

# Casefair ApS

Bredgade 33A, st.  
1260 København K  
Denmark

CVR no. 39 06 93 18

## Annual report 2020

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

30 June 2021

Simon Grundersen  
Chairman

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**Casefair ApS**  
Annual report 2020  
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## 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 Casefair ApS for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 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 31 December 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 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.

København, 30 June 2021  
Executive Board:

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Simon Gundersen

Board of Directors:

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Kræn Østergård Nielsen  
Chairman

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Jakob Skovgaard

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Jack Petersen

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Simon Gundersen

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Jannik Gustav Liedner

## Independent auditor's report

### To the shareholder of Casefair ApS

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Casefair ApS for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020 comprising income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity 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 31 December 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### 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 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 Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Copenhagen, 30 June 2021

**KPMG**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Morten Høgh-Petersen  
State Authorised  
Public Accountant  
mne34283

**Casefair ApS**  
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## Management's review

### Company details

Casefair ApS  
Bredgade 33A, st.  
1260 København K  
Denmark

CVR no.:	39 06 93 18
Established:	30 October 2017
Registered office:	København
Financial year:	1 January – 31 December

### Board of Directors

Kræn Østergård Nielsen, Chairman  
Jakob Skovgaard  
Jack Petersen  
Simon Gundersen  
Jannik Gustav Liedner

### Executive Board

Simon Gundersen

### Auditor

KPMG  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Dampfærgevej 28  
DK-2100 København Ø  
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

## **Management's review**

### **Operating review**

#### **Principal activities**

The purpose of the Company is to run a web portal with focus on recruitment as well as other related activities.

#### **Development in activities and financial position**

The Company's income statement for 2020 shows a loss of DKK -632,439 as against DKK -8,411 in 2019. Equity in the Company's balance sheet at 31 December 2020 stood at DKK 1,144,417 as against DKK 786,856 at 31 December 2019.

#### **Events after the balance sheet date**

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the Company's financial position.

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Income statement

DKK	Note	2020	2019
<b>Gross result</b>		-177,316	39,700
Staff costs	2	-704,634	-27,323
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		0	-22,440
<b>Loss before financial income and expenses</b>		-881,950	-10,063
Other financial income		0	101
Other financial expenses		-15,819	0
<b>Loss before tax</b>		-897,769	-9,962
Tax on loss for the year	3	265,330	1,551
<b>Loss for the year</b>		-632,439	-8,411
<b>Proposed distribution of loss</b>			
Reserve for development costs		825,631	116,162
Retained earnings		-1,458,070	-124,573
		-632,439	-8,411



## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Balance sheet

DKK	Note	2020	2019
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
<b>Intangible assets</b>	4		
Completed development projects		<u>1,858,172</u>	<u>829,670</u>
<b>Total fixed assets</b>		<u>1,858,172</u>	<u>829,670</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
<b>Receivables</b>			
Trade receivables		69,375	71,250
Other receivables		323,051	5,725
Corporation tax		<u>226,270</u>	<u>40,975</u>
		<u>618,696</u>	<u>117,950</u>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<u>1,842,498</u>	<u>50,915</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>2,461,194</u>	<u>168,865</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u><u>4,319,366</u></u>	<u><u>998,535</u></u>

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Balance sheet

DKK	Note	2020	2019
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Contributed capital		307,417	81,250
Reserve for development costs		1,449,374	623,743
Retained earnings		<u>-612,374</u>	<u>81,863</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>1,144,417</u>	<u>786,856</u>
<b>Provisions</b>			
Provisions for deferred tax		<u>143,407</u>	<u>182,467</u>
<b>Total provisions</b>		<u>143,407</u>	<u>182,467</u>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities other than provisions</b>			
Other credit institutions	5	<u>2,399,934</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>			
Trade payables		29,212	5,000
Other payables		401,133	24,212
Deferred income		32,083	0
Payables to shareholders and Management		<u>169,180</u>	<u>0</u>
		<u>631,608</u>	<u>29,212</u>
<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>		<u>3,031,542</u>	<u>29,212</u>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<u><u>4,319,366</u></u>	<u><u>998,535</u></u>

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Contributed capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2020	81,250	623,743	81,863	786,856
Cash capital increase	226,167	0	763,833	990,000
Transferred over the distribution of loss	<u>0</u>	<u>825,631</u>	<u>-1,458,070</u>	<u>-632,439</u>
<b>Equity at 31 December 2020</b>	<b><u>307,417</u></b>	<b><u>1,449,374</u></b>	<b><u>-612,374</u></b>	<b><u>1,144,417</u></b>

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Casefair ApS for 2020 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.

