

# **Foobar Technologies II ApS**

**c/o Per Lundahl, Stockholmsgade 45, 2100 København Ø**

**Company reg. no. 37 47 36 50**

## **Annual report**

**1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021**

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 15 December 2021.



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**Neil Gordon Smith**  
Chairman of the meeting

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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 %.

## Management's report

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Today, the executive board has presented the annual report of Foobar Technologies II ApS for the financial year 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021.

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 30 June 2021 and of the company's results of activities and cash flows in the financial year 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021.

We are 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.

København Ø, 15 December 2021

### Executive board

Ari Helgason



Neil Gordon Smith



Daniel Arthur Karpantschof Reece

## **Independent auditor's report**

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### **To the shareholder of Foobar Technologies II ApS**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Foobar Technologies II ApS for the financial year 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021, which comprise accounting policies, income statement, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows 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 30 June 2021 and of the results of the company's activities and cash flows for the financial year 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021 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 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.

#### **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.

### **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.

## **Independent auditor's report**

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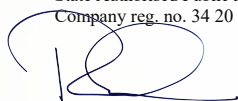
Furthermore, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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.

Copenhagen, 15 December 2021

### **Grant Thornton**

State Authorised Public Accountants  
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36



**Per Lundahl**  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne27832

## Company information

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### The company

FooBar Technologies II ApS  
c/o Per Lundahl  
Stockholmsgade 45  
2100 København Ø

Company reg. no. 37 47 36 50  
Financial year: 1 July - 30 June

### Executive board

Ari Helgason  
Neil Gordon Smith  
Daniel Arthur Karpantschof Reece

### Auditors

Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Stockholmsgade 45  
2100 København Ø

### Parent company

FooTop Technologies ApS

## Financial highlights

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DKK in thousands.

2020/212019/20

### Income statement:

Gross profit	-9.308	-4.031
Profit from operating activities	-60.620	-4.031
Net financials	1.332.729	266.915
Net profit or loss for the year	1.271.834	262.520

### Statement of financial position:

Balance sheet total	404.359	424.958
Equity	388.398	405.097

### Employees:

Average number of full-time employees	1	0
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### Key figures in %:

Solvency ratio	96,1	95,3
Return on equity	320,6	129,6

### Financial highlights:

The financial highlights contains only the financial numbers for the 2019/20 and 2020/21, since this is the first year the company is classified as a class C.

Calculations of key figures and ratios do, in all material respects, follow the recommendations of the Danish Association of Finance Analysts, only in a few respects deviating from the recommendations.

The key figures and ratios shown in the statement of financial highlights have been calculated as follows:

### Solvency ratio

$$\frac{\text{Equity, closing balance} \times 100}{\text{Total assets, closing balance}}$$

### Return on equity

$$\frac{\text{Net profit or loss for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$$



## **Management commentary**

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### **The principal activities of the company**

The company's purpose is to own shares and lend loans to entrepreneurial companies and any other related services.

### **Unusual matters**

There has been no unusual matters regarding the financial year.

### **Uncertainties as to recognition or measurement**

There has been no uncertainties as to recognition or measurement.

### **Development in activities and financial matters**

Income from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 1.271.834.000 against DKK 262.520.000 last year. The management considers the net profit for the year satisfactory.

### **Environmental issues**

The company has invested in multiple entrepreneurial companies that are doing projects that in the future has the possibility to help the environmental issues on a large scale. Other than that, the companies activities is solely in investments, and therefore the company's external impact on the environment is limited.

### **Expectation for the future**

The managements expectations for the future are positive. It is expected that the investments will continue to give a positive return.

### **Events subsequent to the financial year**

No events have occurred subsequent to the balance date, which would have material impact on the financial position of the company.

## Accounting policies

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The annual report for Foobar Technologies II ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class C enterprises (medium sized 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 profit and loss account concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs, these including depreciation, amortisation, writedown, provisions, and reversals which are due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the profit and loss account are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to achieve future, financial benefits and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to lose future, financial benefits and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At the first recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Later, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain fixed asset investments and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, by which method a fixed, effective interest is recognised during the useful life of the asset or the liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost with deduction of any payments and additions/deductions of the accrued amortisation of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way capital losses and capital profits are spread over the useful life.

