

Quattro Business Solutions Nordic A/S

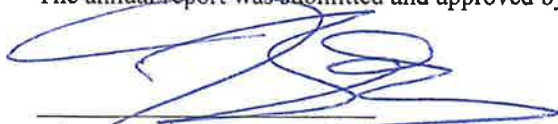
Nymøllevej 50, 2800 Kgs. Lyngby

Company reg. no. 35 47 79 26

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2019

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 11 June 2020.



Johan Hendrik Bos
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, British English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Management's report

The board of directors and the managing director have today presented the annual report of Quattro Business Solutions Nordic A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2019.

The annual report has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We consider the accounting policies used appropriate, and in our opinion the annual accounts provide a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities and its financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the company's results of its activities and cash flows in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2019.

We are of the opinion that the management's review includes a fair description of the issues dealt with.

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

Kgs. Lyngby, 11 June 2020

Managing Director

Wouter van Grootheest

Board of directors

Johanan Hendrik Bos
Chairman

Michael Arthur Hartmann

Wouter van Grootheest

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Quattro Business Solutions Nordic A/S

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of Quattro Business Solutions Nordic A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2019, which comprise accounting policies, profit and loss account, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and notes. The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the below section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethics standards for accountants (IESBA's Code of Ethics) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these standards and requirements. We believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The management's responsibilities for the annual accounts

The management is responsible for the preparation of annual accounts that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. The management is also responsible for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts, the management is responsible for evaluating the company's ability to continue as a going concern, and, when relevant, disclosing matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting when preparing the annual accounts, unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or if it has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report including an opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error and may be considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions made by users on the basis of the annual accounts.

Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional evaluations and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures in response 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 the risk of not detecting a misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of the 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 by the management and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's preparation of the annual accounts being based on the going concern principle and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may raise significant doubt about 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 annual accounts 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 annual accounts, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the annual accounts reflect 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 the internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the management's review

The management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the annual accounts does not cover the management's review, and we do not express any kind of assurance opinion on the management's review.

Independent auditor's report

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts, our responsibility is to read the management's review and in that connection consider whether the management's review is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

Furthermore, 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 believe that the management's review is in accordance with the annual accounts and that it has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Acts. We did not find any material misstatement in the management's review.

Hillerød, 11 June 2020

Grant Thornton

State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36



Claus Koskelin

State Authorised Public Accountant
mnc30140

Company information

The company	Quattro Business Solutions Nordic A/S Nymøllevej 50 2800 Kgs. Lyngby
	Company reg. no. 35 47 79 26 Established: 18 September 2013 Domicile: Kgs. Lyngby Financial year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of directors	Johanan Hendrik Bos, Chairman Michael Arthur Hartmann Wouter van Grootheest
Managing Director	Wouter van Grootheest
Auditors	Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Nordstensvej 11 3400 Hillerød

Financial highlights

DKK in thousands,	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Income statement:		
Gross profit	8.117	5.116
Profit from ordinary operating activities	4.184	895
Net financials	-178	-368
Net profit or loss for the year	3.527	527
Statement of financial position:		
Balance sheet total	45.524	47.249
Equity	2.096	-1.806
Cash flows:		
Operating activities	-5.325	14.259
Investing activities	0	-1.200
Financing activities	-1.275	730
Total cash flows	-6.600	13.789
Employees:		
Average number of full-time employees	5	5
Key figures in %:		
Acid test ratio	102,7	93,7
Solvency ratio	4,6	-3,8

Calculations of key figures and ratios do, in all material respects, follow the recommendations of the Danish Association of Finance Analysts, only in a few respects deviating from the recommendations.

The key figures and ratios shown in the statement of financial highlights have been calculated as follows:

Acid test ratio	$\frac{\text{Current assets} \times 100}{\text{Short term liabilities other than provisions}}$
Solvency ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity, closing balance} \times 100}{\text{Total assets, closing balance}}$

Management commentary

The principal activities of the company

The company's aim is to do business with the development and sale of software, consultancy and related activities.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year is DKK 8.117.390 against DKK 5.116.853 last year. The results for the year are DKK 3.526.704 against DKK 527.140 last year. The management consider the results satisfactory.

The expected development

It is the management's expectation, that the company in 2020 will generate a positive result at the same level as the result in 2019.

Events subsequent to the financial year

No significant events have occurred in 2020, which affect the annual rapport in 2019.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Quattro Business Solutions Nordic A/S is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class C enterprises (medium sized enterprises).

The accounting policies used are unchanged compared to last year, and the annual accounts are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs, these including depreciation, amortisation, writedown, provisions, and reversals which are due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the profit and loss account are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to achieve future, financial benefits and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to lose future, financial benefits and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At the first recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Later, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain fixed asset investments and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, by which method a fixed, effective interest is recognised during the useful life of the asset or the liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost with deduction of any payments and additions/deductions of the accrued amortisation of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way capital losses and capital profits are spread over the useful life.

At recognition and measurement, such predictable losses and risks are taken into consideration, which may appear before the annual report is presented, and which concerns matters existing on the balance sheet date.

