



## ÅRSREGNSKAPET FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2022 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

### Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer: 920 771 793  
Organisasjonsform: Aksjeselskap  
Foretaksnavn: Q-FREE NORGE AS  
Forretningsadresse: Strindfjordvegen 1  
7053 RANHEIM

### Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode: 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022

### Konsern

Morselskap i konsern: Nei

### Regnskapsregler

Regler for små foretak benyttet: Nei  
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet til selskapet: IFRS

### Årsregnskapet fastsatt av kompetent organ

Bekreftet av representant for selskapet: Trond Christensen  
Dato for fastsettelse av årsregnskapet: 28.06.2023

### Grunnlag for avgivelse

År 2022: Årsregnskapet er elektronisk innlevert  
År 2021: Tall er hentet fra elektronisk innlevert årsregnskap fra 2022

*Det er ikke krav til at årsregnskapet m.v. som sendes til Regnskapsregisteret er undertegnet. Kontrollen på at dette er utført ligger hos revisor/enhetens øverste organ. Sikkerheten ivaretas ved at innsender har rolle/rettighet for innsending av årsregnskapet via Altinn, og ved at det bekreftes at årsregnskapet er fastsatt av kompetent organ.*

Brønnøysundregistrene, 08.09.2024



### Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2022	2021
<b>RESULTATREGNSKAP</b>			
<b>Inntekter</b>			
Revenue	3,18	45 782 000	30 202 000
Revenue from customers	3	357 847 000	370 116 000
<b>Sum inntekter</b>		<b>403 629 000</b>	<b>400 318 000</b>
<b>Kostnader</b>			
Cost of goods sold	4	171 109 000	124 966 000
Project contractor expense	6	25 343 000	36 717 000
Employee benefit expense	5	120 261 000	116 245 000
Depreciation	10	14 354 000	14 682 000
Amortisation	9	12 702 000	11 455 000
Other operating expenses	6	65 090 000	47 796 000
<b>Sum kostnader</b>		<b>408 859 000</b>	<b>351 861 000</b>
<b>Driftsresultat</b>		<b>-5 230 000</b>	<b>48 457 000</b>
<b>Finansinntekter og finanskostnader</b>			
Financial income	7	19 669 000	8 603 000
<b>Sum finansinntekter</b>		<b>19 669 000</b>	<b>8 603 000</b>
Financial expenses	7	12 647 000	8 364 000
<b>Sum finanskostnader</b>		<b>12 647 000</b>	<b>8 364 000</b>
<b>Netto finans</b>		<b>7 022 000</b>	<b>239 000</b>
<b>Ordinært resultat før skattekostnad</b>		<b>1 792 000</b>	<b>48 696 000</b>
Tax expense	8	559 000	-5 316 000
<b>Ordinært resultat etter skattekostnad</b>		<b>1 233 000</b>	<b>54 012 000</b>
<b>Årsresultat</b>		<b>1 233 000</b>	<b>54 012 000</b>
<b>Overføringer og disponeringer</b>			
Retained earnings		1 233 000	54 011 000
<b>Sum overføringer og disponeringer</b>		<b>1 233 000</b>	<b>54 011 000</b>



## Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2022	2021
<b>BALANSE - EIENDELER</b>			
<b>Anleggsmidler</b>			
<b>Immaterielle eiendeler</b>			
Intangible assets	9	71 423 000	55 345 000
Utsatt skattefordel	1,8	4 757 000	5 316 000
<b>Sum immaterielle eiendeler</b>		<b>76 180 000</b>	<b>60 661 000</b>
<b>Varige driftsmidler</b>			
Property plant & equipment	10	72 845 000	50 644 000
<b>Sum varige driftsmidler</b>		<b>72 845 000</b>	<b>50 644 000</b>
<b>Finansielle anleggsmidler</b>			
Non-current receivables	19	75 000 000	75 000 000
<b>Sum finansielle anleggsmidler</b>		<b>75 000 000</b>	<b>75 000 000</b>
<b>Sum anleggsmidler</b>		<b>224 025 000</b>	<b>186 305 000</b>
<b>Omløpsmidler</b>			
<b>Varer</b>			
Inventories	4	29 236 000	17 133 000
<b>Sum varer</b>		<b>29 236 000</b>	<b>17 133 000</b>
<b>Fordringer</b>			
Accounts receivable	11,16	183 394 000	112 692 000
Contract assets	2,3	2 141 000	1 265 000
Other current assets	12,16	14 516 000	12 203 000
Currebt receivables group companies	13	0	37 735 000
<b>Sum fordringer</b>		<b>200 051 000</b>	<b>163 895 000</b>
<b>Sum omløpsmidler</b>		<b>229 287 000</b>	<b>181 028 000</b>
<b>SUM EIENDELER</b>		<b>453 312 000</b>	<b>367 333 000</b>

## BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD



### Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2022	2021
<b>Egenkapital</b>			
<b>Innskutt egenkapital</b>			
Subscribed share capital	20	15 804 000	15 804 000
Overkurs		125 592 000	125 592 000
Annen innskutt egenkapital		153 017 000	196 396 000
<b>Sum innskutt egenkapital</b>		<b>294 413 000</b>	<b>337 792 000</b>
<b>Opptjent egenkapital</b>			
Retained earnings		-111 469 000	-112 702 000
<b>Sum opptjent egenkapital</b>		<b>-111 469 000</b>	<b>-112 702 000</b>
<b>Sum egenkapital</b>		<b>182 944 000</b>	<b>225 090 000</b>
<b>Gjeld</b>			
<b>Langsiktig gjeld</b>			
<b>Annen langsiktig gjeld</b>			
Non-current financial liabilities	16,17	20 287 000	28 770 000
<b>Sum annen langsiktig gjeld</b>		<b>20 287 000</b>	<b>28 770 000</b>
<b>Sum langsiktig gjeld</b>		<b>20 287 000</b>	<b>28 770 000</b>
<b>Kortsiktig gjeld</b>			
Current financial liabilities	16,17	8 441 000	8 132 000
Leverandørgjeld	14,16	112 594 000	48 734 000
Public duties payable		5 282 000	8 230 000
Advance payments from customers	3	42 445 000	
Other current liabilities	15,16	32 935 000	48 378 000
Current payables group companies	13	48 385 000	
<b>Sum kortsiktig gjeld</b>		<b>250 082 000</b>	<b>113 474 000</b>
<b>Sum gjeld</b>		<b>270 369 000</b>	<b>142 244 000</b>
<b>SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD</b>		<b>453 313 000</b>	<b>367 334 000</b>



Skatteetaten

Vår dato  
17.08.2022

Din/Deres dato  
08.08.2022

Saksbehandler  
Lars Waalorp

800 80 000  
Skatteetaten.no

Din/Deres referanse  
AR501213688

Telefon  
90833418

Org.nr  
974761076

Vår referanse  
2022/5666186

Postadresse  
Postboks 9200 Grønland  
0134 OSLO

Q-FREE NORGE AS  
Strindfjordvegen 1  
7053 RANHEIM

Att. Arne Kristian Hoset

## Tillatelse til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på engelsk for Q-Free Norge AS, org.nr. 920 771 793

Vi viser til deres brev av 8. august 2022 der det søkes om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk for Q-Free Norge AS.

Skattekontoret gir på bakgrunn av en konkret helhetsvurdering Q-Free Norge AS dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk, jf. regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd. Dispensasjonen gjelder så lenge opplysningene som danner grunnlaget for vedtaket ikke endres vesentlig.

Kopi av dette brevet må sendes til Regnskapsregisteret i Brønnøysund sammen med årsregnskapet. Den regnskapspliktige må selv dokumentere ved dette brev at tillatelse er gitt.

### Bakgrunn

Q-Free Norge AS er eid av et norsk selskap som tidligere har fått tillatelse til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på engelsk. Selskapet har som formål «Selv og/eller gjennom eierskap i andre selskaper, å drive forskning, utvikling, produksjon, drift og salg av informasjonsteknologi produkter og systemer samt alt som herved står i forbindelse». En vesentlig andel av selskapets virksomhet er utenfor Norge.

