



Gatehouse Maritime A/S

Strømmen 6
9400 Nørresundby
CVR No. 37439568

Annual report 01.10.2023 - 30.09.2024

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual
report on 07.01.2025

Michael Bondo Andersen
Chairman of the General Meeting

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Entity details

Entity

Gatehouse Maritime A/S

Strømmen 6

9400 Nørresundby

Business Registration No.: 37439568

Registered office: Aalborg

Financial year: 01.10.2023 - 30.09.2024

Board of Directors

Michael Bondo Andersen, Chairman

Jakob Axel Nielsen, Vice chairman

Nina Christiane Movin, Board member

Petar Popovski, Board member

Søren Bondo Andersen, Board member

Anders Jeppe Skovgaard Nielsen, Board member

Executive Board

Kenney Schmidt Christiansen, CEO

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Østre Havnepromenade 26, 4th floor

9000 Aalborg

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Gatehouse Maritime A/S for the financial year 01.10.2023 - 30.09.2024.

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 30.09.2024 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.10.2023 - 30.09.2024.

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.

Aalborg, 17.12.2024

Executive Board

Kenney Schmidt Christiansen

CEO

Board of Directors

Michael Bondo Andersen

Chairman

Jakob Axel Nielsen

Vice chairman

Nina Christiane Movin

Board member

Petar Popovski

Board member

Søren Bondo Andersen

Board member

Anders Jeppe Skovgaard Nielsen

Board member

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Gatehouse Maritime A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Gatehouse Maritime A/S for the financial year 01.10.2023 - 30.09.2024, 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 30.09.2024 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.10.2023 - 30.09.2024 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 for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. 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 by relevant law and regulations.

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 in the relevant law and regulations. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

Aalborg, 17.12.2024

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No. 33963556

Lars Birner Sørensen

State Authorised Public Accountant

Identification No (MNE) mne11671

Management commentary

Financial highlights

	2023/24	2022/23	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20
	DKK'000	DKK'000	DKK'000	DKK'000	DKK'000
Key figures					
Gross profit/loss	17,982	20,571	16,233	14,124	10,666
Operating profit/loss	1,220	94	(8,577)	(1,593)	1,055
Net financials	(1,813)	(2,001)	59	(105)	(195)
Profit/loss for the year	(814)	(1,305)	(6,651)	(1,489)	74
Total assets	36,067	38,090	39,510	27,429	9,890
Equity	11,810	12,608	15,983	15,808	5,541
Ratios					
Return on equity (%)	(6.67)	(9.13)	(41.84)	(13.95)	1.36
Equity ratio (%)	32.74	33.10	40.45	57.63	56.03

Financial highlights are defined and calculated in accordance with the current version of "Recommendations & Ratios" issued by the CFA Society Denmark.

Return on equity (%):

$\frac{\text{Profit/loss for the year} * 100}{\text{Average equity}}$

Equity ratio (%):

$\frac{\text{Equity} * 100}{\text{Total assets}}$

Primary activities

The Company's objective and activity are to provide maritime software tracking solutions and surveillance technologies.

Description of material changes in activities and finances

The company has realized a net loss of DKK 814k On 30 September 2024, equity totals DKK 11.810 and the solvency ratio stands at 32.74%.

Research and development activities

Gatehouse Maritime has incurred research and development costs in 2023/24, which mainly relate to development of software products. Research and development costs relate to development of new software that supports the growth of the existing activities. The ongoing research and development will contribute to an increase in the company's activity level in the coming years.

The development project comprise development of AI platform and maritime surveillance. Cost for both projects are internal wages and external expenses.

The management has performed impairment test of the carrying amount of the development projects. The projects are estimated to contribute to future positive cashflow and are upon completion expected to be a large part of the primary activities.

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.

