

E Foqus International A/S

Firskovej 36, 1.tv, 2800 Kgs. Lyngby

Company reg. no. 38 65 82 98

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2018

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 24 May 2019.

Ingeborg Majken Korsgård Petersen
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes to users of the English version of this document:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, British English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from the Danish version of the document. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 is the same as the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % is the same as the English 23.5 %.

Management's report

The board of directors and the managing director have today presented the annual report of E Foqus International A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018.

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 2018 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018.

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

The annual report is recommended for approval by the general meeting.

Kgs. Lyngby, 24 May 2019

Managing Director

Jens-Christian Borregaard
Winther

Board of directors

Ingeborg Majken Korsgård
Petersen

Niels Ammendrup

Jens-Christian Borregaard
Winther

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of E Foqus International A/S

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of E Foqus International A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018, which comprise accounting policies used, profit and loss account, balance sheet 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 2018 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018 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.

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:

Independent auditor's report

- 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.

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.

Independent auditor's report

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.

Copenhagen, 24 May 2019

Grant Thornton

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

Claus Koskelin

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne30140

Company data

The company

E Foqus International A/S

Firskovej 36, 1.tv

2800 Kgs. Lyngby

Company reg. no. 38 65 82 98

Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

Board of directors

Ingeborg Majken Korsgård Petersen

Niels Ammendrup

Jens-Christian Borregaard Winther

Managing Director

Jens-Christian Borregaard Winther

Auditors

Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Stockholmegade 45

2100 København Ø

Parent company

E Foqus Holding ApS

Subsidiaries

E Foqus Danmark A/S, Kgs. Lyngby

Software Solutions Inc., Canada

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

The principal activities is to hold equity in joint companies, and other related activities such as development and consultancy.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross loss for the year is th.DKK -30 against th.DKK -30 last year. The results from ordinary activities after tax are th.DKK -1.204 against th.DKK 99 last year. The management consider the results unsatisfactory.

Events subsequent to the financial year

The company has made restructuring in May 2019 without effecting the booked values as of 31 december 2018.

No events subsequent to the financial year which significantly can affect the company's financial position have occurred.

Accounting policies used

The annual report for E Foqus International A/S is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has chosen to comply with some of the rules applying for class C 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 used

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.

The profit and loss account

Gross loss

The gross loss comprises the net turnover, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, work performed for own purposes and capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

The net turnover comprises the value of services provided during the year, including outlay for customers less VAT and price reductions directly associated with the sale.

The turnover is recognised in the profit and loss account when the sale has been completed. This is generally considered to be the case when:

- The service has been provided before the end of the financial year
- There is a binding sales agreement
- The sales price has been determined
- The payment has been received, or it can with reasonable assurance be expected to be received.

Hereby, it is ensured that recognition does not take place until the total income and costs as well as the scope of completion on the balance sheet date can be determined reliably, and when it is likely that the economic benefits, including payments, will be received by the enterprise.

Research and development costs

Research and development costs comprise costs, salaries and wages and depreciation directly or indirectly attributable to the consolidated research and development activities.

Research costs are recognised in the profit and loss account in the year they are incurred. Clearly defined and identifiable development projects are recognised as intangible fixed assets provided that the technical utilisation, sufficient resources, and a potential market or a development opportunity can be demonstrated, and provided that it is the intention to produce, market or utilise the project. It is, however, a condition that a connection between the costs incurred and future earnings exists. Lack of official approvals, customer approvals and other uncertainties will often imply that the requirements for recognition as an asset are not met and that development costs therefore are expensed as incurred.

Net financials

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

Dividend from equity investments is recognised in the financial year where the dividend is declared.

Accounting policies used

Interest and other costs concerning loans for financing the production of intangible and tangible fixed assets and concerning the production period are not recognised in the cost of the fixed asset.

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.

The company is subject to the Danish legislation concerning compulsory joint taxation with the Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish corporate tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

The balance sheet

Financial fixed assets

Other securities and equity investments

Securities and equity investments recognised under fixed assets comprise listed bonds and shares which are measured at fair value on the balance sheet date. Listed securities are measured at market price.

Other unlisted securities are measured at cost. Writedown takes place to the recoverable amount, if this value is lower than the book value.

Deposits

Deposits are measured at amortised cost and represent rent deposits, etc.

Debtors

Debtors are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, writedown takes place at the net realisable value.