### Skattekontorets vurdering

Etter regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd skal "årsregnskapet og årsberetningen [...] være på norsk.

Departementet kan ved [...] enkeltvedtak bestemme at årsregnskapet og/eller årsberetningen kan være på et annet språk."

I Ot. prp. nr. 42 (1997-1998) Om lov om årsregnskap mv., er det uttalt følgende om regnskapslovens formål, jf. pkt. 1.1:

"Regjeringen har som siktemål at regnskapsloven skal bidra til informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere. Regnskapsbrukerne er dels investorer og kreditorer som tilfører kapital til foretakene, og dels andre grupper som har interesse av å vite hvordan foretaket drives, f.eks. de ansatte og lokalsamfunnet. Informasjonen til kapitalmarkedet skal gi grunnlag for riktig prising av finansielle objekter. Riktig prisdannelse på aksjer er en forutsetning for at ressursbruken i



samfunnsøkonomien skal bli best mulig. Gode regnskaper vil også gjøre det vanskeligere for markedsdeltakere å ta ut spekulasjonsgevinster med basis i skjevt fordelt informasjon.”

Det fremgår således at et av hovedformålene med regnskapsloven er å bidra til "informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere". Regnskapsbrukere vil omfatte, jf. uttalelsen i proposisjonen, blant andre investorer, kreditorer, ansatte og lokalsamfunnet.

Det er etter skattekontorets vurdering derfor avgjørende ved vurdering av om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og/eller årsberetning på norsk kan gis, at det ikke foreligger mulige brukere av regnskapsinformasjon som blir vesentlig berørt negativt ved en eventuell dispensasjon.

Det er særlig hensynet til brukerne av regnskapsinformasjon som skal vurderes ved en dispensasjonssøknad. I denne vurderingen har skattekontoret lagt særlig vekt på at selskapet har kun en eier og at morselskapet tidligere har fått tillatelse til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på engelsk. Videre er det vektlagt at alle sentrale aktører og samarbeidspartnere behersker og benytter engelsk.

Vennligst oppgi vår referanse ved henvendelse i saken.

Med hilsen

Lars Waalorp  
seniorrådgiver  
Brukerdialog, brukerkontakt  
Skatteetaten

*Dokumentet er elektronisk godkjent og har derfor ikke håndskrevne signaturer.*



Classified as Public

# **Financial Statements 2022**

## **Q-Free Norge AS**



**Financial Statements Q-Free Norge AS**

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## The board of directors' report 2022 for Q-Free Norge AS

### Operations and locations

Q-Free Norge AS creates intelligent solutions for efficient, safe and environmentally friendly transportation. Q-Free is headquartered in Trondheim, Norway and has delivered products and solutions in Europe, North America, and the Asia Pacific region.

Q-Free Norge AS was established in November 2018 as part of a drop-down demerger done between Q-Free ASA and Q-Free Norge AS. Q-Free ASA functions solely as the Q-Free Group parent holding company while Q-Free Norge AS is the operational company comprising R&D, Production and Sales of Q-Free's global tolling operations.

A majority of the operations in Q-Free Norge AS are related to Q-Free's tolling operations.

Q-Free Norge AS is a 100% owned subsidiary of Q-Free ASA. The annual report of Q-Free ASA for 2022 is publicly available at [www.Q-Free.com](http://www.Q-Free.com)

### Comments to the financial statements

Accounting year 2022 and 2021 comprises the period January 1-December 31. Comments are provided below.

Total revenues for 2022 was 404 MNOK (2021: 400 MNOK). Profit after tax was 1 MNOK in 2022 (2021: 54 MNOK). Total comprehensive income was 1 MNOK in 2022 (2021: 54 MNOK).

Total assets were 453 MNOK as of 31.12.2022 (367 MNOK as of 31.12.2021). The increase is mainly explained by an increase in non-current assets and accounts receivable.

Total equity was 183 MNOK as of 31.12.2022 (225 MNOK as of 31.12.2021). The reduction mainly due to group contribution.

Total liabilities were 270 MNOK as of 31.12.2022 (142 MNOK as of 31.12.2021).

Cash flow from operations was 117 MNOK (2021: 64 MNOK). The increase is mainly explained by working capital effects. Cash flow from investing activities was -65 MNOK (2021: -55 MNOK), mainly in property plant and equipment and intangible assets. Cash flow from financing activities was -6 MNOK (2021: -10 MNOK). Net change in cash and cash equivalents for the year was 0, as the cash balances are classified as intercompany receivables and intercompany payables as of 31.12.2022 and 31.12.2021.

### Expected financial development

The board is optimistic about future earnings. Q-Free deliver solutions that are essential in the transition towards a more sustainable society and have strengthened it's competitiveness over the last few years. The next few years there are numerous projects expected within the company's market segments.

### Organisation

Q-Free Norge AS had 101 employees at the end of 2022. The company has established good working conditions in a non-discriminating, multicultural organization.. Sick leave remains at a satisfactory low level (2,9%). The company reported no serious lost time accidents or injuries during the year.

Please refer to the separate Corporate Social Responsibility Statement in the Q-Free ASA Annual Report for a more detailed review of Q-Free's human rights, labour rights, working conditions, and safety and health policies and performance.

The board members are covered by the Group's Directors and Officers Liability Insurance.



### Reporting on the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act section 26

In line with legal requirements, all Norwegian employers are obliged to work actively and targeted to promote equality and prevent discrimination, and to document and account for their work. According to the "The activity duty and the duty to issue a statement" (Aktivitets- and redegjørelsesplikten – ARP for short – in Norwegian), all employers are required to identify and address challenges regarding equality and diversity in the workplace before any incidents of discrimination take place. As a private sector employer with more than 50 employees, Q-Free has implemented the recommended four-step working method of the duty, and operationalized by a cross functional employee task-force, including representatives from our work environment committee.

#### The four-step working method consists of the following steps:

- A) investigate whether there is a risk of discrimination or other barriers to equality including by reviewing pay conditions by reference to gender and the use of involuntary part-time work every two years,
- B) analyze the causes of identified risks,
- C) implement measures suited to counteract discrimination and promote greater equality and diversity in the undertaking, and
- D) evaluate the results of efforts made pursuant to A) and C)

#### Our work for equality and anti-discrimination

Q-Free promotes equality and work systematically to be an engaging workplace with an inclusive working environment. We expect dedicated employees, who treat others with respect and maintain an open communication, and our policy is clear: There shall be no discrimination of age, gender, disability, race, sexual orientation, ethnic origin, religion, or political affiliation within Q-Free. The working environment shall also be free from bullying.

#### Risks, cause analysis and measurements

As a follow-up of our Sustainability Task Force's risk analysis on the matter of diversity, equality, and inclusion in 2021, we conducted an extensive risk analysis for diversity and inclusion for the foreseeable future. A cross-functional group of 12 employees has defined the following risks to be the most pressing issues, with related causes, actions, and measurements – to provide us with a road map going forward:

	Undesired event	Possible causes	Implemented risks and mitigation actions	Suggested risk mitigation actions
Attraction and recruitment	Not reaching the broad and diverse workforce and skillsets needed to fulfill positions and meet current and upcoming needs.	Lack of diverse influential role models at all levels and areas of the organization.  Lack of an up-to-date definition across the organization on "talent" in to meet new requirements and expectations.	Defined goals and KPI's to improve results on diversity.  Redesign of attraction and recruitment process to ensure diversity focus and representation in all stages.	Implement diversity and inclusion strategy with goals and KPI's on group level.
Working conditions	Weak decision making due to too narrow perspectives and insights across teams.	More focus on personal/individual performance than on complementary team members and groups performance.	Dedicated Global Director of People and Organizations to work strategically with D&I.  Establishment of several cross-functional groups to strengthen team	Establish a clear diversity and inclusion strategy on group level, with goals, KPI's and action plans.  Measure managers also on related goals and KPI's.



