

**Copenhagen Institute of  
Interaction Design ApS**  
Toldbodgade 37 B  
DK-1253 Copenhagen K  
Central Business Registration No  
29916489

**Annual report 2016**

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 20.06.2017

**Chairman of the General Meeting**

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Name: Simona Maschi

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## Entity details

### Entity

Copenhagen Institute of Interaction Design ApS  
Toldbodgade 37 B  
DK-1253 Copenhagen K

Central Business Registration No: 29916489  
Registered in: Copenhagen  
Financial year: 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016

Website: [www.ciid.dk](http://www.ciid.dk)  
E-mail: [info@ciid.dk](mailto:info@ciid.dk)

### Supervisory Board

Jakob Riis

### Executive Board

Simona Maschi

### Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Weidekampsgade 6  
P.O. Box 1600  
0900 Copenhagen C

## **Statement by Management on the annual report**

The Supervisory Board and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Copenhagen Institute of Interaction Design ApS for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2016 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 20.06.2017

### **Executive Board**

Simona Maschi

### **Supervisory Board**

Jakob Riis

# Independent auditor's report

## To the shareholder of Copenhagen Institute of Interaction Design ApS

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Copenhagen Institute of Interaction Design ApS for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2016 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of 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.

### Material uncertainty related to going concern

Without modifying our opinion, we point out that great uncertainty exists regarding the Company's going concern. We refer to the information provided in note 1, in which it appears that the Company's going concern is dependent on either extra commitment of funding through loans or increase of capital through investments. According to Management's assessment, sufficient funding will be accommodated through either extra commitment of funding through loans or increase of capital through investments and they present the annual report under the assumption of going concern.

### 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity 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

## Independent auditor's report

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 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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.

### **Statement on the management commentary**

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, 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 the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with

## Independent auditor's report

the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary 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 the management commentary.

Copenhagen, 20.06.2017

### **Deloitte**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Central Business Registration No: 33963556

Bjørn Winkler Jakobsen  
State Authorised Public Accountant

## Management commentary

### **Primary activities**

Copenhagen Institute of Interaction Design (CIID) is a design institute that builds on an integrated structure which incorporates education, consultancy services and research.

### **Development in activities and finances**

The Company has realised a loss of DKK 3,693 thousand which is not considered satisfactory. The Companys equity is lost. Management will be providing sufficient funding and, therefore, the annual report is presented under the assumption of going concern.

Management expects positive results for next year.

### **Events after the balance sheet date**

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.



## Income statement for 2016

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2016 DKK</u>	<u>2015 DKK</u>
Revenue		15.782.548	11.897.102
Other operating income	2	1.636.160	3.742.715
Other external expenses		<u>(10.966.021)</u>	<u>(9.344.719)</u>
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>6.452.687</b>	<b>6.295.098</b>
Staff costs	3	(8.916.732)	(9.164.472)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		<u>(194.346)</u>	<u>(195.419)</u>
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>		<b>(2.658.391)</b>	<b>(3.064.793)</b>
Income from investments in group enterprises		(703.052)	(50.000)
Other financial income		0	4.852
Other financial expenses		<u>(235.430)</u>	<u>(174.896)</u>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>(3.596.873)</b>	<b>(3.284.837)</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year		<u>(15.753)</u>	<u>(22.962)</u>
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b><u>(3.612.626)</u></b>	<b><u>(3.307.799)</u></b>
<b>Proposed distribution of profit/loss</b>			
Retained earnings		<u>(3.612.626)</u>	<u>(3.307.799)</u>
		<b><u>(3.612.626)</u></b>	<b><u>(3.307.799)</u></b>

## Balance sheet at 31.12.2016

<u>Notes</u>	<u>2016 DKK</u>	<u>2015 DKK</u>
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	370.470	451.403
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>370.470</b>	<b>451.403</b>
Receivables from group enterprises	773.245	380
Other investments	20	20
Other receivables	418.716	408.492
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>	<b>1.191.981</b>	<b>408.892</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>	<b>1.562.451</b>	<b>860.295</b>
Trade receivables	3.565.561	2.762.864
Deferred tax	84.825	100.578
Other receivables	99.317	1.183.695
Prepayments	0	39.120
<b>Receivables</b>	<b>3.749.703</b>	<b>4.086.257</b>
<b>Cash</b>	<b>310.893</b>	<b>1.064.046</b>
<b>Current assets</b>	<b>4.060.596</b>	<b>5.150.303</b>
<b>Assets</b>	<b>5.623.047</b>	<b>6.010.598</b>

