
GSGroup Danmark A/S

Ny Carlsberg Vej 80, DK-1799 København V

Annual Report for 2023

CVR No. 27 04 75 99

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 17/6 2024

Morten Berntsen
Chairman of the
general meeting



Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Management's Statement and Auditor's Report	
Management's Statement	1
Independent Auditor's Report	2
Company information	
Company information	4
Financial Statements	
Income Statement 1 January - 31 December	5
Balance sheet 31 December	6
Statement of changes in equity	8
Notes to the Financial Statements	9

Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of GSGroup Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2023 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2023.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

København V, 17 June 2024

Executive Board

Mathias Carøe Munk Hansen
Manager

Board of Directors

Morten Berntsen
Chairman

Magnhild Agerup-Faxvaag

Mathias Carøe Munk Hansen

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholders of GSGroup Danmark A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of GSGroup Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

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' 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 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 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 Company's internal control.

Independent Auditor's report

- 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.

Esbjerg, 17 June 2024

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Jannick Kjersgaard

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne29440

Company information

The Company	<p>GSGroup Danmark A/S Ny Carlsberg Vej 80 1799 København V</p> <p>CVR No: 27 04 75 99 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Incorporated: 26 February 2003 Financial year: 21st financial year Municipality of reg. office: København</p>
Board of Directors	<p>Morten Berntsen, chairman Magnhild Agerup-Faxvaag Mathias Carøe Munk Hansen</p>
Executive Board	<p>Mathias Carøe Munk Hansen</p>
Auditors	<p>PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Esbjerg Brygge 28, 2. DK-6700 Esbjerg</p>

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Gross profit		3,324,782	11,430,581
Staff expenses	2	-5,134,311	-7,101,591
Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment	3	-28,430	-42,397
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		-1,837,959	4,286,593
Financial income		38,623	14,778
Financial expenses		-40,286	-32,773
Profit/loss before tax		-1,839,622	4,268,598
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-1,603,354	-940,751
Net profit/loss for the year		-3,442,976	3,327,847
Distribution of profit			
		2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Proposed distribution of profit			
Proposed dividend for the year		0	3,327,847
Retained earnings		-3,442,976	0
		-3,442,976	3,327,847

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		26,326	69,044
Property, plant and equipment		26,326	69,044
Deposits		92,160	238,294
Fixed asset investments		92,160	238,294
Fixed assets		118,486	307,338
Finished goods and goods for resale		0	230,073
Inventories		0	230,073
Trade receivables		3,402,394	5,207,124
Receivables from group enterprises		15,138,520	14,952,627
Deferred tax asset	5	0	1,603,354
Prepayments		87,403	106,715
Receivables		18,628,317	21,869,820
Cash at bank and in hand		3,653	4,512
Current assets		18,631,970	22,104,405
Assets		18,750,456	22,411,743

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		500,000	500,000
Retained earnings		8,022,912	11,931,444
Proposed dividend for the year		0	3,327,847
Equity		8,522,912	15,759,291
Other payables		547,205	700,649
Long-term debt	6	547,205	700,649
Trade payables		855,169	236,821
Payables to group enterprises		5,316,479	127,262
Other payables	6	1,059,331	1,323,059
Deferred income		2,449,360	4,264,661
Short-term debt		9,680,339	5,951,803
Debt		10,227,544	6,652,452
Liabilities and equity		18,750,456	22,411,743
Key activities	1		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	7		
Related parties	8		
Accounting Policies	9		

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	500,000	11,931,444	3,327,847	15,759,291
Net effect from demerger and business sale under the uniting of interests method	0	-465,556	0	-465,556
Adjusted equity at 1 January	500,000	11,465,888	3,327,847	15,293,735
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	-3,327,847	-3,327,847
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-3,442,976	0	-3,442,976
Equity at 31 December	500,000	8,022,912	0	8,522,912

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Key activities

The company's purpose is development, sales etc. of software solutions and related business.

In 2023 the company has been involved in a partial demerger with the sister company GSGroup DK ApS, where the company handed over activities to GSGroup DK ApS corresponding to an equity capital of DKK 465,560.

2. Staff Expenses

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Wages and salaries	4,574,311	6,409,164
Pensions	457,408	541,098
Other social security expenses	101,792	151,329
Other staff expenses	800	0
	<u>5,134,311</u>	<u>7,101,591</u>

Average number of employees	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>
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3. Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	28,430	42,397
	<u>28,430</u>	<u>42,397</u>

4. Income tax expense

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Deferred tax for the year	1,603,354	940,751
	<u>1,603,354</u>	<u>940,751</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
5. Deferred tax asset		
Deferred tax asset at 1 January	1,603,354	2,544,105
Amounts recognised in the income statement for the year	-1,603,354	-940,751
Deferred tax asset at 31 December	0	1,603,354

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
6. Long-term debt		

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

Other payables

After 5 years	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	547,205	700,649
Long-term part	547,205	700,649
Other short-term payables	1,059,331	1,323,059
	1,606,536	2,023,708

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
7. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations		
Rental and lease obligations		
Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:		
Within 1 year	77,439	77,439
Between 1 and 5 years	38,719	116,158
	116,158	193,597
Rent obligations, non terminability	93,240	143,400

Notes to the Financial Statements

2023	2022
DKK	DKK

7. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Other contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of GSGroup DK ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

8. Related parties and disclosure of consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company of the largest and smallest group:

Name	Place of registered office
GSGroup AS	Norway

The group report of GSGroup AS can be obtained at the following address:

Nordre Kullerød 5B, 3241 Sandefjord

Notes to the Financial Statements

9. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of GSGroup Danmark A/S for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2023 are presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Business combinations

Intragroup business combinations are accounted for under the book value method. Under this method, the two enterprises are combined at carrying amounts, and no differences are identified. Any consideration which exceeds the carrying amount of the acquired enterprise is recognised directly in equity. The book value method is applied at the date of acquisition, and comparative figures have not been restated.

Leases

All leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with GSGroup DK ApS. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years
Leasehold improvements	3-5 years

The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment and investments are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Other fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments consist of rent deposits.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost under the FIFO method and net realisable value.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses and costs of completion. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables equals landed cost.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate Dividend item.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Financial liabilities

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent years.