CHRISTENSEN
KJÆRULFF
PERSONLIGT ENGAGEMENT

STATSAUTORISERET
REVISIONSAKTIESELSKAB
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Billy ApS

Vesterbrogade 1 E, 6. tv., 1620 København V

Company reg. no. 33 23 91 06

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2020

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 31 May 2021.

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Rico Lohse Andersen
Chairman of the meeting

Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Contents

Management's report

Today, the board of directors and the managing director have presented the annual report of Billy ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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

We consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in our opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020.

We are of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

We recommend that the annual report be approved by the general meeting.

København V, 31 May 2021

Managing Director

Rico Lohse Andersen

Board of directors

Rico Lohse Andersen	Claus Kjær Jørgensen	Martin Hegelund Møller
Philip Kjærgaard Dahlstrøm		

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Billy ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Billy ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, which comprise income statement, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, notes and accounting policies. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements present a fair view of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethical requirements for auditors (IESBA's Code of Ethics), and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, 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.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting 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 including an opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing, 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 international standards on auditing, and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, 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 the 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 preparation of the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists arising from events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and contents of the financial statements, including disclosures in notes, and whether the financial statements reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that presents a 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 the 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 express no assurance opinion thereon.

Independent auditor's report

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the management commentary and to consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the evidence obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

Furthermore, 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 believe that management commentary is consistent with the financial statements and that it has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not discover any material misstatement in the management commentary.

Copenhagen, 31 May 2021

Christensen Kjærulff

Company reg. no. 15 91 56 41

John Mikkelsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne26748

Company information

The company	Billy ApS Vesterbrogade 1 E, 6. tv. 1620 København V	
	Company reg. no.	33 23 91 06
	Financial year:	1 January - 31 December
Board of directors	Rico Lohse Andersen Claus Kjær Jørgensen Martin Hegelund Møller Philip Kjærgaard Dahlstrøm	
Managing Director	Rico Lohse Andersen	
Auditors	Christensen Kjærulff Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab Store Kongensgade 68 1264 København K	
Parent company	Ageras A/S	

The principal activities of the company

Like previous years, the principal activities consist of providing cloud-based ERP solutions to the SME segment. This mainly includes bookkeeping of incoming invoices, distribution of invoices, VAT settlement as well as APIs for integration with third-party systems.

Development in activities and financial matters

The revenue for the year totals DKK 30.956.871 against DKK 23.808.302 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 3.020.610 against DKK -2.944.476 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year satisfactory.

Events occurring after the end of the financial year

The company faces challenges and financial risks due to the Corona virus / COVID-19.

A number of measures have been taken to ensure the health of employees. The Corona /COVID-19 causes uncertainty both politically / socially and for the company. Current and any future political and economic measures that may be implemented could pose financial risks related to the company's operations and may limit the company's trading opportunities.

It is expected that the level of activity of the company solely on the basis of the political and economic measures that are current at the time of the financial reporting will be significantly reduced over a period of time. The company's current bank credits are necessary for the continuation of the company's planned activities, and the loans must be renegotiated annually according to the loan conditions, which in previous years were provided on unchanged terms.

The current Corona crisis implies an increased uncertainty for renegotiations of loans, but we do not currently have any indications that the necessary credits are not being provided. It is the management's opinion that the policy measures known at the time of financial reporting in conjunction with the expectation that the necessary credit facilities are made available, provide an adequate basis for presenting the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note		2020	2019
	Revenue	30.956.871	23.808.302
	Other operating income	0	77.197
	Costs of raw materials and consumables	-1.840.428	-1.309.834
	Other external costs	-10.813.493	-12.773.838
	Gross profit	**18.302.950**	**9.801.827**
1	Staff costs	-5.464.485	-11.175.314
	Depreciation and writedown relating to fixed assets	-2.718.610	-2.095.852
	Other operating costs	-5.187.611	-150.000
	Operating profit	**4.932.244**	**-3.619.339**
	Other financial income	12.749	-84.189
	Other financial costs	-170.372	-453.105
	Pre-tax net profit or loss	**4.774.621**	**-4.156.633**
	Tax on ordinary results	-1.754.011	1.212.157
	Net profit or loss for the year	**3.020.610**	**-2.944.476**
	Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
	Transferred to retained earnings	3.020.610	0
	Allocated from retained earnings	0	-2.944.476
	Total allocations and transfers	**3.020.610**	**-2.944.476**

Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Assets	2020	2019
	Non-current assets		
2	Completed development projects, including patents and similar rights arising from development projects	11.641.607	7.408.186
	Total intangible assets	11.641.607	7.408.186
3	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	123.277	256.618
	Total property, plant, and equipment	123.277	256.618
4	Deposits	0	184.670
	Total investments	0	184.670
	Total non-current assets	**11.764.884**	**7.849.474**
	Current assets		
	Trade debtors	690.023	1.688.088
	Deferred tax assets	0	305.655
	Tax receivables from group enterprises	444.823	448.352
	Other receivables	1.099.925	114.731
	Prepayments and accrued income	280.723	637.736
	Total receivables	2.515.494	3.194.562
	Available funds	2.137.022	966.239
	Total current assets	**4.652.516**	**4.160.801**
	Total assets	**16.417.400**	**12.010.275**

Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Equity and liabilities	2020	2019
	Equity		
	Contributed capital	183.769	183.769
	Reserve for development expenditure	5.197.902	5.197.902
	Results brought forward	-5.207.409	-8.228.019
	Total equity	**174.262**	**-2.846.348**
	Provisions		
	Provisions for deferred tax	1.444.827	0
	Total provisions	**1.444.827**	**0**
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Bank debts	299	0
	Prepayments received from customers	8.314.718	5.853.930
	Trade creditors	2.378.741	1.159.706
	Payables to group enterprises	1.328	3.570.768
	Other payables	4.103.225	4.272.219
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	14.798.311	14.856.623
	Total liabilities other than provisions	**14.798.311**	**14.856.623**
	Total equity and liabilities	**16.417.400**	**12.010.275**

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2019	183.769	3.709.032	-3.795.390	97.411
Depreciation	0	0	1.454.327	1.454.327
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	0	-2.944.476	-2.944.476
Exchange rate adjustments	0	717	0	717
Depreciation	0	-1.454.327	0	-1.454.327
Transfer from other reserves	0	2.942.480	0	2.942.480
Transfer to other reserves	0	0	-2.942.480	-2.942.480
Equity 1 January 2020	183.769	5.197.902	-8.228.019	-2.846.348
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	0	3.020.610	3.020.610
	183.769	**5.197.902**	**-5.207.409**	**174.262**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		2020	2019
1.	**Staff costs**		
	Salaries and wages	5.297.886	9.851.084
	Pension costs	45.827	436.893
	Other costs for social security	120.772	195.221
	Other staff costs	0	692.116
		5.464.485	**11.175.314**
	Average number of employees	10	24
2.	**Completed development projects, including patents and similar rights arising from development projects**		
	Cost 1 January 2020	11.857.026	8.084.615
	Additions during the year	6.780.787	3.772.411
	Cost 31 December 2020	**18.637.813**	**11.857.026**
	Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2020	-4.448.840	-2.584.318
	Amortisation for the year	-2.559.694	-1.864.522
	Adjustment of writedown, opening balance	12.328	0
	Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2020	**-6.996.206**	**-4.448.840**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2020	**11.641.607**	**7.408.186**

All amounts in DKK.