Treasury shares

	Number	Nominal value DKK'000	Share of contributed capital %
Shares	59,236	59	7.97
Holding of treasury shares	59,236	59	7.97

Income statement for 2023/24

	Notes	2023/24 DKK'000	2022/23 DKK'000
Gross profit/loss		17,982	20,571
Staff costs	1	(14,602)	(18,868)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		(2,160)	(1,609)
Operating profit/loss		1,220	94
Income from investments in group enterprises		(352)	28
Other financial income	2	287	89
Other financial expenses	3	(2,100)	(2,090)
Profit/loss before tax		(945)	(1,879)
Tax on profit/loss for the year		131	574
Profit/loss for the year		(814)	(1,305)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Retained earnings		(814)	(1,305)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		(814)	(1,305)

Balance sheet at 30.09.2024

Assets

	Notes	2023/24 DKK'000	2022/23 DKK'000
Completed development projects	5	14,492	14,350
Development projects in progress	5	738	1,095
Intangible assets	4	15,230	15,445
Investments in group enterprises		0	0
Financial assets	6	0	0
Fixed assets		15,230	15,445
Trade receivables		4,768	1,980
Contract work in progress	7	0	0
Receivables from group enterprises		6,245	6,032
Deferred tax		154	93
Other receivables		103	1,823
Joint taxation contribution receivable	8	334	2,500
Prepayments		1,110	29
Receivables		12,714	12,457
Cash		8,123	10,188
Current assets		20,837	22,645
Assets		36,067	38,090

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2023/24 DKK'000	2022/23 DKK'000
Contributed capital		743	743
Reserve for fair value adjustments of hedging instruments		16	0
Reserve for development expenditure		11,878	12,046
Retained earnings		(827)	(181)
Equity		11,810	12,608
Mortgage debt		11,420	14,210
Other payables		727	705
Non-current liabilities other than provisions	9	12,147	14,915
Current portion of non-current liabilities other than provisions	9	2,817	665
Prepayments received from customers		4,278	3,307
Contract work in progress	7	114	561
Trade payables		3,196	1,677
Payables to group enterprises		765	1,057
Other payables		940	3,300
Current liabilities other than provisions		12,110	10,567
Liabilities other than provisions		24,257	25,482
Equity and liabilities		36,067	38,090
Financial instruments	10		
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Statement of changes in equity for 2023/24

	Contributed capital DKK'000	Reserve for fair value adjustments of hedging instruments DKK'000	Reserve for development expenditure DKK'000	Retained earnings DKK'000	Total DKK'000
Equity beginning of year	743	0	12,046	(181)	12,608
Fair value adjustments of hedging instruments	0	21	0	0	21
Tax of entries on equity	0	(5)	0	0	(5)
Transfer to reserves	0	0	(168)	168	0
Profit/loss for the year	0	0	0	(814)	(814)
Equity end of year	743	16	11,878	(827)	11,810

Notes

1 Staff costs

	2023/24	2022/23
	DKK'000	DKK'000
Wages and salaries	13,631	17,731
Pension costs	752	930
Other social security costs	219	207
	14,602	18,868
Average number of full-time employees	21	26

2 Other financial income

	2023/24	2022/23
	DKK'000	DKK'000
Financial income from group enterprises	40	39
Other interest income	247	50
	287	89

3 Other financial expenses

	2023/24	2022/23
	DKK'000	DKK'000
Financial expenses from group enterprises	219	169
Other interest expenses	1,582	1,450
Exchange rate adjustments	277	447
Other financial expenses	22	24
	2,100	2,090

4 Intangible assets

	Completed development projects DKK'000	Development projects in progress DKK'000
Cost beginning of year	31,077	1,095
Transfers	2,302	(2,302)
Additions	0	1,945
Cost end of year	33,379	738
Amortisation and impairment losses beginning of year	(16,727)	0
Amortisation for the year	(2,160)	0
Amortisation and impairment losses end of year	(18,887)	0
Carrying amount end of year	14,492	738

5 Development projects

Completed development projects

Completed development projects consists of finished projects which support the company's continued performance. The completed development projects consist of the company's developed AI predictive platform, which are set to generate the company's current and future cash-flows. The AI predictive platform is a feature-based platform where improvements are being developed on a running basis.

