



## Topcap X ApS

Store Kongensgade 118, 1. th  
1264 København K  
CVR No. 35647643

## Annual report 2022

The Annual General Meeting adopted the  
annual report on 28.06.2023

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**Ulrik Nicolai Jungersen**

Chairman of the General Meeting

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# Entity details

## Entity

Topcap X ApS  
Store Kongensgade 118, 1. th  
1264 København K

Business Registration No.: 35647643  
Registered office: København  
Financial year: 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022

## Executive Board

Erik Balleby Jensen  
Ulrik Nicolai Jungersen  
Jens Thøger Hansen

## Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Weidekampsgade 6  
2300 Copenhagen S

# Statement by Management

The Executive Board has today considered and approved the annual report of Topcap X 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.

København, 28.06.2023

## Executive Board

**Erik Balleby Jensen**

**Ulrik Nicolai Jungersen**

**Jens Thøger Hansen**

# Independent auditor's report

## To the shareholder of Topcap X ApS

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Topcap X 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.

København, 28.06.2023

**Deloitte**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR No. 33963556

**Henrik Hartmann Olesen**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
Identification No (MNE) mne34143

# Management commentary

## Primary activities

The Company's primary activities are to invest in and own shares in other companies.

## Description of material changes in activities and finances

The income statement shows a loss of DKK 3,090k. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 1,401k. The income statement is impacted by negative fair value adjustments of investments.

## Statutory report on corporate governance

The Company is part of a group, in which Danish private equity fund Capidea is a majority shareholder.

Companies owned by private equity funds and presenting the annual report after the provisions applying to reporting class C large entities are to incorporate Active Owners Denmark's guidelines for the corporate governance.

The Company presents the annual report in accordance with the provisions applying to class B entities and is therefore not fully covered by the Active Owners Denmark's guidelines but has voluntarily chosen to present additional relevant information.

## 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<br>DKK        | 2021<br>DKK     |
|---|-------|--------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Gross profit/loss</b>                        |       | <b>(18,360)</b>    | <b>(19,621)</b> |
| Income from investments in group enterprises    |       | (25,392)           | (15,604)        |
| Other financial income                          | 1     | (3,044,705)        | 850,688         |
| Other financial expenses                        | 2     | (1,593)            | (1,426)         |
| <b>Profit/loss before tax</b>                   |       | <b>(3,090,050)</b> | <b>814,037</b>  |
| Tax on profit/loss for the year                 |       | 0                  | 0               |
| <b>Profit/loss for the year</b>                 |       | <b>(3,090,050)</b> | <b>814,037</b>  |
| <b>Proposed distribution of profit and loss</b> |       |                    |                 |
| Retained earnings                               |       | (3,090,050)        | 814,037         |
| <b>Proposed distribution of profit and loss</b> |       | <b>(3,090,050)</b> | <b>814,037</b>  |

# Balance sheet at 31.12.2022

## Assets

|                                  | Notes | 2022<br>DKK      | 2021<br>DKK      |
|----------------------------------|-------|------------------|------------------|
| Investments in group enterprises |       | 1,051,665        | 1,077,057        |
| <b>Financial assets</b>          | 3     | <b>1,051,665</b> | <b>1,077,057</b> |
| <b>Fixed assets</b>              |       | <b>1,051,665</b> | <b>1,077,057</b> |
| Other investments                |       | 1,382,532        | 4,427,237        |
| <b>Other investments</b>         |       | <b>1,382,532</b> | <b>4,427,237</b> |
| <b>Cash</b>                      |       | <b>55,710</b>    | <b>210,371</b>   |
| <b>Current assets</b>            |       | <b>1,438,242</b> | <b>4,637,608</b> |
| <b>Assets</b>                    |       | <b>2,489,907</b> | <b>5,714,665</b> |

**Equity and liabilities**

|  | <b>Notes</b> | <b>2022<br/>DKK</b> | <b>2021<br/>DKK</b> |
|--|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Contributed capital                              | 4            | 11,849,035          | 11,849,035          |
| Retained earnings                                |              | (10,447,808)        | (7,357,758)         |
| <b>Equity</b>                                    |              | <b>1,401,227</b>    | <b>4,491,277</b>    |
| Payables to group enterprises                    |              | 1,072,430           | 556,180             |
| Joint taxation contribution payable              |              | 0                   | 650,958             |
| Other payables                                   |              | 16,250              | 16,250              |
| <b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b> |              | <b>1,088,680</b>    | <b>1,223,388</b>    |
| <b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>         |              | <b>1,088,680</b>    | <b>1,223,388</b>    |
| <b>Equity and liabilities</b>                    |              | <b>2,489,907</b>    | <b>5,714,665</b>    |
| Employees  | 5            |                     |                     |
| Contingent liabilities                           | 6            |                     |                     |