	Loosing employees or get workforce that is outdated due to lack of progressive and holistic development plans.	Weak competence development plans and high pressure on day-to-day deliveries.	and diverse opinion sharing. In process of hiring a dedicated resource to lead recruitment and competence development activities.	Create a development and inclusion programme that is standardized and that equalizes the opportunities for development.
Internal recruitment/ Promotion	"Traditional hiring" leading to low degree of diversity and increased risks in decision making and reputation.	Definition of "talent" not up-to-date.  Historically promotion of "cultural fits" rather than "cultural adds".  Patriarchal and transactional leadership styles that favors a narrow set of traits or skills.	In process of hiring a dedicated resource to lead recruitment and competence development activities.	Incentives and promote positive attitude and leadership performance in D&I.
Work/life balance	Increasing rate of employees who are sick or burned out.	Periodically short deadlines and intense workdays that is particularly challenging for certain employee groups.  Changing expectations and raising challenges with mental illness in society.	Awareness work on work/life balance.  Flexible work conditions.  Implementation of regular 1:1 meeting with manager.  Implementation of Winningtemp, a tool to measure employee satisfaction and uncover stress.	

### Attraction and recruitment

The industry of Intelligent Transportation Solutions is an industry for everyone. Yet, there is still a significant overrepresentation of men, and we believe increased female participation will broaden the general diversity in the industry. If we don't reach a broad and diverse workforce, there is a risk that we will lack the broad skillsets required to meet coming needs and assure high quality solutions for a globalized world. We could also run the risk of not having a broad pool of candidates to fill vacant positions.

As a start, Q-Free has set a clear target of increasing our percentage of female employees from 17% to 25% by 2025. We have set in motion several initiatives to reach this goal, such as:

- quantifying gender in the recruitment processes to secure more equality of gender balance
- writing the recruitment text in a gender-neutral language
- promoting our diverse influential role models
- creating awareness around definitions of "a talent"

### Internal recruitment and promotion

Q-Free is committed to attracting a diverse pool of candidates. A representative workforce with diverse leaders is crucial to shape the future-proof and sustainable culture we need to thrive now and in the future.

As part of this drive, internal recruitment and promotion are proving very positive and beneficial. All job vacancies are as a rule advertised internally and employees are encouraged to actively apply for new positions in the company.

### Diversity and equal opportunities



Q-Free promotes and respects internationally accepted human rights, including those specified by the International Labor Organization. We support the right to freedom of association, and oppose any form of child labor, forced labor, and discrimination. Q-Free actively encourages all representatives, partners, and suppliers to follow the same principles.

We are an international company with employees from more than 35 different nationalities and with diverse backgrounds. Hence, we strive to avoid discrimination of individuals or groups based on their age, gender, disability, race, sexual orientation, ethnic origin, religion, political affiliation, or any other reason. Q-Free has established an anonymous whistle blowing mechanism, where incidents or violation in relation to our working environment can be reported. There have been no reported incidents in recent years.

## Status on gender equality in numbers

The table below shows the gender status within Q-Free Norway by December 31st 2021. The employees are divided into different categories of work. This assessment resulted in 5 different groups of work, in addition to our board and top management.

Type of employment	Total	Women	Men	Women (%)	Men (%)
Board	7	2	5	28,6%	71,4%
Total employees	107	16	91	15,0%	85,0%
Top Management	3	1	2	33,3%	66,7%
Development	49	4	45	8,2%	91,8%
Delivery and operations	26	6	20	23,1%	76,9%
Service	7	0	7	0,0%	100,0%
Sales/Marketing	6	1	5	16,7%	83,3%
Administration/Support	16	4	12	25,0%	75,0%

## Status on parental leave and part-time employees

Parental leave		Part time employees			
		Voluntary part time		Involuntary part time	
Parental leave women (average number of weeks)	Parental leave men (average number of weeks)	Voluntary part time women	Voluntary part time, men	Involuntary part time women	Involuntary part time, men
5,5*	15*	1	2	-	-

\*The number shows only weeks of parental leave in 2021

## Risk and environment

Q-Free Norge AS is an international technology company exposed to a number of different risk factors. This section outlines the most prominent operational and financial risk factors and the main risk-mitigation actions and measures:

### Project risk

Q-Free handles demanding and complex large-scale project deliveries, which may involve considerable risks in terms of functionality, timing and cost. However, Q-Free has significant experience with and a good understanding of how these risks can be mitigated in contract negotiations and during the delivery period.

### Political risk



**Allocation of net income**

The result after tax in 2022 was a profit of 1 MNOK and the Board of Directors has proposed the profit of Q-Free Norge AS to be attributed to retained earnings.

Trondheim 28. June 2023

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Thale Kuvås Solberg  
Chairman

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Tor Erik Røksen Nergård  
Board member

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Hege Margrethe Sand  
Board member



## Statement of profit and loss Q-Free Norge AS

Amounts in TNOK	Note	2022	2021
Revenue	3, 18	45,782	30,202
Revenue from customers	3	357,847	370,116
<b>Total operating revenue</b>		<b>403,629</b>	<b>400,318</b>
Cost of goods sold	4	171,109	124,966
Project contractor expenses	6	25,343	36,717
Employee benefit expenses	5	120,261	116,245
Other operating expenses	6	65,090	47,796
<b>Total operating expenses</b>		<b>381,803</b>	<b>325,724</b>
<b>Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)</b>		<b>21,826</b>	<b>74,594</b>
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	10	14,354	14,682
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	9	12,702	11,455
<b>Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)</b>		<b>-5,230</b>	<b>48,456</b>
Financial income	7	19,669	8,603
Financial expenses	7	-12,647	-8,364
<b>Net financial items</b>		<b>7,022</b>	<b>239</b>
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>1,792</b>	<b>48,695</b>
Tax expense	8	559	-5,316
<b>Profit / (-) loss for the year</b>		<b>1,233</b>	<b>54,011</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.



## Statement of comprehensive income

Q-Free Norge AS

Amounts in TNOK	Note	2022	2021
Profit / (-) loss for the year		1,233	54,011
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period, net of tax</b>		<b>1,233</b>	<b>54,011</b>

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.*



## Statement of financial position

### Q-Free Norge AS

ASSETS	Amounts in TNOK	Note	2022	2021
Deferred tax assets		1, 8	4,757	5,316
Intangible assets		9	71,423	55,345
Property, plant and equipment		10	72,845	50,644
Non-current receivables		19	75,000	75,000
<b>TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			<b>224,025</b>	<b>186,305</b>
Inventories		4	29,236	17,133
Contract assets		2, 3	2,141	1,265
Accounts receivable		11, 16	183,394	112,692
Other current assets		12, 16	14,516	12,203
Current receivables group companies		13	-	37,735
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>			<b>229,287</b>	<b>181,028</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>			<b>453,312</b>	<b>367,333</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>Amounts in TNOK</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Subscribed share capital		20	15,804	15,804
Share premium			125,592	125,592
Other paid-in capital			153,017	196,396
Retained earnings			-111,469	-112,702
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>			<b>182,944</b>	<b>225,090</b>
Non-current financial liabilities		16, 17	20,287	28,770
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>			<b>20,287</b>	<b>28,770</b>
Advance payments from customers		3	42,445	-
Accounts payable		14, 16	112,594	48,734
Public duties payable			5,282	8,230
Current financial liabilities		16, 17	8,441	8,132
Other current liabilities		15, 16	32,935	48,378
Current payables group companies		13	48,385	-
<b>Total current liabilities</b>			<b>250,081</b>	<b>113,474</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>			<b>270,368</b>	<b>142,244</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			<b>453,312</b>	<b>367,333</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Trondheim, 28. June 2023

