



Reviplan A/S

## **Everland ApS**

**Nikolaj Plads 2, 4. sal  
1067 København K**

**CVR no. 40 66 00 97**

### **Annual report for 2019**

Adopted at the annual general  
meeting on 26 May 2020



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Flemming Mortensen  
chairman



Statsautoriserede revisorer

Reviplan A/S

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Niels Olin Andersen, statsaut. revisor; Hanne Kjærbølling, statsaut. revisor.  
CVR.nr. 37 67 02 19

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## Statement by management on the annual report

The supervisory and executive boards have today discussed and approved the annual report of Everland ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

The annual report is 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 financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.


Copenhagen, 26 May 2020

### Executive board




Thomas Bandolowski Gamst  
Managing Director

### Supervisory board



Jens Wittrup Willumsen  
chairman



Philip Linnemann



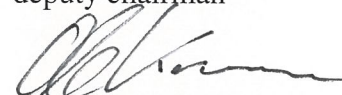
Tork Eskild Furhauge  
deputy chairman



Thomas Bandolowski Gamst



Christian Moe Halsted



Ole Nellemann Kruuse  
employee representative



Simon Gareth Bolton  
deputy chairman

## **Independent auditor's report**

*To the shareholders of Everland ApS*

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Everland ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, notes and summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 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 requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Management's responsibilities 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 as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the 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.

## **Independent auditor's report**

### **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 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.
- 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.

## **Independent auditor's report**

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 management's review**

Management is responsible for 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 management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that 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 management's review.

Køge, 26 May 2020

Reviplan A/S  
Statsautoriserede revisorer  
CVR no. 37 67 02 19



Hanne Kjærboelling  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
MNE no. mne10024

## Company details

### The company

Everland ApS  
Nikolaj Plads 2, 4. sal  
1067 København K

Telephone: 33 93 18 83

Website: [www.everland.com](http://www.everland.com)

CVR no.: 40 66 00 97

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2019

Domicile: Copenhagen

### Supervisory board

Jens Wittrup Willumsen, chairman  
Philip Linnemann  
Tørk Eskild Furhauge, deputy chairman  
Thomas Bandolowski Gamst  
Christian Moe Halsted  
Ole Nellemann Kruuse, employee representative  
Simon Gareth Bolton, deputy chairman

### Executive board

Thomas Bandolowski Gamst

### Auditors

Reviplan A/S  
Statsautoriserede revisorer  
Quistgårdsvej 21  
4600 Køge

## **Management's review**

### **Business review**

Everland helps define and design tomorrow's consumer brands through strategy and creativity that inspire positive impact.

Everland is part of Kontrapunkt Group.

The company was founded on January 1, 2018, as a company demerger from Kontrapunkt Group A/S.

### **Financial review**

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2019 shows a profit of DKK 5.987.677, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2019 shows equity of DKK 11.125.237.

### **Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year**

The coronavirus / COVID-19 outbreak escalated in early 2020, after the balance sheet date. The company doesn't expect the coronavirus / COVID-19 outbreak to have a significant effect on the company's financial position.



## **Accounting policies**

The annual report of Everland A/S for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected provisions as regards larger entities.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2019 is presented in DKK

### **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 amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, 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 the asset 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 the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

### **Income statement**

#### **Gross profit**

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, changes in work in progress and other operating income and other external expenses.

#### **Revenue**

Revenue from services is recognized in line with the performance of the work. Net sales are calculated including expenses for customers and exclusive VAT.

## **Accounting policies**

### **Other external costs**

Other external costs include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts etc.

### **Staff costs**

Staff costs include wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses other than production wages.

### **Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses**

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise the year's amortisation, depreciation and impairment of other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment.

### **Financial income and expenses**

Financial income and expenses include interest, capital and exchange gains and losses on securities, debts and foreign currency transactions, surcharges and allowances under the tax prepayment scheme, etc.

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

The company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation up to the date 30 September 2019.

On payment of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income 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 been able to use tax losses to reduce their own taxable profits.

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge is recognised in the income statement.

## **Balance sheet**

### **Intangible assets**

Goodwill acquired is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life, which is assessed to be 5 years. The amortisation period is based on an assessment of the acquiree's market position and earnings capacity.

### **Tangible assets**

Items of leasehold improvements, machinery and fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is cost less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life.

## Accounting policies

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. The cost of self-constructed assets comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub-suppliers and wages.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0 %

Gains or losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

### Fixed asset investments

#### Other securities and investments, fixed assets

Deposits are measured at fair value.

### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired.

### Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work performed.

The individual work in progress is recognised in the balance sheet under receivables or payables. Net assets comprise the sum of work in progress where the selling price of the work performed exceeds invoicing on account. Net liabilities comprise the sum of work in progress where invoicing on account exceeds the selling price.

### Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under 'Current assets' comprises expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and cash equivalents available to the company.

### Equity

#### Dividends

Proposed dividends are disclosed as a separate item under equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability when declared by the annual general meeting of shareholders.

## **Accounting policies**

### **Income tax and deferred tax**

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated 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 according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax adjustments resulting from changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement, with the exception of items taken directly to equity.

### **Liabilities**

Liabilities are measured at net realizable value.

### **Deferred income**

Deferred income recognised under 'Current liabilities' comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial years.