At recognition and measurement, such predictable losses and risks are taken into consideration, which may appear before the annual report is presented, and which concerns matters existing on the balance sheet date.

### Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Fixed assets acquired and paid for in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

## Accounting policies

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Group enterprises abroad, associates, and equity investments are considered to be independent entities. The income statements are translated at an average exchange rate for the month, and the balance sheet items are translated at the closing rates. Currency translation differences, arising from the translation of the equity of group enterprises abroad at the beginning of the year to the closing rate and from the translation of income statements from average prices to the closing rate, are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve. This also applies to differences arising from translation of income statements from average exchange rate to closing rate.

Translation adjustment of balances with group enterprises abroad that are considered part of the total investment in group enterprises are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve. Likewise, foreign exchange gains and losses on loans and derived financial instruments for currency hedging independent group enterprises abroad are recognised directly in equity.

When recognising foreign group enterprises which are integral units, the monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the time of acquisition or at the time of the subsequent revaluation or writedown for impairment of the asset. Income statement items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. However, items in the income statement derived from non-monetary items are translated using historical prices.

### Income statement

#### Gross loss

Gross loss comprises the revenue, other operating income, and external costs.

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.

#### Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages including holiday allowances, pensions and other costs for social security etc. for staff members. Staff costs are less public reimbursements.

#### 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.

#### Results from equity investments in group enterprises and associates

Dividend from equity investments in group enterprises and associates is recognised in the financial year in which the dividend is declared.

## Accounting policies

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### Tax of the results for the year

The tax for the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

The company is subject to the Danish legislation concerning compulsory joint taxation with the Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish corporate tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

### The balance sheet

#### Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in group enterprises og associates are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. Writedown for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

#### Financial fixed assets

##### Equity investments in group enterprises and associates

Equity investments in group enterprises and associates are recognised and measured at cost. If the recoverable amount is lower than the cost price, it shall be written down for impairment to this lower value.

##### Other securities and equity investments

Other unlisted securities are measured at cost. Writedown takes place to the recoverable amount, if this value is lower than the book value.

#### 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.

## Accounting policies

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### Accrued income and deferred expenses

Accrued income and deferred expenses recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the next financial year.

### Financial instruments and equity investments

Financial instruments and equity investments recognised under current assets consist of listed shares and bonds which are measured at fair value on the reporting date. Unlisted equity investments are measured at cost. Writedown takes place to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

### Available funds

Available funds comprise cash at bank and in hand.

### 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.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Income tax receivable" or "Income tax payable".

According to the rules of joint taxation, Foobar Technologies II ApS is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

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.

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

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.

## Accounting policies

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### 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.

### Statement of cash flows

The cash flow statement shows the cash flows for the year, divided in cash flows deriving from operating activities, investment activities and financing activities, respectively, the changes in the liabilities, and cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and the end of the year, respectively.

The effect on cash flows derived from the acquisition and sale of enterprises appears separately under cash flows from investment activities. In the statement of cash flows, cash flows derived from acquirees are recognised as of the date of acquisition, and cash flows derived from sold enterprises are recognised until the date of sale.

### Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the company's share of the profit adjusted for non-cash operating items, changes in the working capital, and corporate income tax paid. Dividend income from equity investments are recognised under "Interest income and dividend received".

### Cash flows from investment activities

Cash flows from investment activities comprise payments in connection with the acquisition and sale of enterprises and activities as well as the acquisition and sale of intangible assets, property, plant, and equipment, and investments, respectively.

### Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities include changes in the size or the composition of the company's share capital and costs attached to it, as well as raising loans, repayments of interest-bearing payables and payment of dividend to shareholders.

