

# **Fast Lane Institute for Knowledge Transfer ApS**

**Stockholmsgade 45, 2100 København**

**Company reg. no. 35 41 29 13**

## **Annual report**

**1 January - 31 December 2019**

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 13 August 2020.



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**Andy Turner**  
Chairman of the meeting

**Notes:**

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS British 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 %.

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## Management's report

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Today, the executive board has presented the annual report of Fast Lane Institute for Knowledge Transfer ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

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

We consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in our opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2019.

We recommend that the annual report be approved by the general meeting.

Copenhagen, 13 August 2020

### Executive board



Torsten Poels



Andrew Turner

## **Independent auditor's report**

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### **To the shareholders of Fast Lane Institute for Knowledge Transfer ApS**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Fast Lane Institute for Knowledge Transfer ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise accounting policies, income statement, statement of financial position and notes. 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 2019 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 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.

#### **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.

#### **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.

## **Independent auditor's report**

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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.

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.

## **Independent auditor's report**

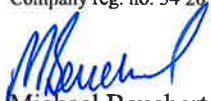
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Copenhagen, 13 August 2020

### **Grant Thornton**

State Authorised Public Accountants

Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36



**Michael Beuchert**

State Authorised Public Accountant

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## **Company information**

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<b>The company</b>	Fast Lane Institute for Knowledge Transfer ApS Stockholmsgade 45 2100 København
	Company reg. no. 35 41 29 13 Financial year: 1 January - 31 December
<b>Executive board</b>	Torsten Poels Andrew Turner
<b>Auditors</b>	Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Stockholmsgade 45 2100 København Ø

## **Accounting policies**

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The annual report for Fast Lane Institute for Knowledge Transfer 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.

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**

#### **Gross loss**

Gross loss comprises external costs which consists of administration costs.

#### **Financial income and expenses**

Financial income and expenses comprise interest, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses concerning financial assets and liabilities, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities, additions and reimbursements under the Danish tax prepayment scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year.

#### **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.



## **Accounting policies**

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### **Statement of financial position**

#### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, they are written down for impairment to the net realisable value.

#### **Liabilities other than provisions**

Other liabilities other than provisions are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

**Income statement 1 January - 31 December**

Amounts concerning 2019: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2018: DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<b>Gross loss</b>	<b>-5.800</b>	<b>-8</b>
Other financial costs	-4	0
2 Tax on net profit or loss for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>-5</u>
<b>Net profit or loss for the year</b>	<b><u>-5.804</u></b>	<b><u>-13</u></b>
<b>Proposed appropriation of net profit:</b>		
Allocated from retained earnings	<u>-5.804</u>	<u>-13</u>
<b>Total allocations and transfers</b>	<b><u>-5.804</u></b>	<b><u>-13</u></b>

**Statement of financial position at 31 December**

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Amounts concerning 2019: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2018: DKK thousand.

<b>Assets</b>		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Other receivables	49.200	55
Total receivables	49.200	55
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>49.200</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>49.200</b>	<b>55</b>

## Statement of financial position at 31 December

Amounts concerning 2019: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2018: DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		
<b>Equity</b>		
3 Contributed capital	80.000	80
4 Retained earnings	-43.287	-38
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>36.713</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		
Other payables	12.487	13
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	12.487	13
<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b>12.487</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>49.200</b>	<b>55</b>

### 1 The main activities of the company

**Notes**

Amounts concerning 2019: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2018: DKK thousand.

**1. The main activities of the company**

The main activities of the company consists of operating consultancy business within IT education.

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<b>2. Tax on net profit or loss for the year</b>		
Tax of the results for the year, parent company	0	0
Adjustment of tax for previous years	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>
	<u><b>0</b></u>	<u><b>5</b></u>
<b>3. Contributed capital</b>		
Contributed capital 1 January 2019	<u>80.000</u>	<u>80</u>
	<u><b>80.000</b></u>	<u><b>80</b></u>
<b>4. Retained earnings</b>		
Retained earnings 1 January 2019	-37.483	-25
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	<u>-5.804</u>	<u>-13</u>
	<u><b>-43.287</b></u>	<u><b>-38</b></u>