

# **EFQ International ApS**

**Lyngby Hovedgade 102, 2800 Kgs. Lyngby**

**Company reg. no. 38 65 82 98**

## **Annual report**

**1 January - 31 December 2020**

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

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**Jens-Christian Borregaard Winther**  
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 managing director has presented the annual report of EFQ International ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 of EFQ International ApS.

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

I consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in my opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020.

I am of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

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

Kgs. Lyngby, 30 June 2021

### **Managing Director**

Jens-Christian Borregaard Winther

## Independent auditor's report

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### To the shareholders of EFQ International ApS

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of EFQ International ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, which comprise income statement, statement of financial position, notes and accounting policies. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements present a fair view of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethical requirements for auditors (IESBA's Code of Ethics), and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### 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 and the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we express no assurance opinion thereon.

## **Independent auditor's report**

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In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the management commentary and to consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the evidence obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

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

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that management commentary is consistent with the financial statements and that it has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not discover any material misstatement in the management commentary.

Copenhagen, 30 June 2021

### **Grant Thornton**

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

### **Claus Koskelin**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne30140

## Company information

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### **The company**

EFQ International ApS  
Lyngby Hovedgade 102  
2800 Kgs. Lyngby

Company reg. no. 38 65 82 98  
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

### **Managing Director**

Jens-Christian Borregaard Winther

### **Auditors**

Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Stockholmsgade 45  
2100 København Ø

### **Parent company**

EFQ Holding ApS

## **Management commentary**

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

The principal activities is to hold equity in joint companies, and other related activities such as development and consultancy.

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

The gross loss for the year totals DKK -2.213.000 against DKK 2.407.000 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 24.452.000 against DKK 1.488.000 last year. The management considers the net profit for the year satisfactory.

### **Events occurring after the end of the financial year**

No events have occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date.



**Income statement 1 January - 31 December**

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>Gross loss</b>	<b>-2.212.631</b>	<b>2.406.779</b>
Research and development costs	0	-517.920
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>-2.212.631</b>	<b>1.888.859</b>
Income from equity investments in group enterprises	27.013.513	0
Other financial costs	-349.256	-1.602
<b>Pre-tax net profit or loss</b>	<b>24.451.626</b>	<b>1.887.257</b>
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	0	-399.278
<b>Net profit or loss for the year</b>	<b>24.451.626</b>	<b>1.487.979</b>
<b>Proposed appropriation of net profit:</b>		
Extraordinary dividend adopted during the financial year	26.000.000	0
Reserves for net revaluation according to the equity method	0	-1.024.014
Transferred to retained earnings	0	2.511.993
Allocated from retained earnings	-1.548.374	0
<b>Total allocations and transfers</b>	<b>24.451.626</b>	<b>1.487.979</b>

## Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Assets</b>		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Equity investments in group enterprises	0	5.196.496
Deposits	0	593.838
Total investments	<u>0</u>	<u>5.790.334</u>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>5.790.334</u></b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Trade debtors	54.457	0
Amounts owed by group enterprises	202.597	5.054.401
Other debtors	2.984.846	0
Total receivables	<u>3.241.900</u>	<u>5.054.401</u>
Available funds	<u>269.526</u>	<u>17.373</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b><u>3.511.426</u></b>	<b><u>5.071.774</u></b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b><u>3.511.426</u></b>	<b><u>10.862.108</u></b>

## Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>Equity</b>		
Contributed capital	500.000	500.000
Results brought forward	2.126.082	3.674.456
<b>Total equity</b>	<b><u>2.626.082</u></b>	<b><u>4.174.456</u></b>
 <b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		
Bank debts	0	4.635.903
Trade creditors	662.264	1.040.401
Corporate tax	0	399.278
Other debts	223.080	612.070
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>885.344</u>	<u>6.687.652</u>
 <b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b><u>885.344</u></b>	<b><u>6.687.652</u></b>
 <b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b><u>3.511.426</u></b>	<b><u>10.862.108</u></b>

### 1 Contingencies

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

### 1. Contingencies

#### Contingent liabilities

Recourse guarantee commitments:

The company has issued a surety for all balances between Ringkjøbing Landbobank and EFQ Holding ApS.

