Ny Næstvedvej 51

4690 Haslev

CVR No. 35245987

# **Annual Report 2020**

8. financial year

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 30 June 2021

Amir Aslam Chairman

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### **Management's Statement**

Today, Management has considered and adopted the Annual Report of Unique Service ApS for the financial year 1 January 2020 - 31 December 2020.

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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January 2020 - 31 December 2020.

In our opinion, the Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the review.

The conditions for not conducting an audit of the Financial Statement have been met.

The Annual General Meeting of the Company decides that the Financial Statements for next year are not to be audited. The conditions for not conducting an audit of the Financial Statements have been met.

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

Haslev, 30 June 2021

#### **Executive Board**

Amir Aslan Manager

# **Company details**

**Company** Unique Service ApS

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4690 Haslev

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CVR No. 35245987

**Executive Board** Amir Aslan, Manager

# **Management's Review**

### The Company's principal activities

The Company's principal activities consist in ...

### **Development in activities and financial matters**

The Company's Income Statement of the financial year 1 January 2020 - 31 December 2020 shows a result of DKK 126.966 and the Balance Sheet at 31 December 2020 a balance sheet total of DKK 565.240 and an equity of DKK 125.936.

#### **Accounting Policies**

#### **Reporting Class**

The Annual Report of Unique Service ApS for 2020 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

#### Reporting currency

The Annual Report is presented in Danish kroner.

#### **General Information**

#### Basis of recognition and measurement

The financial statement have been prepared under the historical cost princip.

Income is recognised in the Income Statement as it is earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or amortised cost. 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 accrue 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 attributable to the asset will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the term. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less repayments and with the addition/deduction of the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount. This way, exchange losses and gains are allocated over the term.

In connection with recognition and measurement, consideration is given to predictable losses and risks occurring prior to the presentation of the Annual Report, i.e. losses and risks which prove or disprove matters which exist at the balance sheet date.

#### **Income Statement**

#### Revenue

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if the goods have been delivered and the risk has passed to the byer before year-end and if the revenue can be reliably calculated and expected to be received. Revenue is recognised exclusive og VAT and net of sales discounts.

#### Other external expenses

Other external costs include costs for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises. loss of debitors, operating leasing costs etc.

#### Amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets

Amortisation and impairment of intangible and tangible assets has been performed based on a continuing

### **Accounting Policies**

assessment of the useful life of the assets in the Company. Non-current assets are amortised on a straight line basis, based on cost, on the basis of the following assessment of useful life and residual values:

		Residual
	Useful life	value
Properties	20-50 years	0%
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10 years	0%
Leasehold improvements	5 years	0%

Land is not amortised.

Profit or loss resulting from the sale of intangible or tangible assets is determined as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of sale, and is recognised in the Income Statement under other operating income or expenses.

#### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the Income Statement based on the amounts that concern the financial year. Financial income and expenses include interest revenue and expenses, finance charges in respect offinance leases, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses regarding securities, accounts payable and transactions in foreign currencies, repayment on mortgage loans, and surcharges and allowances under the tax prepayment scheme.

Dividends equity investments are recognised as income in the financial year in which the dividends are declared.

#### Tax on net profit for the year

Tax on net profit/loss for the year comprises current tax on expected taxable income of the year and the year's adjustment of deferred tax less the part of the tax of the year that relates to changes in equity. Current and deferred tax regarding changes in equity is recognised directly in equity.

#### **Balance Sheet**

#### **Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are measured at cost on initial recognition and subsequently at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is calculated taking into consideration the residual value of the asset at the end of its useful life, reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the data of acquisition. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, depreciation is discontinued.

In case of changes in depreciation period or residual value, the effect of a change in depreciation period is recognised prospectively in accounting estimates.

Cost includes the purchase priceand expenses directly related to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use. The cost of self-constructed assets includes costs for materials, components, subcontractors, direct payroll costs and indirect production costs.

The cost of composite asset is disaggregated into components, which are seperately depreciated if the usefull lives of the individual components differ.

#### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value. The value is reduced by write-downs for expected bad debts.

### **Accounting Policies**

Impairment of accounts receivables past due is established on individual assessment of receivables.

#### Accrued income, assets

Accrued income recognised in assets comprises prepaid costs regarding subsequent financial years.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand as well as short-term securities with a term of less than three months which can be converted directly into cash at bank and in hand and involve only an insignificant risk of value changes.

#### Equity

Equity comprises the working capital and a number of equity items that may be statutory or stipulated in tha articles of association.

#### **Current tax liabilities**

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the Balance Sheet as calculated tax on the expected taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on taxable income for previous years as well as for tax prepaid.

#### Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. In subsequent periods, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value using the effective interest method, so that the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the Income Statement over the life of the financial instrument.

Mortgage debt is accordingly measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the outstanding balance in case of cash loans. In case of bond loans, amortised cost corresponds to the outstanding balance determined as the underlying cash value of the loans at the time of borrowing adjusted for amortisation of capital losses on the loans over the repayment period.

Other liabilities, comprising deposits, trade payables and other accounts payable, are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

#### Other payables

Other payables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value

#### **Contingent assets and liabilities**

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but appear only in the notes.

# **Income Statement**

	Note	2020 kr.	2019 kr.
Gross profit		911.380	0
Employee benefits expense	1	-748.418	0
Profit from ordinary operating activities		162.962	0
Finance expences	2	-185	0
Profit from ordinary activities before tax		162.777	0
Tax expense on ordinary activities		-35.811	0
Profit	_	126.966	0
Proposed distribution of results			
Retained earnings		126.966	0
Distribution of profit		126.966	0

# **Balance Sheet as of 31 December**

Assets	Note	2020 kr.	2019 kr.
Short-term trade receivables		282.122	0
Receivables		282.122	0
Cash and cash equivalents		283.118	20
Current assets		565.240	20
Assets		565.240	20

# **Balance Sheet as of 31 December**

		2020	2019
	Note	kr.	kr.
Liabilities and equity			
Unpaid contributed capital		80.000	80.000
Revaluation reserve		-81.030	-81.030
Retained earnings		126.966	0
Equity		125.936	-1.030
•			
Tax payables		35.811	0
Other payables		403.493	1.050
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		439.304	1.050
Liabilities other than provisions within the business		439.304	1.050
Liabilities and equity		565.240	20
Contingent liabilities	3		
Collaterals and assets pledges as security	4		

# Statement of changes in Equity

### Equity 31 December 2020

The share capital has developed as follows:

	2020	2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	80.000	80.000
Correction at the beginning of the year	-1.030	-80.000
Addition during the year	126.966	-1.030
Disposial during the year		
Other adjustments	125.936	-1.030

### Notes

	2020	2019
1. Employee benefits expense		
Wages and salaries	736.679	0
Social security contributions	11.739	0
	748.418	0
Average number of employees	6	
2. Finance expenses		
Other finance expenses	185	0
	185	0

# 3. Contingent liabilities

No contingent liabilities exist at the balance sheet date.

# 4. Collaterals and securities

No securities or mortgages exist at the balance sheet date.