

EAF-NM Co-Investment Vehicle K/S

Sundkrogsgade 21, 2100 København Ø
CVR no. 40 54 94 98

Annual report for 2020

Company information etc.	3
Statement by the Executive Board on the annual report	4
Independent auditor's report	5 - 7
Income statement	8
Balance sheet	9 - 10
Statement of changes in equity	11
Notes	12 - 14

The company

EAF-NM Co-Investment Vehicle K/S
Sundkrogsgade 21
2100 København Ø
Registered office: København
CVR no.: 40 54 94 98
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

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

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 01.01.20 - 31.12.20 for EAF-NM Co-Investment Vehicle K/S.

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 31.12.20 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.20 - 31.12.20.

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

Copenhagen, July 9, 2021

Executive Board

Benjamin Ratz

Klaus Randel Nyengaard

Lars Fløe Nielsen

Alexander Aghassipour

Michael Seifert

David Helgason

Esben Andreas Kjærsgaard
Gadsbøll

Martin Vilhelm von Haller
Baggesen Grønbæk

To the owner of EAF-NM Co-Investment Vehicle K/S**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of EAF-NM Co-Investment Vehicle K/S for the financial year 01.01.20 - 31.12.20, 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 31.12.20 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.20 - 31.12.20 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, July 9, 2021

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Anders Ladegaard
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne18830

Income statement

		24.05.19
	2020	31.12.19
Note	DKK	DKK
Gross loss	-127,480	-273,218
Financial income	924,976	51,119
Financial expenses	-624,275	-2,797
Profit/loss for the year	173,221	-224,896
Proposed appropriation account		
Retained earnings	173,221	-224,896
Total	173,221	-224,896

ASSETS		31.12.20	31.12.19
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Equity investments in group enterprises	2,552,421	2,484,567
	Other investments	8,924,059	0
	Total investments	11,476,480	2,484,567
	Total non-current assets	11,476,480	2,484,567
	Receivables from group enterprises	30,317,502	19,845,705
	Other receivables	1,034,069	51,119
	Required payment of contributed capital and premium	37,452,774	58,065,985
	Total receivables	68,804,345	77,962,809
	Cash	45,473	746,329
	Total current assets	68,849,818	78,709,138
	Total assets	80,326,298	81,193,705

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		31.12.20	31.12.19
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Share capital	80,000,001	80,000,001
	Reserve for share capital and premium not paid	37,452,774	58,065,985
	Retained earnings	-37,504,450	-58,290,881
	Total equity	79,948,325	79,775,105
	Payables to associates	264,575	1,159,694
	Other payables	113,398	258,906
	Total short-term payables	377,973	1,418,600
	Total payables	377,973	1,418,600
	Total equity and liabilities	80,326,298	81,193,705

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Reserve for share capital and premium not paid	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.20 - 31.12.20				
Balance as at 01.01.20	80,000,001	58,065,985	-58,290,881	79,775,105
Payment of contributed capital and premium	0	-20,613,211	20,613,210	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	173,221	173,221
Balance as at 31.12.20	80,000,001	37,452,774	-37,504,450	79,948,326

1. Primary activities

The company's activities comprise in providing equity and quasi-equity financing to innovative companies.

2. 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.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

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.

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross loss

Gross loss comprises other external expenses.

2. Accounting policies - continued -**Other external expenses**

Other external expenses comprise administrative expenses

Other net financials

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

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The company is not an independent tax entity. Tax is therefore not recognised in the financial statements, as current and deferred tax is payable by the limited partners and the general partner.

BALANCE SHEET**Equity investments in group enterprises**

Equity investments in subsidiaries are measured in the balance sheet at cost less any impairment losses. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are recognised in the cost of equity investments.

Gains or losses on disposal of equity investments are determined as the difference between the disposal consideration and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of sale, including non-amortised goodwill, as well as the expected costs of divestment or discontinuation. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement under income from equity investments.

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation and amortisation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

2. Accounting policies - continued -

If dividends are distributed on equity investments in subsidiaries exceeding the year earnings from the enterprise in question, this is considered an indication of impairment.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

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.

Cash

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

Equity

Payables

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