

STEINWURF APS
NIELS JERNES VEJ 10, 9220 AALBORG Ø
ANNUAL REPORT
1 JULY 2020 - 30 JUNE 2021

The Annual Report has been presented and
adopted at the Company's Annual General
Meeting on 10 November 2021

Salvatore Metrangolo

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COMPANY DETAILS

Company	Steinwurf ApS Niels Jernes Vej 10 9220 Aalborg Ø
	CVR No.: 33 57 66 41
	Established: 11 March 2011
	Registered Office: Aalborg
	Financial Year: 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021
Board of Directors	Giustino de Sanctis, chairman Salvatore Metrangolo Gianmarco Tasca Morten Videbæk Pedersen
Board of Executives	Morten Videbæk Pedersen

STATEMENT BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND BOARD OF EXECUTIVES

Today the Board of Directors and Board of Executives have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Steinwurf ApS for the financial year 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021.

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 Company's financial position at 30 June 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021.

The Management's Review includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Review.

The board of directors and board of executives remain of the opinion that the conditions for opting out of audit have been fulfilled.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Aalborg, 10 November 2021

Board of Executives

Morten Videbæk Pedersen

Board of Directors

Giustino de Sanctis
Chairman

Salvatore Metrangolo

Gianmarco Tasca

Morten Videbæk Pedersen

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Principal activities

The primary activity of the company is to develop and sell software for optimization of networks used in computer systems, e.g. mobile devices, network equipment, personal computers and data servers.

Development in activities and financial position

The result of the company's operation in the previous period and the company's economic situation at the end of the accounting year is presented in the following income statement for the period from the 1st of July 2020 - 30th of June 2021 and the balance sheet per the 30th of June 2021. The used accounting principles is described under the section accounting praxis.

The income statement shows a deficit of 3,516 tdkk after taxes, the equity is 4,594 tdkk as per the 30th of June 2021.

Included development costs are 5,212 tdk. The management expect that the future income from the conducted development to be higher than the included development costs.

The management expect to conclude the development project and that the future operation of the company will result in a positive result, and hence the equity is expected to be reestablished through future net income. The management predict that the positive expectations for the future can be meet and the income statement is therefore declared with a continued operation in mind.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the company's financial position.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JULY - 30 JUNE

	Note	2020/21 DKK	2019/20 DKK
GROSS LOSS.....		-2.268.571	34.665
Staff costs.....	1	-224.581	-511.535
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment.....		-1.973.284	-2.106.217
OPERATING LOSS.....		-4.466.436	-2.583.087
Other financial expenses.....		-193.258	-431.883
LOSS BEFORE TAX.....		-4.659.694	-3.014.970
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	2	1.143.524	749.587
LOSS FOR THE YEAR.....		-3.516.170	-2.265.383
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF DIVIDEND			
Retained earnings.....		-3.516.170	-2.265.383
TOTAL.....		-3.516.170	-2.265.383

BALANCE SHEET AT 30 JUNE

ASSETS	Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Development projects completed.....		3.414.315	4.016.393
Development projects in progress and prepayments.....		1.797.837	1.302.669
Intangible fixed assets	3	5.212.152	5.319.062
Other plants, machinery, tools and equipment.....		16.238	5.714
Tangible fixed assets	4	16.238	5.714
Other securities.....		549	549
Rent deposit and other receivables.....		49.702	26.732
Fixed asset investments	5	50.251	27.281
FIXED ASSETS		5.278.641	5.352.057
Trade receivables.....		93.860	0
Deferred tax assets.....		191.000	0
Other receivables.....		130.751	145.174
Receivables corporation tax.....	6	682.111	666.069
Receivables		1.097.722	811.243
Cash and cash equivalents.....		680.368	763.335
CURRENT ASSETS		1.778.090	1.574.578
ASSETS		7.056.731	6.926.635

BALANCE SHEET AT 30 JUNE

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Share capital.....		14.926.190	2.586.396
Transferred to reserve for development costs.....		4.065.478	3.797.074
Retained profit.....		-14.397.664	-10.613.090
EQUITY.....		4.594.004	-4.229.620
Provision for deferred tax.....		0	557.000
PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES.....		0	557.000
Debt instruments.....		1.472.792	10.329.517
Long-term liabilities.....	7	1.472.792	10.329.517
Trade payables.....		221.959	93.922
Other liabilities.....		261.653	175.816
Accruals and deferred income.....		506.323	0
Current liabilities.....		989.935	269.738
LIABILITIES.....		2.462.727	10.599.255
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....		7.056.731	6.926.635
 Contingencies etc.	 8		
Information on uncertainty with respect to recognition and measurement	9		

EQUITY

	Share capital	Transfer to reserve for development costs	Retained profit	Total
Equity at 1 July 2020.....	2.586.396	3.797.074	-10.613.090	-4.229.620
Capital increase.....	12.339.794			12.339.794
Proposed distribution of profit.....			-3.516.170	-3.516.170
Transferred to reserve for development costs.....		268.404	-268.404	
Equity at 30 June 2021.....	14.926.190	4.065.478	-14.397.664	4.594.004

NOTES

	2020/21 DKK	2019/20 DKK	Note
Staff costs			1
Average number of employees 3 (2019/20: 3)			
Wages and salaries.....	179.742	459.162	
Pensions.....	7.385	6.185	
Social security costs.....	8.711	11.966	
Other staff costs.....	28.743	34.222	
	224.581	511.535	

During the financial year, salary and staff costs were transferred to DKK 1,797,837 for development costs (2019/20: 1,191,394).