		31/12 2020	31/12 2019
3.	**Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment**		
	Cost 1 January 2020	553.485	468.865
	Additions during the year	37.905	84.620
	Disposals during the year	-394.685	0
	Cost 31 December 2020	**196.705**	**553.485**
	Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2020	-296.867	-194.766
	Depreciation for the year	-107.786	-102.101
	Reversal of depreciation, amortisation and writedown, assets disposed of	331.225	0
	Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2020	**-73.428**	**-296.867**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2020	**123.277**	**256.618**

		31/12 2020	31/12 2019
4.	**Deposits**		
	Cost 1 January 2020	184.670	184.670
	Disposals during the year	-184.670	0
	Cost 31 December 2020	**0**	**184.670**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2020	**0**	**184.670**

The annual report for Billy ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

Income statement

Revenue

The enterprise will be applying IAS 11 and IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Recognition of revenue is exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including profit from the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

Other external costs

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members. Staff costs are less government reimbursements.

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and writedown for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

Other operating costs

Other operating costs comprise items of secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including losses on the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportional to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

Statement of financial position

Intangible assets

Development projects, patents, and licences

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

Clearly defined and identifiable development projects are recognised as intangible assets provided that they are proven to be technically practicable, that sufficient resources and a potential market or development opportunity exist, and insofar as the intention is to produce, market or utilise the project. It is, however, a condition that the cost can be reliably calculated and that a sufficiently high degree of certainty indicates that future earnings will cover the costs of production, sales, and administration. Other development costs are recognised in the income statement concurrently with their realisation.

Development costs recognised in the statement of financial position are measured at cost less accrued amortisations and writedowns for impairment.

After completion of the development work, capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The amortisation period is usually 10 years.

Patents and licenses are measured at cost less accrued amortisation. Patents are amortised on a straightline basis over the remaining patent period and licenses are amortised over the contract period, however, for a maximum of 10 years.

Profit and loss from the sale of development projects, patents, and licenses are measured as the difference between the sales price less sales costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

Goodwill

Acquired goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Given that it is impossible to make a reliable estimate of the useful life, the amortisation period is set at 10 years.

Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment.

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life and the residual value of the individual assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0-20 %

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. Writedown for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Investments

Deposits

Deposits are measured at amortised cost and represent lease deposits, etc.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired.If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of accounts receivable and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any securities received. The effective interest rate for the individual account receivable or portfolio is used as the discount rate.

Prepayments and accrued income

Prepayments and accrued income recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Equity

Reserve for unpaid contributed capital

Unpaid contributed capital is recognised on a gross basis, according to which the unpaid contributed capital is recognised and treated as a receivable in the statement of financial position called ”Claims on contributed capital”.

An amount corresponding to the unpaid contributed capital is reclassified from “Retained earnings” to “Reserve for unpaid contributed capital”.

Reserve for development costs

The reserve for development costs comprises recognised development costs less related deferred tax liabilities.

The reserve cannot be used as dividends or for covering losses.

The reserve is reduced or dissolved if the recognised development costs are amortised or abandoned. This is done by direct transfer to the distributable reserves of the equity.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as ”Income tax receivable” or “Income tax payable”.

According to the rules of joint taxation, Billy ApS is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities other than provisions

Liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

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"Med min underskrift bekræfter jeg indholdet og alle datoer i dette dokument."

Claus Kjær Jørgensen
Bestyrelsesmedlem
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2021-06-01 15:01:28Z
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Bestyrelsesmedlem
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IP: 147.78.xxx.xxx
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Martin Hegelund Møller
Bestyrelsesmedlem
Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-806573307613
IP: 86.48.xxx.xxx
2021-06-03 12:27:49Z
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Rico Lohse Andersen
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Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-710325659981
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2021-06-06 11:43:05Z
NEM ID

Rico Lohse Andersen
Direktør
Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-710325659981
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2021-06-06 11:43:05Z
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John Mikkelsen
Statsautoriseret revisor
På vegne af: CHRISTENSEN KJÆRULFF STATSAUTORISERET R...
Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-443295356930
IP: 212.98.xxx.xxx
2021-06-06 12:19:39Z
NEM ID

Rico Lohse Andersen
Dirigent
Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-710325659981
IP: 86.48.xxx.xxx
2021-06-06 12:43:20Z
NEM ID