



## Kvadrat Really ApS

Lundbergsvej 10  
8400 Ebeltoft  
CVR No. 35252142

## Annual report 2022

The Annual General Meeting adopted the  
annual report on 14.03.2023

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**Peter Vinkler Simonsen**  
Chairman of the General Meeting

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# Entity details

## Entity

Kvadrat Really ApS

Lundbergsvej 10

8400 Ebeltoft

Business Registration No.: 35252142

Registered office: Copenhagen

Financial year: 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022

## Board of Directors

Anders Byriel, chairman

Wickie Meier Engström, vice-chairman

Helle Vingolf

Martin Barfoed

Ole Smedegaard

## Executive Board

Peter Vinkler Simonsen

## Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

City Tower, Værkmestergade 2

8000 Aarhus C

# Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Kvadrat Really ApS for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022.

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 31.12.2022 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022.

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.

Ebeltoft, 14.03.2023

## Executive Board

**Peter Vinkler Simonsen**

## Board of Directors

**Anders Byriel**  
chairman

**Wickie Meier Engström**  
vice-chairman

**Helle Vingolf**

**Martin Barfoed**

**Ole Smedegaard**

# Independent auditor's report

## To the shareholders of Kvadrat Really ApS

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Kvadrat Really ApS for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022, 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 31.12.2022 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022 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 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.

### 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:

- 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.

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.

Aarhus, 14.03.2023

**Deloitte**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR No. 33963556

**Michael Bach**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
Identification No (MNE) mne19691

**Jens Lauridsen**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
Identification No (MNE) mne34323

# Management commentary

## Primary activities

The company's main activity is the development of new functional and innovative materials to the interior design industry, in which upcycled End-of-Life fabrics from industrial laundries, fashion and production are used.

## Description of material changes in activities and finances

Loss before tax for the year amounts to DKK 7,896k , which the Executive Board and Board of Directors considers to be unsatisfactory.

An improved result is expected for 2023.

## Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.



# Income statement for 2022

	Notes	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>	1	<b>(2,281,311)</b>	<b>(181,073)</b>
Staff costs	2	(3,774,331)	(1,467,452)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		(1,271,987)	(1,762,740)
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>		<b>(7,327,629)</b>	<b>(3,411,265)</b>
Other financial income		43,962	20,624
Other financial expenses		(611,883)	(173,913)
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>(7,895,550)</b>	<b>(3,564,554)</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	(787,000)	910,625
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>(8,682,550)</b>	<b>(2,653,929)</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of profit and loss</b>			
Retained earnings		(8,682,550)	(2,653,929)
<b>Proposed distribution of profit and loss</b>		<b>(8,682,550)</b>	<b>(2,653,929)</b>

# Balance sheet at 31.12.2022

## Assets

	Notes	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Completed development projects	5	7,382,756	324,563
Acquired intangible assets		766,432	1,106,497
Development projects in progress	5	0	6,771,042
<b>Intangible assets</b>	4	<b>8,149,188</b>	<b>8,202,102</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>8,149,188</b>	<b>8,202,102</b>
Raw materials and consumables		595,428	497,975
Work in progress		643,979	195,352
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		1,333,253	2,114,439
<b>Inventories</b>		<b>2,572,660</b>	<b>2,807,766</b>
Trade receivables		24,832	64,648
Receivables from group enterprises		790,720	414,123
Deferred tax		0	787,000
Other receivables		433,757	140,564
Prepayments		50,000	2,818
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>1,299,309</b>	<b>1,409,153</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>3,871,969</b>	<b>4,216,919</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>12,021,157</b>	<b>12,419,021</b>

**Equity and liabilities**

	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2022 DKK</b>	<b>2021 DKK</b>
Contributed capital		1,777,776	277,776
Reserve for development expenditure		5,758,550	5,534,572
Retained earnings		(2,900,165)	(12,493,637)
<b>Equity</b>		<b>4,636,161</b>	<b>(6,681,289)</b>
Bank loans		4,181,611	15,788,145
Trade payables		385,113	179,525
Payables to group enterprises		550,993	1,096,002
Other payables		425,549	390,227
Deferred income	6	1,841,730	1,646,411
<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>7,384,996</b>	<b>19,100,310</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>7,384,996</b>	<b>19,100,310</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		<b>12,021,157</b>	<b>12,419,021</b>
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	7		
Contingent liabilities	8		
Group relations	9		

# Statement of changes in equity for 2022

	Contributed capital DKK	Share premium DKK	Reserve for development expenditure DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	277,776	0	5,534,572	(12,493,637)	(6,681,289)
Increase of capital	1,500,000	18,500,000	0	0	20,000,000
Transfer to reserves	0	(18,500,000)	223,978	18,276,022	0
Profit/loss for the year	0	0	0	(8,682,550)	(8,682,550)
<b>Equity end of year</b>	<b>1,777,776</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,758,550</b>	<b>(2,900,165)</b>	<b>4,636,161</b>

# Notes

## 1 Gross profit/loss

Herein are included other operating income relating to public grants, which is recognized with DKK 232k for 2022 and DKK 676k for 2021. See also note 6.

