

Leapcraft ApS

Strandgade 54, 1.
1401 Copenhagen
Denmark

CVR no. 35 47 27 62

Annual report 2019/20

The annual report was presented and approved at the
Company's annual general meeting on

11 December 2020

Vinay Venkatraman
chairman



Contents

Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board	2
Independent auditor's report	3
Management's review	5
Company details	5
Operating review	6
Financial statements 1 July – 30 June	7
Income statement	7
Balance sheet	8
Statement of changes in equity	10
Notes	11

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Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Leapcraft ApS for the financial year 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 30 June 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Copenhagen, 11 December 2020
Executive Board:



Vinay Venkatraman

Board of Directors:



Vinay Venkatraman
Chairman



Hans Olof Christensson



Casper Falten Zelmer

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Leapcraft ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Leapcraft ApS for the financial year 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 comprising income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 30 June 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

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

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for 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 rules and requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibility 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 that 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company 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 as to 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 in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may 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 made 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 company 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

Independent auditor's report

- 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 Company'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 Company'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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
 - evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, 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's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, 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's review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review 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's review.

Copenhagen, 11 December 2020

KPMG

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Morten Høgh-Petersen
State Authorised
Public Accountant
mne34283

Leapcraft ApS
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Management's review

Company details

Leapcraft ApS
Strandgade 54, 1.
1401 Copenhagen
Denmark

CVR no.:	35 47 27 62
Established:	9 September 2013
Registered office:	Copenhagen
Financial year:	1 July – 30 June

Board of Directors

Vinay Venkatraman, Chairman
Hans Olof Christensson
Casper Falten Zelmer

Executive Board

Vinay Venkatraman

Auditor

KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Dampfaergevej 28
DK-2100 Copenhagen
Denmark

Management's review

Operating review

Principal activities

Leapcraft is an innovation provider working with artificial intelligence, big data and sensor technology deployment with a user-centred approach to design. Leapcraft harnesses design and technology offerings to building new solutions with the Internet of things, advanced sensors integration and predictive analytics. The company has built a vertical focus on environmental sensing technologies for air quality, thermal comfort and acoustics for smart building and smart city applications.

Development in activities and financial position

The Company's income statement for 2019/20 shows a profit of DKK 1,557,781 as against DKK 609,190 in 2018/19. Equity in the Company's balance sheet at 30 June 2020 stood at DKK 4,257,868 as against DKK 2,700,351 at 30 June 2019.

Events after the balance sheet date

The company has not been impacted by the COVID-19 yet, however, a future decrease in revenue is expected as a consequence of Covid-19.

In November 2020, Lindab Ventilation AB from Sweden, became a shareholder of the company, which will ensure additional capital and market access, to support Leapcrafts growth in the coming years.

Financial statements 1 July – 30 June

Income statement

DKK	Note	2019/20	2018/19
Gross profit		2,756,037	2,135,618
Staff costs	2	-585,469	-790,454
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		-321,794	-345,790
Operating profit		1,848,774	999,374
Other financial expenses		-5,933	-18,613
Profit before tax		1,842,841	980,761
Tax on profit for the year	3	-285,060	-371,571
Profit for the year		1,557,781	609,190
Proposed profit appropriation			
Other reserves		1,228,127	692,019
Retained earnings		329,654	-82,829
		1,557,781	609,190

Financial statements 1 July – 30 June

Balance sheet

DKK	Note	30/6 2020	30/6 2019
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4		
Completed development projects		2,274,035	2,595,828
Development projects in progress		<u>3,076,171</u>	<u>1,209,000</u>
		<u>5,350,206</u>	<u>3,804,828</u>
Investments			
Deposits		<u>45,577</u>	<u>45,577</u>
Total fixed assets		<u>5,395,783</u>	<u>3,850,405</u>
Current assets			
Inventories			
Parts for assembly		<u>50,351</u>	<u>75,002</u>
Receivables			
Trade receivables		86,562	78,125
Receivables from group entities		179,663	0
Other receivables		0	36,750
Corporation tax		<u>0</u>	<u>240,313</u>
		<u>266,225</u>	<u>355,188</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>685,629</u>	<u>16,994</u>
Total current assets		<u>1,002,205</u>	<u>447,184</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>6,397,988</u></u>	<u><u>4,297,589</u></u>

Financial statements 1 July – 30 June

Balance sheet

DKK	Note	30/6 2020	30/6 2019
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Contributed capital		83,726	83,726
Share premium		0	87,524
Reserve for development costs		4,173,161	2,945,034
Retained earnings		981	-415,933
Total equity		4,257,868	2,700,351
Provisions			
Provisions for deferred tax		1,147,987	862,927
Total provisions		1,147,987	862,927
Liabilities other than provisions			
Current liabilities other than provisions			
Payables to group entities		0	50,000
Corporation tax		0	10,650
Other payables		992,133	673,661
		992,133	734,311
Total liabilities other than provisions		992,133	734,311
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		6,397,988	4,297,589
Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.	5		

Financial statements 1 July – 30 June

Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Contributed capital	Share premium	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 July 2019	83,726	87,524	2,945,034	-415,933	2,700,351
Cash capital reduction	0	0	0	-264	-264
Transferred over the profit appropriation	0	0	1,228,127	329,654	1,557,781
Transfer from share premium account	0	-87,524	0	87,524	0
Equity at 30 June 2020	83,726	0	4,173,161	981	4,257,868

Financial statements 1 July – 30 June

Notes

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Leapcraft ApS for 2019/20 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class B entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act with opt-in from higher reporting classes.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

Income statement

Gross profit

Pursuant to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has decided only to disclose gross profit.

