

## Techvolver ApS

Elektrovej 331, Kongens Lyngby

(CVR-nr. 39 55 01 21)

## Annual report 2018/19

(1. accounting year)

Approved at the annual General Meeting of the Company on 30/11 2019  
Chairman of the meeting:



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## **Management Statement**

Today the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Techvolver ApS for the period 8. may 2018 - 30. june 2019.

The Annual Report has been prepared in conformity with the Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, equity, liabilities and financial position at 30. june 2019 and of its financial performance for the period 8. may 2018 - 30. june 2019.

In our opinion the Management commentary includes a fair review of the matters described.

We recommend that the Annual Report be approved by the Annual General Meeting.

Kongens Lyngby, November 30th 2019

### **Board of Directors**

Jakob Fjordgård Skjærlund



**Exectutive Board**



Christian Carlsen  
Chairman



Jakob Fjordgård Skjærlund

## **Independent auditor's report**

### **To the shareholders in Techvolver ApS**

#### **Auditor's report on the financial statements**

##### **Conclusion**

We have audited the Financial Statements of Techvolver ApS for the period 8. may 2018 - 30. june 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The Financial Statements are prepared under the Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30. june 2019, and of the results of the Company operations for the period 8. may 2018 - 30. june 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

##### **Basis for conclusion**

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 responsibility for the financial statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements in conformity with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Management is also responsible for the internal control that it deems necessary for 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 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 responsible for auditing 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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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.

## **Independent auditor's report**

- 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 company 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.

### **Statement on the Management's review**

Management is responsible for the 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 the Management's Review provides the information required under the Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's Review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatements in the Management's review.

Ribe, November 30th 2019

Jørn M. Schmidt Statsautoriseret Revisionsanpartsselskab

CVR-nr.: 28309724

  
Jørn M. Schmidt  
Statsautoriseret revisor  
mne8758

## **Company information**

<b>The Company</b>	Techvolver ApS Elektrovej 331 2800 Kongens Lyngby
	CVR-no.: 39 55 01 21 Home: Lyngby-Taarbæk Financial year: 8. may - 30. june
<b>Board of directors</b>	Christian Carlsen, chairman Jakob Fjordgård Skjærlund
<b>Executive board</b>	Jakob Fjordgård Skjærlund
<b>Auditor</b>	Jørn M. Schmidt Statsautoriseret Revisionsanpartsselskab Seminarievej 1A 6760 Ribe
<b>Ownership</b>	Carlsen Holding IVS, Helgolandsgade 2, 5. tv., 1653 København V SLYFS Holding ApS, Fælledvej 14B, 1. th., 2200 København N

## **Management commentary**

### **Main activities of the Company**

Techvolver ApS's mission is to act in the cross section between humans and technology and to create accelerated technology adaptations by collaborating with key players in the life science industry.

By engaging customers, technology partners and our capabilities we deployed in 2018 an automated pipette handling solution that eliminates EHS challenges and improve operational efficiency in laboratories.

### **Development in the activities and the financial situation of the Company**

The result of the year amounts to kr. 153.432 and equity per 30. June 2019 amounts to kr. 633.432.

The Company has continued its operations. No significant one-off events occurred in the financial year that need to be included in the management commentary.

The performance and results for the year are considered satisfactory.

### **Material events after the reporting date**

No events have occurred after the reporting date that may materially affect the financial position of the company.

## **Accounting policies**

### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

The financial statements of Techvolver ApS for the financial year 2018/19 have been prepared in conformity with the provisions of the Financial Statements Act on class B enterprises combined with a few rules on class C enterprises.

The current year is the first financial period of the Company, for which reason no comparative figures are disclosed in the income statement, balance sheet and notes.

### **Recognition and measurement in general**

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned. Value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are also recognised in the income statement. Costs incurred to generate the earnings for the year are also recognised in the income statement, including amortisation, depreciation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals resulting from changed accounting estimates of amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future financial benefits will flow to the Company and it is possible to obtain a reliable measurement of the individual assets.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future financial benefits will flow from the Company and it is possible to obtain a reliable measurement of the individual liabilities.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, whereby a constant effective interest rate is recognised over the life of the individual asset or liability. Amortised cost is determined as original cost less any repayments and with the addition/deduction of the accumulated amortisation of the difference between cost and nominal amount.

Anticipated losses and risks arising before the presentation of the financial statements and confirming or disconfirming facts and circumstances known at the reporting date are taken into consideration at recognition and measurement.

### **INCOME STATEMENT**

#### **General information**

Certain income and expenses have been aggregated in the item designated 'Gross profit' with reference to section 32 of the Financial Statements Act.

#### **Gross profit**

Gross profit is a combination of the items of 'Revenue', 'Change in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and goods for resale', 'Other operating income', 'Cost of raw materials and consumables' and 'Other external costs'.

#### **Revenue**

Revenue from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in the income statement if the goods have been delivered and the risk has passed to the buyer before year-end. Revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of sales discounts.



## **Accounting policies**

### **Production costs**

Research and development costs not meeting the criteria for capitalisation and amortisation of capitalised development costs are also recognised under production costs. Amortisation of goodwill is also recognised to the extent that the goodwill relates to the production activity. Furthermore, a provision for loss on the projects is also recognised.

### **Other external expenses**

Other external expenses include costs for sales, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, rental expenses under operating leases, etc.

