Alfa eCare A/S

Olof Palmes Allé 40, 2. tv., 8200 Aarhus N

CVR no. 37 86 12 94

Annual report for 2023

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 21.02.24

Freddy Lykke Nielsen
Dirigent

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Company information etc.

The company

Alfa eCare A/S
Olof Palmes Allé 40, 2. tv.
8200 Aarhus N
Registered office: Aarhus
CVR no.: 37 86 12 94
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12
7. financial year

Executive Board

Freddy Lykke Nielsen

Board of Directors

Formand Wessel Geoff Ploegmakers
Jonas Gunnar Emanuel Bäckman
Albert Per-Ivar Winter

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Executive Board and Board of Directors on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 for Alfa eCare A/S.

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 company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.23 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Aarhus N, February 21, 2024

Executive Board

Freddy Lykke Nielsen

Board of Directors

Wessel Geoff Ploegmakers Chairman	Jonas Gunnar Emanuel Bäckman	Albert Per-Ivar Winter

Independent auditor's report on extended review

To the shareholders of Alfa eCare A/S

Conclusion

We have conducted an extended review of the financial statements of Alfa eCare A/S for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work performed, in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31.12.23 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our extended review in accordance with the Danish Business Authority's Assurance Standard for Small Enterprises and FSR – Danish Auditors' standard on extended review of financial statements prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the extended review of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our basis for conclusion.

Other matter

With effect for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23, the company has become subject to audit obligations. The comparative figures in the annual accounts have therefore not been audited.

Statement regarding the management's review

Management is responsible for the management's review.

Our conclusion on the financial statements does not cover the management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion there on.

In connection with our extended review of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the management’s review and in doing so consider whether the management’s review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the extended review, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management’s review 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 in the management’s review.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

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

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

Auditor’s responsibilities for the extended review of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the financial statements. This requires that we plan and perform procedures in order to obtain limited assurance for our conclusion on the financial statements and in addition perform specifically required supplementary procedures to obtain further assurance for our conclusion.

An extended review comprises procedures that primarily consist of inquiries to management and others within the company, as appropriate, analytical procedures, the specifically required supplementary procedures as well as evaluation of the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in an extended review are less than those performed in an audit, and accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on the financial statements.

Aarhus, February 21, 2024

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Anne Albertsen-Evald

State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne36025

Primary activities

The company's activities comprise running an IT business and other related activities.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 shows a profit/loss of DKK 4,949,171 against DKK 4,745,433 for the period 01.01.22 - 31.12.22. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 9,500,178.

Subsequent events

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

Income statement

Note		2023 DKK	2022 DKK
	Gross profit	**11,074,479**	**10,084,767**
1	Staff costs	-3,768,906	-3,308,670
	Profit before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	**7,305,573**	**6,776,097**
	Amortisation and impairments losses of intangible assets	-916,134	-733,048
	Operating profit	**6,389,439**	**6,043,049**
2	Income from equity investments in group enterprises	9,845	12,039
	Financial income	2,466	0
	Financial expenses	-100,267	-110,326
	Profit before tax	**6,301,483**	**5,944,762**
	Tax on profit for the year	-1,352,312	-1,199,329
	Profit for the year	**4,949,171**	**4,745,433**

Proposed appropriation account

Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	-2,194	-34,571
Extraordinary dividend for the financial year	4,400,000	0
Proposed dividend for the financial year	4,000,000	0
Retained earnings	-3,448,635	4,780,004
Total	**4,949,171**	**4,745,433**

Balance sheet

ASSETS

Note		31.12.23 DKK	31.12.22 DKK
	Completed development projects	6,164,359	5,249,639
3	**Total intangible assets**	**6,164,359**	**5,249,639**
4	Equity investments in group enterprises	59,845	62,039
5	Deposits	51,344	51,344
	Total investments	**111,189**	**113,383**
	Total non-current assets	**6,275,548**	**5,363,022**
	Trade receivables	1,576,399	3,616,989
	Receivables from group enterprises	12,039	559,000
	Total receivables	**1,588,438**	**4,175,989**
	Cash	**7,234,946**	**4,835,438**
	Total current assets	**8,823,384**	**9,011,427**
	Total assets	**15,098,932**	**14,374,449**