### Income statement

#### Gross result

Pursuant to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has decided only to disclose gross result.

Gross result includes revenue, cost of sales and other external costs.

#### Revenue

Revenue from the sale of services is recognised on a straight-line basis in the income statement as the services are provided.

#### Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises costs incurred to generate revenue for the year.

#### Other external costs

Other external costs comprise distribution costs and costs related to sales, sales campaigns, administration, office premises, operating leases, etc.

#### Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday allowance, pension and other social security costs, etc., to the Company's employees, excluding reimbursements from public authorities.

#### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, 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 loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises current corporation 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, and the tax expense relating to amounts directly recognised in equity is recognised directly in equity.

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

### Balance sheet

#### Intangible assets

##### *Development projects*

Development costs comprise costs, wages, salaries and amortisation directly and indirectly attributable to development activities.

Development costs and costs for internally generated rights are recognised in the income statement in the acquisition year.

Gains and losses on the disposal of intangible assets are determined 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 cost, respectively.

Development projects will be depreciated when they are fully composited.

#### Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortisation.

Impairment tests are conducted of individual assets or groups of assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Write-down is made to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. The value in use is determined as the present value of the forecast net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets, including forecast net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

#### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

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

Write-downs are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of forecast cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

#### Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand comprise cash.

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Equity

###### *Reserve for development costs*

The reserve for development costs comprises capitalised development costs. The reserve cannot be used for dividends, distribution or to cover losses. If the recognised development costs are sold or in other ways excluded from the Company's operations, the reserve will be dissolved and transferred directly to the distributable reserves under equity. If the recognised development costs are written down, the part of the reserve corresponding to the write-down of the developments costs will be reversed. If a write-down of development costs is subsequently reversed, the reserve will be re-established. The reserve is reduced by amortisation of capitalised development costs on an ongoing basis.

##### Corporation tax and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is 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 based on the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill non-deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where the temporary differences arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss or taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, 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 cost at the date of borrowing, corresponding to the proceeds received less transaction costs paid. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. 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 net realisable value.

##### Other operating income

Other operating income comprises items secondary to the activities of the entity, including gains on the disposal of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

##### Deferred income

Deferred income comprises advance invoicing regarding income in subsequent years.

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

DKK	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>2 Staff costs</b>		
Wages and salaries	1,308,285	104,811
Other social security costs	8,141	1,262
Transferred to development projects	<u>-611,792</u>	<u>-78,750</u>
	<u>704,634</u>	<u>27,323</u>
Average number of full-time employees	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>
<b>3 Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>		
Current tax for the year	-226,270	-40,975
Deferred tax for the year	-39,060	39,364
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	<u>0</u>	<u>60</u>
	<u>-265,330</u>	<u>-1,551</u>
<b>4 Intangible assets</b>		
DKK		Completed development projects
Cost at 1 January 2020		874,550
Additions		<u>1,028,502</u>
Cost at 31 December 2020		<u>1,903,052</u>
Amortisation and impairment losses at 1 January 2020		<u>-44,880</u>
Amortisation and impairment losses at 31 December 2020		<u>-44,880</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2020</b>		<u>1,858,172</u>
<b>Development project</b>		
The development project consists of a user-friendly assessment platform that enables companies to screen candidates on relevant measurements and select the top candidates based on their ability to solve work-related tasks. The platform gathers and streamlines the case recruitment process. It is expected that the platform will bring in a high demand from both Danish and foreign companies.		
<b>5 Non-current liabilities other than provisions</b>		
DKK	Total debt at 31/12 2020	Outstanding debt after five years
Other credit institutions	<u>2,399,934</u>	<u>799,978</u>
	<u>2,399,934</u>	<u>799,978</u>