

## **PROGRESS SOFTWARE A/S**

Sundkrogsgade 21  
2100 København Ø  
Business Registration No  
77357211

## **Annual report 01.12.2018 - 30.11.2019**

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 27.04.2020

### **Chairman of the General Meeting**

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Name: Leendert Steendijk

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## Entity details

### Entity

PROGRESS SOFTWARE A/S  
Sundkrogsgade 21  
2100 København Ø

Central Business Registration No (CVR): 77357211

Registered in: København

Financial year: 01.12.2018 - 30.11.2019

### Board of Directors

Domenic Lococco  
Leendert Steendijk  
Brian Patrick Flanagan

### Executive Board

Leendert Steendijk

### Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Weidekampsgade 6  
Postboks 1600  
0900 København C

## Statement by Management on the annual report

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of PROGRESS SOFTWARE A/S for the financial year 01.12.2018 - 30.11.2019.

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 30.11.2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.12.2018 - 30.11.2019.

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.

Copenhagen, 27.04.2020

### Executive Board

Leendert Steendijk

### Board of Directors

Domenic Lococco

Leendert Steendijk

Brian Patrick Flanagan

# Independent auditor's report

## To the shareholder of PROGRESS SOFTWARE A/S

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of PROGRESS SOFTWARE A/S for the financial year 01.12.2018 - 30.11.2019, 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 30.11.2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.12.2018 - 30.11.2019 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 of Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) 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.

### 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:

## Independent auditor's report

- 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.

## Independent auditor's report

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.

### **Violation of legislation on financial reporting and similar**

Without qualifying our opinion, we point out that contrary to section 147 of the Danish Companies Act, the Company has neglected to fulfil its obligation to have an updated register of owners. As such, Management may be held liable.

Copenhagen, 27.04.2020

## **Deloitte**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Central Business Registration No (CVR) 33963556

Flemming Larsen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
Identification No (MNE) mne27790

## Management commentary

### Primary activities

The company's main activity comprises sale and distribution of computer development software and related support, training and consultancy services.

### Development in activities and finances

The loss for the year amount to DKK 65,199 which is considered unsatisfactory. The management expects 2019/20 to generate a profit.

In connection with the preparation of the 2019/2020 financial statements, management has determined to use IFRS 15 as the basis for interpretation for revenue recognition. The change is incorporated retroactively, and the comparative figures are restated. This has impacted the equity beginning of the year with DKK 338 thousand.

### Subsequent events

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of COVID-19 as a pandemic, which continues to be spread throughout the world. The impact from the rapidly changing market and economic conditions due to the COVID-19 outbreak is uncertain, disrupting the business of our customers and partners, and will impact our business and results of operations and could impact our financial condition in the future. While we have not incurred significant disruptions thus far from the COVID-19 outbreak, we are unable to accurately predict the impact that COVID-19 will have due to numerous uncertainties, including the severity of the disease, the duration of the outbreak, actions that may be taken by governmental authorities, the impact to the business of our customers and partners and other factors. We will continue to evaluate the nature and extent of the impact to our business, consolidated results of operations, and financial condition.

As the situation remains fluid as at the date these financial statements are authorised for issue, the directors of the company considered that the financial effects of the COVID-19 on the company's financial statements cannot be reasonably estimated. Nevertheless, as the company is backed by certain transfer price arrangements with its parent company, the impact is expected to be minimal.



## Income statement for 2018/2019

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2018/2019</u> <u>DKK</u>	<u>2017/2018</u> <u>DKK</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>	1	<b>48.567</b>	<b>241.465</b>
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		(58.940)	(98.233)
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>		<b>(10.373)</b>	<b>143.232</b>
Other financial expenses	3	(53.697)	(62.020)
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>(64.070)</b>	<b>81.212</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	(1.129)	(39.475)
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>(65.199)</b>	<b>41.737</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of profit/loss</b>			
Retained earnings		(65.199)	41.737
		<b>(65.199)</b>	<b>41.737</b>

## Balance sheet at 30.11.2019

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2018/2019 DKK</u>	<u>2017/2018 DKK</u>
Goodwill		108.058	166.998
<b>Intangible assets</b>	5	<b>108.058</b>	<b>166.998</b>
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		0	0
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	6	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Deferred tax		515.598	501.432
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>	7	<b>515.598</b>	<b>501.432</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>623.656</b>	<b>668.430</b>
Trade receivables		2.913.235	1.954.154
Receivables from group enterprises		2.570.375	0
Income tax receivable		302.539	166.000
Prepayments		23.640	0
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>5.809.789</b>	<b>2.120.154</b>
<b>Cash</b>		<b>1.816.736</b>	<b>2.724.738</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>7.626.525</b>	<b>4.844.892</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>8.250.181</b>	<b>5.513.322</b>