Balance sheet

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note		31.12.23 DKK	31.12.22 DKK
	Share capital	400,000	400,000
	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	9,845	12,039
	Reserve for development costs	4,808,200	4,094,718
	Retained earnings	282,133	4,444,250
	Proposed dividend for the financial year	4,000,000	0
	Total equity	**9,500,178**	**8,951,007**
	Provisions for deferred tax	1,353,090	1,150,828
	Total provisions	**1,353,090**	**1,150,828**
	Prepayments received from customers	2,679,360	3,284,873
	Trade payables	44,802	0
	Payables to group enterprises	591,051	0
	Other payables	930,451	987,741
	Total short-term payables	**4,245,664**	**4,272,614**
	Total payables	**4,245,664**	**4,272,614**
	Total equity and liabilities	**15,098,932**	**14,374,449**

6 Contingent liabilities
7 Charges and security

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.23 - 31.12.23						
Balance as at 01.01.23	400,000	12,039	4,094,718	4,444,250	0	8,951,007
Extraordinary dividend paid	0	0	0	-4,400,000	0	-4,400,000
Other changes in equity	0	0	914,721	-914,721	0	0
Tax on changes in equity	0	0	-201,239	201,239	0	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-2,194	0	951,365	4,000,000	4,949,171
Balance as at 31.12.23	400,000	9,845	4,808,200	282,133	4,000,000	9,500,178

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK

1. Staff costs

Wages and salaries	3,665,905	3,212,562
Pensions	68,993	61,481
Other social security costs	34,008	34,627
Total	3,768,906	3,308,670
Average number of employees during the year	5	4

2. Income from equity investments in group enterprises

Share of profit or loss of group enterprises	9,845	12,039
Total	9,845	12,039

3. Intangible assets

Figures in DKK	Completed development projects	Total
Cost as at 01.01.23	7,330,481	7,330,481
Additions during the year	1,830,854	1,830,854
Cost as at 31.12.23	9,161,335	9,161,335
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 01.01.23	-2,080,842	-2,080,842
Amortisation during the year	-916,134	-916,134
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 31.12.23	-2,996,976	-2,996,976
Carrying amount as at 31.12.23	6,164,359	6,164,359

Development projects consist of capitalized salaries for the development of IT programs that enables integration between existing programs, RPA etc.

4. Equity investments in group enterprises

Figures in DKK	Equity investments in group enterprises
Cost as at 01.01.23	50,000
Cost as at 31.12.23	50,000
Revaluations as at 01.01.23	12,039
Net profit/loss from equity investments	9,845
Dividend relating to equity investments	-12,039
Revaluations as at 31.12.23	9,845
Carrying amount as at 31.12.23	59,845

Name and registered office:	Ownership interest	Equity DKK	Net profit/loss for the year DKK	Recognised value DKK
Subsidiaries:				
Sirenia Americas ApS, Aarhus	100%	59,845	9,845	59,845

5. Other non-current financial assets

Figures in DKK	Deposits
Cost as at 01.01.23	51,344
Cost as at 31.12.23	51,344
Carrying amount as at 31.12.23	51,344

6. Contingent liabilities

Lease commitments

The company has concluded lease agreements with terms to maturity of 6 months and total lease payments of t.DKK 134.

Other contingent liabilities

The company is taxed jointly with the other Danish companies in the group and has joint, several and unlimited liability for income taxes for the jointly taxed companies. The liability also includes any subsequent corrections to the calculated tax liability as a consequence of changes made to the jointly taxable income etc.

7. Charges and security

The company has not provided any security over assets.

8. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

In accordance with section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

Change in accounting policies

The company has changed its accounting policies in the following areas:

Presentation of income/expenses in the income statement

The company has reclassified expenses associated with other staff costs in the income statement as management believes that this will provide a fairer presentation. Comparative figures have been restated in accordance with the new accounting policy. The change in accounting policy has no impact on the net profit or loss for the year, equity or balance sheet total.

Except for the areas mentioned above, the accounting policies have been applied consistently with the previous year.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

8. Accounting policies - continued -

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

LEASES

Lease payments relating to operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises revenue, work performed for own account and capitalised, other operating income and cost of sales and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement as delivery takes place (delivery method). Revenue is measured at the selling value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Work performed for own account and capitalised

Work performed for own account and capitalised comprises cost of sales, wages and salaries and other internal expenses incurred during the year and included in the cost of self-constructed or self-produced intangible assets.

8. Accounting policies - continued -

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including rental income, negative goodwill and gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises cost of sales for the year measured at cost plus any changes in inventories, including write-downs to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

Amortisation and impairment losses

The amortisation of intangible assets aim at systematic amortisation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are amortised according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful life, year	Residual value, DKK
Completed development projects	10	0

The basis of amortisation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of amortisation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Intangible assets are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

8. Accounting policies - continued -

Income from equity investments in group entreprises

For equity investments in equity investments in subsidiaries, measured using the equity method, the share of the enterprises' profit or loss is recognised in the income statement after elimination of unrealised intercompany profits and losses and less any goodwill amortisation and impairment losses.

Income from equity investments in equity investments in subsidiaries also comprises gains and losses on the sale of equity investments.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible assets

Completed development projects

Development projects are recognised in the balance sheet where the project aims at developing a specific product or a specific process, intended to be produced or used, respectively, by the company in its production process. On initial recognition, development projects are measured at cost. Cost comprises the purchase price plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase, including wages and salaries directly attributable to the development projects until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance development projects in the development period is not included in the cost. Other development projects and development costs are recognised in the income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

8. Accounting policies - continued -

Development projects are subsequently measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Completed development projects are amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives, which are stated in the 'Amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Gains or losses on the disposal of intangible assets are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal.

Equity investments in group entreprises

Equity investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured according to the equity method. For equity investments in subsidiaries, the equity method is considered a measurement method.

On initial recognition, equity investments measured according to the equity method are measured at cost. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are recognised in the cost of equity investments.

Under subsequent recognition and measurement of equity investments according to the equity method, equity investments are measured at the proportionate share of the enterprises' equity value, determined according to the accounting policies of the parent, adjusted for the remaining value of goodwill and gains and losses on transactions with the enterprises in question. Equity investments, where information for recognition according to the equity method is not known, are measured at cost.

Gains or losses on disposal of equity investments are determined as the difference between the disposal consideration and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of sale, including non-amortised goodwill, as well as the expected costs of divestment or discontinuation. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement under income from equity investments.

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in amortisation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

8. Accounting policies - continued -

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.
Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Deposits recognised under assets comprise deposits paid to the lessor under leases entered into by the company.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

Equity

The proposed dividend for the financial year is recognised as a separate item in equity.

The net revaluation of equity investments measured according to the equity method is recognized in the net revaluation reserve in equity according to the equity method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the cost.

An amount equivalent to internally generated development costs in the balance sheet is recognised in equity under reserve for development costs. The reserve is measured less deferred tax and reduced by amortisation and impairment losses on the asset. If impairment losses on development costs are subsequently reversed, the reserve will be restored with a corresponding amount. The reserve is dissolved when the development costs are no longer recognized in the balance sheet, and the remaining amount will be transferred to retained earnings.

8. Accounting policies - continued -

Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.
Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

Short-term financial payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables. Other short-term payables are measured at net realisable value.

Prepayments received from customers

Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to the time and date of delivery of the agreed product or completion of the agreed service.