**

The objective and activity of the company are to develop technical software for satellite and telecommunications purposes. The customers are serviced through delivery of software products as well as adjustment and integration of these products.

**Description of material changes in activities and finances**

The company has realised a net profit of DKK 2,404k. On 30 September 2021, equity totals DKK 17,911k and the solvency ratio stands at 50,6%.

**Events after the balance sheet date**

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

# Income statement for 2020/21

	Notes	2020/21 DKK'000	2019/20 DKK'000
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>23,318</b>	<b>16,847</b>
Staff costs	1	(20,119)	(14,247)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		(387)	(523)
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>		<b>2,812</b>	<b>2,077</b>
Other financial income	2	63	81
Other financial expenses		(190)	(105)
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>2,685</b>	<b>2,053</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year		(281)	(456)
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>2,404</b>	<b>1,597</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of profit and loss</b>			
Retained earnings		2,404	1,597
<b>Proposed distribution of profit and loss</b>		<b>2,404</b>	<b>1,597</b>

# Balance sheet at 30.09.2021

## Assets

	Notes	2020/21 DKK'000	2019/20 DKK'000
Completed development projects	4	1,148	332
Development projects in progress	4	5,330	2,087
<b>Intangible assets</b>	3	<b>6,478</b>	<b>2,419</b>
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		323	477
Leasehold improvements		1,570	0
Prepayments for property, plant and equipment		0	280
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	5	<b>1,893</b>	<b>757</b>
Deposits		1,353	683
<b>Financial assets</b>	6	<b>1,353</b>	<b>683</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>9,724</b>	<b>3,859</b>
Trade receivables		7,660	3,078
Contract work in progress	7	95	1,112
Receivables from group enterprises		10,912	16,490
Other receivables		289	0
Joint taxation contribution receivable		281	42
Prepayments		74	76
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>19,311</b>	<b>20,798</b>
<b>Cash</b>		<b>6,364</b>	<b>3,142</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>25,675</b>	<b>23,940</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>35,399</b>	<b>27,799</b>

**Equity and liabilities**

	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2020/21 DKK'000</b>	<b>2019/20 DKK'000</b>
Contributed capital		500	500
Reserve for fair value adjustments of hedging instruments		(17)	0
Reserve for development expenditure		5,053	1,887
Retained earnings		12,375	13,137
<b>Equity</b>		<b>17,911</b>	<b>15,524</b>
Deferred tax		1,671	1,173
<b>Provisions</b>		<b>1,671</b>	<b>1,173</b>
Other payables		5,508	1,938
<b>Non-current liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5,508</b>	<b>1,938</b>
Bank loans		0	80
Prepayments received from customers		3,862	4,900
Contract work in progress	7	2,893	621
Trade payables		1,107	824
Payables to group enterprises		147	6
Joint taxation contribution payable		1	585
Other payables		2,299	2,148
<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>10,309</b>	<b>9,164</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>15,817</b>	<b>11,102</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		<b>35,399</b>	<b>27,799</b>
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# Statement of changes in equity for 2020/21

	Contributed capital DKK'000	Reserve for fair value adjustments of hedging instruments DKK'000	Reserve for development expenditure DKK'000	Retained earnings DKK'000	Total DKK'000
Equity beginning of year	500	0	1,887	13,137	15,524
Fair value adjustments of hedging instruments	0	(22)	0	0	(22)
Tax of entries on equity	0	5	0	0	5
Transfer to reserves	0	0	3,166	(3,166)	0
Profit/loss for the year	0	0	0	2,404	2,404
<b>Equity end of year</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>(17)</b>	<b>5,053</b>	<b>12,375</b>	<b>17,911</b>

# Notes

## 1 Staff costs

	2020/21 DKK'000	2019/20 DKK'000
Wages and salaries	16,755	11,719
Pension costs	3,057	2,411
Other social security costs	286	99
Other staff costs	21	18
	<b>20,119</b>	<b>14,247</b>
Average number of full-time employees	33	27

## 2 Other financial income

	2020/21 DKK'000	2019/20 DKK'000
Financial income from group enterprises	63	81
	<b>63</b>	<b>81</b>

## 3 Intangible assets

	Completed development projects DKK'000	Development projects in progress DKK'000
Cost beginning of year	25,211	2,087
Transfers	1,025	(1,025)
Additions	0	4,268
<b>Cost end of year</b>	<b>26,236</b>	<b>5,330</b>
Amortisation and impairment losses beginning of year	(24,879)	0
Amortisation for the year	(209)	0
<b>Amortisation and impairment losses end of year</b>	<b>(25,088)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Carrying amount end of year</b>	<b>1,148</b>	<b>5,330</b>

## 4 Development projects

### Completed development projects

Completed development projects comprise finished projects which support the company's continued performance. The ERP system IFS has been implemented and brought into usage from November 2020. The system contributes to optimizations in internal processes. Management has not identified indications for impairment of the completed development projects.

### Development projects in progress

Development projects in progress comprise the project:

Development of the NB-IoT technology. The product is expected to be in usage in 2023/24.

Cost for the project is internal wages and external expenses.

The management has performed impairment test of the carrying amount of the development project. The project is estimated to contribute to future positive cashflow and are upon completion expected to be a large part of the primary activities.