Securities and equity investments

Securities and equity investments recognised as current assets are measured at fair value on the balance sheet date.

Equity

Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method

Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method comprise net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries and associates in proportion to cost.

The reserves may be eliminated in case of losses, realisation of equity investments or changes in the financial estimates.

Accounting policies used

It is not possible to recognise the reserves with a negative amount.

Dividend

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

According to the rules of joint taxation, E Foqus International A/S is unlimited, jointly and severally liable towards the Danish tax authorities for the total corporation tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties and dividends, arising within the jointly taxed group of companies.

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

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses eligible for carry-over, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit.

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

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

Profit and loss account 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Gross loss	-30.000	-30.000
Research and development costs	-1.268.125	-1.311.891
Income from equity investments in group enterprises	-141.830	1.145.362
Other financial income	-48.980	0
Other financial costs	-881	0
Results before tax	-1.489.816	-196.529
1 Tax on ordinary results	285.642	295.216
Results for the year	-1.204.174	98.687
Proposed distribution of the results:		
Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method	-120.132	1.145.362
Dividend for the financial year	5.000.000	0
Allocated from results brought forward	-6.084.042	-1.046.675
Distribution in total	-1.204.174	98.687

Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Fixed assets		
2 Equity investments in group enterprises	9.795.496	9.937.326
Financial fixed assets in total	<u>9.795.496</u>	<u>9.937.326</u>
Fixed assets in total	<u>9.795.496</u>	<u>9.937.326</u>
Current assets		
Receivable corporate tax	285.642	295.216
Other debtors	7.500	0
Debtors in total	<u>293.142</u>	<u>295.216</u>
Current assets in total	<u>293.142</u>	<u>295.216</u>
Assets in total	<u>10.088.638</u>	<u>10.232.542</u>

Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Equity			
3	Contributed capital	500.000	500.000
4	Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method	1.024.014	1.144.146
5	Results brought forward	1.162.463	7.246.505
	Proposed dividend for the financial year	5.000.000	0
	Equity in total	<u>7.686.477</u>	<u>8.890.651</u>
Liabilities			
	Trade creditors	30.000	30.000
	Debt to group enterprises	2.372.161	1.311.891
	Short-term liabilities in total	<u>2.402.161</u>	<u>1.341.891</u>
	Liabilities in total	<u>2.402.161</u>	<u>1.341.891</u>
	Equity and liabilities in total	<u>10.088.638</u>	<u>10.232.542</u>

6 Contingencies

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	2018	2017
1. Tax on ordinary results		
Tax of the results for the year, parent company	-285.642	-295.216
	-285.642	-295.216
2. Equity investments in group enterprises		
Acquisition sum, opening balance 1 January 2018	8.793.180	0
Additions during the year	0	8.793.180
Cost 31 December 2018	8.793.180	8.793.180
Revaluations, opening balance 1 January 2018	1.144.146	0
Translation by use of the exchange rate	0	-1.216
Results for the year	-141.830	1.145.362
Revaluation 31 December 2018	1.002.316	1.144.146
Book value 31 December 2018	9.795.496	9.937.326
Group enterprises:		
	Domicile	Share of ownership
E Foqus Danmark A/S	Kgs. Lyngby	100 %
Software Solutions Inc.	Canada	100 %
3. Contributed capital		
Contributed capital 1 January 2018	500.000	500.000
	500.000	500.000
4. Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method		
Reserves for net revaluation 1 January 2018	1.144.146	0
Share of results	-120.132	1.145.362
Exchange rate adjustments	0	-1.216
	1.024.014	1.144.146

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2018</u>	<u>31/12 2017</u>
5. Results brought forward		
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	-7.130.717	-1.046.675
Share premium account	<u>8.293.180</u>	<u>8.293.180</u>
	<u>1.162.463</u>	<u>7.246.505</u>

6. Contingencies

Joint taxation

E Foqus Holding ApS, company reg. no 10016320 being the administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimited jointly and severally liable with the other jointly taxed companies for the total corporation tax.

The company is unlimited jointly and severally liable with the other jointly taxed companies for any obligation to withhold tax on interest, royalties and dividends.

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Ingeborg Majken Korsgård Petersen

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Jens-Christian Borregaard Winther

Bestyrelsesmedlem

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IP: 2.106.xxx.xxx

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Niels Ammendrup

Bestyrelsesmedlem

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-004551215167

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