Granitika ApS

Lersø Parkallé 107 2100 København Ø

CVR no. 37 07 16 41

Annual report for 2019/20

(5th Financial year)

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 30 December 2020

Nicola Simoneschi chairman

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Statement by management on the annual report

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of Granitika ApS for the financial year 1 July 2019 - 30 June 2020.

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

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's 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 my opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The financial statements have not been audited. Management considers the criteria for not auditing the financial statements to be met.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Copenhagen, 30 December 2020

Executive board

Nicola Simoneschi Director

Company details

The company	Granitika ApS Lersø Parkallé 107 2100 København Ø	
	CVR no.:	37 07 16 41
	Reporting period:	1 July 2019 - 30 June 2020
	Domicile:	Copenhagen

Executive board

Nicola Simoneschi

Management's review

Business review

The purpose of the company is to operate an international consulting company, trade and financial business and other affiliated companies according to the decision of the Executive Board.

Accounting policies

The annual report of Granitika ApS for 2019/20 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2019/20 is presented in EURO

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow 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 will flow from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Gross profit

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress and other operating income less costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Accounting policies

Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration, excluding VAT and other indirect taxes. Revenue is net of all types of discounts granted.

Raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables include the raw materials and consumables used in generating the year's revenue.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of mortgage loans and surcharges and allowances under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Profit/loss from investments in subsidiaries and associates

Dividend from investments is recognised in the reporting year in which the dividend is declared.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the Group's Danish subsidiaries. Subsidiaries participate in the joint taxation arrangement from the time when they are included in the consolidated financial statements and until the time when they withdraw from the consolidation.

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Accounting policies

Balance sheet

Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Investment in subsidiaries and associates are measured at cost. If cost exceeds the recoverable amount, a write-down is made to this lower value.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Income tax and deferred tax

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

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Liabilities

Liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

Income statement 1 July - 30 June

	Note	2019/20 EURO	2018/19 EURO
Gross profit		-1.936	-1.770
Financial costs		-29	-595
Profit/loss before tax		-1.965	-2.365
Tax on profit/loss for the year	1	0	0
Profit/loss for the year		-1.965	-2.365
Retained earnings		-1.965	-2.365
	:	-1.965	-2.365

Balance sheet 30 June

	Note	2019/20 EURO	2018/19 EURO
Assets			
Investments in subsidiaries		7.053	7.053
Fixed asset investments		7.053	7.053
Total non-current assets		7.053	7.053
Other receivables		-1	133
Receivables		-1	133
Cash at bank and in hand		15.508	18.493
Total current assets		15.507	18.626
Total assets		22.560	25.679

Balance sheet 30 June

	Note	2019/20 EURO	2018/19 EURO
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		6.710	6.710
Retained earnings		-672	1.293
Equity		6.038	8.003
Payables to subsidiaries		15.717	16.871
Other payables		805	805
Total current liabilities		16.522	17.676
Total liabilities		16.522	17.676
Total equity and liabilities	:	22.560	25.679

Notes

		2019/20	2018/19
		EURO	EURO
1	Tax on profit/loss for the year		
		0	0