The completed development projects is expected to contribute to positive cash-flows and provide data to active customers from all of the world and different branches.

Development projects in progress

Development projects in progress comprise the project AI predictive platform. Development project in progress consist of feature development, which are developed to improve the existing platform. The developed products will be brought into usage in 2024.

The value of the recognized development projects depends on the Company's ability to continue attracting enough customers to generate positive earnings that could yield the total investment.

6 Financial assets

	Investments in group enterprises DKK'000
Cost beginning of year	166
Cost end of year	166
Impairment losses beginning of year	(166)
Share of profit/loss for the year	(352)
Investments with negative equity value depreciated over receivables	352
Impairment losses end of year	(166)
Carrying amount end of year	0

Investments in subsidiaries	Registered in	Equity interest %
GateHouse USA Corp.	Delaware, USA	100.00

7 Contract work in progress

	2023/24 DKK'000	2022/23 DKK'000
Contract work in progress	226	5,035
Progress billings regarding contract work in progress	(340)	(5,596)
Transferred to liabilities other than provisions	114	561
	0	0

8 Joint taxation contribution receivable

Tax receivable recognized in the balance sheet fully relates to the use of the tax credit scheme under Ligningsloven § 8X whereby the company can be paid the tax value of fiscal deficits which arise from costs for research and development. Based on the review of the criteria for application of the scheme, it is the management's opinion that the company is entitled to use the scheme.

Whether the criteria for applying the scheme are met is based on management judgement.

As a result, there may be a risk that the tax authorities consider that the criteria are not met. If applicable, the receivable will have to be refunded in whole or in part via the income statement in subsequent financial years

9 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

	Due within 12 months 2023/24 DKK'000	Due within 12 months 2022/23 DKK'000	Due after more than 12 months 2023/24 DKK'000	Outstanding after 5 years 2023/24 DKK'000
Mortgage debt	2,817	665	11,420	0
Other payables	0	0	727	727
	2,817	665	12,147	727

10 Financial instruments

At the balance sheet date, the Company has signed 2 forward contracts with its banker for the sale of USD. The forward contract has been concluded to hedge the current payments on sales contracts signed. At 30 September 2024, the total hedge amounts to USD 143k (DKK 972k) will expire on latest 19 February 2025. At the balance sheet date, under other receivable there is an unrealised exchange profit of DKK 21k.

The fair value adjustment is recognized in equity.

The banks value has been used as measurement.

11 Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where GateHouse Holding A/S serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total

known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

12 Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the largest group:
GateHouse Holding A/S, Aalborg

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 a few 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.

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.

When recognising foreign subsidiaries that are integral entities, monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate at the time of acquisition or the time of any subsequent revaluation or writedown. The items of the income statement are translated at the average rates of the months; however, items deriving from non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the historical rates applicable to the relevant non-monetary items.

Derivative financial instruments

On initial recognition in the balance sheet, derivative financial instruments are measured at cost and subsequently at fair value, which has been calculated as the discounted value of expected future net cash flows by using an approximate risk-free interest rate adjusted for any factors that a potential market participant would attribute value to when acquiring the instrument. Derivative financial instruments are recognised in other receivables or other payables.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments classified as and complying with the requirements for hedging future transactions are recognised directly in the reserve for fair value adjustments of hedging instruments in equity. When the hedged transactions are realised, the accumulated changes are recognised as part of cost of the relevant financial statement items.

For derivative financial instruments that do not comply with the requirements for being treated as hedging instruments, changes in fair value are recognised currently in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Public grants

Public grants are recognised when a final commitment has been received from the grantor and it is probable that the conditions of the grant will be fulfilled. Grants are recognised as income in the income statement as earned. Grants awarded for acquisition of assets are recognised as deferred income in the balance sheet, which is taken to income on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, own work capitalised, other operating and external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue from sales of software products and advisory services is recognized in the income statement when delivery and the risk transition to the buyer has taken place. Revenue from sales of data as a service (DaaS) and support and maintenance is recognized in the income statement over the support and maintenance period. Royalty income is recognized in the income statement over the period of which royalties regards. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Contract work in progress is included in revenue based on the stage of completion so that revenue corresponds to the selling price of the work performed in the financial year (the percentage-of-completion method).