### **Staff costs**

Staff costs include wages, salaries and other pay-related costs, such as sickness benefits for enterprise employees less wage/salary reimbursement from the Government.

### **Financial income and expenses**

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement based on the amounts which relate to the financial year. Financial income and expenses include interest revenue and expenses, finance charges in respect of finance leases, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses on securities, accounts payable and transactions in foreign currencies, repayment on mortgage loans, and surcharges and allowances under the tax prepayment scheme. Dividends from other equity investments are recognised as income in the financial year in which the dividends are declared.

### **Tax on net profit for the year**

Tax for the year comprises current tax and changes in deferred tax. The share attributable to the profit or loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, and the share attributable directly to equity is recognised directly in equity.

## **BALANCE SHEET**

### **Intangible assets**

#### **Patents and licences**

Patents and licences are measured at cost on initial recognition and subsequently at the lower of cost less accumulated amortisation and the recoverable amount. Patents are amortised over the remaining patent period, and licences are amortised over the contract period, but not more than 8 years.

Gains or losses arising from the sale of patents and licences are determined as the difference between the selling prices less selling costs and the carrying amounts at the time of sale. Gains or losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expense.

### **Deposits**

Deposits are measured at cost.

### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which normally corresponds to the nominal value. The value is reduced by an allowance for expected impairment losses.

Impairment of accounts receivable past due is established on individual assessment of receivables.

## **Accounting policies**

### **Contract work in progress**

Contract work in progress is measured at the lower of cost and the net realisable value.

Work in progress is recognised in the balance sheet under receivables or payables depending on the net value of cost less invoicing on account.

Prepayments from customers are recognised under liabilities.

Advertising and promotional costs and costs of negotiating contracts are expensed as incurred.

### **Corporate income tax and deferred tax**

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the balance sheet as calculated 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 using the balance-sheet liability method on temporary differences arising between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases. In cases where the tax base can be determined under alternative taxation rules, such as in relation to shares, deferred tax is measured on the basis of the intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are measured at their anticipated net realisable value, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by offsetting against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at their net realisable values.

### **Payables**

Other payables, comprising trade payables and amounts owed to Group enterprises and associates and other accounts payable, are measured at amortised cost, which normally corresponds to the nominal value.

**Income statement**  
**8. maj 2018 - 30. juni 2019**

<b>Note</b>	<b>2018/19</b>
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b>	<b>273.215</b>
1 Staff costs	-27.303
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses - intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-47.597
<b>OPERATING PROFIT OR LOSS</b>	<b>198.315</b>
Other financial income	20
Other financial expenses	-648
<b>PROFIT OR LOSS BEFORE TAX</b>	<b>197.687</b>
2 Tax on net profit for the year	-44.255
<b>PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>153.432</b>
<b>PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF NET PROFIT</b>	
Retained earnings	153.432
<b>SETTLEMENT OF DISTRIBUTION TOTAL</b>	<b>153.432</b>

## Balance sheet at 30. juni 2019

### Assets

Note	2019	2018 (tkr.)
3 Concessions, patents, etc.	405.676	0
<b>Intangible assets</b>	<b>405.676</b>	<b>0</b>
Deposits	8.830	0
<b>Investments</b>	<b>8.830</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>414.506</b>	<b>0</b>
Trade receivables	100.675	0
Contract work in progress	479.867	0
Other receivables	117.803	0
<b>Receivables</b>	<b>698.345</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Cash</b>	<b>16.654</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>714.999</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>	<b>1.129.505</b>	<b>50</b>

**Balance sheet at 30. juni 2019**  
**Equity and liabilities**

<b>Note</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018 (tkr.)</b>
Contributed capital	480.000	50
Retained earnings	153.432	0
<b>EQUITY</b>	<b>633.432</b>	<b>50</b>
Provision for deferred tax	162.058	0
<b>PROVISIONS</b>	<b>162.058</b>	<b>0</b>
Trade creditors	56.337	0
Other accounts payable	277.368	0
Payables to owners and management	310	0
<b>Short-term payables</b>	<b>334.015</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>PAYABLES</b>	<b>334.015</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>1.129.505</b>	<b>50</b>

## Statement of changes in equity

Note	2019
Contributed capital opening	50.000
Cash capital increase	430.000
<b>Contributed capital closing balance</b>	<b>480.000</b>
Profit for the year	153.432
<b>Retained earnings closing balance</b>	<b>153.432</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>	<b>633.432</b>

## Notes

	<b>2018/19</b>
<b>1 Staff costs</b>	
Wages and salaries	27.114
Other social security costs	189
	<hr/> <b>27.303</b> <hr/>
<b>2 Tax on net profit for the year</b>	
Calculated tax on net profit for the year	-117.803
Adjustment of deferred tax	162.058
	<hr/> <b>44.255</b> <hr/>
	<b>Concession- s, patents, etc.</b>
<b>3 Intangible assets</b>	
Cost at beginning of period	0
Additions during the year	453.273
Disposals during the year	0
	<hr/> <b>453.273</b> <hr/>
<b>Cost 30. june 2019</b>	
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses at beginning of period	0
Depreciation and impairment losses arising on assets disposed of	0
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses for the year	-47.597
	<hr/> <b>-47.597</b> <hr/>
<b>Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses 30. june 2019</b>	
<b>Book value 30. june 2019</b>	<hr/> <b>405.676</b> <hr/>