

# Quantum ApS

Gammel Skørpingvej 156, 9520 Skørping  
CVR no. 20 10 70 30

## Annual report for 2021

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den  
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 16.03.22

Anders Schiltmann Nielsen  
Dirigent

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**The company**

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Registered office: Rebild  
CVR no.: 20 10 70 30  
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

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**Executive Board**

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Anders Schiltmann Nielsen

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**Auditors**

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Beierholm  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

## **Statement by the Executive Board on the annual report**

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I have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.21 - 31.12.21 for Quantum ApS.

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

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.21 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.21 - 31.12.21.

I 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.

Skørping, February 1, 2022

### **Executive Board**

Anders Schiltmann Nielsen

**To the capital owner of Quantum ApS****Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Quantum ApS for the financial year 01.01.21 - 31.12.21, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31.12.21 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.21 - 31.12.21 in accordance with the the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

**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 "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit 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 audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Statement regarding the management's review**

Management is responsible for management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover management's review, 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 management's review and, in doing so, consider whether management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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

**Management's responsibility for the financial statements**

The Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Furthermore the Management is responsible for the 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 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 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 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 skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting 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 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 the disclosures, 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.

Aarhus, February 1, 2022

**Beierholm**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Carl Verner Christiansen

State Authorized Public Accountant  
MNE-no. mne18589

**FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS****Key figures**

Figures in DKK '000	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
<i>Profit/loss</i>					
Gross profit	7,026	5,194	5,289	2,706	4,628
Index	152	112	114	58	100
Operating profit	3,962	2,540	2,324	-435	1,645
Index	241	154	141	-26	100
Total net financials	-162	-335	-64	-100	-509
Index	32	66	13	20	100
Profit for the year	2,962	1,718	1,760	-418	885
Index	335	194	199	-47	100

**Ratios**

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
<i>Profitability</i>					
Return on equity	50%	33%	43%	-11%	20%

*Equity ratio*

Solvency ratio	37%	40%	44%	36%	22%
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*Ratios definitions*

Return on equity:	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$
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Solvency ratio:	$\frac{\text{Equity, end of year} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$
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**Primary activities**

The company's activities comprise of import of and trading in foodstuffs - both for own account and on a commission basis.

**Development in activities and financial affairs**

The income statement for the period 01.01.21 - 31.12.21 shows a profit of DKK 2,962,209 against DKK 1,717,921 for the period 01.01.20 - 31.12.20. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 6,556,248.

The management considers the net profit for the year to be satisfactory.

**Subsequent events**

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

## Income statement

Note		2021 DKK	2020 DKK
	<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>7,025,922</b>	<b>5,194,250</b>
1	Staff costs	-3,063,935	-2,654,743
	<b>Profit before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses</b>	<b>3,961,987</b>	<b>2,539,507</b>
	Financial income	15	1,637
	Financial expenses	-161,905	-336,869
	<b>Total net financials</b>	<b>-161,890</b>	<b>-335,232</b>
	<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>3,800,097</b>	<b>2,204,275</b>
	Tax on profit for the year	-837,888	-486,354
	<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>2,962,209</b>	<b>1,717,921</b>

## Proposed appropriation account

Proposed dividend for the financial year	2,850,000	1,717,907
Retained earnings	112,209	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,962,209</b>	<b>1,717,921</b>

## Balance sheet

## ASSETS

Note	31.12.21 DKK	31.12.20 DKK
Manufactured goods and goods for resale	2,421,659	1,654,227
<b>Total inventories</b>	<b>2,421,659</b>	<b>1,654,227</b>
Trade receivables	8,902,024	8,212,425
Receivables from group enterprises	270,267	290,101
Other receivables	244,844	319,632
Prepayments	8,665	10,542
<b>Total receivables</b>	<b>9,425,800</b>	<b>8,832,700</b>
<b>Cash</b>	<b>5,838,058</b>	<b>2,708,442</b>
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>17,685,517</b>	<b>13,195,369</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>17,685,517</b>	<b>13,195,369</b>

## EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note		31.12.21 DKK	31.12.20 DKK
	Share capital	125,000	125,000
	Cash flow hedging reserve	-30,961	0
	Retained earnings	3,612,209	3,500,000
	Proposed dividend for the financial year	2,850,000	1,717,907
	<b>Total equity</b>	<b>6,556,248</b>	<b>5,342,907</b>
2	Other payables	187,568	185,361
	<b>Total long-term payables</b>	<b>187,568</b>	<b>185,361</b>
	Payables to other credit institutions	291,639	2,832,771
	Prepayments received from customers	1,953,067	516,124
	Trade payables	7,624,163	3,556,657
	Income taxes	135,156	68,354
	Other payables	937,676	693,195
	<b>Total short-term payables</b>	<b>10,941,701</b>	<b>7,667,101</b>
	<b>Total payables</b>	<b>11,129,269</b>	<b>7,852,462</b>
	<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>17,685,517</b>	<b>13,195,369</b>

