

Veovo A/S

Hækken 2
DK-9310 Vodskov

CVR no. 30 50 07 41

Annual report 2019/20

The annual report was presented and approved at the
Company's annual general meeting

on 16 March 2021

Palle Krogsgaard

Chairman of the annual general meeting

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Veovo A/S
Annual report 2019/20
CVR no. 30 50 07 41

Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Veovo A/S for the financial year 1 October 2019 – 30 September 2020.

The annual report has been 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 assets, liabilities and financial position at 30 September 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 October 2019 – 30 September 2020.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Vodskov, 16 March 2021
Executive Board:



Peter Christian Knudsen
CEO

Board of Directors:



Gary Miles
Chairman



James Francis Williamson



Christopher Lloyd
Warrington



Peter Christian Knudsen



Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Veovo A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Veovo A/S for the financial year 1 October 2019 – 30 September 2020, comprising income statement, balance sheet and notes, including 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 Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 30 September 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 October 2019 – 30 September 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 rules and requirements. 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

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 that 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 as to 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 in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may 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 financial statement users made 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 company 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



Independent auditor's report

- 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.

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Aalborg, 16 March 2021

KPMG

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Steffen S. Hansen
State Authorised
Public Accountant
MNE no. 32737

Veovo A/S
Annual report 2019/2020
CVR no. 30 50 07 41

Management's review

Company details

Veovo A/S
Hækken 2
DK-9310 Vodskov

CVR no.	30 50 07 41
Established:	1 January 2007
Registered office:	Aalborg
Financial year:	1 October – 30 September

Board of Directors

Peter Christian Knudsen

Executive Board

Gary Miles
James Francis Williamson
Christopher Lloyd Warrington
Peter Christian Knudsen

Auditor

KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Øster Havnegade 22D
DK-9000 Aalborg

Bank

Nordea

Annual general meeting

The annual general meeting will be held on 16 March 2021

Management's review

Operating review

Principal activities

Veovo A/S creates business intelligence solutions for queue and flow management to streamline operations, maximise revenue and improve customer experience.

Veovo A/S is a Danish development company founded in July 2013 by a management buy-out (MBO) from L.M.Ericsson A/S. Veovo A/S is part of Gentrack Group Limited.

Development in the Company's activities and financial position

The income statement of the Company for 2019/20 shows a loss before tax of DKK -11,059,582 and at 30 September 2020 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 3,452,116.

Due to recent performance and the uncertainties regarding the short-term future performance of the Company in a Covid-19 environment, Management has found it fair to write down deferred tax assets related to tax loss carryforwards. In the long-term Management still expects to utilise the deferred tax asset.

Events after the balance sheet date

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

The results of the Company in 2020/21 are significantly improved.

Financial statements 1 October– 30 September

Income statement

DKK	Note	2019/20	2018/19
Gross profit		9,146,060	22,789,015
Staff costs	2	-19,701,829	-20,311,150
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment		-87,149	-136,760
Operating profit		-10,642,918	2,341,105
Other financial income		506,075	856,322
Other financial expenses		-922,739	-645,467
Profit before tax		-11,059,582	2,551,960
Tax on profit for the year	3	-1,136,682	-561,734
Profit for the year		<u>-12,196,264</u>	<u>1,990,226</u>
Proposed profit appropriation			
Retained earnings		-12,196,264	1,990,226
		<u>-12,196,264</u>	<u>1,990,226</u>

Financial statements 1 October – 30 September

Balance sheet

DKK	Note	30/9 2020	30/9 2019
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Property, plant and equipment			
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	4	76,532	116,643
		<u>76,532</u>	<u>116,643</u>
Total fixed assets		<u>76,532</u>	<u>116,643</u>
Current assets			
Inventories			
Finished goods and goods for resale		1,942,421	2,455,471
Receivables			
Trade receivables		4,467,074	12,056,740
Receivables from group entities		3,317,643	5,389,989
Deferred tax asset	3	1,262,078	2,398,760
Other receivables		392,846	518,980
Prepayments		535,938	483,133
		<u>9,975,579</u>	<u>20,847,602</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>326,208</u>	<u>791,382</u>
Total current assets		<u>12,244,208</u>	<u>24,094,455</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>12,320,740</u>	<u>24,211,098</u>

Financial statements 1 October – 30 September

Balance sheet

DKK	Note	30/9 2020	30/9 2019
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Contributed capital		2,476,530	2,476,530
Retained earnings		975,586	13,171,850
Total equity		<u>3,452,116</u>	<u>15,648,380</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade payables		200,449	1,781,601
Payables to group entities		27,583	0
Other payables		4,024,806	2,048,397
Deferred income		4,615,786	4,732,720
		<u>8,868,624</u>	<u>8,562,718</u>
Total liabilities		<u>8,868,624</u>	<u>8,562,718</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>12,320,740</u>	<u>24,211,098</u>

Financial statements 1 October – 30 September

Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 October 2019	2,476,530	13,171,850	15,648,380
Transferred over the profit appropriation	0	-12,196,264	-12,196,264
Equity at 30 September 2020	<u>2,476,530</u>	<u>975,586</u>	<u>3,452,116</u>

Financial statements 1 October – 30 September

Notes

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Veovo A/S for 2019/20 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class B entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act, with opt-in from higher reporting classes.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables, 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.

