

dePais ApS

Karupvej 7 st, 8000 Aarhus C
CVR no. 40 59 06 84

Annual report for 2021

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 28.06.22

Deby Fapyane
Dirigent

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The company

dePais ApS
Karupvej 7 st
8000 Aarhus C
Registered office: Aarhus
CVR no.: 40 59 06 84
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Deby Fapyane
Isabel Alvarez Martos

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Subsidiarie

Cellugy ApS, Aarhus

Statement by the Executive Board on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.21 - 31.12.21 for dePais ApS.

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

The financial statements have not been audited, and we declare that the relevant conditions have been met.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.21 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.21 - 31.12.21.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

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

Aarhus, June 28, 2022

Executive Board

Deby Fapyane

Isabel Alvarez Martos

To the management of dePais ApS

Based on the company's book-keeping and other information provided by the management, we have compiled the financial statements of dePais ApS for the financial year 01.01.21 - 31.12.21.

The financial statements comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

We have performed our compilation engagement in accordance with the ISRS 4410 standard on Engagements to Compile Financial Statements.

We have applied our professional expertise to assist the management with the preparation and presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. We have complied with relevant provisions of the Danish Act on Approved Auditors and Audit Firms (Revisorloven) and the code of ethics of International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), including principles of integrity, professional competence and due care.

Management retains responsibility for the financial statements and for the accuracy and completeness of the financial information on the basis of which the financial statements are prepared and presented.

Since a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by management for the compilation of the financial statements. Accordingly, we will not express an audit opinion or a review conclusion on whether the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Aarhus, June 28, 2022

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Lasse Glud Dybbøl
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne47767

Primary activities

The company's activities comprise to own shares in associated companies and hereby related activities

Uncertainty concerning recognition and measurement

In the financial statements for the financial year 01.01.21 - 31.12.21, it is important to note the following uncertainty with regard to recognition and measurement, as it has had a significant influence on the assets and liabilities recognised in the financial statements:

There is uncertainty concerning measurement of the company's investment in subsidiary. The subsidiary has a negative result for 2021 and negative equity as of 31.12.2021. In the beginning of 2022 the investment has received a significant grant to cover the cost of the developments. The projects are still under development why the measurement of the investment is associated with uncertainty.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.21 - 31.12.21 shows a profit/loss of DKK -6,632 against DKK -7,538 for the period 01.01.20 - 31.12.20. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 17,985.

The management considers the net profit for the year to be as expected.

Subsequent events

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

Income statement

Note		2021 DKK	2020 DKK
	Gross loss	-6,313	-7,534
	Financial expenses	-319	-4
	Loss for the year	-6,632	-7,538
Proposed appropriation account			
	Retained earnings	-6,632	-7,538
	Total	-6,632	-7,538

Balance sheet

ASSETS		31.12.21	31.12.20
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Equity investments in group enterprises	42,000	42,000
	Total investments	42,000	42,000
	Total non-current assets	42,000	42,000
	Income tax receivable	22,000	0
	Total receivables	22,000	0
	Cash	3,349	1,462
	Total current assets	25,349	1,462
	Total assets	67,349	43,462
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
	Share capital	42,000	42,000
	Retained earnings	-24,015	-17,383
	Total equity	17,985	24,617
	Trade payables	3,750	3,750
	Payables to group enterprises	24,111	6,095
	Other payables	21,503	9,000
	Total short-term payables	49,364	18,845
	Total payables	49,364	18,845
	Total equity and liabilities	67,349	43,462

2 Contingent liabilities

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.21 - 31.12.21			
Balance as at 01.01.21	42,000	-17,383	24,617
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-6,632	-6,632
Balance as at 31.12.21	42,000	-24,015	17,985

1. Uncertainty concerning recognition and measurement

In the financial statements for 2021, it is important to note the following uncertainty as regards recognition and measurement as it has had a significant influence on the assets and liabilities recognised in the financial statements:

There is uncertainty concerning measurement of the company's investment in the subsidiary. The subsidiary has a negative result for 2021 and negative equity as of 31.12.21. In the beginning of 2022 the investment has received a significant grant to cover the cost of the developments. The projects are still under development why the measurement of the investment is associated with uncertainty.

2. Contingent liabilities

Other contingent liabilities

The company is taxed jointly with the other companies in the group and has joint, several and unlimited liability for income taxes and any obligations to withhold tax at source on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies. The liability also includes any subsequent corrections to the calculated tax liability as a consequence of changes made to the jointly taxable income etc.

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.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

In accordance with section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

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.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise administrative expenses

3. Accounting policies - continued -

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.

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises. The parent is the administration company for the joint taxation and thus settles all income tax payments with the tax authorities.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

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.

3. Accounting policies - continued -

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

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.

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.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

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.

3. Accounting policies - continued -

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.