Translation of foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials.

Debtors, creditors, and other monetary items in foreign currency are translated by using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or the recognition in the latest annual accounts of the amount owed or the liability is recognised in the profit and loss account under financial income and expenses.

Accounting policies

Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currency and which are not considered to be investment assets purchased in foreign currencies are measured at the exchange rate on the transaction date.

Currency adjustment of balances with group enterprises abroad that are considered part of the total investment in group enterprises are recognised directly in the equity. Likewise, foreign exchange gains and losses on loans and derived financial instruments for currency hedging independent group enterprises abroad are recognised in the equity.

Income statement

Gross profit

The gross profit comprises the revenue, other operating income and external costs.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Recognition of revenue is exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Costs of sales includes costs for purchase of license less discounts.

Other external costs comprise costs for distribution, sales, advertisement, administration, premises, loss on debtors, and operational leasing costs.

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages including holiday allowances, pensions and other costs for social security etc. for staff members. Staff costs are less public reimbursements.

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown comprise depreciation on, amortisation of and writedown relating to intangible and tangible fixed assets respectively.

Net financials

Net financials comprise interest, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses concerning financial assets and liabilities, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the profit and loss account with the amounts that concerns the financial year.

Tax of the results for the year

The tax for the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

Accounting policies

The balance sheet

Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill

Acquired goodwill is measured at cost with deduction of accumulated amortisation. As it is not possible to determine a reliable estimate of the useful life, the amortisation period is set at 10 years.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost with deduction of accrued depreciation and writedown. Land is not depreciated.

The basis of depreciation is cost with deduction of any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the book value, the amortisation discontinues.

The cost comprises the acquisition cost and costs directly attached to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation takes place on a straight line basis and based on an evaluation of the expected useful life :

Other plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture *3-5 years*

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the profit and loss account in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss deriving from the sales of tangible fixed assets is measured as the difference between the sales price reduced by the selling costs and the book value at the time of the sale. Profit or losses are recognised in the profit and loss account as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, they are written down for impairment to the net realisable value.

Accrued income and deferred expenses

Accrued income and deferred expenses recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the next financial year.

Available funds

Available funds comprise cash at bank and in hand.

Accounting policies

Equity

Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under equity. Proposed dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of approval by the annual general meeting (time of declaration).

Corporate tax and deferred tax

Current tax receivable and tax liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on previous years' taxable income and prepaid taxes. Tax receivable and tax liabilities are set off to the extent that legal right of set-off exists and if the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of all temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a balance sheet focus.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation on the balance sheet date and prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.

Liabilities

Mortgage debt and bank debt are for instance measured at amortised cost. As to cash loans, this corresponds to the outstanding debt of the loan. For bond loans, the amortised cost corresponds to an outstanding debt calculated as the underlying cash value at the date of borrowing adjusted by amortisation of the market value adjustment on the date of the borrowing carried out over the repayment period.

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

The cash flow statement

The cash flow statement shows the cash flow of the company for the year, divided in cash flows deriving from operating activities, investment activities, and financing activities, respectively, the changes in the liabilities, and the available funds at the beginning and the end of the year respectively.

Cash flow from operating activities

Cash flow from operating activities are calculated as the results for the year adjusted for non-cash operating items, the change in the working capital, and corporate tax paid.

Cash flow from investment activities

Cash flow from investment activities comprises payments in connection with the acquisition and sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets and fixed asset investments respectively.

Accounting policies

Cash flow from financing activities

Cash flow from financing activities comprises changes in the size or the composition of the share capital and the costs in this connection. Furthermore, these activities comprise borrowings, instalments on interestbearing debt, and payment of dividend to the shareholders.

Available funds

Available funds comprise cash funds.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

Amounts concerning 2019: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2018: DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Gross profit	8.117.390	5.116
1 Staff costs	-3.677.533	-4.184
Depreciation, amortisation, and impairment	-256.032	-37
Operating profit	4.183.825	895
2 Other financial income from group enterprises	42.459	0
3 Other financial costs	-220.530	-368
Pre-tax net profit or loss	4.005.754	527
Tax on ordinary results	-479.050	0
4 Net profit or loss for the year	3.526.704	527

Statement of financial position at 31 December

Amounts concerning 2019: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2018: DKK thousand.

Assets		
Note	2019	2018
Non-current assets		
5 Goodwill	940.000	1.180
Total intangible assets	940.000	1.180
6 Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	8.142	24
Total property, plant, and equipment	8.142	24
7 Other receivables	75.000	75
Total investments	75.000	75
Total non-current assets	1.023.142	1.279
Current assets		
Trade debtors	35.620.436	32.851
Amounts owed by group enterprises	0	-2.148
8 Prepayments and accrued income	542.689	123
Total receivables	36.163.125	30.826
Available funds	8.337.276	15.144
Total current assets	44.500.401	45.970
Total assets	45.523.543	47.249

Statement of financial position at 31 December

Amounts concerning 2019: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2018: DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Equity and liabilities		
Equity		
Contributed capital	500.000	500
Unpaid contributed capital	0	-375
Reserve for unpaid contributed capital	0	375
Retained earnings	1.595.666	-2.306
Total equity	2.095.666	-1.806
Liabilities other than provisions		
Other debts	109.643	0
9 Total long term liabilities other than provisions	109.643	0
Prepayments received from customers	14.181	343
Trade creditors	32.589.398	37.393
Debt to group enterprises	3.959.899	3.504
Corporate tax	479.050	0
Other debts	6.275.706	7.815
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	43.318.234	49.055
Total liabilities other than provisions	43.427.877	49.055
Total equity and liabilities	45.523.543	47.249

The significant activities of the enterprise

10 Contingencies

11 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

DKK thousand.

