
Fellowmind Denmark ApS

Rosenørns Alle 1, c/o ProActive A/S, DK-DK-1970
Frederiksberg C

Annual Report for 14 April - 31 December 2020

CVR No 41 29 47 36

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
26/5 2021

Nicholas Nehmzow Hjorth
Chairman of the General
Meeting



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Fellowmind Denmark ApS for the financial year 14 April - 31 December 2020.

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 financial position at 31 December 2020 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2020.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 26 May 2021

Executive Board

Nicholas Nehmzow Hjorth
CEO

Barbara Stolz

Board of Directors

Nicholas Nehmzow Hjorth
Chairman

Marcus Christer Egelstig

Barbara Stolz

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Fellowmind Denmark ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 14 April - 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Fellowmind Denmark ApS for the financial year 14 April - 31 December 2020, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

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 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 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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the

Independent Auditor's Report

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.

Hellerup, 26 May 2021

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Niels Henrik B. Mikkelsen

statsautoriseret revisor

mne16675

Company Information

The Company

Fellowmind Denmark ApS
Rosenørns Alle 1
c/o ProActive A/S
DK-DK-1970 Frederiksberg C

CVR No: 41 29 47 36
Financial period: 14 April - 31 December
Municipality of reg. office: Frederiksberg

Board of Directors

Nicholas Nehmzow Hjorth , Chairman
Marcus Christer Egelstig
Barbara Stolz

Executive Board

Nicholas Nehmzow Hjorth
Barbara Stolz

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

Income Statement 14 April - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u> DKK
Gross profit/loss		1.385.134
Staff expenses	2	<u>-1.448.593</u>
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		-63.459
Financial income	3	650.791
Financial expenses	4	<u>-3.995.035</u>
Profit/loss before tax		-3.407.703
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	<u>749.695</u>
Net profit/loss for the year		<u>-2.658.008</u>

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Proposed dividend for the year	33.000.000
Retained earnings	<u>-35.658.008</u>
	<u>-2.658.008</u>

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u> DKK
Investments in subsidiaries		531.214.372
Fixed asset investments		531.214.372
Fixed assets		531.214.372
Receivables from group enterprises		26.647.159
Corporation tax		3.109.695
Prepayments		6.075
Receivables		29.762.929
Cash at bank and in hand		3.753.652
Currents assets		33.516.581
Assets		564.730.953

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2020 DKK
Share capital		41.576
Retained earnings		192.016.215
Proposed dividend for the year		33.000.000
Equity		225.057.791
Other provisions		150.242.937
Provisions		150.242.937
Trade payables		776.732
Payables to group enterprises		184.887.526
Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax		2.360.000
Other payables		1.405.967
Short-term debt		189.430.225
Debt		189.430.225
Liabilities and equity		564.730.953
Key activities	1	
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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 14 April	0	0	0	0
Cash payment concerning formation of entity	40.000	0	0	40.000
Cash capital increase	1.576	8.508.932	0	8.510.508
Contribution from group	0	219.165.291	0	219.165.291
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-35.658.008	33.000.000	-2.658.008
Equity at 31 December	41.576	192.016.215	33.000.000	225.057.791

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Key activities

The company's purpose is to participate directly or in-directly as a holding company in activities relating to investment, as well as other related activities that the Executive Board may determine, including the provision of management services to companies in which the company owns shares and otherwise has relations with.

	2020 DKK
2 Staff expenses	
Wages and salaries	1.311.640
Pensions	131.244
Other social security expenses	5.709
	1.448.593
Average number of employees	1

3 Financial income

Interest received from group enterprises	371.259
Exchange adjustments	279.532
	650.791

4 Financial expenses

Interest paid to group enterprises	3.472.917
Other financial expenses	2.611
Exchange adjustments, expenses	519.507
	3.995.035

5 Tax on profit/loss for the year

Current tax for the year	-749.695
	-749.695

Notes to the Financial Statements

2020

DKK

6 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Rental and lease obligations

20.658

The Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable by the Group amounts to DKK 0. Moreover, the Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

7 Related parties

The company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company of the largest and smallest group:

Name	Place of registered office
Fellowmind Company AB	211 35 Malmö

The Group Annual Report of Fellowmind Company AB may be obtained at the following address:

Kalendegatan 26
211 35 Malmö

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Fellowmind Denmark ApS for 2020 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 rules applying to reporting class C.

The Financial Statements for 2020 are presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset 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 out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Leases

Leases in terms of which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the net present value of the lease payments computed by applying the interest rate implicit in the lease or an alternative borrowing rate as the discount rate. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated and written down for impairment under the same policy as determined for the other fixed assets of the Company.

The remaining lease obligation is capitalised and recognised in the balance sheet under debt, and the interest element on the lease payments is charged over the lease term to the income statement.

All other leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Translation policies

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Accounting Policies (continued)

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Income Statement

Revenue

Revenue is recognised in the income statement when delivery and transfer of risk has been made before year end.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales and marketing as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Accounting Policies (continued)

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with wholly owned Danish subsidiaries. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance Sheet

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. Where cost exceeds the recoverable amount, write-down is made to this lower value.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate equity item.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when - in consequence of an event occurred before or on the balance sheet date - the Company has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that economic benefits must be given up to settle the obligation.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Accounting Policies (continued)

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial debts

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.