Thale Kuvås Solberg  
Chair of the Board

Hege Margrethe Sand  
Board member

Tor Erik Reksen Nergård  
Board member



## Statement of cash flows

### Q-Free Norge AS

Amounts in TNOK	Notes	2022	2021
<b>Cash flow from operations</b>			
Profit before tax		1,792	48,695
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	10	14,354	14,682
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	9	12,702	11,455
<i>Working capital adjustments:</i>			
Changes in inventory		-12,103	-4,834
Changes in contract assets		-876	-2,354
Changes in accounts receivable		-70,702	71,426
Changes in advance payments from customers		42,445	
Changes in accounts payable		63,860	11,415
Changes in other items		65,417	-86,713
<b>Net cash flow from operations</b>		<b>116,889</b>	<b>63,773</b>
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>			
Investments in PP&E and intangible assets	9, 10	-65,335	-55,507
<b>Net cash flow from investing activities</b>		<b>-65,335</b>	<b>-55,507</b>
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>			
Payment of lease liabilities	17	-9,268	-10,191
Interest received		3,721	403
Interest paid		-937	-464
<b>Net cash flow from financing activities</b>		<b>-6,484</b>	<b>-10,252</b>
<b>Effect on cash and cash equivalents of changes in foreign exchange rates</b>		<b>-45,069</b>	<b>1,986</b>
<b>Net change in cash and cash equivalents for the year</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Cash and cash equivalents per 01.01.		-	-
<b>Cash and cash equivalents per 31.12.</b>	13	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.



## Statement of changes in equity

### Q-Free Norge AS

Amounts in TNOK

	Subscribed share capital	Share premium	Other paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
<b>Total equity 01.01.2022</b>	<b>15,804</b>	<b>125,592</b>	<b>196,396</b>	<b>-112,702</b>	<b>225,090</b>
Profit / (-) loss for the year				1,233	1,233
Group contribution given			-43,379		-43,379
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-43,379</b>	<b>1,233</b>	<b>-42,146</b>
<b>Total equity 31.12.2022</b>	<b>15,804</b>	<b>125,592</b>	<b>153,017</b>	<b>-111,469</b>	<b>182,944</b>
<b>Total equity 01.01.2021</b>	<b>15,804</b>	<b>125,592</b>	<b>196,396</b>	<b>-166,713</b>	<b>171,090</b>
Profit / (-) loss for the year				54,011	54,011
Other comprehensive income				-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>54,011</b>	<b>54,011</b>
<b>Total equity 31.12.2021</b>	<b>15,804</b>	<b>125,592</b>	<b>196,396</b>	<b>-112,702</b>	<b>225,090</b>



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## **Note 1 Corporate Information and accounting policies**

### **Corporate information**

Q-Free Norge AS is a Norwegian limited liability company founded in 2018. Its headquarters are located in Strindfjorvegen 1, 7053 Ranheim, Trondheim, Norway.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain assets, liabilities, and financial instruments, which are measured at fair value. Preparation of financial statements including note disclosures requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported. Actual results may differ. See Note 2 Critical accounting judgements and changes accounting policies. For further information refer also to the Q-Free Group Annual Report 2022.

As a result of rounding adjustments, the figures in one or more columns included in the financial statements may not add up to the total of that column.

### **Significant accounting policies**

The financial statements of Q-Free Norge AS are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as endorsed by the European Union (EU) and Norwegian authorities and are effective as of 31 December 2022. Q-Free also provides the disclosures as specified under the Norwegian Accounting Law (Regnskapsloven).

The following description of accounting principles applies to Q-Free Norge AS's financial reporting, including all comparative figures. See Note 2 Critical accounting judgments and new accounting policies for additional information related to the presentation, classification, and measurement of Q-Free Norge AS's financial reporting.

### **Foreign currency**

The financial statements are presented in NOK, which is Q-Free Norge AS's functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the appropriate exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated as of the reporting date exchange rate. All differences regarding translation are included in financial income or financial expense in the statement of profit or loss.

### **Financial instruments**

Financial assets and liabilities include accounts receivable and other current assets, cash and cash equivalents, accounts payable and current financial liabilities.

A financial instrument is recognised when the Company becomes party to the instrument's contractual terms. Upon initial recognition, financial assets at amortised cost are measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Transaction costs relating to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as they are incurred. An ordinary purchase or sale of financial assets is recognised and derecognised from the time an agreement is effective. Financial assets are derecognised when the Company's contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets expire, or when the Company transfers the asset to another party and does not retain control, or transfers practically all risks and rewards associated with the asset.

Financial liabilities represent a contractual obligation by Q-Free Norge AS to deliver cash in the future and are classified as either current or non-current. Financial liabilities include borrowings and accounts payable. Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value including transaction costs directly attributable to the transaction and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation is discharged through payment or when Q-Free Norge AS is legally released from the primary responsibility for the liability.



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A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired using the expected credit loss 3-stage model (ECL) or the practical expedient of lifetime ECL for accounts receivable in accordance with IFRS 9.

#### Revenue recognition

Q-Free Norge AS recognises revenue from customers in accordance with IFRS 15 *Revenue from contracts with customers*. Q-Free Norge AS delivers products and system projects to their customers and offers service and maintenance for the hardware sold. Revenue for product sales is recognised at a point in time, when control transfers to the customer, whereas for system projects and service and maintenance revenue recognition is over time. Over time revenue recognition for system projects is estimated using an input-based percentage of completion method, and service and maintenance is based on as the services are delivered.

#### Employee benefit expenses and pension expenses

Payments to employees, such as wages, salaries, social security contributions, paid annual leave, as well as bonus agreements are accrued in the period in which the associated services are rendered by the employee. Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which they accrue.

#### Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired individually or in a group are recognized at fair value when acquired. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at historical cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All the intangible assets currently held by Q-Free Norge AS are assessed as having finite lives. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their estimated useful life. Useful lives and the amortisation method is reviewed annually. The straight-line depreciation method is used as this best reflects the consumption pattern of the assets.

Expenses related to product development activities are capitalised if the product development activities comply with the defined criteria for capitalisation. Capitalisation assumes it is possible to identify the intangible asset and demonstrate that it is probable that the development work will be successful, and that the future financial benefits attached to the intangible asset will accrue to Q-Free Norge AS.

If the criteria are satisfied, capitalised amounts will include the cost of materials and direct payroll expenses. Capitalised development costs are subsequently recognised at historical cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

#### Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment (PP&E) is recognised at acquisition cost. The carrying value of PP&E is the historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is measured on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the asset as follows:

- Leasehold improvements: 5 years with a maximum useful life no greater than the lease term
- Project-related equipment: 5 years
- Office equipment: 3-5 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed annually and adjusted prospectively if appropriate. Property, plant and equipment is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, in accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*.

#### Leases

In accordance with the implementation of IFRS 16, leases are recognized as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the company (the commencement date). Each lease



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payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be determined, or the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

Right-of-use assets are measured initially at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability,
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received,
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, as well as any required adjustments due to a remeasurement of the lease liability. Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized on a straight-line basis as an operating expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less at the commencement date of the lease. Low-value assets are relating to IT and other office equipment.

#### **Impairment of non-financial assets**

All non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, in accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is its value in use or fair value less costs to sell, whichever is higher. Value in use is calculated as the net present value of future cash flows. The calculation of net present value reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. The recoverable amount is calculated on the basis of the estimated future cash flow based on board and management approved budgets and strategic plans for the Company.

An impairment is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment reduces the carrying amount of the assets. These assets will normally be property, plant and equipment, and other intangible assets.

#### **Taxes**

Taxes payable is based on taxable profit for the year which excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years. Taxable profit also excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. Q-Free Norge AS's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted as of the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax expense is calculated using the liability method in accordance with IAS 12 *Income Taxes*. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current in the statement of financial position and are measured based on the difference between the carrying value of assets and liabilities for financial reporting and their tax basis



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when such differences are considered temporary in nature. Temporary differences related to intercompany profits are deferred using the buyer's tax rate. Deferred tax assets are reviewed for recoverability every balance sheet date, and the amount probable of recovery is recognized.