## Balance sheet at 30.11.2019

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2018/2019</u> <u>DKK</u>	<u>2017/2018</u> <u>DKK</u>
Contributed capital		500.000	500.000
Retained earnings		<u>2.047.327</u>	<u>2.112.526</u>
<b>Equity</b>		<b><u>2.547.327</u></b>	<b><u>2.612.526</u></b>
Payables to group enterprises		2.960.341	584.487
Other payables		398.838	416.673
Deferred income		<u>2.343.675</u>	<u>1.899.636</u>
<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b><u>5.702.854</u></b>	<b><u>2.900.796</u></b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b><u>5.702.854</u></b>	<b><u>2.900.796</u></b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		<b><u>8.250.181</u></b>	<b><u>5.513.322</u></b>
Staff costs	2		
Contingent liabilities	8		
Related parties with controlling interest	9		
Group relations	10		

## Statement of changes in equity for 2018/2019

	<b>Contributed capital DKK</b>	<b>Retained earnings DKK</b>	<b>Total DKK</b>
Equity beginning of year	500.000	1.775.002	2.275.002
Changes in accounting policies	0	337.524	337.524
<b>Adjusted equity, beginning of year</b>	<b>500.000</b>	<b>2.112.526</b>	<b>2.612.526</b>
Profit/loss for the year	0	(65.199)	(65.199)
<b>Equity end of year</b>	<b>500.000</b>	<b>2.047.327</b>	<b>2.547.327</b>

## Notes

### 1. Gross profit

For competitive reasons, disclosure is only made of gross profit. We refer to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act. Gross profit includes revenue, less cost of sales and other external expenses.

	<u>2018/2019</u>	<u>2017/2018</u>
<b>2. Staff costs</b>		
Average number of employees	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

	<u>2018/2019</u>	<u>2017/2018</u>
	<u>DKK</u>	<u>DKK</u>
<b>3. Other financial expenses</b>		
Other interest expenses	44.277	37.658
Exchange rate adjustments	<u>9.420</u>	<u>24.362</u>
	<b><u>53.697</u></b>	<b><u>62.020</u></b>

	<u>2018/2019</u>	<u>2017/2018</u>
	<u>DKK</u>	<u>DKK</u>
<b>4. Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>		
Current tax	(13.037)	0
Change in deferred tax	<u>14.166</u>	<u>39.475</u>
	<b><u>1.129</u></b>	<b><u>39.475</u></b>

	<u>Goodwill</u>
	<u>DKK</u>
<b>5. Intangible assets</b>	
Cost beginning of year	<u>324.441</u>
<b>Cost end of year</b>	<b><u>324.441</u></b>
Amortisation and impairment losses beginning of year	(157.443)
Amortisation for the year	<u>(58.940)</u>
<b>Amortisation and impairment losses end of year</b>	<b><u>(216.383)</u></b>
<b>Carrying amount end of year</b>	<b><u>108.058</u></b>

## Notes

	<b>Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK</b>
	<u>DKK</u>
<b>6. Property, plant and equipment</b>	
Cost beginning of year	18.539
<b>Cost end of year</b>	<b>18.539</b>
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(18.539)
<b>Depreciation and impairment losses end of year</b>	<b>(18.539)</b>
<b>Carrying amount end of year</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Deferred tax DKK</b>
	<u>DKK</u>
<b>7. Fixed asset investments</b>	
Cost beginning of year	501.432
Additions	14.166
<b>Cost end of year</b>	<b>515.598</b>
<b>Carrying amount end of year</b>	<b>515.598</b>

### 8. Contingent liabilities

The Company has entered an office rent commitment of tDKK 3.

### 9. Related parties with controlling interest

Progress Software Corporation, 14 Oak Park, Bedford Massachusetts 01730, USA

### 10. Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group:

Progress Software Corporation, 14 Oak Park, Bedford Massachusetts 01730, USA

## 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.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year with the exception of the below.

In connection with the preparation of the 2019/2020 financial statements, management has determined to use IFRS 15 as the basis for interpretation for revenue recognition. The change is incorporated retroactively, and the comparative figures are restated. This has impacted the equity beginning of the year with DKK 338 thousand.

### 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 invoiced sales during the year of licences, consultancy services and service contracts adjusted for prepayments received less cost of sales and other external costs.

#### Revenue

The Company has chosen IFRS 15 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

Income from the supply of services is recognised as revenue as the services are rendered, implying that revenue corresponds to the market value of the services rendered in the year (percentage of completion).

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

## Accounting policies

### 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.

### 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, calculated on the basis of the residual values and useful lives of the individual assets and impairment testing as well as gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets as well as property, plant and equipment.

### Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital or exchange losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities 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.

### Balance sheet

#### Goodwill

Goodwill is the positive difference between cost and value in use of assets and liabilities taken over as part of the acquisition. Goodwill is amortised straight-line over its estimated useful life which is fixed based on the experience gained by Management for each business area. Useful life is determined based on an assessment of whether the enterprises are strategically acquired enterprises with a strong market position and a long-term earnings profile and whether the amount of goodwill includes intangible resources of a temporary nature that cannot be separated and recognised as separate assets. If it is not possible to estimate the useful life reliably, it is set at 10 years. Useful lives are reassessed on an annual basis. The amortisation periods used are 5 years.

Goodwill is written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

#### Property, plant and equipment

Plant and machinery as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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.



## Accounting policies

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:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	1 year
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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.

### Income tax payable or receivable

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

### Prepayments

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

### Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

### Other financial liabilities

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

### Deferred income

Deferred income comprises income received for recognition in subsequent financial years. Deferred income is measured at cost.