Own work capitalised

Own work capitalised comprises staff costs incurred in the financial year and recognised in cost for proprietary intangible assets.

Other operating income

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

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 intangible assets comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year, and gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets.

Income from investments in group enterprises

Income from investments in group enterprises comprises the pro rata share of the individual enterprises' profit/loss after full elimination of intra-group profits or losses.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises dividends etc received on other investments, interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, and net capital or exchange losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises and net capital or exchange losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies.

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.

The Entity is jointly taxed with all Danish group enterprises. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprise development projects completed and in progress.

Development projects on clearly defined and identifiable products and processes, for which the technical rate of utilisation, adequate resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the enterprise can be established, and where the intention is to manufacture, market or apply the product or process in question, are recognised as intangible assets. Other development costs are recognised as costs in the income statement as incurred. When recognising development projects as intangible assets, an amount equalling the costs incurred less deferred tax is taken to equity under Reserve for development costs that is reduced as the development projects are amortised and written down.

The cost of development projects comprises costs such as salaries and amortisation that are directly and indirectly attributable to the development projects.

Completed development projects are amortised on a straight-line basis using their estimated useful lives which are determined based on a specific assessment of each development project. If the useful life cannot be estimated reliably, it is fixed at 10 years. For development projects protected by intellectual property rights, the maximum period of amortisation is the remaining duration of the relevant rights. The amortisation periods used are 10 years.

Intellectual property rights etc. are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Investments in group enterprises

Investments in group enterprises are recognised and measured according to the equity method. This means that investments are measured at the pro rata share of the enterprises' equity value.

Group enterprises with negative equity value are measured at DKK 0. Any receivables from these enterprises are written down to net realisable value based on a specific assessment. If the Parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover the liabilities of the relevant enterprise, and it is probable that such obligation will involve a loss, a provision is recognised that is measured at present value of the costs necessary to settle the obligations at the balance sheet date.

Upon distribution of profit or loss, net revaluation of investments in group enterprises is transferred to reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method in equity.

Investments in group enterprises 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.

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work carried out at the balance sheet date.

The selling price is measured based on the stage of completion and the total estimated income from the individual contracts in progress. Usually, the stage of completion is determined as the ratio of actual to total budgeted consumption of resources.

If the selling price of a project in progress cannot be made up reliably, it is measured at the lower of costs incurred and net realisable value.

Each contract in progress is recognised in the balance sheet in receivables or liabilities other than provisions, depending on whether the net value, calculated as the selling price less prepayments received, is positive or negative.

Costs of sales work and of securing contracts, and finance costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset. However, no deferred tax is recognised for amortisation of goodwill disallowed for tax purposes and temporary differences arising at the date of acquisition that do not result from a business combination and that do not have any effect on profit or loss or on taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Joint taxation contributions receivable or payable

Current joint taxation contributions payable or joint taxation contributions receivable are recognised in the balance sheet, calculated as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, which has been adjusted for prepaid tax. For tax losses, joint taxation contributions receivable are only recognised if such losses are expected to be used under the joint taxation arrangement.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Cash

Cash comprises bank deposits.

Treasury shares

Acquisition and selling prices and dividends for treasury shares are classified directly as equity in retained earnings. Gains and losses on sale are not recognised in the income statement. Capital reduction by cancellation of treasury shares reduces the contributed capital by an amount corresponding to the nominal value.

Mortgage debt

At the time of borrowing, mortgage debt to mortgage credit institutions is measured at cost which corresponds

to the proceeds received less transaction costs incurred. Mortgage debt is subsequently measured at amortised cost. This means that the difference between the proceeds at the time of borrowing and the nominal repayable amount of the loan is recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the loan applying the effective interest method.

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.

Prepayments received from customers

Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to delivery of the goods agreed or completion of the service agreed.