### 5 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK'000	Leasehold improvements DKK'000	Prepayments for property, plant and equipment DKK'000
Cost beginning of year	1,291	0	280
Transfers	0	280	(280)
Additions	0	1,643	0
<b>Cost end of year</b>	<b>1,291</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>0</b>
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(814)	0	0
Depreciation for the year	(154)	(353)	0
<b>Depreciation and impairment losses end of year</b>	<b>(968)</b>	<b>(353)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Carrying amount end of year</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>0</b>

### 6 Financial assets

	Deposits DKK'000
Cost beginning of year	683
Additions	670
<b>Cost end of year</b>	<b>1,353</b>
<b>Carrying amount end of year</b>	<b>1,353</b>

### 7 Contract work in progress

	2020/21 DKK'000	2019/20 DKK'000
Contract work in progress	4,080	7,960
Progress billings regarding contract work in progress	(6,878)	(7,469)
Transferred to liabilities other than provisions	2,893	621
	<b>95</b>	<b>1,112</b>

## 8 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

	<b>Due after more than 12 months 2020/21 DKK'000</b>	<b>Outstanding after 5 years 2020/21 DKK'000</b>
Other payables	5,508	2,626
	<b>5,508</b>	<b>2,626</b>

## 9 Financial instruments

At the balance sheet date, the Company has signed forward contracts with its banker for the sale of USD. The forward contract have been concluded to hedge the current payments on sales contract signed.

At 30 September 2021, the total hedge amounts USD 132k (DKK 829k) will expire on latest 26st November 2021. At the balance sheet date, under other payables, there is an unrealised exchange loss of DKK 24k. The fair value adjustment is recognized in equity.

## 10 Unrecognised rental and lease commitments

	<b>2020/21 DKK'000</b>	<b>2019/20 DKK'000</b>
Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	<b>8,421</b>	<b>683</b>

## 11 Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where GateHouse Holding A/S serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

## 12 Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the largest group:  
GateHouse Holding A/S, Aalborg



# Accounting policies

## Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of a few provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

## Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date, are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

## Derivative financial instruments

On initial recognition in the balance sheet, derivative financial instruments are measured at cost and subsequently at fair value. Derivative financial instruments are recognised under other receivables or other payables.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments classified as and complying with the requirements for hedging the fair value of a recognised asset or a recognised liability are recorded in the income statement together with changes in the value of the hedged asset or the hedged liability.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments classified as and complying with the requirements for hedging future transactions are recognised directly in equity. When the hedged transactions are realised, the accumulated changes are recognised as part of cost of the relevant financial statement items.

For derivative financial instruments that do not comply with the requirements for being treated as hedging instruments, changes in fair value are recognised currently in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

## Public grants

Public grants are recognised when a final commitment has been received from the grantor and it is probable that the conditions of the grant will be fulfilled. Grants are recognised as income in the income statement as earned.

## **Income statement**

### **Gross profit or loss**

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, own work capitalised, other operating income, and external expenses.

### **Revenue**

Revenue from sales of software products and advisory services is recognised in the income statement when delivery and the risk transition to the buyer has taken place. Revenue from sales of support and maintenance is recognised in the income statement over the support and maintenance period. Royalty income is recognised in profit or loss over the period to which royalties relate. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Contract work in progress is included in revenue based on the stage of completion so that revenue corresponds to the selling price of the work performed in the financial year (the percentage-of-completion method).

### **Own work capitalised**

Own work capitalised comprises staff costs and other costs incurred in the financial year and recognised in cost for proprietary intangible assets.

### **Other external expenses**

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc.

### **Staff costs**

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages, and social security contributions, pension contributions, etc for entity staff.

### **Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses**

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year, and gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

### **Other financial income**

Other financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises.

### **Other financial expenses**

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses.

### **Tax on profit/loss for the year**

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

The Entity is jointly taxed with all Danish group enterprises. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

## Balance sheet

### Intellectual property rights etc

Intellectual property rights etc comprise development projects completed.

Development projects on clearly defined and identifiable products and processes, for which the technical rate of utilisation, adequate resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the enterprise can be established, and where the intention is to manufacture, market or apply the product or process in question, are recognised as intangible assets. Other development costs are recognised as costs in the income statement as incurred. When recognising development projects as intangible assets, an amount equalling the costs incurred less deferred tax is taken to equity under Reserve for development costs that is reduced as the development projects are amortised and written down.

The cost of development projects comprises costs such as salaries and amortisation that are directly and indirectly attributable to the development projects.

Completed development projects are amortised on a straight-line basis using their estimated useful lives which are determined based on a specific assessment of each development project. If the useful life cannot be estimated reliably, it is fixed at 10 years. For development projects protected by intellectual property rights, the maximum period of amortisation is the remaining duration of the relevant rights. The amortisation periods used are 3-5 years.

Intellectual property rights etc are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

### Property, plant and equipment

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

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

For leasehold improvements the depreciation period cannot exceed the contract period.

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

**Contract work in progress**

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work carried out at the balance sheet date.

The selling price is measured based on the stage of completion and the total estimated income from the individual contracts in progress. Usually, the stage of completion is determined as the ratio of actual to total budgeted consumption of resources.

If the selling price of a project in progress cannot be made up reliably, it is measured at the lower of costs incurred and net realisable value.

Each contract in progress is recognised in the balance sheet under receivables or liabilities other than provisions, depending on whether the net value, calculated as the selling price less prepayments received, is positive or negative.

Costs of sales work and of securing contracts, and finance costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

**Joint taxation contributions receivable or payable**

Current joint taxation contributions payable or joint taxation contributions receivable are recognised in the balance sheet, calculated as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, which has been adjusted for prepaid tax. For tax losses, joint taxation contributions receivable are only recognised if such losses are expected to be used under the joint taxation arrangement.

**Prepayments**

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

**Cash**

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

**Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset or the planned settlement of each liability.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

**Operating leases**

Lease payments on operating leases are recognised on a straight-line basis in the income statement over the term of the lease.

**Other financial liabilities**

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

**Prepayments received from customers**

Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to delivery of the goods agreed or completion of the service agreed.