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Aqoola A/S

Agern Alle 5 A 2970 Hørsholm CVR No. 32073506

Annual report 2022

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 04.08.2023

Lars Pries Stoltze

Chairman of the General Meeting

Aqoola A/S | Contents

Contents

Entity details	2
Statement by Management	3
Independent auditor's report	4
Management commentary	7
Income statement for 2022	8
Balance sheet at 31.12.2022	9
Statement of changes in equity for 2022	11
Notes	12
Accounting policies	14

Aqoola A/S | Entity details

Entity details

Entity

Aqoola A/S Agern Alle 5 A 2970 Hørsholm

Business Registration No.: 32073506

Registered office: Rudersdal

Financial year: 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022

Board of Directors

Mikael Konnerup Lars Pries Stoltze Erik Staalby

Executive Board

Erik Staalby

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Weidekampsgade 6 2300 Copenhagen S

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Agoola A/S for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2022 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Kgs. Lyngby, 04.08.2023

Executive Board

Erik Staalby

Board of Directors

Mikael Konnerup

Lars Pries Stoltze

Erik Staalby

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Aqoola A/S

Report on the audit of the financial statements Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Aqoola A/S for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2022 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark,

we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements, and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements and other reporting responsibilities

Late sumission of annual report

The Company has presented the annual report for the period January 1 2022 - December 31 2022 too late compared to the provision of the Danish Financial Statements Act \S 138, wich means the management may incur liability.

København, 04.08.2023

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab CVR No. 33963556

Thomas Frommelt Hertz

State Authorised Public Accountant Identification No (MNE) mne31543

Management commentary

Primary activities

The company provides software solutions for paperless administration within the fields of Accounts Payable Automation and Contract Management within the public and the private sectors. The philosophy is fast deployment, usability and low maintenance, based on a standardized Software-as-a-Service solution that's easy to fit to customer specific needs without the need of coding.

Development in activities and finances

The company recorded a profit of 940 T.DKK in 2022, against 1,026 T.DKK in 2021.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Income statement for 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	DKK	DKK
Gross profit/loss		5,702,929	4,489,294
Staff costs	1	(5,146,381)	(4,283,357)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	2	(27,873)	(19,678)
Operating profit/loss		528,675	186,259
Other financial income	3	462,223	778,596
Other financial expenses	4	(98,347)	(61,523)
Profit/loss before tax		892,551	903,332
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	47,208	122,771
Profit/loss for the year		939,759	1,026,103
Burney de Marcello and a series of the second land			
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Retained earnings		939,759	1,026,103
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		939,759	1,026,103

Balance sheet at 31.12.2022

Assets

		2022	2021
	Notes	DKK	DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		35,605	63,478
Property, plant and equipment	6	35,605	63,478
Deposits		29,706	29,706
Deferred tax		476,308	429,100
Financial assets	7	506,014	458,806
Fixed assets		541,619	522,284
Trade receivables		3,000,209	2,661,954
Receivables from group enterprises		12,408,532	11,118,193
Prepayments		23,329	58,140
Receivables		15,432,070	13,838,287
Cash		842,216	649,706
Current assets		16,274,286	14,487,993
Assets		16,815,905	15,010,277

Equity and liabilities

		2022	2021
	Notes	DKK	DKK
Contributed capital		500,000	500,000
Retained earnings		4,327,916	3,388,157
Equity		4,827,916	3,888,157
Subordinate loan capital		627,134	597,270
Prepayments received from customers		3,073,489	3,013,169
Non-current liabilities other than provisions	8	3,700,623	3,610,439
Current portion of non-current liabilities other than provisions	8	4,612,729	5,214,165
Trade payables		1,748,456	944,697
Payables to group enterprises		818,016	192,514
Income tax payable		51,790	11,425
Other payables		1,056,375	1,148,880
Current liabilities other than provisions		8,287,366	7,511,681
Liabilities other than provisions		11,987,989	11,122,120
Equity and liabilities		16,815,905	15,010,277
Contingent liabilities	9		
Group relations	10		

Statement of changes in equity for 2022

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity beginning of year	500,000	3,388,157	3,888,157
Profit/loss for the year	0	939,759	939,759
Equity end of year	500,000	4,327,916	4,827,916

Aqoola A/S | Notes

Notes

1 Staff costs

. 544 5555		
	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Wages and salaries	4,943,878	4,130,286
Pension costs	36,120	36,000
Other social security costs	40,808	45,464
Other staff costs	125,575	71,607
	5,146,381	4,283,357
	57:15,251	-,
Average number of full-time employees	6	6
2 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		
	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	27,873	19,678
	27,873	19,678
3 Other financial income		
	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
Financial income from group enterprises	462,223	694,378
Exchange rate adjustments	0	84,218
	462,223	778,596
4 Other financial expenses		
	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
Financial expenses from group enterprises	25,634	7,889
Other interest expenses	19,345	24,253
Exchange rate adjustments	22,715	0
Other financial expenses	30,653	29,381
	98,347	61,523
5 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
Change in deferred tax	(47,208)	(122,771)
	(47,208)	(122,771)

Aqoola A/S | Notes

6 Property, plant and equipment

Other fixtures
and fittings,
tools and
equipment
DKK
83,618
83,618
(20,140)
(27,873)
(48,013)
35,605
_

7 Financial assets

		Deferred
	Deposits	s tax
	DKK	DKK DKK
Cost beginning of year	29,706	429,100
Additions	0	47,208
Cost end of year	29,706	476,308
Carrying amount end of year	29,706	476,308

8 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

	Due within 12 months	Due within 12 months	Due after more than 12 months
	2022	2021	2022
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Subordinate loan capital	0	0	627,134
Prepayments received from customers	4,612,729	5,214,165	3,073,489
	4,612,729	5,214,165	3,700,623

9 Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement in which EST Holding ApS serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable to pay tax as at source an interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed companies.

10 Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group: Aqoola Holding ApS, Gentofte, Denmark

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of a few provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, cost of sales and other external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises goods consumed in the financial year measured at cost, adjusted for ordinary inventory writedowns.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes writedowns of receivables recognised in current assets.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages, and social security contributions, pension contributions, etc for entity staff.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year, and gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital gains on payables and transactions in foreign currencies, as well as tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital losses payables and transactions in foreign currencies, as well as tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

The Entity is jointly taxed with EST Holding ApS and all its Danish subsidiaries. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings, plant and machinery, and other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Useful life

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment

3 years

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

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

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Prepayments

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

Cash

Cash comprises cash bank deposits.

Other financial liabilities

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

Prepayments received from customers

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

Tax receivable or payable

Current tax receivable or payable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.