Income statement

Gross profit

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, revenue, cost of sales and other external costs are aggregated in the financial statement caption Gross profit

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods, comprising sales in 2019/20, is recognised in revenue when delivery and transfer of risk to the buyer have taken place, and the income may be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Income from agreements from maintenance is recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of the agreement.

Engineering and consultancy services are recognised as the work is performed.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration, excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts granted are deducted from revenue.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises costs incurred to generate revenue for the year. This item also comprises direct costs for goods for resale and changes to inventory of goods for resale.

Other external costs

Other external costs comprise costs for distribution and sales costs, costs for advertising, administrative expenses, costs of premises, bad debts, operating leases, etc.

Financial statements 1 October – 30 September

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday allowance, pension and other social security costs, excluding reimbursements from public authorities.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, financial costs regarding, gains and losses on securities, payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

Tax on profit for the year

Tax for the year comprises current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, including changes in tax rates. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement at the amount attributable to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity at the amount attributable to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

Capitalised development costs are measured at the lower of cost less accumulated amortisation or recoverable amount.

Capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life after completion of the development work.

Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings, plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date on which the asset is available for use. Indirect production overheads and borrowing costs are not recognised in cost.

Where individual components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

The basis of depreciation is cost less any projected residual value after the end of the useful life. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3 - 5 years
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Financial statements 1 October – 30 September

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

The useful life and residual value are reassessed annually. Changes are treated as accounting estimates, and the effect on depreciation is recognised prospectively.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are stated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating costs, respectively.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value.

Goods for resale and raw materials and consumables are measured at cost, comprising purchase price plus delivery costs.

Finished goods and work in progress are measured at cost, comprising the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct wages and salaries. Indirect production overheads and borrowing costs are not recognised in cost.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the sales amount less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down is made for bad debt losses where there is an objective indication that a receivable has been impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable has been impaired, write-down is made on an individual basis.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepayment of costs incurred relating to subsequent financial years.

Equity

Dividends

The expected dividend payment for the year is disclosed as a separate item under equity.

Corporation tax and deferred tax

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

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities measured on the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to office buildings non-deductible for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss or taxable income.

Financial statements 1 October– 30 September

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry forwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation within the foreseeable future; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net assets are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured in accordance with the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Changes in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement or equity, respectively.

Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at cost, corresponding to the proceeds received less transaction costs paid. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between cost and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan together with interest expenses.

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

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received regarding income in subsequent years.

Financial statements 1 October – 30 September

Notes

DKK	2019/20	2018/19
2 Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	16,974,209	17,428,022
Pensions	2,303,696	2,407,411
Other social security costs	211,302	245,448
Other staff expenses	212,622	230,268
	<u>19,701,829</u>	<u>20,311,149</u>
Average number of full-time employees	<u>28</u>	<u>30</u>
3 Tax on profit for the year		
Deferred tax adjustment for the year	1,136,682	561,734
	<u>1,136,682</u>	<u>561,734</u>

Due to recent performance and the uncertainties regarding the short-term future performance of the Company in a Covid-19 environment, Management has found it fair to write down deferred tax assets related to tax loss carryforwards. In the long-term, Management still expects to utilise the deferred tax asset.

4 Property, plant and equipment

DKK	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Cost at 1 October 2019	2,276,228
Additions	47,038
Cost at 30 September 2020	<u>2,323,265</u>
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 October 2019	-2,159,585
Depreciation for the year	-87,149
Depreciation and impairment losses at 30 September 2020	<u>-2,246,733</u>
Carrying amount at 30 September 2020	<u>76,532</u>

Financial statements 1 October – 30 September

Notes

5 Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.

Contractual obligations

The Company has rental commitments for a total of DKK 223 thousand on the current leased property.

Lease obligations

The Company has entered into operating leases at the following amounts:

The remaining term of the leases is 4 months with an average monthly lease payment of DKK 12 thousand, totalling DKK 48 thousand.

6 Related parties

Control

Gentrack Holdings Denmark ApS is part of the consolidated financial statements of Gentrack Group Limited, 17 Hargreaves Street, St.Marys Bay, Auckland 1011, New Zealand, which is the smallest group in which the Company is included as a subsidiary.