Deferred income tax expense represents the change in deferred tax asset and liability balances during the year, except for the deferred tax related to items recognized in Other comprehensive income or resulting from a business combination or disposal.

Changes resulting from amendments and revisions in tax laws and tax rates are recognized when the new tax laws or rates become effective or are substantively enacted. Uncertain tax positions are recognized in the financial statements based on management's expectations.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority, and when the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has an obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying financial benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed on each balance sheet date and reflect the best estimate of the liability. When the passage of time is insignificant to the expense estimate, the provision will be recognized at nominal value. When the effect of time is significant, the provision will be the discounted present value of the estimated future payments required to settle the liability.

#### **Inventories**

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The net realisable value is calculated as the selling price less cost to sell. For manufactured products, the acquisition cost is calculated as direct and indirect costs.

#### **Accounts receivable**

Accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value when the Company has an unconditional right to receive the consideration and the payment is only dependent on the passage of time. Accounts receivable are subsequently measured at amortised cost less any loss allowance. Accounts receivable are managed as held for collection and meet the criteria for solely payment of principal and interest (SPPI). The loss allowance is based on the lifetime expected credit loss model and adjusted for market and economic conditions based on management judgement.

#### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position includes cash, bank deposits and all other monetary instruments with a maturity of less than three months from the date of acquisition and are measured at amortised cost.

#### **Statement of cash flows**

The statement of cash flows is prepared according to the indirect method. Interest and dividends received as well as interest paid is included in cash flows from operating activities. Dividends paid is included in cash flows from financing activities.

#### **Segment reporting**

For information about segment reporting in Q-Free Norge AS see Note 3 Revenue, contract assets and advanced payments from customers in the Annual Report 2022.

#### **Risk management**

For information about risk management in Q-Free Norge AS see Note 16 Financial instruments in the Annual Report 2022.



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## Events after the balance sheet date

New information at the balance sheet date is taken into account in the annual financial statements. Events after the balance sheet date that will affect Q-Free Norge AS in the future but do not affect Q-Free Norge AS at the balance sheet date are disclosed if significant.

## Note 2 Critical accounting judgements and changes in accounting policies

### Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgements that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities. Uncertainty about these judgements and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future reporting periods.

Management has based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. The following accounting policies represent areas that are considered more critical, involving a higher degree of judgment and complexity.

#### *Complex project revenue and contract asset recognition*

Q-Free Norge AS delivers ITS systems solutions in many different locations world-wide, and at different levels of project size, duration, and complexity. Projects that are of a shorter duration and/or lower complexity (due to the delivery of previously developed systems, for example) are generally straight-forward and do not require significant management judgement related to the recognition and measurement of project progress or project contract assets. Significant management judgement is, however, exercised over the life of the more complex projects.

Measurement and recognition of revenue and contract assets for complex projects with longer duration and a significant degree of new development (green field projects) requires management to make judgements based on their expectations of future customer behaviour, expected future costs, system viability and delivery in accordance with customer expectations. Revenue recognition requires an assessment of the possibility of breach of contract and acceptance of the delivery by the customer, as the customer of complex projects is very often a governmental unit with the ability to refuse acceptance or change the requirements during the project lifetime.

Contract assets represent Q-Free Norge AS's right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that Q-Free has transferred to the customer when that right is conditioned on something other than the passage of time. In some cases complex project contracts have generous terms towards the customer which can give rise to be a significant contract risk for Q-Free as a supplier. Assessment of the risk of the customer accepting the project deliveries requires management judgement and affects the timing and recognition of the contract asset (and correspondingly the project revenue) for these projects. Management makes assessments regarding what should be delivered within the contract, changes in project scope and/or time schedule changes that can affect the total cost structure and margin. Judgment is required related to estimating the probability of a possible or perceived breach of contract by the customer, rejection of the deliveries or progress made to-date or significant project specification changes not covered in the original transaction price agreement.

Contract management can be challenging, as there often are discussions regarding what deliveries are within the contract and which change orders are or are not to be included in the contract. Complex contracts usually include discussions during the lifetime of the project regarding changes and potential liability assessments related to errors and/or delays. All of these management assessments affect the timing and recognition of contract assets / revenue and may not reflect the actual outcome of future reporting periods.



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***Deferred tax assets***

Valuation of deferred tax assets is dependent on Management's assessment of future recoverability of the deferred benefit. Expected recoverability may result from expected taxable income in the future, planned transactions or planned tax optimizing measures, all of which may be uncertain. In certain tax jurisdictions deferred tax assets may or may not be recognised when there are tax loss carryforwards.

Management recognises a deferred tax asset based on a tax loss carryforward position only to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. Management exercises significant judgement in assessing if it is probable that future income will be available to utilise the deferred tax asset. The assessment is based on the order backlog, prior years' profitability margins, and the progress and margins realised to date on existing on-going projects. Deferred tax asset recognition is reassessed at each reporting date and additional deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that convincing evidence exists to support that taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

The carrying value of recognised deferred tax assets as of 31 December 2022 was TNOK 4 757. (2021: TNOK 5 316). For additional information related to taxes see Note 8 Taxes.



## Note 3 Revenue, contract assets and advanced payments from customers

### Disaggregation of revenue

In accordance with IFRS 15 management analyses the revenue contracts with customers and disaggregates the revenue into the following product / project categories, which depict how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors:

- Service & Maintenance
- Software
- Product deliveries
- System projects

Revenue from customers is disaggregated in the table below by geographical location, by type of product or project category, by the timing of the reception of revenue, and by segment.

**Table 3.1 Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers**

Amounts in TNOK	31-Dec-22
EUROPE	300,727
APMEA	36,164
AMERICAS	20,957
<b>Revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>357,847</b>

At a point in time revenue recognition	
Product deliveries (not related to projects)	110,402
<b>Total at a point in time revenue recognition</b>	<b>110,402</b>

Over time revenue recognition	
Service & Maintenance	85,425
System Projects (includes over-time product deliveries related to projects)	130,578
Software	31,442
<b>Total over time revenue recognition</b>	<b>247,445</b>

Amounts in TNOK	31-Dec-21
EUROPE	347,409
APMEA	10,439
AMERICAS	12,268
<b>Revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>370,116</b>

At a point in time revenue recognition	
Product deliveries (not related to projects)	77,778
<b>Total at a point in time revenue recognition</b>	<b>77,778</b>

Over time revenue recognition	
Service & Maintenance	45,895
System Projects (includes over-time product deliveries related to projects)	246,443
<b>Total over time revenue recognition</b>	<b>292,338</b>

### Revenue recognition

#### Service & Maintenance

Revenue relating to Service & Maintenance contracts is recognised over time, in accordance with IFRS 15. Revenue is recognised as the Service & Maintenance is performed, since the customer simultaneously receives and benefits from the delivery. Service & Maintenance is defined as one performance obligation, but is often negotiated together with System projects in the same customer contract. In this case the transaction price between the performance obligation Service & Maintenance and project delivery has to be allocated, since the contract contains more than one performance obligation.

See discussion below regarding the definition of performance obligations, as well the allocation of transaction price between Service & Maintenance and project deliveries. The transaction price for Service & Maintenance is usually a fixed price for the entire period of the service, unless the contract is linked to a service line agreement with special requirements. In that case the transaction price can be variable and management uses the expected value method to estimate the amount consideration.

Service & Maintenance on Q-Free products is offered to customers within all segments.



## Software

Software licenses could be categorized as:

- Licences that give access to standard Q-Free software without limitation in time, or access to updates. Deliveries of these software licences is similar to deliveries of products. When the licence have been delivered by giving the customer access to a software component, a licence key or similar, the performance obligation have usually been met, and the revenue should be recognised (and invoiced) in the same period. For standard software there is usually little or no associated direct cost to the delivery.
- Licences to utilize software over time. If the contracts outline that the client pays a periodic fee for access to specific standard software, the performance obligation stretches over the duration of the contract. Revenue should be recognised periodically for the duration of the contract. Expenses related to maintaining the software should normally be limitedly expensed as it occurs.