	Contributed capital	Contributed capital not paid	Reserve for contributed capital not paid	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2018	500	-375	375	-2.833	-2.333
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	0	0	527	527
Equity 1 January 2019	500	-375	375	-2.306	-1.806
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	0	0	3.527	3.527
Paid contributed capital for the year	0	375	-375	375	375
	500	0	0	1.596	2.096

Statement of cash flows 1 January - 31 December

Amounts concerning 2019: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2018: DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Net profit or loss for the year	3.526.704	527
12 Adjustments	913.153	407
13 Change in working capital	-9.751.330	13.435
Cash flows from operating activities before net financials	-5.311.473	14.369
Interest paid, etc.	-13.979	-110
Cash flows from ordinary activities	-5.325.452	14.259
Cash flows from operating activities	-5.325.452	14.259
Purchase of intangible assets	0	-1.200
Cash flow from investment activities	0	-1.200
Cash capital increase	375.000	0
Change in debt from associated enterprises	-1.649.987	730
Cash flow from financing activities	-1.274.987	730
Change in cash and cash equivalents	-6.600.439	13.789
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January 2019	15.144.267	1.614
Exchange rate adjustments (available funds)	-206.552	-259
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2019	8.337.276	15.144
Cash and cash equivalents		
Available funds	8.337.276	15.144
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2019	8.337.276	15.144

Notes

Amounts concerning 2019: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2018: DKK thousand.

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	3.168.171	3.106
Other costs for social security	509.362	659
Other staff costs	0	419
	<u>3.677.533</u>	<u>4.184</u>
 Average number of employees	 <u>5</u>	 <u>5</u>
 2. Other financial income from group enterprises		
Other financial income from group enterprises	42.459	0
	<u>42.459</u>	<u>0</u>
 3. Other financial costs		
Financial costs, group enterprises	0	91
Other financial costs	220.530	277
	<u>220.530</u>	<u>368</u>
 4. Proposed distribution of the results		
Allocated to results brought forward	3.526.704	527
Distribution in total	<u>3.526.704</u>	<u>527</u>

Notes

Amounts concerning 2019: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2018: DKK thousand.

	<u>31/12 2019</u>	<u>31/12 2018</u>
5. Goodwill		
Cost 1 January 2019	1.200.000	0
Additions during the year	<u>0</u>	<u>1.200</u>
Cost 31 December 2019	<u>1.200.000</u>	<u>1.200</u>
Amortisation 1 January 2019	-20.000	0
Amortisation and writedown for the year	<u>-240.000</u>	<u>-20</u>
Amortisation 31 December 2019	<u>-260.000</u>	<u>-20</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2019	<u>940.000</u>	<u>1.180</u>
6. Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		
Cost 1 January 2019	<u>227.831</u>	<u>228</u>
Cost 31 December 2019	<u>227.831</u>	<u>228</u>
Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2019	-203.657	-158
Depreciation and writedown for the year	<u>-16.032</u>	<u>-46</u>
Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2019	<u>-219.689</u>	<u>-204</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2019	<u>8.142</u>	<u>24</u>
7. Other receivables		
Cost 1 January 2019	<u>75.000</u>	<u>75</u>
Cost 31 December 2019	<u>75.000</u>	<u>75</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2019	<u>75.000</u>	<u>75</u>
8. Prepayments and accrued income		
Prepayments and accrued income consists of prepaid salaries, invoices, prepaid assurance and other receivables.		

Notes

Amounts concerning 2019: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2018: DKK thousand.

9. Liabilities

	Debt in total 31 Dec 2019	Short-term part of long- term liabilities	Long-term debt 31 Dec 2019	Outstanding debt after 5 years
Other debts	109.643	0	109.643	109.643
	109.643	0	109.643	109.643

10. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Rental commitments and other liabilities:

The company has entered into a rental contract with an notice of 3 months. The total liability is T.DKK 85.

11. Related parties

Consolidated financial statements

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of Quattro Business Solutions b.v, Leusderend 20, 3832 RC Leusden, The Netherlands.

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
12. Adjustments		
Depreciation, amortisation, and impairment	256.032	39
Other financial income	-42.459	0
Other financial costs	220.530	368
Tax on ordinary results	479.050	0
	913.153	407
13. Change in working capital		
Change in receivables	-3.189.198	-2.821
Change in trade payables and other payables	-6.562.132	16.256
	-9.751.330	13.435