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand with deduction of short-term bank debts and short-term securities with a maturity less than 3 months that are readily convertible into cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

**Income statement 1 July - 30 June**

Amounts concerning 2020/21: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2019/20: DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2020/21</u>	<u>2019/20</u>
<b>Gross loss</b>	<b>-9.308.004</b>	<b>-4.031</b>
1 Staff costs	-51.312.412	0
<b>Profit before net financials</b>	<b>-60.620.416</b>	<b>-4.031</b>
Income from other equity investments	1.278.668.656	260.506
Other financial income from group enterprises	48.849	44
Other financial income	73.646.998	9.571
2 Other financial costs	-19.635.362	-3.206
<b>Pre-tax net profit or loss</b>	<b>1.272.108.725</b>	<b>262.884</b>
3 Tax on ordinary results	-274.318	-364
<b>4 Net profit or loss for the year</b>	<b>1.271.834.407</b>	<b>262.520</b>

## Statement of financial position at 30 June

Amounts concerning 2021: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2020: DKK thousand.

<b>Assets</b>			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
5	Equity investments in group enterprises	19.273	19
6	Equity investments in associates	61.931	62
7	Other securities and equity investments	107.629.455	75.874
	Total investments	107.710.659	75.955
	<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>107.710.659</b>	<b>75.955</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
	Amounts owed by group enterprises	2.491.279	2.393
	Amounts owed by associated enterprises	5.823.288	6.668
	Other debtors	26.181.402	13.854
8	Prepayments and accrued income	0	266
	Total receivables	34.495.969	23.181
	Other securities and equity investments	244.771.945	296.128
	Total financial instruments	244.771.945	296.128
	Available funds	17.380.253	29.694
	<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>296.648.167</b>	<b>349.003</b>
	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>404.358.826</b>	<b>424.958</b>



**Statement of financial position at 30 June**

Amounts concerning 2021: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2020: DKK thousand.

<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>Equity</b>			
Contributed capital		50.000	50
Retained earnings		388.347.923	405.047
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>388.397.923</b>	<b>405.097</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>			
Bank loans		3.025.903	0
Income tax payable		379.821	364
Income tax payable to group enterprises		216.299	0
Other debts		12.338.880	19.497
Total short term liabilities other than provisions		15.960.903	19.861
<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>15.960.903</b>	<b>19.861</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>404.358.826</b>	<b>424.958</b>

**9 Disclosures on fair value****10 Contingencies****11 Related parties**

## Statement of changes in equity

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All amounts in DKK.

	<b>Contributed capital</b>	<b>Retained earnings</b>	<b>Total</b>
Equity 1 July 2020	50.000	405.046.823	405.096.823
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	-16.698.900	-16.698.900
Extraordinary dividend adopted during the financial year	0	1.288.533.307	1.288.533.307
Distributed extraordinary dividend adopted during the financial year.	0	-1.288.533.307	-1.288.533.307
	<b>50.000</b>	<b>388.347.923</b>	<b>388.397.923</b>

**Statement of cash flows 1 July - 30 June**

Amounts concerning 2020/21: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2019/20: DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2020/21</u>	<u>2019/20</u>
Net profit or loss for the year	1.271.834.407	262.520
12 Adjustments	-1.332.454.823	-266.551
13 Change in working capital	-18.473.160	-2.359
Cash flows from operating activities before net financials	-79.093.576	-6.390
Interest received, etc.	73.695.844	9.615
Interest paid, etc.	-1.016.808	-1.703
Cash flows from ordinary activities	-6.414.540	1.522
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>-6.414.540</b>	<b>1.522</b>
Purchase of fixed asset investments	-44.758.927	-20.940
Sale of equity investments	1.291.630.923	269.780
<b>Cash flows from investment activities</b>	<b>1.246.871.996</b>	<b>248.840</b>
Dividends distributed	-1.288.533.307	0
<b>Cash flows from investment activities</b>	<b>-1.288.533.307</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Change in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>-48.075.851</b>	<b>250.362</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July 2020	325.820.700	76.962
Foreign currency translation adjustments (cash and cash equivalents)	-18.618.554	-1.503
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June 2021</b>	<b>259.126.295</b>	<b>325.821</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Available funds	17.380.253	29.694
Short-term bank loans	-3.025.903	0
Financial instruments	244.771.945	296.127
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June 2021</b>	<b>259.126.295</b>	<b>325.821</b>

## Notes

Amounts concerning 2020/21: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2019/20: DKK thousand.