# Statement of changes in equity for 2022

|                           | <b>Contributed<br/>capital<br/>DKK</b> | <b>Retained<br/>earnings<br/>DKK</b> | <b>Total<br/>DKK</b> |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Equity beginning of year  | 11,849,035                             | (7,357,758)                          | 4,491,277            |
| Profit/loss for the year  | 0                                      | (3,090,050)                          | (3,090,050)          |
| <b>Equity end of year</b> | <b>11,849,035</b>                      | <b>(10,447,808)</b>                  | <b>1,401,227</b>     |

# Notes

## 1 Other financial income

|                        | <b>2022</b>        | <b>2021</b>    |
|------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
|                        | <b>DKK</b>         | <b>DKK</b>     |
| Fair value adjustments | (3,044,705)        | 850,688        |
|                        | <b>(3,044,705)</b> | <b>850,688</b> |

## 2 Other financial expenses

|                         | <b>2022</b>  | <b>2021</b>  |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                         | <b>DKK</b>   | <b>DKK</b>   |
| Other interest expenses | 1,593        | 1,426        |
|                         | <b>1,593</b> | <b>1,426</b> |

### 3 Financial assets

|                                      | <b>Investments<br/>in group<br/>enterprises<br/>DKK</b> |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Cost beginning of year               | 106,905,417   |
| <b>Cost end of year</b>              | <b>106,905,417</b>                                      |
| Impairment losses beginning of year  | (105,828,360)   |
| Share of profit/loss for the year    | (25,392)  |
| <b>Impairment losses end of year</b> | <b>(105,853,752)</b>                                    |
| <b>Carrying amount end of year</b>   | <b>1,051,665</b>  |

| <b>Investments in subsidiaries</b> | <b>Registered in</b> | <b>Corporate<br/>form</b> | <b>Equity<br/>interest<br/>%</b> |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Caphold X ApS                      | Copenhagen           | ApS                       | 97,4                             |

### 4 Share capital

|         | <b>Number</b>     | <b>Par value<br/>DKK</b> | <b>Nominal<br/>value<br/>DKK</b> |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Class A | 11,730,544        | 1                        | 11,730,544                       |
| Class B | 118,491           | 1                        | 118,491                          |
|         | <b>11,849,035</b> |                          | <b>11,849,035</b>                |

### 5 Employees

The Entity has no employees other than the Executive Board. The Executive Officer has not received any remuneration

### 6 Contingent liabilities

The Entity serves as the administration company in a Danish joint taxation arrangement. 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 these entities.

# 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.

## Consolidated financial statements

Referring to section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements have been prepared.

## 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.

## Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date, are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets that have been purchased in foreign currencies are translated using historical rates.

When recognising foreign subsidiaries and associates that are independent entities, the income statements are translated at average exchange rates for the months that do not significantly deviate from the rates at the transaction date. Balance sheet items are translated using the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Goodwill is considered belonging to the independent foreign entity and is translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising out of the translation of foreign subsidiaries' equity at the beginning of the year at the balance sheet date exchange rates and out of the translation of income statements from average rates to the exchange rates at the balance sheet date are classified directly as equity.

## Income statement

### Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises external expenses.

### 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.

### Income from investments in group enterprises

Income from investments in group enterprises comprises the pro rata share of the individual enterprises' profit/loss after full elimination of intra-group profits or losses.

### Other financial income

Other financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital or 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 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

### Investments in group enterprises

Investments in group enterprises are recognised and measured according to the equity method. This means that investments are measured at the pro rata share of the enterprises' equity value plus unamortised goodwill and plus or minus unrealised intra-group profits or losses.

Upon distribution of profit or loss, net revaluation of investments in group enterprises is transferred to reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method in equity.

Goodwill is the positive difference between cost of investments and fair value of assets and liabilities arising from acquisitions. 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 has been 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. Useful lives are reassessed annually. The amortisation periods used are 20 years.

Investments in group enterprises are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.



**Other investments**

Other current asset investments comprise listed securities measured at fair value (market price) at the balance sheet date.

**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.

**Joint taxation contributions payable or receivable**

Current joint taxation contributions receivable or joint taxation contributions payable are recognised in the balance sheet, calculated as tax computed on the taxable income of the year, which has been adjusted for prepaid tax. For tax losses, joint taxation contributions receivable are only recognised if such losses are expected to be used under the joint taxation arrangement.