

# Lapee International ApS

Gammel Kongevej 11  
1610 København V

CVR no. 39 92 88 09

## **Annual report 2018/19**

The annual report was presented and approved at the  
Company's annual general meeting on

11 August 2020

Alexander Højland Egebjerg  
chairman

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**Lapee International ApS**  
Annual report 2018/19  
CVR no. 39 92 88 09

## **Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board**

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Lapee International ApS for the financial period 4 October 2018 – 31 December 2019.

The annual report has been 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 assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial period 4 October 2018 – 31 December 2019.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

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

Copenhagen 11 August 2020  
Executive Board:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Gina Terry Carolina Périer

\_\_\_\_\_  
Alexander Højlund Egebjerg

Board of Directors:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Søren Bøgesgaard Niebuhr  
Chairman

\_\_\_\_\_  
Alexander Højland Egebjerg

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Lasse Sørensen

## Independent auditor's report

### To the shareholders of Lapee International ApS

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Lapee International ApS for the financial period 4 October 2018 – 31 December 2019 comprising income statement, balance sheet and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial period 4 October 2018 – 31 December 2019 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 rules and 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 of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control that 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 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 as to 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 in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may 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 made on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the company 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 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 the 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 the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 Danish 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 Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Copenhagen, 11 August 2020

**KPMG**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Morten Høgh-Petersen  
State Authorised  
Public Accountant  
mne34283

**Lapee International ApS**  
Annual report 2018/19  
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## **Management's review**

### **Company details**

Lapee International ApS  
Gammel Kongevej 11  
1610 København V

CVR no.: 39 92 88 09  
Financial period: 4 October 2018 – 31 December 2019

### **Board of Directors**

Søren Bøgesgaard Niebuhr, Chairman  
Alexander Højland Egebjerg  
Lasse Sørensen

### **Executive Board**

Gina Terry Carolina Périer  
Alexander Højlund Egebjerg

### **Auditor**

KPMG  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Dampfaergevej 28  
DK-2100 Copenhagen

## **Management's review**

### **Operating review**

#### **Principal activities**

Lapee International ApS main activity is to develop and design female urinals.

#### **Development in activities and financial position**

The company was established 4 October 2018 and this is the first accounting period. The Company's income statement for 2019 shows a loss of DKK -72,217. Equity in the Company's balance sheet at 31 December 2019 stood at DKK -22,217.

The company has a negative equity, and has lost its share capital. Management has assessed that the capital can be recreated through future gains.

#### **Events after the balance sheet date**

In March 2020 Denmark was hit by the COVID-19. Lapee International ApS has not have significant impact on the financial result due to the COVID-19 so far. The total financial impact of the COVID-19 for 2020 is at this stage too early to predict. Management is monitoring the situation on a daily basis.

## Financial statements 4 October – 31 December

### Income statement

DKK	Note	4/10 2018- 31/12 2019
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<u>-90,137</u>
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>		<u>-90,137</u>
Financial expenses		<u>-2,449</u>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<u>-92,586</u>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	<u>20,369</u>
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<u><u>-72,217</u></u>
<b>Proposed profit appropriation/distribution of loss</b>		
Retained earnings		<u>-72,217</u>
		<u><u>-72,217</u></u>



## Financial statements 4 October – 31 December

### Balance sheet

DKK	Note	<u>31/12 2019</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current assets</b>		
<b>Receivables</b>		
Trade receivables		234,846
Other receivables		32,065
Corporation tax		<u>20,369</u>
		<u>287,280</u>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<u>857,615</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>1,144,895</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u><u>1,144,895</u></u>

## Financial statements 4 October – 31 December

### Balance sheet

DKK	Note	<u>31/12 2019</u>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Equity</b>		
Contributed capital		50,000
Retained earnings		<u>-72,217</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>-22,217</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Trade payables		17,515
Payables to group entities		608,053
Deferred income		466,544
Payables to shareholders and Management		<u>75,000</u>
		<u>1,167,112</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>1,167,112</u>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<u><u>1,144,895</u></u>

## Financial statements 4 October – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Lapee International ApS for 2018/19 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class B entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

### Income statement

#### Gross profit

Pursuant to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has decided only to disclose gross profit.

#### Revenue

Income from the sale of goods, is recognised in revenue when delivery and transfer of risk to the buyer have taken place, and the income may be measured reliably and is expected to be received. The date of transfer of the most significant benefits and risks is determined using standard Incoterms © 2010.

#### Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises costs incurred to generate revenue for the year. This item also comprises direct costs for goods for resale and changes to inventory of goods for resale.

#### Other external costs

Other external costs comprise distribution costs and costs related to sales, sales campaigns, administration, office premises, operating leases, etc.

#### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, financial costs regarding finance leases, gains and losses on securities, payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

Dividends from equity investments in measured at cost are recognised as income in the Parent Company's income statement in the financial year when the dividends are declared.

#### Tax on profit/loss for the year

The Parent Company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the Group's Danish subsidiaries. The subsidiaries are included in the joint taxation from the date when they are included in the consolidated financial statements and up to the date when they are excluded from the consolidation.

The Parent Company is the administrative company for the joint taxation and accordingly settles all payments of corporation tax to the tax authorities.

On payment of joint taxation contributions, current Danish corporation 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 used the losses to reduce their own taxable profit.

## Financial statements 4 October – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

Tax for the year comprises current corporation tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, including changes in tax rates. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, and the tax expense relating to amounts directly recognised in equity is recognised directly in equity.

### Balance sheet

#### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down is made for bad debt losses where there is an objective indication that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables has been impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable has been impaired, write-down is made on an individual basis.

#### Corporation tax and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income of prior years and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities based on the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill non-deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where the temporary differences arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss or taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation within the foreseeable future; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net assets are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured in accordance with the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Changes in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement or equity, respectively.

#### Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at cost at the date of borrowing, corresponding to the proceeds received less transaction costs paid. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Accordingly, the difference between cost and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan together with interest expenses.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

#### Prepayments and deferred income

Deferred income comprises advance invoicing regarding income in subsequent years.

## Financial statements 4 October – 31 December

### Notes

#### 2 Tax on profit/loss for the year

DKK

Current tax for the year

4/10 2018-

31/12 2019

-20,369

-20,369

#### 3 Disclosure of uncertainties relating to going concern

The company has a negative equity, and has lost its share capital. Management has assessed that the capital can be recreated through future gains.