



Forecast ApS

Frederiksborggade 20 B, 1.
1360 København K
CVR No. 38019651

Annual report 2019

The Annual General Meeting adopted the
annual report on 27.07.2020

Dennis Kayser

Chairman of the General Meeting

Contents

Entity details	2
Statement by Management	3
Independent auditor's report	4
Management commentary	7
Income statement for 2019	8
Balance sheet at 31.12.2019	9
Statement of changes in equity for 2019	11
Notes	12
Accounting policies	14

Entity details

Entity

Forecast ApS

Frederiksborggade 20 B, 1.

1360 København K

CVR No.: 38019651

Registered office: København

Financial year: 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019

Board of Directors

Rasmus Aaen Madsen, Chairman

Krishna Visvanathan

Christian Lindegaard Jepsen

Niels Vejrup Carlsen

Executive Board

Dennis Kayser, CEO

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Weidekampsgade 6

P. O. Box 1600

0900 Copenhagen C

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Forecast ApS for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019.

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 31.12.2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019.

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.

Copenhagen, 27.07.2020

Executive Board

Dennis Kayser
CEO

Board of Directors

Rasmus Aaen Madsen
Chairman

Krishna Visvanathan

Christian Lindegaard Jepsen

Niels Vejrup Carlsen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Forecast ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Forecast ApS for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019, 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 31.12.2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019 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.

Copenhagen, 27.07.2020

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 33963556

Mads Juul Hansen

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne44386

Management commentary

Primary activities

The company develops and sells proprietary Professional Services Automation software.

Development in activities and finances

The income statement for the period 01.01.19 - 31.12.19 shows a loss of DKK (14.759.670) against DKK (6,532,802) for the period 01.01.18 - 31.12.18. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 36.232.951.

The management considers the net profit for the year to be satisfactory since a significant part of the company's product range is in the development phase. Management expects to still heavily focus on product development over the coming financial years. The current version of the developed product is launched in several markets. This is in line with the overall product and market penetration strategy.

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. The outbreak and spread of COVID-19 at the beginning of 2020 has not and is not expected to have a significant impact on the company's financial position and development since the company is operating online which isn't affected as much by the circumstances. The company will continue to pursue the overall planned strategy.

Income statement for 2019

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Gross profit/loss		(1,117,637)	61,449
Staff costs	1	(15,286,371)	(8,343,150)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	2	(7,143)	(28,320)
Operating profit/loss		(16,411,151)	(8,310,021)
Other financial income		0	3,778
Other financial expenses		(113,945)	(44,175)
Profit/loss before tax		(16,525,096)	(8,350,418)
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	1,765,426	1,817,616
Profit/loss for the year		(14,759,670)	(6,532,802)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Retained earnings		(14,759,670)	(6,532,802)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		(14,759,670)	(6,532,802)

Balance sheet at 31.12.2019

Assets

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Goodwill		26,567	33,710
Intangible assets	4	26,567	33,710
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		0	284,475
Property, plant and equipment	5	0	284,475
Investments in group enterprises		9	0
Deposits		165,200	165,200
Other financial assets	6	165,209	165,200
Fixed assets		191,776	483,385
Trade receivables		19,860	153,993
Other receivables		522,902	407,509
Income tax receivable		1,765,426	2,423,506
Receivables		2,308,188	2,985,008
Cash		37,981,515	13,620,059
Current assets		40,289,703	16,605,067
Assets		40,481,479	17,088,452

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Contributed capital		119,665	89,160
Retained earnings		36,113,286	13,484,198
Equity		36,232,951	13,573,358
Other payables		555,234	0
Non-current liabilities other than provisions	7	555,234	0
Deposits		0	20,000
Trade payables		1,328,502	705,861
Other payables		1,444,768	1,683,080
Deferred income		920,024	1,106,153
Current liabilities other than provisions		3,693,294	3,515,094
Liabilities other than provisions		4,248,528	3,515,094
Equity and liabilities		40,481,479	17,088,452
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	8		

Statement of changes in equity for 2019

	Contributed capital DKK	Share premium DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	89,160	0	13,484,198	13,573,358
Increase of capital	30,505	37,388,758	0	37,419,263
Transfer to reserves	0	(37,388,758)	37,388,758	0
Profit/loss for the year	0	0	(14,759,670)	(14,759,670)
Equity end of year	119,665	0	36,113,286	36,232,951

Notes

1 Staff costs

	2019	2018
	DKK	DKK
Wages and salaries	14,640,548	7,622,394
Pension costs	0	33,210
Other social security costs	344,999	197,122
Other staff costs	300,824	490,424
	15,286,371	8,343,150
Average number of full-time employees	31	17

2 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

	2019	2018
	DKK	DKK
Amortisation of intangible assets	7,143	7,143
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	0	21,177
	7,143	28,320

3 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2019	2018
	DKK	DKK
Current tax	(1,765,426)	(1,817,616)
	(1,765,426)	(1,817,616)

4 Intangible assets

	Goodwill
	DKK
Cost beginning of year	50,000
Cost end of year	50,000
Amortisation and impairment losses beginning of year	(16,290)
Amortisation for the year	(7,143)
Amortisation and impairment losses end of year	(23,433)
Carrying amount end of year	26,567

5 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK
Cost beginning of year	305,652
Disposals	(305,652)
Cost end of year	0
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(21,177)
Reversal regarding disposals	21,177
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	0
Carrying amount end of year	0

6 Financial assets

	Investments in group enterprises DKK	Deposits DKK
Cost beginning of year	0	165,200
Additions	9	0
Cost end of year	9	165,200
Carrying amount end of year	9	165,200

Investments in subsidiaries	Registered in	Corporate form	Equity interest %
Forecast Technologies Limited	London	Ltd.	100%

7 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

	Due after more than 12 months 2019 DKK
Other payables	555,234
	555,234

8 Unrecognised rental and lease commitments

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	2,180,409	2,024,000

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 certain provisions for reporting class C.

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

Consolidated financial statements

Referring to section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements have been prepared.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial 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.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

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

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the Entity's primary activities.

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, payables and transactions in foreign currencies and tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, and tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

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.

Balance sheet**Goodwill**

Goodwill is the positive difference between cost and fair value of assets and liabilities arising from acquisitions. Goodwill is amortised straight-line over its estimated useful life, which is fixed based on the experience gained by Management for each business area. For goodwill, useful life has been determined based on an assessment of whether the enterprises are strategically acquired enterprises with a strong market position and a long-term earnings profile and whether the amount of goodwill includes intangible resources of a temporary nature that cannot be separated and recognised as separate assets. Useful lives are reassessed annually. The amortisation periods used are 7 years.

Goodwill is 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	5 years
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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.

Investments in group enterprises

Investments in group enterprises are measured at cost. Investments 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.

Income tax payable or receivable

Current tax payable or receivable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.

Cash

Cash comprises bank deposits.

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.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises income received for recognition in subsequent financial years. Deferred income is measured at cost.