

Nordic Makers General Partner ApS

Sundkrogsgade 21, 2100 København Ø
CVR no. 40 21 27 01

Annual report for the financial year 22.01.19 - 31.12.19

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 16.09.20

Martin Von Haller
Dirigent



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The company

Nordic Makers General Partner ApS
Sundkrogsgade 21
2100 København Ø
Registered office: København
CVR no.: 40 21 27 01
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Martin Vilhelm von Haller Baggesen Grønbæk
David Helgason
Esben Andreas Kjærsgaard Gadsbøll
Michael Seifert
Alexander Aghassipour
Klaus Randel Nyengaard
Lars Fløe Nielsen
Benjamin Ratz

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Executive Board on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 22.01.19 - 31.12.19 for Nordic Makers General Partner ApS.

The annual report is presented in accordance with Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.19 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 22.01.19 - 31.12.19.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Copenhagen, September 16, 2020

Executive Board

Martin Vilhelm von Haller
Baggesen Grønbæk

David Helgason

Esben Andreas Kjærsgaard
Gadsbøll

Michael Seifert

Alexander Aghassipour

Klaus Randel Nyengaard

Lars Fløe Nielsen

Benjamin Ratz

To the capital owners of Nordic Makers General Partner ApS**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Nordic Makers General Partner ApS for the financial year 22.01.19 - 31.12.19, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31.12.19 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 22.01.19 - 31.12.19 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

Basis for conclusion

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 "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

The Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Furthermore the Management is responsible for the 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 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 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.

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 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.
- 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.

Soeborg, Copenhagen, September 16, 2020

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Anders Ladegaard
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne18830

	22.01.19	31.12.19
Note		DKK
Gross profit		234,222
Financial income		230
Financial expenses		-15,431
Profit before tax		219,021
Tax on profit or loss for the year		-48,840
Profit for the year		170,181
Proposed appropriation account		
Retained earnings		170,181
Total		170,181

ASSETS		31.12.19
		DKK
Note		
	Trade receivables	448,974
	Other receivables	385,687
	Total receivables	834,661
	Cash	1,159,573
	Total current assets	1,994,234
	Total assets	1,994,234

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

	31.12.19
	DKK
Note	
Share capital	50,000
Retained earnings	170,181
Total equity	220,181
Trade payables	216,807
Income taxes	48,840
Other payables	1,508,406
Total short-term payables	1,774,053
Total payables	1,774,053
Total equity and liabilities	1,994,234

2 Contingent liabilities

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 22.01.19 - 31.12.19			
Capital contributed on establishment	50,000	0	50,000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	170,181	170,181
Balance as at 31.12.19	50,000	170,181	220,181

1. Primary activities

The company's primary activities consist of administration and consulting regarding investments in companies.

2. Contingent liabilities

Guarantee commitments

The company is a general partner in a limited partnership and has unlimited liability for the obligations of this company. At the balance sheet date, the total assets of the limited partnership amount to DKK 40,915,078, while the total liabilities amount to DKK 40,938,933.

3. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

No comparative figures have been provided as this is the company's first financial 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 depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, 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 such assets 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 such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

3. Accounting policies - continued -**INCOME STATEMENT****Gross profit**

Gross profit comprises revenue and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of services is recognised as delivery takes place. Revenue is measured at the selling value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

BALANCE SHEET**Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

3. Accounting policies - continued -

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank accounts as well as operating cash.

Current and deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.