



Piaster Revisorerne
vi giver bedre råd

Kisserup International Trade Roots Europe ApS

Jernbanegade 23, 4000 Roskilde

Company reg. no. 31 58 65 85

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2020

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 30 June 2021.

Pernille Fischer Boulter
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 %.

Piaster Revisorerne, statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
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Management's report

Today, the managing director has presented the annual report of Kisserup International Trade Roots Europe ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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

I consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in my 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.

I am 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.

Roskilde, 30 June 2021

Managing Director

Pernille Boulter

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Kisserup International Trade Roots Europe ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Kisserup International Trade Roots Europe 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.

Material uncertainties concerning the company's ability to continue as a going concern

The company's continued operation is dependent on the company's profit on future projects as well of obtaining sufficient financing to maintain operations until 31 December 2021.

Management believes that future projects will generate substantial profit and that the financing will be obtained and the financial statements are therefore prepared under the assumption of continued operation as described in note 1. Our opinion has not been modified as a result of the material uncertainty concerning going concern.

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.

Independent auditor's report

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.

Independent auditor's report

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.

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.

Alleroed, 30 June 2021

Piaster Revisorerne

Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Company reg. no. 25 16 00 37

Niels Kristian Tordrup Mørk

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne35462

Company information

The company

Kisserup International Trade Roots Europe ApS
Jernbanegade 23
4000 Roskilde

Company reg. no. 31 58 65 85

Established: 1 July 2008

Domicile:

Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

Managing Director

Pernille Boulter

Auditors

Piaster Revisorerne, Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Engholm Parkvej 8
3450 Allerød

Management commentary

The principal activities of the company

The company's primary activities are international training and export development in markets worldwide.

Development in activities and financial matters

The company's activities have been heavily impacted by Covid-19, which has resulted in the loss for the year.

Management has due to the Pandemic carried out a restructuring of the company's (groups) services to mitigate that physical presence has been limited and are expected to be reduced in the future, with an increased focus on virtual delivery. Management has made it possible to provide a significant part of their services virtually and thereby securing future revenue and maintain client relationships.

Further the management has carried out a significant cost cutting procedure and are expecting profits going forward.

The company was awarded a contract for DK 350.000 from a public authority but due to a bureaucratic mistake in the tendering process the payment was cancelled yet the work was completed on by the company.

The company's financial performance is considered unsatisfactory.

Uncertainties relating to going concern

The company's continued operation is dependent on the company's profit on future projects as well of obtaining sufficient financing to maintain operations until 31 December 2021. Management believes that future projects will generate substantial profit and that the financing will be obtained and the financial statements are therefore prepared under the assumption of continued operation.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Revenue	245.209	698.554
Other operating income	181.333	5.040
Costs of sales	-18.345	-145.028
Other external costs	-212.448	-718.970
Gross profit	195.749	-160.404
3 Staff costs	-365.983	-407.698
Operating profit	-170.234	-568.102
Other financial income	0	14.290
4 Other financial costs	-41.637	-10.186
Pre-tax net profit or loss	-211.871	-563.998
5 Tax on net profit or loss for the year	0	15.598
Net profit or loss for the year	-211.871	-548.400
Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
Allocated from retained earnings	-211.871	-548.400
Total allocations and transfers	-211.871	-548.400

Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Current assets		
Trade receivables	6.349	3.758
Receivables from group enterprises	137.985	342.156
Income tax receivables	4.000	6.000
Other receivables	109.227	26.142
Total receivables	<u>257.561</u>	<u>378.056</u>
Cash on hand and demand deposits	<u>1.747</u>	<u>23.339</u>
Total current assets	<u>259.308</u>	<u>401.395</u>
Total assets	<u>259.308</u>	<u>401.395</u>

Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Equity		
Contributed capital	125.000	125.000
Retained earnings	-244.120	-32.249
Total equity	-119.120	92.751
Liabilities other than provisions		
Bank loans	218.150	155.951
Trade payables	52.500	66.004
Payables to shareholders and management	65.122	65.129
Other payables	39.598	21.560
Accruals and deferred income	3.058	0
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>378.428</u>	<u>308.644</u>
Total liabilities other than provisions	378.428	308.644
Total equity and liabilities	259.308	401.395

- 1 **Uncertainties concerning the enterprise's ability to continue as a going concern**
- 2 **Special items**

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 January 2019	125.000	516.151	641.151
Retained earnings for the year	0	-548.400	-548.400
Equity 1 January 2020	125.000	-32.249	92.751
Retained earnings for the year	0	-211.871	-211.871
	125.000	-244.120	-119.120

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

1. Uncertainties concerning the enterprise's ability to continue as a going concern

The company's continued operation is dependent on the company's profit on future projects as well of obtaining sufficient financing to maintain operations until 31 December 2021. Management believes that future projects will generate substantial profit and that the financing will be obtained and the financial statements are therefore prepared under the assumption of continued operation.

2. Special items

The company has received compensation for lost turnover of 181 tDKK from the Authorities.

Special items for the year are specified below, indicating where they are recognised in the income statement under other operating income.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
3. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	278.864	320.790
Pension costs	81.600	81.600
Other costs for social security	<u>5.519</u>	<u>5.308</u>
	<u>365.983</u>	<u>407.698</u>
Average number of employees	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
4. Other financial costs		
Other financial costs	<u>41.637</u>	<u>10.186</u>
	<u>41.637</u>	<u>10.186</u>
5. Tax on net profit or loss for the year		
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	0	0
Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	0	0
Adjustment of tax for previous years	<u>0</u>	<u>-15.598</u>
	<u>0</u>	<u>-15.598</u>

Accounting policies

The annual report for Kisserup International Trade Roots Europe 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

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.

Accounting policies

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.

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.

Statement of financial position

Receivables

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

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.

Cash on hand and demand deposits

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

Accounting policies

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.

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.

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

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

Accruals and deferred income

Payments received concerning future income are recognised under accruals and deferred income.

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Pernille Boulter

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