#### Joint taxation

The company is part of the national joint taxation with EFQ Holding ApS, company reg. no 10016320 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for the total corporation tax.

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

## Accounting policies

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The annual report for EFQ International ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises.

### Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

### 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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### Income statement

#### Gross loss

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

The enterprise will be applying IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue comprises the value of services provided during the year, including outlay for customers less VAT and price concessions directly associated with the sale.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement on the completion of sales. This is generally considered to be the case when:

- The service has been provided before the end of the financial year
- A binding sales agreement exists
- The sales price has been determined
- Payment has been received, or is anticipated with a reasonable degree of certainty.

This ensures that recognition does not take place until the total income and costs and stage of completion at the reporting date can be reliably validated and it seems probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the enterprise.

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including profit from the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

#### Research and development costs

Research and development costs comprise costs, salaries, and wages and depreciation directly or indirectly attributable to the company's research and development activities.

Research costs are recognised in the income statement in the year incurred. Clearly defined and identifiable development projects are recognised as intangible assets provided that they are proven to be technically practicable, that sufficient resources and a potential market or development opportunity exist, and insofar as the intention is to produce, market or utilise the project. Furthermore, there must be a proven correlation between the costs incurred and future earnings. However, lack of official approvals, customer approvals, and other uncertainties will often imply that the requirements for recognition as assets are not met and that development costs are charged to the income statement as incurred.

## Accounting policies

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### 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, 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

After full elimination of intercompany profit or loss less amortised consolidated goodwill, the equity investment in the individual group enterprises are recognised in the income statement as a proportional share of the group enterprises' post-tax profit or loss.

### 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.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

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

## Statement of financial position

### Investments

#### Equity in group enterprises

Equity in group enterprises are recognised and measured by applying the equity method. The equity method is used as a measurement method.

Equity in group enterprises recognised in the statement of financial position at the proportionate share of the enterprise's equity value. This value is calculated in accordance with the parent's accounting policies with deductions or additions of unrealised intercompany gains and losses as well as with additions or deductions of the remaining value of positive or negative goodwill calculated in accordance with the acquisition method. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement at the time of acquisition of the equity investment. If the negative goodwill relates to contingent liabilities acquired, negative goodwill is not recognised until the contingent liabilities have been settled or lapsed.

Consolidated goodwill is amortised over its estimated useful life, which is determined on the basis of the management's experience with the individual business areas. Consolidated goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the amortisation period, which represent 5-20 years. The depreciation period is determined on the basis of an assessment that these are strategically acquired enterprises with a strong market position and a long-term earnings profile.

## Accounting policies

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In relation to material assets and liabilities recognised in group enterprises, associates and equity interests but are not represented in the parent, the following accounting policies have been applied.

Equity in group enterprises with a negative equity value measured at DKK 0, and any accounts receivable from these enterprises are written down to the extent that the account receivable is uncollectible. To the extent that the parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover a negative balance that exceeds the account receivable, the remaining amount is recognised under provisions.

To the extent the equity exceeds the cost, the net revaluation of equity investments in group enterprises are transferred to the reserve under equity for net revaluation according to the equity method. Dividends from group enterprises expected to be adopted before the approval of this annual report are not subject to a limitation of the revaluation reserve. The reserve is adjusted by other equity movements in group enterprises.

Newly acquired or newly established companies are recognised in the financial statement as of the time of acquisition. Sold or liquidated companies are recognised until the date of disposal.

### Deposits

Deposits are measured at amortised cost and represent lease deposits, etc.

### Receivables

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

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of accounts receivable and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any securities received. The effective interest rate for the individual account receivable or portfolio is used as the discount rate.

### Cash on hand and demand deposits

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



## Accounting policies

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### 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.

According to the rules of joint taxation, EFQ International 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.

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.

### 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.

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## Jens-Christian Borregaard Winther

Direktør og dirigent

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