Some contracts can be a combination of the two above. Software that is (so a significant extent) developed for the customer should be considered a "system delivery" (see below).

Software licenses could also include Service & Maintenance to the customer contract.

## Product deliveries

Under the revenue category "Product deliveries" Q-Free delivers hardware products to their customers.

A customer contract includes either one single delivery or a series of deliveries of the products specified. Each delivery contains one or more products, and each product or batch order of the same product constitute one performance obligation, since the customer can benefit from each good on its own or together with other resources already available. The fixed transaction price is separately stated for each product or batch of products within the contract.

In some customer contracts Q-Free offers prospective volume discounts to the customers. In these situations the transaction price contains a variable component.

That only affects future revenue recognition. Management uses the expected value method to determine the total amount of consideration for the contract. Revenue from the sale of products is recognised at a point in time, either on delivery to the customer or at the point of shipping depending on when the specifics of a particular contract result in control of the goods being passed to the customer.

## System projects

Q-Free offers system projects that are tailored to the customer's needs and will vary from contract to contract. Some projects contain completely new concepts and products, for which Q-Free capitalizes internal development costs (see Note 9 Intangible assets). The length of the projects also varies from project to project. However, the main characteristics for determining a customer contract and revenue recognition under the IFRS 15 requirements are the same for all projects and are as described below:

Contracts with customers within System projects are set up in writing and are signed by both parties typically.

Projects consist of the delivery of hardware, installations, software, Service & Maintenance, as well as options for additional deliveries.

- Options to acquire additional deliveries within the project are a separate performance obligation only if they provide a material right to the customer, i.e. if the price for the additional deliveries is significantly lower than the market price. If the option does not contain a material right, the option is not a separate performance obligation and is combined with the hardware, installations and software into one single performance obligation. Q-Free did not have any material rights in their 2018 contracts related to System projects.
- Hardware, installations and software together form one performance obligation, since they together secure a combined output, which is the project delivery, and the customer cannot benefit from each individual item on its own.
- Service & Maintenance are one separate performance obligation, since the customer can benefit from those services on its own or together with other resources already available and the promise is separately identifiable from other promises.

The transaction price for the whole project is a fixed amount and is stated in each individual contract. A variable component can be included in the contract for late deliveries or performance bonuses. Management uses critical judgment, as well as the expected value method to estimate the amount of consideration to which Q-Free is entitled, as Q-Free has a large number of contracts with similar characteristics and experience with this type of projects.

The stand-alone selling price is used as a basis for the allocation of the transaction price to the different performance obligations, for example the allocation between Service & Maintenance and the other performance obligations in the project customer contract. In cases where no stand-alone selling price is readily available, management uses a cost plus margin method to determine the stand alone selling prices to be used in the transaction price allocations.

Revenue relating to system projects is recognised over time since Q-Free develops an asset for their customers that has no alternative use and is delivered at the customer's location. Q-Free is also entitled to payment for work performed up to any point in time during the life of the contract. Revenue is recognised by measuring progress towards completion of the performance obligation. The method used to measure the progress and percentage of completion of each individual project is an input method which determines costs incurred to date and compares these costs to the expected overall cost for the project. Judgement is used in determining cost incurred to date and in estimating total project cost.

If the estimated life time of a project is more than 12 months, management takes into consideration the financing component of the contract.

## Significant ongoing projects

The following table shows the total amount of contractually agreed transaction prices which are allocated to performance obligations that have not been satisfied as of year-end. This amount belongs to the outstanding part of the projects and will be recognised as revenue in future periods, when the performance obligations have been satisfied.

**Table 3.2 Total amount of the transaction price for all ongoing system projects not yet recognised**

Amounts in TNOK	2022	2021
Total amount of the transaction price for all ongoing system projects not yet recognised	27,974	51,908

Management expects that 59 % of the transaction price allocated to the unsatisfied contracts as of 31 December 2022 will be recognised as revenue during the next financial year and 41 % in the 2024 financial year. The amount disclosed above does not include variable consideration which is constrained.



**Note 4 Inventory and costs of goods sold**

**Inventory specification:**

<i>Amounts in TNOK</i>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Finished goods	31,379	19,070
Inventory for maintenance contracts	1,525	1,523
Provision for obsolescence	-3,668	-3,460
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,236</b>	<b>17,133</b>

All inventories are valued based on FIFO (First In First Out) method at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Change in inventory write-down to net realisable value recognised as an expense for the company TNOK 208 in 2022 (TNOK -303 in 2021), which is recognised in cost of goods sold.

**COGS specification:**

<i>Amounts in TNOK</i>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Inventory transferred to customers	160,320	115,616
Freight, customs etc.	10,164	5,596
Warranty cost	1,364	4,751
<b>Total</b>	<b>171,109</b>	<b>124,966</b>



## Note 5 Employee benefit expenses

<i>Amounts in TNOK</i>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Salaries	114,159	109,252
Social security costs	14,461	13,601
Pension costs (contribution plan)	7,458	7,331
Capitalised personnel costs	-18,561	-16,137
Other personnel related costs	2,694	2,198
<b>Total</b>	<b>120,211</b>	<b>116,245</b>
Average number of employees	101	105
Average number of man-years	101	105

For information on the management and Board of directors remuneration, please see Note 12 Management and Board of directors remuneration and Note 13 Share based compensation in the consolidated financial statements for Q-Free Group.

### **Pension cost**

Q-Free Norge AS has a defined contribution pension plan for the employees. As of 31 December 2022, 101 employees (31 December 2021: 105) are included in the defined contribution pension plan. The company contributes with 7% of salaries between 0 – 7.1 G and 15% of salaries between 7.1 – 12 G to the defined contribution pension plan total TNOK 7 458 in 2022 (2021 total TNOK 7 331).



**Note 6 Other operating expenses**

<i>Amounts in TNOK</i>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
External services	25,604	15,647
Travel expense	4,492	2,107
Office supplies	19,942	17,173
Insurance	3,855	3,293
Freight	235	189
Rent machinery & tools	647	584
Marketing / promotions	3,004	655
Service & Maintenance	164	32
Operating materials	1,892	1,081
Credit losses	60	-
Other	5,195	7,035
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,090</b>	<b>47,796</b>

**Project contractor expenses**

Project contractor expenses include costs for external consultants and / or services that are consumed under project executions and service and maintenance work. These expenses are not included as part of other operating expenses.

**Audit fees**

The company has the following audit related fees, provided by our elected auditor, included in the "External services" in the table above (all figures excl. VAT).

<b>Category</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Audit services	431	320
Other audit related services	33	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>349</b>



**Note 7: Financial items**

<i>Amounts in TNOK</i>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Interest income	3,721	403
Realised exchange rate differences	6,838	5,321
Unrealised exchange rate differences	9,110	2,880
<b>Financial income</b>	<b>19,669</b>	<b>8,603</b>
Interest expense	-937	-464
Realised exchange rate differences	-7,120	-6,441
Unrealised exchange rate differences	-4,590	-1,456
Other financial expense	-1	-3
<b>Financial expense</b>	<b>-12,647</b>	<b>-8,364</b>
<b>NET FINANCIAL ITEMS</b>	<b>7,022</b>	<b>239</b>



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## Notes/Tilleggsopplysninger