3 Fair value information

4 Derivative financial instruments

5 Contingent liabilities

6 Related parties

## Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Cash flow hedging reserve	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.20 - 31.12.20					
Balance as at 01.01.20	125,000	2,964	3,499,986	1,342,000	4,969,950
Dividend paid	0	0	0	-1,342,000	-1,342,000
Transfers to/from other reserves	0	-2,964	0	0	-2,964
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	14	1,717,907	1,717,921
Balance as at 31.12.20	125,000	0	3,500,000	1,717,907	5,342,907
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.21 - 31.12.21					
Balance as at 01.01.21	125,000	0	3,500,000	1,717,907	5,342,907
Fair value adjustment of hedging instruments	0	-39,693	0	0	-39,693
Dividend paid	0	0	0	-1,717,907	-1,717,907
Tax on changes in equity	0	8,732	0	0	8,732
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	112,209	2,850,000	2,962,209
Balance as at 31.12.21	125,000	-30,961	3,612,209	2,850,000	6,556,248

	2021	2020
	DKK	DKK

### 1. Staff costs

Wages and salaries	2,833,892	2,446,727
Pensions	177,280	161,614
Other social security costs	31,734	27,738
Other staff costs	21,029	18,664
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,063,935</b>	<b>2,654,743</b>
Average number of employees during the year	4	4

### 2. Long-term payables

Figures in DKK	Outstanding debt after 5 years	Total payables at 31.12.21	Total payables at 31.12.20
Other payables	187,568	187,568	185,361
<b>Total</b>	<b>187,568</b>	<b>187,568</b>	<b>185,361</b>

### 3. Fair value information

Figures in DKK	Derivative financial instruments
Fair value as at 31.12.21	-39,693
Unrealised changes of fair value recognised in the income statement for the year	-43,178
Unrealised changes of fair value recognised in equity for the year	-39,693

### 4. Derivative financial instruments

The Board of Directors lays down the framework for the conclusion of contracts for derivative financial instruments. The company concludes contracts both for the purpose of hedging the currency risk on the future sale of goods in foreign currency and currency risk on receivables. At the end of a 2021, a future sale of goods of USD 919K secured for a period of up to 4 months. The fair value of the forward exchange contracts amounts to DKK 5.990k as at 31.12.21, and the unrealised net gain before tax recognised in equity as at 31.12.21 also constitutes DKK 40k. Forward exchange contracts are only concluded with counterparties (Danish banks) with a good credit score from a reputable credit rating agency.

### 5. Contingent liabilities

#### *Lease commitments*

The company has concluded lease agreements with terms to maturity of 3-42 months and lease payments between DKK 5,4k to 7,7k a total of DKK 312k.

### 6. Related parties

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent Rucker GmbH, Aurich/Germany.

## 7. 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.

### 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.

### CURRENCY

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

### DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

On initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are measured at cost. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value and recognised under other receivables and other payables, respectively.



## 7. Accounting policies - continued -

Fair value adjustment of derivative financial instruments classified as and meeting the criteria for hedging the fair value of a recognised asset or liability (fair value hedging) are recognised in the income statement together with any changes in the value of the hedged asset or liability.

Fair value adjustment of derivative financial instruments classified as and meeting the criteria for hedging future cash flows (cash flow hedging) are recognised in equity under the cash flow hedging reserve. In the event that the hedged transaction results in the recognition of an asset or a liability, the accumulated fair value adjustment of the hedging instrument, which was previously recognised in equity, will be included in the cost of the asset or the liability. In the event that the hedged transaction results in the recognition of an income or an expense, the accumulated fair value adjustment of the hedging instrument, which was previously recognised in equity, will be recognised together with the hedged income or expense.

If the hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cash flow hedging treatment is discontinued, and the accumulated fair value adjustment of the hedging instrument is transferred to other net financials in the income statement. If the hedged transaction is still expected to occur, but the criteria for cash flow hedging are no longer met, the hedging treatment is discontinued, and the accumulated fair value adjustment of the hedging instrument remains in equity until the transaction occurs.

Fair value adjustments of derivative financial instruments that do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting treatment are recognised under other net financials in the income statement on an ongoing basis.

## 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 and cost of sales and other external expenses.

**7. Accounting policies - continued -****Revenue**

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year and where the selling price can be determined reliably and is expected to be paid. Revenue is measured at fair value and is determined exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

**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 selling costs, vehicle expenses, cost of premises and administrative expenses as well as other capacity costs, including 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.

**Other net financials**

Interest income and interest expenses 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.

**7. Accounting policies** - continued -**BALANCE SHEET****Inventories**

Inventories are measured at cost calculated according to the FIFO-method. Inventories are written down to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The cost of raw materials and consumables as well as goods for resale is determined as purchase prices plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase.

The net realisable value of inventories is determined as the selling price less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and the expected development in the selling price.

**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.

**Prepayments**

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

**Cash**

Cash includes deposits in bank accounts as well as operating cash.

**Equity**

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

## 7. Accounting policies - continued -

Unrealised gains and losses on financial instruments classified as and meeting the criteria for hedging of future cash flows (cash flow hedging) are recognised in equity under the cash flow hedging reserve. The reserve is measured less deferred tax. The reserve is dissolved when the hedged transaction occurs, or it is no longer expected to occur.

### 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.

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

Long-term payables are measured at cost at the time of contracting such liabilities (raising of the loan). The payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost where capital losses and loan expenses are recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the payable on the basis of the calculated effective interest rate in force at the time of contracting the liability.

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.

### 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.