Revenue

Income from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement provided that delivery and transfer of risk to the buyer have taken place, the income may be reliably measured and is expected to be received.

Revenue is measured at fair value of the agreed remuneration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All forms of discounts granted are deducted from revenue.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises costs incurred to generate revenue for the year. This item also comprises direct costs for goods for resale and changes to inventory of goods for resale.

Other external costs

Other external costs comprise distribution costs and costs related to sales, sales campaigns, administration, office premises, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday allowance, pension and other social security costs, etc., to the Company's employees, excluding reimbursements from public authorities.

Financial expenses

Financial expenses comprise interest expense, losses on payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

Financial statements 1 July – 30 June

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises current corporation tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, including changes in tax rates. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, and the tax expense relating to amounts directly recognised in equity is recognised directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Development projects

Development costs comprise costs, wages, salaries and amortisation directly and indirectly attributable to development activities.

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable, where the technical feasibility, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunities are evidenced, and where the Company intends to produce, market or use the project, are recognised as intangible assets provided that the cost can be measured reliably and that there is sufficient assurance that future earnings can cover production costs, selling costs and administrative expenses as well development costs. Other development costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Development costs recognised in the balance sheet are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Upon completion of development work, development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives. The amortisation period is usually 10 years.

Investments

Deposits are recognised at amortised cost.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets and investments is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortisation.

Impairment tests are conducted of individual assets or groups of assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Write-down is made to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. The value in use is determined as the present value of the forecast net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets, including forecast net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Financial statements 1 July – 30 June

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down is made for bad debt losses where there is an objective indication that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables has been impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable has been impaired, write-down is made on an individual basis.

Receivables with no objective indication of individual impairment are assessed for objective indication of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' registered offices and credit rating in accordance with the Company's credit risk management policy. The objective indicators used in relation to portfolios are determined on the basis of historical loss experience.

Write-downs are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of forecast cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash comprises bank deposits.

Equity

Reserve for development costs

The reserve for development costs comprises capitalised development costs. The reserve cannot be used for dividends, distribution or to cover losses. If the recognised development costs are sold or in other ways excluded from the Company's operations, the reserve will be dissolved and transferred directly to the distributable reserves under equity. If the recognised development costs are written down, the part of the reserve corresponding to the write-down of the developments costs will be reversed. If a write-down of development costs is subsequently reversed, the reserve will be re-established. The reserve is reduced by amortisation of capitalised development costs on an ongoing basis.

Financial statements 1 July – 30 June

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Corporation tax and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income of prior years and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities based on the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill non-deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where the temporary differences arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss or taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation within the foreseeable future; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net assets are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured in accordance with the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Changes in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement or equity, respectively.

Liabilities other than provisions

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Financial statements 1 July – 30 June

Notes

DKK	<u>2019/20</u>	<u>2018/19</u>	
2 Staff costs			
Wages and salaries	1,855,683	1,967,140	
Transferred to development costs	-1,367,682	-1,209,000	
Other social security costs	37,430	23,511	
Other staff costs	<u>60,038</u>	<u>8,803</u>	
	<u>585,469</u>	<u>790,454</u>	
Average number of full-time employees	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	
3 Tax on profit for the year			
Current tax for the year	0	10,650	
Deferred tax for the year	<u>285,060</u>	<u>360,921</u>	
	<u>285,060</u>	<u>371,571</u>	
4 Intangible assets			
DKK	Completed development projects	Development projects in progress	Total
Cost at 1 July 2019	3,217,967	1,209,000	4,426,967
Additions for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>1,867,171</u>	<u>1,867,171</u>
Cost at 30 June 2020	<u>3,217,967</u>	<u>3,076,171</u>	<u>6,294,138</u>
Amortisation and impairment losses at 1 July 2019	-622,139	0	-622,139
Amortisation for the year	<u>-321,793</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-321,793</u>
Amortisation and impairment losses at 30 June 2020	<u>-943,932</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-943,932</u>
Carrying amount at 30 June 2020	<u>2,274,035</u>	<u>3,076,171</u>	<u>5,350,206</u>

5 Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.

Contingent liabilities

As part of the company's ordinary project activity, the company enters into various agreements where the company depends on the nature of deliveries and agreement can potentially be liable for certain deliveries.

The Entity participated in a Danish joint taxation arrangement, where Ideact ApS served as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities for the period. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.