



# Shoni.dk ApS

Lysbroengen 40, 8600 Silkeborg

Company reg. no. 38 93 96 88

## Annual report

**1 January - 31 December 2023**

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 6 May 2024.

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Hristo Dimitrov  
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

## **Management's statement**

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Today, the Managing Director has approved the annual report of Shoni.dk ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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

I consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Silkeborg, 6 May 2024

**Managing Director**

Hristo Dimitrov

## Independent auditor's report

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### To the Shareholder of Shoni.dk ApS

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Shoni.dk ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 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' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Management's Responsibilities 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 as 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 ISAs 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.

## Independent auditor's report

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As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs 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.

## Independent auditor's report

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Aarhus, 6 May 2024

### **Redmark**

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab  
Company reg. no. 29 44 27 89

**Thomas Amby**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne29474

## Company information

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**The company**

Shoni.dk ApS  
Lysbroengen 40  
8600 Silkeborg

Company reg. no. 38 93 96 88  
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December  
7th financial year

**Managing Director**

Hristo Dimitrov

**Auditors**

Redmark  
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab  
Sommervej 31C  
8210 Aarhus V

**Parent company**

Shoni Holding ApS

## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

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All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>7.015.395</b>	<b>7.720.606</b>
2 Staff costs	-6.523.995	-7.089.441
Depreciation and impairment of property, land, and equipment	-327.221	-296.207
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>164.179</b>	<b>334.958</b>
Other financial income	25.287	32.464
3 Other financial expenses	-12.338	-28.080
<b>Pre-tax net profit or loss</b>	<b>177.128</b>	<b>339.342</b>
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-42.714	-78.457
<b>Net profit or loss for the year</b>	<b>134.414</b>	<b>260.885</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of net profit:</b>		
Dividend for the financial year	0	1.000.000
Transferred to retained earnings	134.414	0
Allocated from retained earnings	0	-739.115
<b>Total allocations and transfers</b>	<b>134.414</b>	<b>260.885</b>



## Balance sheet at 31 December

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All amounts in DKK.

<b>Assets</b>		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	811.300	1.076.521
Total property, plant, and equipment	<u>811.300</u>	<u>1.076.521</u>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b><u>811.300</u></b>	<b><u>1.076.521</u></b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Trade receivables	1.267.283	980.802
Receivables from group enterprises	149	542.791
Other receivables	98.701	57.316
Prepayments	<u>107.341</u>	<u>125.426</u>
Total receivables	<u>1.473.474</u>	<u>1.706.335</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>1.389.002</u>	<u>2.224.781</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b><u>2.862.476</u></b>	<b><u>3.931.116</u></b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b><u>3.673.776</u></b>	<b><u>5.007.637</u></b>

## Balance sheet at 31 December

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All amounts in DKK.

<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<u>Note</u>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Contributed capital		50.000	50.000
Retained earnings		2.196.145	2.061.731
Proposed dividend for the financial year		<u>0</u>	<u>1.000.000</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<b><u>2.246.145</u></b>	<b><u>3.111.731</u></b>
<b>Provisions</b>			
Provisions for deferred tax		<u>27.958</u>	<u>49.770</u>
<b>Total provisions</b>		<b><u>27.958</u></b>	<b><u>49.770</u></b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>			
Trade payables		352.327	755.628
Income tax payable to group enterprises		64.526	81.268
Other payables		<u>982.820</u>	<u>1.009.240</u>
Total short term liabilities other than provisions		<u>1.399.673</u>	<u>1.846.136</u>
<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b><u>1.399.673</u></b>	<b><u>1.846.136</u></b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b><u>3.673.776</u></b>	<b><u>5.007.637</u></b>

**1 The significant activities of the enterprise**

**4 Contingencies**

## Statement of changes in equity

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All amounts in DKK.

	<b>Contributed capital</b>	<b>Retained earnings</b>	<b>Proposed dividend for the financial year</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Equity 1 January 2022	50.000	2.061.731	1.000.000	3.111.731
Distributed dividend	0	0	-1.000.000	-1.000.000
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	134.414	0	134.414
	<hr/> <b>50.000</b>	<hr/> <b>2.196.145</b>	<hr/> <b>0</b>	<hr/> <b>2.246.145</b>

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

### 1. The significant activities of the enterprise

The object of the company is renovation in the construction industry as well as any other related activities at the discretion of the board of directors.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>2. Staff costs</b>		
Salaries and wages	5.738.769	6.211.233
Pension costs	631.644	714.216
Other costs for social security	49.134	54.531
Other staff costs	<u>104.448</u>	<u>109.461</u>
	<b><u>6.523.995</u></b>	<b><u>7.089.441</u></b>
Average number of employees	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>
<b>3. Other financial expenses</b>		
Other financial costs	<u>12.338</u>	<u>28.080</u>
	<b><u>12.338</u></b>	<b><u>28.080</u></b>

### 4. Contingencies

#### Joint taxation

With Shoni Holding ApS, company reg. no 42412910 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for the total corporation tax.

The company has a operational leasing contract with an total payment of 50 t.kr. The contract will be paid in 2024.

## Accounting policies

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The annual report for Shoni.dk ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

### Income statement

#### Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, own work capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration promised exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including profit from the disposal of intangible and tangible assets, operating loss and conflict compensation as well as salary reimbursements received. Compensation is recognized when it is overwhelmingly probable that the company will receive the compensation.

Other external expenses comprise expenses incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

#### Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members.

#### Depreciation, amortisation, and write-down for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and write-down for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and write-down for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

#### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

## Accounting policies

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### Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportional to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

### Statement of financial position

#### Equipment

Equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and write-down for impairment.

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life and the residual value of the individual assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0-20 %

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

## Accounting policies

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As regards self-constructed assets, the cost comprises direct costs for materials, components, deliveries from subsuppliers, payroll costs, and borrowing costs from specific and general borrowing concerning the construction of each individual asset.

### Leases

All leases are regarded as operating leases. Payments in connection with operating leases and other lease agreements are recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operating leases and lease agreements are recognised under contingencies, etc.

### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of accounts receivable and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any securities received. The effective interest rate for the individual account receivable or portfolio is used as the discount rate.

### Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank.

### Equity

#### Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under equity.

## Accounting policies

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### **Income tax and deferred tax**

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Tax receivables from group enterprises" or "Income tax payable to group enterprises"

According to the rules of joint taxation, Shoni.dk ApS is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

### **Liabilities other than provisions**

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.