	2022	2021
<b>Taxes payable for the year</b>		
Profit before tax	1,792	48,695
Permanent differences	199	75
Change in temporary differences	-2,541	-4,738
Group contribution	-	-43,379
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	-	-653
<b>Basis for taxes payable</b>	<b>-550</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Specification of taxes payable</b>		
Taxes payable on this year's profit	-	-
<b>Total taxes payable</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Specification on basis for deferred tax</b>		
<i>Differences evaluated to be offset:</i>		
Property, plant and equipment	-8,919	-8,761
Non-current receivables	-60	-
Current assets	-3,668	-3,460
Liabilities	-9,200	-12,254
Tax losses carry-forward	-550	-
Other differences	227	314
<b>Total</b>	<b>-22,171</b>	<b>-24,161</b>
<b>Specification of deferred tax assets (-) / deferred tax liabilities (+)</b>		
<i>Differences evaluated to be offset:</i>		
Property, plant and equipment	-1,962	-1,927
Non-current receivables	-13	-
Current assets	-807	-761
Liabilities	-2,024	-2,696
Tax losses carry-forward	-121	-
Other differences	50	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>-4,878</b>	<b>-5,314</b>
<b>Unrecognised deferred tax assets</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net recognised deferred tax assets (-) / deferred tax liabilities (+)</b>	<b>-4,757</b>	<b>-5,314</b>
<b>Reconciling the tax expense</b>		
Earnings before tax	1,792	48,695
Calculated tax at domestic tax rate per country	394	10,713
Tax result permanent differences and tax rate difference	44	17
Previous years' adjustment	-	-7,259
Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets	121	757
Group contribution	-	-9,543
<b>Tax expense</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>-5,316</b>



## Note 9 Intangible assets

Amounts in TNOK

	Capitalized development cost	Total
Acquisition cost 01.01.2022	164,750	164,750
Additions	28,780	28,780
<b>Acquired cost 31.12.2022</b>	<b>193,530</b>	<b>193,530</b>
Accumulative amortisation and impairment 01.01.2022	109,404	109,404
Amortisation of the year	12,702	12,702
<b>Accumulated amortisation and impairment 31.12.2022</b>	<b>122,106</b>	<b>122,106</b>
<b>Carrying value 31.12.2022</b>	<b>71,423</b>	<b>71,423</b>

	Capitalized development cost	Total
Acquisition cost 01.01.2021	141,722	141,722
Additions	23,028	23,028
<b>Acquired cost 31.12.2021</b>	<b>164,750</b>	<b>164,750</b>
Accumulative amortisation and impairment 01.01.2021	97,949	97,949
Amortisation of the year	11,455	11,455
<b>Accumulated amortisation and impairment 31.12.2021</b>	<b>109,404</b>	<b>109,404</b>
<b>Carrying value 31.12.2021</b>	<b>55,346</b>	<b>55,346</b>

Estimated lifetime average 5 years  
Amortisation schedule Linear

### Capitalized development cost

Development costs are capitalised in accordance with the accounting policy in Note 2 Significant accounting policies and the capitalised amount less accumulated amortisation is presented in the statement of financial position as "Intangible assets". Initial recognition of the capitalised cost is based on management's judgment that technological and financial feasibility has been confirmed. This confirmation normally occurs when a Systems project that includes product development has reached a defined milestone according to the project management model. In determining the amount to be capitalised, management makes a judgement as to the level of expected future cash flows from the product, the discount rate to be applied, and the expected product lifetime.

Capitalised development costs mainly consist of personnel expenses, purchase of materials, as well as external services. Capitalised development costs are amortised over the products expected lifetime. The estimated useful lifetime is continuously evaluated.

Capitalised development costs as of 31 December 2022 consist of product development that supports the company to deliver fully integrated ITS projects, products, systems and services.

Certain expenses associated with the implementation of a new global ERP system were capitalized in 2021 and 2022. These expenses were deemed to meet the capitalization criteria outlined in IAS 38. Specifically, only external costs were recognized as part of this asset, while all internal costs were expensed.



**Note 10. Property, plant and equipment**

Amounts in TNOK

	Right-of-use- asset	Leasehold improvement	Project related equipment	Office equipment	Total
<b>Accumulated acquisition cost</b>					
Acquisition cost 01.01.2022	63,620	6,153	19,802	7,534	97,109
Additions	208	96	34,185	2,066	36,555
<b>Acquired cost 31.12.2022</b>	<b>63,828</b>	<b>6,249</b>	<b>53,987</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>133,664</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</b>					
Accumulated depreciation and impairments 01.01.2022	26,405	5,181	9,758	5,122	46,466
Depreciation of the year	8,513	548	3,924	1,369	14,354
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairments 31.12.2022</b>	<b>34,918</b>	<b>5,729</b>	<b>13,682</b>	<b>6,491</b>	<b>60,820</b>
<b>Carrying value 31.12.2022</b>	<b>28,910</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>40,306</b>	<b>3,109</b>	<b>72,845</b>
<b>Accumulated acquisition cost</b>					
Acquisition cost 01.01.2021	34,965	5,498	17,025	7,141	64,629
Additions	28,655	-	3,824	-	32,479
<b>Acquired cost 31.12.2021</b>	<b>63,620</b>	<b>5,498</b>	<b>20,849</b>	<b>7,141</b>	<b>97,108</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</b>					
Accumulated depreciation and impairments 01.01.2021	16,887	4,546	6,733	3,618	31,784
Depreciation of the year	9,518	635	3,025	1,504	14,682
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairments 31.12.2021</b>	<b>26,405</b>	<b>5,181</b>	<b>9,758</b>	<b>5,122</b>	<b>46,466</b>
<b>Carrying value 31.12.2021</b>	<b>37,215</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>11,091</b>	<b>2,019</b>	<b>50,644</b>
Estimated lifetime		average 5 years	average 5 years	3-5 years	
Depreciation schedule		Linear	Linear	Linear	

The average term for the office leases is 2-9 years and the average term for the car rentals is 1-3. See note 2 for implementation of IFRS 16 and note 17 for associated Lease liability.



## Note 11: Accounts receivable

	2022	2021
Accounts receivable	50,276	24,920
Intercompany accounts receivable	123,490	88,025
Currency adjustments	9,628	-253
<b>Total</b>	<b>183,394</b>	<b>112,692</b>

There is no single customer who represents a large share of the accounts receivable and therefore pose a material credit risk. The accounts receivable are spread across all segments and in different countries.

Accounts receivable are denominated in different currencies spread across the different operating segments. The table below shows the distribution in NOK of the different currencies. There is no one single customer who represents a significant share of the account receivables. Accounts receivable are generally not guaranteed, and the Company continually evaluates the credit risk associated with the receivables. The balance in accounts receivable as of 31 December 2022 is the maximum exposure for the Company.

### Distribution by currency

Amounts in TNOK	2022	2021
Accounts Receivables EUR	123,716	62,891
Accounts Receivables USD	16,421	20,726
Accounts Receivables GBP	1,307	1,002
Accounts Receivables SEK	11,486	2,202
Accounts Receivables AUD	5,721	2,730
Accounts Receivables THB	772	8,838
Accounts Receivables NOK	24,171	14,933
Accounts Receivables other	-200	-377
<b>Total</b>	<b>183,394</b>	<b>112,945</b>

The Company has adopted IFRS 9 and measures the impairment loss on accounts receivable using a lifetime expected credit loss (ECL) model. To measure the expected credit losses, accounts receivable have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The expected credit loss rates in the provision matrix are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 24 months before 31 December 2022 or 1 January 2023 respectively and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information based on macroeconomic factors affecting the estimated ability of the customers to settle the receivables. Management has identified the probability of a customers' bankruptcy and geographic location of the customer to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates appropriately.

### Aging of gross trade receivables

Amounts in TNOK	Total	Not due	< 30 days	30-60 days	60-90 days	>90 days
31 December 2022	51,502	48,384	1,835	-	-	1,283
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net value 2022</b>	<b>51,502</b>					
31 December 2021	24,920	22,639	1,052	1	28	1,200
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-180
<b>Net value 2021</b>	<b>24,920</b>					

### Aging of gross intercompany trade receivables

Amounts in TNOK	Total	Not due	< 30 days	30-60 days	60-90 days	>90 days
31 December 2022	131,891	67,492	18,245	12,040	8,899	25,214
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net value 2022</b>	<b>131,891</b>					
31 December 2021	88,025	53,719	2,155	2,619	2,166	27,366
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net value 2021</b>	<b>88,025</b>					



**Note 12 Other current assets**

<i>Amounts in TNOK</i>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Prepaid rent	-	716
Prepaid software licenses	4,440	3,904
Prepaid insurance	1,284	1,078
Other prepaid expenses	4,042	2,335
Other receivables	4,750	4,170
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,516</b>	<b>12,203</b>

Q-Free Norge AS is part of the Group's cash pool system. Closing balances are recognized as Other current assets/Other current liabilities.