### **Foreign currency translation**

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency transactions are considered cash flow hedges, the value adjustments are taken directly to equity.

## Income statement 1 January 2019 - 31 December 2019

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u> DKK	<u>2018</u> TDKK
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>27.960.651</b>	<b>22.704</b>
Staff costs	1	<u>-19.263.236</u>	<u>-16.035</u>
<b>Profit/loss before amortisation/depreciation and impairment losses</b>		<b>8.697.415</b>	<b>6.669</b>
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of plant and equipment		<u>-824.491</u>	<u>-758</u>
<b>Profit/loss before net financials</b>		<b>7.872.924</b>	<b>5.911</b>
Financial income		-11.695	7
Financial costs		<u>-133.535</u>	<u>-29</u>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>7.727.694</b>	<b>5.889</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year		<u>-1.740.017</u>	<u>-1.298</u>
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<u><b>5.987.677</b></u>	<u><b>4.591</b></u>
Proposed dividend for the year		3.000.000	3.989
Retained earnings		<u>2.987.677</u>	<u>602</u>
		<u><b>5.987.677</b></u>	<u><b>4.591</b></u>

## Balance sheet at 31 December 2019

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u> DKK	<u>2018</u> TDKK
<b>Assets</b>			
Goodwill		1.572.086	2.096
<b>Intangible assets</b>		<b>1.572.086</b>	<b>2.096</b>
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		735.905	520
<b>Tangible assets</b>		<b>735.905</b>	<b>520</b>
Deposits		529.224	5
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>		<b>529.224</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>2.837.215</b>	<b>2.621</b>
Trade receivables		12.603.968	7.567
Contract work in progress	2	2.428.466	3.895
Receivables from affiliated companies		0	1.557
Other receivables		19.825	0
Prepayments		183.921	187
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>15.236.180</b>	<b>13.206</b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b>4.935.786</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>20.171.966</b>	<b>13.206</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>23.009.181</b>	<b>15.827</b>

## Balance sheet at 31 December 2019

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u> DKK	<u>2018</u> TDKK
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
Share capital		726.801	218
Retained earnings		7.398.436	4.412
Proposed dividend for the year		<u>3.000.000</u>	<u>3.989</u>
<b>Equity</b>	3	<b><u>11.125.237</u></b>	<b><u>8.619</u></b>
Provision for deferred tax		<u>868.040</u>	<u>2.568</u>
<b>Total provisions</b>		<b><u>868.040</u></b>	<b><u>2.568</u></b>
Trade payables		1.010.955	1.409
Prepayments received recognised in debt	2	2.101.766	1.261
Corporation tax		2.279.315	353
Joint taxation contributions payable		1.251.069	0
Other payables		<u>4.372.799</u>	<u>1.617</u>
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b><u>11.015.904</u></b>	<b><u>4.640</u></b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b><u>11.015.904</u></b>	<b><u>4.640</u></b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b><u>23.009.181</u></b>	<b><u>15.827</u></b>
Rent and lease liabilities	4		
Contingent liabilities	5		
Mortgages and collateral	6		

## Notes

	<u>2019</u> DKK	<u>2018</u> TDKK		
<b>1 Staff costs</b>				
Wages and salaries	17.319.018	14.669		
Pensions	1.237.436	784		
Other social security costs	145.438	80		
Other staff costs	561.344	502		
	<b><u>19.263.236</u></b>	<b><u>16.035</u></b>		
Average number of employees	<u>28</u>	<u>24</u>		
<b>2 Contract work in progress</b>				
Work in progress, selling price	3.725.611	14.810		
Work in progress, payments received on account	-1.297.145	-10.915		
	<b><u>2.428.466</u></b>	<b><u>3.895</u></b>		
Recognised in the balance sheet as follows:				
Contract work in progress recognised in assets	2.428.466	3.895		
Prepayments received under liabilities	-2.101.766	-1.261		
	<b><u>326.700</u></b>	<b><u>2.634</u></b>		
<b>3 Equity</b>				
	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Proposed dividend for the year</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 1 January 2019	218.040	4.410.759	3.989.431	8.618.230
Cash capital increase	508.761	0	0	508.761
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	-3.989.431	-3.989.431
Net profit/loss for the year	0	2.987.677	3.000.000	5.987.677
<b>Equity at 31 December 2019</b>	<b><u>726.801</u></b>	<b><u>7.398.436</u></b>	<b><u>3.000.000</u></b>	<b><u>11.125.237</u></b>



## Notes

	<u>2019</u> DKK	<u>2018</u> TDKK
<b>4 Rent and lease liabilities</b>		
Rent and operating lease liabilities.		
Total future rent and lease payments:		
Within 1 year	894.308	0
Between 1 and 5 years	<u>891.733</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u><b>1.786.041</b></u>	<u><b>0</b></u>

## 5 Contingent liabilities

The company was jointly taxed with BJL ApS (management company) up to the date 30 September 2019, and jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed entities for payment of income taxes for income until 30 September 2019 as well as for payment of withholding taxes on dividends, interest and royalties.

## 6 Mortgages and collateral

Bank account at a carrying of amount of DKK 100 thousand have been put up as security for a credit card.

For the security of bank debt the company has made a company mortgage amounts DKK 2.000.000.

The company has pledged the following assets whose amount at the balance sheet date are:

Receivables DKK 12.603.000, Tangible and intangible assets DKK 2.308.000.