

# Calldorado ApS

Bagsværdvej 84, 2800 Kongens Lyngby  
CVR no. 37 61 49 04

## Annual report for the financial year 13.04.16 - 31.12.16

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den  
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 24.05.17

Claudia Dreier-Pöpperl  
Dirigent

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**The company**

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Calldorado ApS  
Bagsværdvej 84  
2800 Kongens Lyngby  
Registered office: Lyngby-Taarbæk  
CVR no.: 37 61 49 04  
Financial year: 13.04 - 31.12

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**Executive Board**

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Claudia Dreier-Pöpperl  
Mathias Ole Schrøder  
John Grzegorz Lisek

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**Auditors**

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Beierholm  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

## **Statement of the Board of Directors on the annual report**

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We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 13.04.16 - 31.12.16 for Calldorado ApS.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.16 and of the results of the the company's activities for the financial year 13.04.16 - 31.12.16.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Kongens Lyngby, May 24, 2017

### **Executive Board**

Claudia Dreier-Pöpperl

Mathias Ole Schrøder

John Grzegorz Lisek

**To the capital owners of Callorado ApS****Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Callorado ApS for the financial year 13.04.16 - 31.12.16, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, inclusive of accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with 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 31.12.16 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 13.04.16 - 31.12.16 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

**Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing 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 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**

The Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Furthermore the Management is responsible for the internal control as the 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 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 International Standards on Auditing 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 International Standards on Auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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 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.

Soeborg, Copenhagen, May 24, 2017

**Beierholm**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Michael Lindskov Pedersen  
State Authorized Public Accountant

## Income statement

		13.04.16
		31.12.16
Note		DKK
	<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>17.704.340</b>
2	Staff costs	-12.133.964
	<b>Profit/loss before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses</b>	<b>5.570.376</b>
	Depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs of property, plant and equipment	-87.365
	<b>Profit/loss before net financials</b>	<b>5.483.011</b>
	Financial income	19.599
	Financial expenses	-100.280
	<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>	<b>5.402.330</b>
	Tax on profit or loss for the year	-1.200.036
	<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>	<b>4.202.294</b>
	<b>Proposed appropriation account</b>	
	Retained earnings	4.202.294
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4.202.294</b>



<b>ASSETS</b>		31.12.16
		DKK
Note		
	Acquired rights	792.068
	<b>Total intangible assets</b>	<b>792.068</b>
	Leasehold improvements	230.459
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	339.981
	<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>570.440</b>
	Deposits	356.745
	<b>Total investments</b>	<b>356.745</b>
	<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>1.719.253</b>
	Trade receivables	9.152.833
	Other receivables	801.827
	Prepayments	180.040
	<b>Total receivables</b>	<b>10.134.700</b>
	<b>Cash</b>	<b>5.604.428</b>
	<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>15.739.128</b>
	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>17.458.381</b>

**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**

	31.12.16
	DKK
<hr/>	
Note	
Share capital	50.000
Retained earnings	4.202.294
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<b>Total equity</b>	<b>4.252.294</b>
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Provisions for deferred tax	197.716
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<b>Total provisions</b>	<b>197.716</b>
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Payables to other credit institutions	389.288
Trade payables	7.817.412
Income taxes	1.002.320
Other payables	3.799.351
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<b>Total short-term payables</b>	<b>13.008.371</b>
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<b>Total payables</b>	<b>13.008.371</b>
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<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>17.458.381</b>
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3 Contingent liabilities

4 Charges and security

## Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings
Statement of changes in equity for 13.04.16 - 31.12.16		
Capital contributed on establishment	50.000	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	4.202.294
Balance as at 31.12.16	50.000	4.202.294

## 1. Primary activities

The object of the Company is to develop, sell and distribute digital advertising solutions and every activity related thereto.

## 2. Staff costs

Wages and salaries	11.062.844
Pensions	379.472
Other social security costs	64.468
Other staff costs	627.180
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Total	12.133.964
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Average number of employees during the year	28
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## 3. Contingent liabilities

### *Lease commitments*

The company has concluded lease agreements with terms to maturity between 17-18 months and average lease payments of DKK 79k, a total of DKK 1.383k.

### *Other contingent liabilities*

## 4. Charges and security

The company has not provided any other security over assets.

## 5. Accounting policies

### GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for reporting class C medium-sized.

No comparative figures have been provided as this is the company's first financial year.

### 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 depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, 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 such assets 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 such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

### CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

**5. Accounting policies** - continued -**LEASES**

Lease payments relating to operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

**INCOME STATEMENT****Gross profit**

Gross profit comprises revenue and other external expenses.

**Revenue**

Income from the sale of services is recognised as delivery takes place. Revenue is measured at the selling value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

**Other external expenses**

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

**Staff costs**

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

**5. Accounting policies - continued -**

**Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses**

The amortisation and depreciation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation and amortisation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated/amortised according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful lives, years	Residual value, per cent
Acquired rights	5	0
Leasehold improvements	10	0
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3 - 5	0

The basis of depreciation/amortisation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation/amortisation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

**Other net financials**

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

**Tax on profit/loss for the year**

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

**BALANCE SHEET**

**Intangible assets**

*Acquired rights*

Acquired rights are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

**5. Accounting policies** - continued -

Acquired rights are amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of intangible assets are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal.

**Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment comprise leasehold improvements as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

**Impairment losses on fixed assets**

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation/amortisation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.



**5. Accounting policies** - continued -

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

**Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Deposits recognised under assets comprise deposits paid to the lessor under leases entered into by the company.

**Prepayments**

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

**Cash**

Cash includes deposits in bank accounts as well as operating cash.

**Current and deferred tax**

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

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

**5. Accounting policies** - continued -

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

**Payables**

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.