

## **Omniveta ApS**

Frederiksholms Kanal 2, 1220 København K

**CVR no. 39 03 52 86**

**Annual report for the period  
1 January to 31 December 2020**

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 19  
February 2021

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Christian Bruland Hierwagen  
chairman



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## Statement by management on the annual report

The supervisory and executive boards have today discussed and approved the annual report of Omniveta ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

The annual report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Copenhagen, 19 February 2021

### Executive board

Christian Bruland Hierwagen

### Supervisory board

Brian Norton  
chairman

Michael Johanan Mager

Jehad Verjee

Christian Bruland Hierwagen

Carl Johan von Christierson

## Independent auditor's report

### *To the shareholder of Omniveta ApS*

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Omniveta ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's operations 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 (ISAs) and the 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 our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) 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.

#### **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 the 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 in preparing the financial statements 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 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.

## Independent auditor's report

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 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 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 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 the disclosures, 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.

## Independent auditor's report

### Statement on management's review

Management is responsible for management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover management's review, 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 management's review and, in doing so, consider whether management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that management's review 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 management's review.

Copenhagen, 19 February 2021

### **Baker Tilly Denmark**

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 35 25 76 91

Peter Aagesen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
MNE no. mne41287

## Company details

The company	Omniveta ApS Frederiksholms Kanal 2 1220 København K CVR no.: 39 03 52 86 Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2020 Incorporated: 20. October 2017 Domicile: Copenhagen
Supervisory board	Brian Norton, chairman Michael Johanan Mager Jehad Verjee Christian Bruland Hierwagen Carl Johan von Christierson
Executive board	Christian Bruland Hierwagen
Auditors	Baker Tilly Denmark Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Poul Bundgaards Vej 1, 1. 2500 Valby

## Management's review

### Business review

The company's main activity is factoring and other related financial activities.

### Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2020 shows a profit of DKK 73.866, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2020 shows equity of DKK 299.185.

### *Financing*

Our budgets and expectations for the upcoming year and the years hereafter indicate a significant improvement of the financial result for the company and Danish Group as a whole. Also, the shareholders of Omniveta Group have agreed to financially support the group if necessary.

Management has in the financing reporting assumed that the above-mentioned initiatives are successful, and based thereon the financial statements are prepared under going-concern principles.

During the financial year, there has been an outbreak and spread of the coronavirus due to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the company is not expected to be significantly affected by the outbreak. Although we are at an early stage in terms of assessing the impact, management still expects that the outbreak will have no considerable financial impact on the company during the financial year ahead.

### Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.



## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>7.743.750</b>	<b>7.217.921</b>
Staff costs	1	-7.355.890	-6.825.943
<b>Profit/loss before amortisation/depreciation and impairment losses</b>		<b>387.860</b>	<b>391.978</b>
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		0	-85.100
<b>Profit/loss before net financials</b>		<b>387.860</b>	<b>306.878</b>
Financial income		369	2.811
Financial costs	2	-292.596	-226.087
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>95.633</b>	<b>83.602</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	-21.767	2.544.682
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>73.866</b>	<b>2.628.284</b>
<b>Recommended appropriation of profit/loss</b>			
Retained earnings		73.866	2.628.284
		<b>73.866</b>	<b>2.628.284</b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

	Note	2020	2019
		DKK	DKK
<b>Assets</b>			
Receivables from related parties		6.483.118	6.345.839
Other receivables		25.000	0
Deferred tax asset		2.517.678	2.539.445
Prepayments		73.631	0
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>9.099.427</b>	<b>8.885.284</b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b>553.317</b>	<b>25.218</b>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>9.652.744</b>	<b>8.910.502</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>9.652.744</b>	<b>8.910.502</b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

	Note	2020	2019
		DKK	DKK
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
Share capital		50.000	50.000
Retained earnings		249.185	175.319
<b>Equity</b>		<b>299.185</b>	<b>225.319</b>
Other credit institutions		44.544	41.047
Trade payables		141.724	1.710.781
Payables to related parties		4.326.161	4.163.612
Other payables		4.841.130	2.769.743
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>9.353.559</b>	<b>8.685.183</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>9.353.559</b>	<b>8.685.183</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>9.652.744</b>	<b>8.910.502</b>
Contingent liabilities	4		

## Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	50.000	175.319	225.319
Net profit/loss for the year	0	73.866	73.866
<b>Equity at 31 December</b>	<b>50.000</b>	<b>249.185</b>	<b>299.185</b>

## Notes

	2020	2019
	DKK	DKK
<b>1 Staff costs</b>		
Wages and salaries	7.268.387	6.745.066
Other social security costs	52.419	58.722
Other staff costs	35.084	22.155
	<b>7.355.890</b>	<b>6.825.943</b>
Average number of employees	11	10
<b>2 Financial costs</b>		
Interest paid to related parties	162.550	89.891
Other financial costs	129.281	135.037
Exchange loss	765	1.159
	<b>292.596</b>	<b>226.087</b>

## Notes

	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
<b>3 Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>		
Deferred tax for the year	21.767	-2.539.445
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	0	-5.237
	<b>21.767</b>	<b>-2.544.682</b>

Uncertainty in the recognition and measurement

The company has recognised a deferred tax asset at TDKK 2,518. The main reason for the deferred tax asset is the tax losses to be carried forward.

Management expects to utilise the tax losses in full over the next 3 to 5 years.

Management's expectations are primarily based on assumptions and estimates relating to the future growth in operations. If these expectations are not met or prove to be successful, the value of the deferred tax asset could be lower.

Accordingly, there is an inherent risk linked to the valuation of the deferred tax asset.

## 4 Contingent liabilities

The company is jointly taxed with its parent company, Omniveta DK Holding ApS (management company), and jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed entities for payment of income taxes for the income year.

The company has entered into tenancy agreements with total liabilities during the period of non-terminability of DKK 188 thousands.

The company has operating lease agreements with total lease liabilities amounts to DKK 373 thousands.

## Accounting policies

The annual report of Omniveta ApS for 2020 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

### Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

### Income statement

#### Revenue

Income from services is recognised in the income statement, provided that the transfer of risk, usually on delivery to the buyer, has taken place and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

#### Other external costs

Other external costs include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

## Accounting policies

### Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the entity's employees. The item is net of refunds made by public authorities.

### Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise the year's amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities, liabilities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities and surcharges and allowances under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme, etc.

### Tax on profit/loss for the year

The company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the Group's Danish subsidiaries. Subsidiaries participate in the joint taxation arrangement from the time when they are included in the consolidated financial statements and until the time when they withdraw from the consolidation.

On payment of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have been able to use tax losses to reduce their own taxable profits.

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

## Balance sheet

### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable is impaired, an impairment loss for that individual asset is recognised.



## Accounting policies

### Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under 'Current assets' comprises expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

### Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

### Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the raising of the loan at the proceeds received net of transaction costs incurred. On subsequent recognition, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest method. Accordingly, the difference between the net proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan.

Liabilities which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.