## Balance sheet at 31.12.2016

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2016 DKK</u>	<u>2015 DKK</u>
Contributed capital		125.000	125.000
Retained earnings		(9.225.930)	(5.613.304)
<b>Equity</b>		<b>(9.100.930)</b>	<b>(5.488.304)</b>
Subordinate loan capital		7.113.662	4.481.572
<b>Non-current liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>7.113.662</b>	<b>4.481.572</b>
Prepayments received from customers		4.657.591	4.477.214
Contract work in progress		(180.250)	0
Trade payables		1.399.218	648.569
Payables to group enterprises		0	16.399
Other payables		1.733.756	1.875.148
<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>7.610.315</b>	<b>7.017.330</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>14.723.977</b>	<b>11.498.902</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		<b>5.623.047</b>	<b>6.010.598</b>
Going concern	1		
Contingent liabilities	4		
Mortgages and securities	5		

## Statement of changes in equity for 2016

	<b>Contributed capital DKK</b>	<b>Retained earnings DKK</b>	<b>Total DKK</b>
Equity beginning of year	125.000	(5.613.304)	(5.488.304)
Profit/loss for the year	0	(3.612.626)	(3.612.626)
<b>Equity end of year</b>	<b>125.000</b>	<b>(9.225.930)</b>	<b>(9.100.930)</b>

## Notes

### 1. Going concern

The Company's going concern is dependent on either extra commitment of funding through loans or increase of capital through investments. According to Management's assessment, sufficient funding will be accommodated through either extra commitment of funding through loans or increase of capital through investments and they present the annual report under the assumption of going concern.

### 2. Other operating income

Other operating income includes grants regarding the MELA project and other grants.

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK</b>
<b>3. Staff costs</b>		
Wages and salaries	8.824.474	9.085.111
Other social security costs	92.258	79.361
	<b>8.916.732</b>	<b>9.164.472</b>
Average number of employees	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>

### 4. Contingent liabilities

The Company serves as an administration company in a Danish joint taxation arrangement. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Company is therefore liable from the financial year 2013 for income taxes etc. for the jointly taxed companies and from 1 July 2012 also for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividends for these companies.

### 5. Mortgages and securities

Cash and cash equivalents totaling DKK 50,000 have been provided as security.

## Accounting policies

### Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of certain provisions for reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies applied for these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

### Consolidated financial statements

Referring to section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements have been prepared.

### Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

### Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the one in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets that have been purchased in foreign currencies are translated using historical rates.

### Income statement

#### Revenue

Revenue comprises the invoiced fees for the year. These fees are recognised in the income statement when invoiced.

## Accounting policies

### Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the Entity's primary activities, including grants received from public institutions and private funds.

Grants are recognised when the following terms have been met:

- The Company has obtained definite undertaking from the grantor
- The Company is likely to meet the terms related to the grant
- It is very likely that the Company will not have to repay the grant.

### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, administration cost, etc. This item also includes write-downs of receivables recognised in current assets.

### Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages as well as social security contributions, pension contributions, etc for entity staff.

### Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses for the financial year, calculated on the basis of the residual values and useful lives of the individual assets and impairment testing as well as gains and losses from the sale of property, plant and equipment.

### Income from investments in group enterprises

Income from investments in group enterprises comprises the pro rata share of the individual enterprises' profit/loss after full elimination of internal profits or losses.

### Other financial income

Other financial income comprises interest income and net capital gains on payables and transactions in foreign currencies.

### Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses and net capital losses on payables and transactions in foreign currencies.

### Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

## Accounting policies

The Entity is jointly taxed with all Danish subsidiaries. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

### Balance sheet

#### Property, plant and equipment

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the acquisition price and costs directly attributable to the acquisition.

The basis of depreciation is cost plus revaluation minus estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3 years
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Property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

#### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less write-downs for bad and doubtful debts.

#### Other investments

Other investments comprise listed securities which are measured at fair value (market price) at the balance sheet date.

#### Contract work in progress

##### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value of assets is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

#### Prepayments

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

#### Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.



## Accounting policies

### **Other financial liabilities**

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

### **Prepayments received from customers**

Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to completion of the service agreed.