Other receivables include funds to be received under the Norwegian "skattefunn" scheme to support R&D activities



**Note 13 Cash and Cash Equivalents**

The company takes part in the Group's Global Cash Pool. Balances are classified as intercompany receivables or intercompany payables according to the respective cash position. Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and the interest earnings at the respective short-term deposit rates.

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following at 31 December:

**Liquidity funds**

<i>Amounts in TNOK</i>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Current receivables group companies	-	37,735
Current borrowings from group companies	48,385	-
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>48,385</b>	<b>37,735</b>



**Note 14 Accounts payable**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Accounts Payable	62,815	46,370
Intercompany accounts payable	49,779	2,364
<b>Total</b>	<b>112,594</b>	<b>48,734</b>

**Distribution by currency**

<i>Amounts in TNOK</i>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Accounts payable NOK	98,243	34,144
Accounts payable USD	6,494	8,786
Accounts payable EUR	3,432	4,836
Accounts payable DKK	-95	-
Accounts payable SEK	4,015	967
Accounts payable GBP	6	1
Accounts payable AUD	499	-
Accounts payable other	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>112,594</b>	<b>48,734</b>

**Note 15 Other current liabilities**

<i>Amounts in TNOK</i>	2022	2021
Accrued wages (Holiday pay and bonus scheme)	13,308	12,723
Warranty provisions (see spesification for changes during the year)	13,383	13,520
Accrued expense	6,244	22,135
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,935</b>	<b>48,378</b>

**Warranty provision**

The company estimates probable warranty expense on sales based on historical data and an evaluation of the portfolio of delivered products still under warranty.

Provision for warranty expense is calculated depending on the remaining guarantee period for various products, and based on the historical effect of defects and a calculation of probability for the defect to occur for the remaining products under warranty. The calculation is made on an individual basis per product, and the assumptions vary for the different products and also take into account the expected expenses associated with new warranty claims that are identified.

Unused accruals for warranties are reversed at the end of the guarantee-period. All provisions specified in the table below are classified as current liabilities and are presented as part of Other current liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

<i>Amounts in TNOK</i>	<b>Warranty provision</b>
Amount 01.01.2022	13,520
Utilised during 2022	-824
Additions during 2022	687
<b>Total 31.12.2022</b>	<b>13,383</b>
Amount 01.01.2021	15,159
Utilised during 2021	-331
Additions during 2021	-1,308
<b>Total 31.12.2021</b>	<b>13,520</b>



**Note 16 Financial instruments**

**Table 16.1 Financial liability maturity schedule**

Year ended 31 December 2022:	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 12 months	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	6 years - maturity	Total
Non-current financial liabilities					7,407	12,880		20,287
Accounts payable	54,098	58,497						112,594
Current financial liabilities	-	2,185	2,094	4,161				8,441
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>54,098</b>	<b>60,682</b>	<b>2,094</b>	<b>4,161</b>	<b>7,407</b>	<b>12,880</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>141,322</b>

  

Year ended 31 December 2021:	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 12 months	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	6 years - maturity	Total
Non-current financial liabilities					22,139	6,631		28,770
Accounts payable	37,400	10,220	4	1,111				48,734
Current financial liabilities	-	2,060	2,721	3,351				8,132
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>37,400</b>	<b>12,280</b>	<b>2,725</b>	<b>4,462</b>	<b>22,139</b>	<b>6,631</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>85,636</b>

**Table 16.2 Financial instruments by measurement category**

The following tables lists all financial instruments by measurement category in accordance with IFRS 9 as of 31 December for 2022.

**Financial instruments by category**

31 December 2022	Amortised cost	Fair value	Non financial instruments	Total
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Accounts receivable	183,394			183,394
Other current assets			14,516	14,516
Cash and cash equivalents				-
<b>Total</b>	<b>183,394</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,516</b>	<b>197,911</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Non-current financial liabilities			20,287	20,287
Accounts payable	112,594			112,594
Current financial liabilities			8,441	8,441
Other current liabilities			32,935	32,935
<b>Total</b>	<b>112,594</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>61,662</b>	<b>174,256</b>

  

31 December 2021	Amortised cost	Fair value	Non financial instruments	Total
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Accounts receivable	112,692			112,692
Other current assets			12,203	12,203
<b>Total</b>	<b>112,692</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,203</b>	<b>124,895</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Non-current financial liabilities			28,770	28,770
Accounts payable	48,734			48,734
Current financial liabilities			8,132	8,132
Other current liabilities			48,378	48,378
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,734</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>85,280</b>	<b>134,014</b>



**Note 17 Lease commitments/Lease Liability**

Q-Free Norge AS has entered into commercial leases mainly on office rentals but also on certain motor vehicles and items of machinery. These leases have an average life of between 3 and 5 years with no renewal option included in the contracts. There are no restrictions placed upon the Group by entering into these leases.

As of 31 December 2022 the company has not entered into any contracts as lessor.

As of 31 December 2022 there were no contingent liabilities.

**Lease Liability in accordance with IFRS 16**

<i>Amounts in TNOK</i>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
As at 01.01	36,901	17,560
Additions/Disposals	1,111	29,549
Payments	-9,268	-10,191
<b>Lease Liability 31.12.</b>	<b>28,727</b>	<b>36,901</b>

Current Lease Liabilities amounted to TNOK 8 441 (2021: 8 132) and are presented within Current financial liabilities.

Non-current Lease Liabilities amounted to TNOK 20 287 (2021: 28 770) and are presented within Non-Current financial liabilities.



**Note 18 Related parties**

**Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties**

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made at arm's length prices. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured, interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

**Related parties**

There was no transactions between the company and any parties in the Management or in the Board during 2022.

The company performs business activities together with other group companies. Transactions generated in such activities are listed below:

*Amounts in TNOK*

	2022	2021
Revenues from product deliveries, service & maintenance contracts and system	200,094	151,775
Recharge of expenses	45,782	30,202
Cost of goods sold	594	1,338
Other operating expenses	26,444	27,242

For an overview of accounts receivables and accounts payables against group companies, see note 11 and note 14 respectively.



**Note 19 Non-current receivables Group companies**

As parts of the Group's cash management policy, the company has in 2022 issued a long term loan to the parent company. Regular market conditions apply.

<i>Amounts in TNOK</i>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Non-current receivables group companies	75,000	75,000
Total non-current receivables group companies	<b>75,000</b>	<b>75,000</b>



**Note 20 Share Capital**

The share capital of Q-Free Norge AS of December 31 2022 was 15 803 819,70, consisting of 1 000 ordinary shares at NOK 15 803,8197 per share. There has been no change in 2022.

There is only one class of shares with equal voting rights

100% of the shares is owned by Q-Free ASA.



Statsautoriserte revisorer  
Ernst & Young AS

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Annual Shareholders' Meeting of Q-Free Norge AS

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Q-Free Norge AS (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, the statement of profit and loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of cash flows and statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion the financial statements comply with applicable legal requirements and give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards 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 requirements of the relevant laws and regulations in Norway and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Other information

Other information consists of the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management (the board of directors) is responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information, 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 other information, and, in doing so, consider whether the board of directors' report contains the information required by legal requirements and whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information or that the information required by legal requirements is not included, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard, and in our opinion, the board of directors' report is consistent with the financial statements and contains the information required by applicable legal requirements.

### Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU, 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



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going concern basis of accounting 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 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 in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment 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.
- 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 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 content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the board of directors 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.

Trondheim, 6 July 2023  
ERNST & YOUNG AS

*The auditor's report is signed electronically*

Christian Ronæss  
State Authorized Public Accountant (Norway)

Independent auditor's report - Q-Free Norge AS 2022

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## Christian Ronæss

Statsautorisert revisor

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