
GSG Group Danmark A/S

Vojensvej 11, st. tv., DK-2610 Rødovre

Annual Report for 2020

CVR No. 27 04 75 99

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 20/5 2021

Morten Berntsen
Chairman of the
general meeting



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Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Financial Statements of GSGroup Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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 at 31 December 2020 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2020.

We recommend that the Financial Statements be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Rødovre, 20 May 2021

Executive Board

Espen Virik Ranvik
CEO

Board of Directors

Morten Berntsen

Espen Virik Ranvik

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholders of GSGroup Danmark A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the 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.

We have audited the Financial Statements of GSGroup Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

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 audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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, in our view, 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 in Management's Review.

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.

Independent Auditor's report

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 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.

Esbjerg, 20 May 2021

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Jannick Kjersgaard

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne29440

Steffen Kaj Pedersen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne34357

Company information

The Company	GSGroup Danmark A/S Vojensvej 11, st. tv. DK-2610 Rødovre CVR No: 27 04 75 99 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Incorporated: 26 February 2003 Financial year: 18th financial year Municipality of reg. office: Hvidovre
Board of Directors	Morten Berntsen Espen Virik Ranvik
Executive board	Espen Virik Ranvik
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Esbjerg Brygge 28, 2. 6700 Esbjerg

Management's review

Key activities

The company's purpose is development, sales etc. of software solutions and related business.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2020 shows a profit of DKK 5,237,060, and at 31 December 2020 the balance sheet of the Company shows positive equity of DKK 5,988,081.

Management consider the financial results for 2020 satisfactory.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2020	2019
		DKK	DKK
Gross profit/loss	1	12,187,773	11,516,309
Staff expenses	2	-6,911,126	-9,838,712
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	3	-60,923	-967,114
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		5,215,724	710,483
Financial income	4	286,125	16,298
Financial expenses	5	-264,789	-36,344
Profit/loss before tax		5,237,060	690,437
Tax on profit/loss for the year		0	0
Net profit/loss for the year		5,237,060	690,437

Distribution of profit

	2020	2019
	DKK	DKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Retained earnings	5,237,060	690,437
	5,237,060	690,437

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		139,546	142,321
Property, plant and equipment		139,546	142,321
Deposits		149,154	149,154
Fixed asset investments		149,154	149,154
Fixed assets		288,700	291,475
Finished goods and goods for resale		266,772	499,869
Inventories		266,772	499,869
Trade receivables		6,807,343	3,382,081
Receivables from group enterprises		11,249,825	28,000
Deferred tax asset	6	1,600,000	1,600,000
Corporation tax		0	28,000
Prepayments		62,515	121,708
Receivables		19,719,683	5,159,789
Cash at bank and in hand		0	1,243,689
Current assets		19,986,455	6,903,347
Assets		20,275,155	7,194,822

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Share capital		500,000	500,000
Retained earnings		5,488,081	251,021
Equity		5,988,081	751,021
Other payables		769,793	295,590
Long-term debt	7	769,793	295,590
Prepayments received from customers		0	258,171
Trade payables		167,425	258,096
Payables to group enterprises		408,660	554,950
Other payables		4,983,280	1,695,963
Deferred income		7,957,916	3,381,031
Short-term debt		13,517,281	6,148,211
Debt		14,287,074	6,443,801
Liabilities and equity		20,275,155	7,194,822
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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	500,000	251,021	751,021
Net profit/loss for the year	0	5,237,060	5,237,060
Equity at 31 December	500,000	5,488,081	5,988,081

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2020	2019
	DKK	DKK
1. Special posts		
Other operating income consists of government grants related to COVID-19 and is included in gross profit	585,326	0
	<u>585,326</u>	<u>0</u>

	2020	2019
	DKK	DKK
2. Staff Expenses		
Wages and salaries	6,267,562	9,050,326
Pensions	508,852	639,883
Other social security expenses	134,712	147,124
Other staff expenses	0	1,379
	<u>6,911,126</u>	<u>9,838,712</u>
 Average number of employees	 <u>11</u>	 <u>13</u>

	2020	2019
	DKK	DKK
3. Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		
Amortisation of intangible assets	0	913,111
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	60,923	54,003
	<u>60,923</u>	<u>967,114</u>

	2020	2019
	DKK	DKK
4. Financial income		
Other financial income	15	460
Exchange gains	286,110	15,838
	<u>286,125</u>	<u>16,298</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	DKK	DKK
5. Financial expenses		
Other financial expenses	47,058	9,540
Exchange loss	217,731	26,804
	<u>264,789</u>	<u>36,344</u>

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	DKK	DKK
6. Provision for deferred tax		
Deferred tax asset at 1 January	1,600,000	1,600,000
Deferred tax asset at 31 December	<u>1,600,000</u>	<u>1,600,000</u>

The recognised tax asset comprises tax loss carry-forwards expected to be utilised within the next two to three years.

7. Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	DKK	DKK
Other payables		
After 5 years	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	769,793	295,590
Long-term part	769,793	295,590
Other short-term payables	4,983,280	1,695,963
	<u>5,753,073</u>	<u>1,991,553</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2020	2019
	DKK	DKK

8. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Rental and lease obligations

Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:

Within 1 year	36,864	148,000
Between 1 and 5 years	0	94,000
	<u>36,864</u>	<u>242,000</u>

Rent obligations, term of notice is 8 months	163,200	490,000
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Other contingent liabilities

Credit institute has provided a security for unpaid rent deposit total DKK 161,500.

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of GSGroup Esbjerg ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

9. Related parties and disclosure of consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company of the largest and smallest group:

Name	Place of registered office
GSGroup AS	Norway

The group report of GSGroup AS can be obtained at the following address:

Nordre Kullerød 5B, 3241 Sandefjord

Notes to the Financial Statements

10. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of GSGroup Danmark A/S for 2020 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset 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 out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Leases

All leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Income statement

Net sales

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales and as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, other operating income, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company, including gains and losses on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Government grants

Government grants, such as economic stimulus packages, are recognised when it is reasonably certain that the Company complies with the conditions for receiving the grant, and it is reasonably certain that the Company will receive the grant. The grant is systematically recognised in the income statement over the period to which it relates, or immediately if the grant is not conditional upon incurrence of future costs or investments. Government grants are recognised as other operating income, or in the balance sheet if the purpose of the grant is investment in an asset.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with Flextrack ApS and GSGroup DK ApS. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance sheet

Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill acquired is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life, which is assessed at 4 years.

Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

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

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment and investments are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Other fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments consist of rent deposits.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost under the FIFO method and net realisable value.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses and costs of completion. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables equals landed cost.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in 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 will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial debts

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent years.