Tax on profit/loss for the year			2
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year.....	-395.524	-286.587	
Adjustment of deferred tax.....	-748.000	-463.000	
	-1.143.524	-749.587	

Intangible fixed assets			3
	Development projects completed	Development projects in progress and prepayments	
Cost at 1 July 2020.....	12.405.327	1.302.669	
Transfer.....	1.358.968	-1.358.968	
Additions.....	0	1.854.136	
Cost at 30 June 2021.....	13.764.295	1.797.837	
Amortisation at 1 July 2020.....	8.388.933	0	
Amortisation for the year.....	1.961.047	0	
Amortisation at 30 June 2021.....	10.349.980	0	
Carrying amount at 30 June 2021.....	3.414.315	1.797.837	

Development projects refer to the development of the products Kodo, Rely, and OTAcast, which are still being actively developed. Market studies show that there is a high demand for this new type of products, and that there are very few competitors on the market. The management have high expectations on these products, therefore there are no indications for the need to write down on the accounted values.

NOTES

					Note
Tangible fixed assets					4
				Other plants, machinery, tools and equipment	
Cost at 1 July 2020.....				197.811	
Additions.....				22.761	
Cost at 30 June 2021.....				220.572	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 July 2020.....				192.097	
Depreciation for the year.....				12.237	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 30 June 2021.....				204.334	
Carrying amount at 30 June 2021.....				16.238	
Fixed asset investments					5
				Rent deposit and Other securities other receivables	
Cost at 1 July 2020.....		549		26.732	
Additions.....		0		22.970	
Cost at 30 June 2021.....		549		49.702	
Carrying amount at 30 June 2021.....		549		49.702	
Receivables corporation tax					6
DKK (ODD) 372 of receivables corporation tax is due for payment after 12 months.					
Long-term liabilities					7
	30/6 2021 total liabilities	Repayment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years	30/6 2020 total liabilities	Current portion at the beginning of the year
Debt instruments.....	1.472.792	0	0	10.329.517	0
	1.472.792	0	0	10.329.517	0
Contingencies etc.					8
Steinwurf had entered into a lease for which the notice of termination is 3 months. equivalent to DKK('ODD) 27.					
Information on uncertainty with respect to recognition and measurement					9
Due to the company specific activity as a development company there is a natural uncertainty related to the measurement of the company's development. The carrying amount of the development project is based on the management's positive expectations to the future.					

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of Steinwurf ApS for 2020/21 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

INCOME STATEMENT

Net revenue

Net revenue from sale of merchandise and finished goods is recognised in the income statement if supply and risk transfer to purchaser has taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received. Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT, duties and less discounts related to the sale.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise costs incurred to achieve the net revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include cost of sales, advertising, administration, buildings, bad debts, operating lease expenses, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions and other costs for social security etc. for the company's employees. Repayments from public authorities are deducted from staff costs.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from investments in financial assets, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in the equity by the portion that may be attributed to entries directly to the equity.

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible fixed assets

Development costs comprise costs, including wages and salaries, and amortisation, which directly or indirectly can be related to the company's development activities and which fulfil the criteria for recognition.

Capitalised development costs are measured at the lower of cost less accumulated amortisation or recoverable amount.

Capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life after completion of the development work. The amortisation period is normally 5 years.

An amount corresponding to the recognised development costs is tied up on a special reserve under equity, called "Reserve for development costs". The reserve is reduced by depreciation and reduction of deferred tax

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Intangible fixed assets are generally written down to the lower of recoverable value and carrying amount.

Tangible fixed assets

Other plant, fixtures and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used. As regards self-manufactured assets, the cost price includes cost of materials, components, subcontractors, direct payroll and indirect production costs.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other plant, fixtures and equipment.....	2 years	0 %

Profit or loss from sale of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between sales price less cost of sales and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the Income Statement.

Fixed asset investments

Deposits include rental deposits which are recognised and measured at amortised cost. Deposits are not depreciated.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible fixed and tangible assets together with fixed assets, which are not measured at fair value, are valued on an annual basis for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of net selling price and capital value. The capital value is determined as the fair value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the expected net cash flows from sale of the asset or group of assets after the end of its useful life.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is written down to meet expected losses.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the balance sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the expected realisable value of the asset, either by set-off against 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 under the legislation in force on the balance sheet date will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less borrowing costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the Income Statement over the term of loan.

Amortised cost for short-term liabilities usually corresponds to the nominal value.