



## Zeuxion ApS

Lejrvej 25  
3500 Værløse  
CVR No. 30359461

## Annual report 2019

The Annual General Meeting adopted the  
annual report on 23.06.2020

---

**Anders Fisker**

Chairman of the General Meeting

# Contents

Entity details	2
Statement by Management	3
Independent auditor's report	4
Management commentary	7
Income statement for 2019	8
Balance sheet at 31.12.2019	9
Statement of changes in equity for 2019	11
Notes	12
Accounting policies	14

# Entity details

## Entity

Zeuxion ApS

Lejrvej 25

3500 Værløse

CVR No.: 30359461

Registered office: Furesø

Financial year: 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019

URL: [www.zeuxion.com](http://www.zeuxion.com)

E-mail: [sales@zeuxion.com](mailto:sales@zeuxion.com)

## Executive Board

Anders Fisker

Per Flemming Hansen

Kim Gormsen

## Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Weidekampsgade 6

P. O. Box 1600

0900 Copenhagen C

# Statement by Management

The Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Zeuxion ApS for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019.

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 31.12.2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019.

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.

Værløse, 23.06.2020

**Executive Board**

**Anders Fisker**

**Per Flemming Hansen**

**Kim Gormsen**

# Independent auditor's report

## To the owners of Zeuxion ApS

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Zeuxion ApS for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019, 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 31.12.2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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.

### 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 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 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, 23.06.2020

**Deloitte**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR No. 33963556

**Christian Sanderhage**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
Identification No (MNE) mne23347

# Management commentary

## Primary activities

The Company's objective is to render design service for electronics and electronic companies, trade and investment and other related activities.

## Development in activities and finances

Profit for the year is DKK 962 thousand. Profit for the year is considered satisfactory.

## Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date, including the outbreak of the COVID-19 in March 2020, to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.



# Income statement for 2019

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>20,428,284</b>	<b>19,813,715</b>
Staff costs	1	(19,321,631)	(16,537,647)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		(57,412)	(8,776)
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>		<b>1,049,241</b>	<b>3,267,292</b>
Other financial income		201,655	74,957
Other financial expenses		(20,387)	(13,772)
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>1,230,509</b>	<b>3,328,477</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	(268,479)	(743,946)
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>962,030</b>	<b>2,584,531</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of profit and loss</b>			
Ordinary dividend for the financial year		600,000	1,800,000
Retained earnings		362,030	784,531
<b>Proposed distribution of profit and loss</b>		<b>962,030</b>	<b>2,584,531</b>

# Balance sheet at 31.12.2019

## Assets

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		293,057	269,469
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	3	<b>293,057</b>	<b>269,469</b>
Deposits		151,125	103,875
<b>Other financial assets</b>	4	<b>151,125</b>	<b>103,875</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>444,182</b>	<b>373,344</b>
Trade receivables		7,502,968	11,462,822
Other receivables		770,876	315,305
Income tax receivable		630,503	0
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>8,904,347</b>	<b>11,778,127</b>
<b>Cash</b>		<b>1,579,651</b>	<b>359,324</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>10,483,998</b>	<b>12,137,451</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>10,928,180</b>	<b>12,510,795</b>

**Equity and liabilities**

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Contributed capital		125,100	125,100
Retained earnings		5,363,337	5,001,307
Proposed dividend		600,000	1,800,000
<b>Equity</b>		<b>6,088,437</b>	<b>6,926,407</b>
Deferred tax		15,000	17,000
<b>Provisions</b>		<b>15,000</b>	<b>17,000</b>
Other payables		952,046	0
<b>Non-current liabilities other than provisions</b>	5	<b>952,046</b>	<b>0</b>
Prepayments received from customers		1,415,675	1,812,002
Trade payables		28,403	267,008
Payables to shareholders and management		0	800,000
Income tax payable		0	23,591
Other payables		2,428,619	2,664,787
<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>3,872,697</b>	<b>5,567,388</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>4,824,743</b>	<b>5,567,388</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		<b>10,928,180</b>	<b>12,510,795</b>
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	6		
Non-arm's length related party transactions	7		

# Statement of changes in equity for 2019

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Proposed dividend DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	125,100	5,001,307	1,800,000	6,926,407
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	(1,800,000)	(1,800,000)
Profit/loss for the year	0	362,030	600,000	962,030
<b>Equity end of year</b>	<b>125,100</b>	<b>5,363,337</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>6,088,437</b>

# Notes

## 1 Staff costs

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Wages and salaries	18,744,378	16,024,322
Pension costs	411,092	351,835
Other social security costs	166,161	161,490
	<b>19,321,631</b>	<b>16,537,647</b>
Average number of full-time employees	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>

## 2 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Current tax	270,479	726,946
Change in deferred tax	(2,000)	17,000
	<b>268,479</b>	<b>743,946</b>

## 3 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK
Cost beginning of year	340,477
Additions	109,000
Disposals	(80,000)
<b>Cost end of year</b>	<b>369,477</b>
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(71,008)
Depreciation for the year	(85,412)
Reversal regarding disposals	80,000
<b>Depreciation and impairment losses end of year</b>	<b>(76,420)</b>
<b>Carrying amount end of year</b>	<b>293,057</b>

#### 4 Financial assets

	<b>Deposits DKK</b>
Cost beginning of year	103,875
Additions	47,250
<b>Cost end of year</b>	<b>151,125</b>
<b>Carrying amount end of year</b>	<b>151,125</b>

#### 5 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

	<b>Due after more than 12 months 2019 DKK</b>
Other payables	952,046
	<b>952,046</b>

#### 6 Unrecognised rental and lease commitments

	<b>2019 DKK</b>	<b>2018 DKK</b>
Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	<b>143,313</b>	<b>88,226</b>

#### 7 Non-arm's length related party transactions

Only related party transactions not conducted on an arm's length basis are disclosed in the annual report. No such transactions have been conducted in the financial year.

# 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.

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

## 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 rate 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.

## Income statement

### Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue and external expenses.

### Revenue

Revenue from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities

**Staff costs**

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

**Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses**

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.

**Other financial income**

Other financial income comprises interest income, transactions in foreign currencies, and tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

**Other financial expenses**

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, transactions in foreign currencies, and tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

**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.

**Balance sheet****Property, plant and equipment**

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less 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:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5 years
--	---------

Items of 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 writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

**Income tax payable or receivable**

Current tax payable or receivable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.



**Cash**

Cash comprises bank deposits.

**Dividend**

Dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of adoption at the general meeting. Proposed dividend for the financial year is disclosed as a separate item in equity. Extraordinary dividend adopted in the financial year is recognised directly in equity when distributed and disclosed as a separate item in Management's proposal for distribution of profit/loss.

**Deferred tax**

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

**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 delivery of the goods agreed or completion of the service agreed.