

Iguana-Q ApS

C/O V74

Vesterbrogade 74

1620 København V

CVR no. 41 75 40 52

Annual report for 2023

(3rd Financial year)

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 8 May 2024

Yuen Kwan Luk chairman



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Statement by management on the annual report

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of Iguana-Q ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

The annual report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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

The financial statements have not been audited. Management considers the criteria for not auditing the financial statements to be met.

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

Copenhagen, 8 May 2024

Executive board

Yuen Kwan Luk Director



Auditor's report on compilation of the financial statements

To the kapitalejeren of Iguana-Q ApS

We have compiled the financial statements of Iguana-Q ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 based on the company's bookkeeping records and other information made available by enterprise.

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

We performed the engagement in accordance with ISRS 4410, Compilation Engagements.

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

The financial statements and the accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile the financial statements are the enterprise's responsibility.

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

Søborg, 8 May 2024

RéVision+ Regnskab, Rådgivning og SKAT Statsautoriseret Revisionsanpartsselskab Revisionsanpartsselskab CVR no. 38 91 47 66

Søren Loyola Bro Søndergaard Statsautoriseret revisor mne34264



Company details

| The company | lguana-Q ApS C/O V74 Vesterbrogade 74 1620 København V | | |
|-----------------|--|--|--|
| | CVR no.: | 41 75 40 52 | |
| | Reporting period: Incorporated: Financial year: | 1 January - 31 December 2023 6 October 2020 3rd financial year | |
| | Domicile: | Copenhagen | |
| Executive board | Yuen Kwan Luk, direo | ctor | |
| Auditors | RéVision+ Regnskab, Rådgivning og SKAT Statsautoriseret Revisionsanpartsselskab Revisionsanpartsselskab Vandtårnsvej 62a 2860 Søborg | | |



Management's review

Business review

Selskabets formål er at drive virksomhed som autoriseret repræsentant for producenter uden for EU, samt enhver i forbindelse med hermed stående virksomhed.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2023 shows a loss of DKK 17.526, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2023 shows equity of DKK 48.801.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.



Anvendt regnskabspraksis

The annual report of Iguana-Q ApS for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The annual report for 2023 is presented in DKK

As 2023 is the company's first reporting period, no comparatives have been presented.

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 inventories of finished goods and work in progress and other operating income less costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.



Anvendt regnskabspraksis

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in the income statement, provided that the transfer of risk, usually on delivery to the buyer, has taken place and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration, excluding VAT and other indirect taxes. Revenue is net of all types of discounts granted.

Income from customised products is recognised as production is carried out, implying that revenue corresponds to the selling price of contracts completed in the year (percentage-of-completion method). This method is applied where the total income and expenses relating to the contract and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be estimated reliably and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company.

Other external costs

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

Property expenses

Expenses relating to the operation and maintenance of properties, including insurance, direct and indirect taxes, service subscriptions, cleaning and property service. Amounts relating to maintenance, included in the rent, are expensed in the income statement and recognised as a provision.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities, liabilities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities and surcharges and allowances under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme, etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

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 as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.



Anvendt regnskabspraksis

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposits at banks.

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.

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 at net realisable value.

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.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carry forward, are measured at the value to which the asset is expected to be realised, either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities

Liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

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 instruments are considered cash flow hedges, any unrealised value adjustments are taken directly to a fair value reserve under 'Equity'.



Resultatopgørelse 1 January - 31 December 2023

| | Note | 2023 | <u>2022</u> DKK |
|---------------------------------|------|---------|--------------------|
| Gross profit | | -3.111 | 3.996 |
| Financial costs | | -19.353 | -285 |
| Profit/loss before tax | | -22.464 | 3.711 |
| Tax on profit/loss for the year | 1 | 4.938 | -896 |
| Profit/loss for the year | | -17.526 | 2.815 |
| | | | |
| Retained earnings | | -17.526 | 2.815 |
| | | -17.526 | 2.815 |



Balance pr. 31 December 2023

| | Note | 2023 DKK | 2022 |
|-------------------------------|------|-------------|--------|
| Assets | | | |
| Receivables from subsidiaries | | 0 | 19.332 |
| Other receivables | | 2.498 | 3.081 |
| Deferred tax asset | | 4.938 | 0 |
| Corporation tax | - | 2.000 | 0 |
| Receivables | | 9.436 | 22.413 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | - | 50.278 | 53.812 |
| Total current assets | - | 59.714 | 76.225 |
| Total assets | : | 59.714 | 76.225 |



Balance pr. 31 December 2023

| | Note | <u>2023</u> DKK | <u>2022</u> DКК |
|------------------------------|------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Equity and liabilities | | | |
| Share capital | | 40.000 | 40.000 |
| Retained earnings | | 8.801 | 26.329 |
| Equity | 2 | 48.801 | 66.329 |
| Corporation tax | | 0 | 896 |
| Other payables | | 10.913 | 9.000 |
| Total current liabilities | | 10.913 | 9.896 |
| Total liabilities | | 10.913 | 9.896 |
| Total equity and liabilities | | 59.714 | 76.225 |



Statement of changes in equity

| | | Retained | |
|------------------------------|---------------|----------|---------|
| | Share capital | earnings | Total |
| | | | |
| Equity | 40.000 | 26.327 | 66.327 |
| Net profit/loss for the year | 0 | -17.526 | -17.526 |
| Equity | 40.000 | 8.801 | 48.801 |

| | | Retained | |
|------------------------------|---------------|----------|--------|
| | Share capital | earnings | Total |
| Equity | 40.000 | 23.514 | 63.514 |
| Net profit/loss for the year | 0 | 2.815 | 2.815 |
| Equity | 40.000 | 26.329 | 66.329 |



Notes

| | | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---------------------------------|--------|------|
| 1 | Tax on profit/loss for the year | ДКК | DKK |
| | Current tax for the year | 0 | 896 |
| | Deferred tax for the year | -4.938 | 0 |
| | | -4.938 | 896 |

2 Equity

The share capital consists of 40 shares of a nominal value of DKK 1.000. No shares carry any special rights.

There have been no changes in the share capital during the last 5 years.

3 Other anomalies in the annual report

Special items include significant revenues and expenses that have a particular nature in relation to the company's income-generating operating activities, such as costs for extensive process restructuring and fundamental structural adjustments, as well as any disposal gains and losses related thereto, which have a significant impact over time. Special items also include other significant amounts of non-recurring nature, which, in management's assessment, are not part of the company's primary operations.

Special items for the fiscal year can thus be attributed to the write-down of receivables. The item is recognized at 19 t.kr. The expense is included in other financial expenses.

4 Mortgages and collateral

The company has no mortgages and collateral.