## 2 Staff costs

	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Wages and salaries	3,775,179	2,296,209
Pension costs	320,731	194,316
Other social security costs	91,144	40,894
Other staff costs	150,738	73,240
	<b>4,337,792</b>	<b>2,604,659</b>
Staff costs classified as assets	(563,461)	(1,137,207)
	<b>3,774,331</b>	<b>1,467,452</b>
Average number of full-time employees	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>

## 3 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Change in deferred tax	787,000	(873,000)
Adjustment concerning previous years	0	(37,625)
	<b>787,000</b>	<b>(910,625)</b>

## 4 Intangible assets

	Completed development projects DKK	Acquired intangible assets DKK	Development projects in progress DKK
Cost beginning of year	6,543,653	2,524,679	6,771,042
Transfers	7,785,954	0	(7,785,954)
Additions	0	98,863	1,120,210
<b>Cost end of year</b>	<b>14,329,607</b>	<b>2,623,542</b>	<b>105,298</b>
Amortisation and impairment losses beginning of year	(6,219,090)	(1,418,182)	0
Impairment losses for the year	0	0	(105,298)
Amortisation for the year	(727,761)	(438,928)	0
<b>Amortisation and impairment losses end of year</b>	<b>(6,946,851)</b>	<b>(1,857,110)</b>	<b>(105,298)</b>
<b>Carrying amount end of year</b>	<b>7,382,756</b>	<b>766,432</b>	<b>0</b>

## 5 Development projects

Development projects consist of capitalized costs for developing new products that are expected to generate revenue going forward.

The activated development projects consist of internal costs for employees, purchased materials and purchased assistance from subcontractors.

Based on an assessment of the individual development projects, management has concluded that the recoverable or useful value exceeds the carrying amount.

## 6 Deferred income

Deferred income includes grants for DKK 5,285k related to development project, of which DKK 3,443k has been recognized in line with the depreciation of the associated development project. As of 31.12.2022 only grant remains, with a balance of DKK 1,842k. Expected income to be recognized in 2023 amounts to DKK 381k.

## 7 Unrecognised rental and lease commitments

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	<b>828,749</b>	<b>240,840</b>

## 8 Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where Kvadrat Holding A/S serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

## 9 Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group:  
Kvadrat A/S, Lundbergsvej 10, 8400 Ebeltøft, CVR-nr. 45 99 85 17

# 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 enterprises with addition of a few provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

## 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.

## Public grants

Public grants are recognised when a final commitment has been received from the grantor and it is probable that the conditions of the grant will be fulfilled. Grants are recognised as income in the income statement as earned. Grants awarded for acquisition of assets are recognised as deferred income in the balance sheet, which is taken to income on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset.

## Income statement

### Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, other operating income, cost of raw materials and consumables and external expenses.

### Revenue

Revenue from the sale of manufactured goods and goods for resale is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made and risk has passed to the buyer.

### Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the Entity's primary activities. Grants are recognised as other operating income.

**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.

**Staff costs**

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages, and social security contributions, pension contributions, etc for entity staff.

**Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses**

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to intangible assets comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses and gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets.

**Other financial income**

Other financial income comprises interest income including exchange gains on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies etc.

**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, and 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.

The Entity is jointly taxed with all Danish group enterprises. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

**Balance sheet****Intellectual property rights etc**

Intellectual property rights etc comprise development projects completed and in progress with related intellectual property rights, acquired intellectual property rights and prepayments for intangible assets.

Development projects on clearly defined and identifiable products and processes, for which the technical rate of utilisation, adequate resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the enterprise can be established, and where the intention is to manufacture, market or apply the product or process in question, are recognised as intangible assets. Other development costs are recognised as costs in the income statement as incurred. When recognising development projects as intangible assets, an amount equalling the costs incurred less deferred tax is taken to equity under Reserve for development costs that is reduced as the development projects are amortised and written down.

The cost of development projects comprises costs such as salaries and amortisation that are directly and



indirectly attributable to the development projects.

Indirect production costs in the form of indirectly attributable staff costs and amortisation of intangible assets and depreciation of property, plant and equipment used in the development process are recognised in cost based on time spent on each project.

Completed development projects are amortised on a straight-line basis using their estimated useful lives which are determined based on a specific assessment of each development project. If the useful life cannot be estimated reliably, it is fixed at 5 years. For development projects protected by intellectual property rights, the maximum period of amortisation is the remaining duration of the relevant rights. The amortisation periods used are 3-5 years.

Intellectual property rights acquired are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Patents are amortised on a straight-line basis over their remaining duration, and licences are amortised over the term of the agreement.

Intellectual property rights etc are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

### **Inventories**

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost using the FIFO method and net realisable value.

Cost consists of purchase price plus delivery costs. Cost of manufactured goods and work in progress consists of costs of raw materials, consumables, direct labour costs.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the estimated selling price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute sale.

### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

### **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.

### **Prepayments**

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

### **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. Income include grants received for development projects according to the Danish Financial Statements Act's requirement for gross presentation cannot be offset in the development costs in the balance sheet, but must presented separately

under liabilities. Prepayments are measured at cost less a straight line income recognition in line with the linear depreciation of the associated activated project.