	2020/21	2019/20
<b>1. Staff costs</b>		
Salaries and wages	51.309.000	0
Other costs for social security	3.412	0
	<b>51.312.412</b>	<b>0</b>
Average number of employees	1	0
Salaries to the management is not specified with reference to the exemption provision in section 13 (3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.		
<b>2. Other financial costs</b>		
Other financial costs	19.635.362	3.206
	<b>19.635.362</b>	<b>3.206</b>
<b>3. Tax on ordinary results</b>		
Tax of the results for the year, parent company	274.318	364
	<b>274.318</b>	<b>364</b>
<b>4. Proposed distribution of the results</b>		
Extraordinary dividend adopted during the financial year	1.288.533.307	0
Allocated to results brought forward	0	262.520
Allocated from results brought forward	-16.698.900	0
<b>Distribution in total</b>	<b>1.271.834.407</b>	<b>262.520</b>
Extraordinary dividend approved subsequent to the financial year	0	1.288.533

## Notes

Amounts concerning 2021: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2020: DKK thousand.

	30/6 2021	30/6 2020
<b>5. Equity investments in group enterprises</b>		
Acquisition sum, opening balance 1 July 2020	19.273	19
<b>Carrying amount, 30 June 2021</b>	<b>19.273</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>6. Equity investments in associates</b>		
Acquisition sum, opening balance 1 July 2020	62.087	62
Disposals during the year	-156	0
<b>Cost 30 June 2021</b>	<b>61.931</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>Carrying amount, 30 June 2021</b>	<b>61.931</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>7. Other securities and equity investments</b>		
Cost 1 July 2020	75.874.648	64.207
Additions during the year	44.758.927	20.940
Disposals during the year	-13.004.120	-9.273
<b>Cost 30 June 2021</b>	<b>107.629.455</b>	<b>75.874</b>
<b>Book value 30 June 2021</b>	<b>107.629.455</b>	<b>75.874</b>
<b>8. Prepayments and accrued income</b>		
Prepayments	0	266
	<b>0</b>	<b>266</b>

## Notes

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Amounts concerning 2021: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2020: DKK thousand.

	<u>30/6 2021</u>	<u>30/6 2020</u>
<b>9. Disclosures on fair value</b>		
	<b><u>Other listed securities</u></b>	<b><u>Unlisted securities and equity investments</u></b>
Fair value at 30 June 2021	233.673.168	0
Change in fair value of the year recognised in the statement of financial activity	61.505.394	1.280.356.423

## 10. Contingencies

### Joint taxation

FooTop Technologies ApS, company reg. no 41686553 being the administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimited jointly and severally liable with the other jointly taxed companies for the total corporation tax.

The company is unlimited jointly and severally liable with the other jointly taxed companies for any obligation to withhold tax on interest, royalties and dividends.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withheld taxes etc. may cause changes in the company's liabilities.

## Notes

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Amounts concerning 2020/21: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2019/20: DKK thousand.

### 11. Related parties

#### Controlling interest

David Helgason, Copenhagen

Majority shareholder

#### Transactions

The company has the following related party transactions:

	2020/21	2019/20
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Received loan from the shareholder	764.912	18.898.055
Interest on loan from the shareholder	75.991	411.459
<b>12. Adjustments</b>		
Other financial income	-1.352.364.503	-270.121
Other financial costs	19.635.362	3.206
Tax on ordinary results	274.318	364
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<b>-1.332.454.823</b>	<b>-266.551</b>
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>13. Change in working capital</b>		
Change in receivables	-11.314.624	-1.542
Change in trade payables and other payables	-7.158.536	-817
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<b>-18.473.160</b>	<b>-2.359</b>
	<hr/>	<hr/>