

# Made By Many Denmark ApS

Skt. Clemens Stræde 7, 8000 Aarhus C  
CVR no. 39 92 84 85

## Annual report for the financial year 01.10.18 - 31.08.19

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den  
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 24.01.20

Timothy Fabian Charles Malbon  
Dirigent



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Made By Many Denmark ApS  
c/o Clemens Advokatpartnerselskab  
Skt. Clemens Stræde 7  
8000 Aarhus C  
Registered office: Aarhus  
CVR no.: 39 92 84 85  
Financial year: 01.10 - 31.08

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**Executive Board**

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Timothy Fabian Charles Malbon

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**Auditors**

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Beierholm  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

## Statement by the Executive Board on the annual report

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I have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.10.18 - 31.08.19 for Made By Many Denmark ApS.

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

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.08.19 and of the results of activities for the financial year 01.10.18 - 31.08.19.

I believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

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

Aarhus, January 20, 2020

### **Executive Board**

Timothy Fabian Charles Malbon

**To the capital owner of Made By Many Denmark ApS****Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Made By Many Denmark ApS for the financial year 01.10.18 - 31.08.19, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position at 31.08.19 and of the results of the operations for the financial year 01.10.18 - 31.08.19 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

**Basis for conclusion**

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 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 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 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 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 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 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 regarding the management's review**

Management is responsible for management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover 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 management's review and, in doing so, consider whether 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 management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Acts. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Aarhus, January 20, 2020

**Beierholm**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Jesper Birn

State Authorized Public Accountant  
MNE-no. mne18574



**Primary activities**

The purpose of the company is sale and marketing of IT-related services and services including digital design, consulting and any business associated herewith.

**Development in activities and financial affairs**

The income statement for the period 01.10.18 - 31.08.19 shows a profit/loss of DKK -19,961. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 30,039.

The company did not have any activity in the financial year.

**Income statement**

	01.10.18
	31.08.19
	DKK
Note	
<b>Gross loss</b>	<b>-19,900</b>
Financial expenses	-61
<b>Loss for the year</b>	<b>-19,961</b>
<b>Proposed appropriation account</b>	
Retained earnings	-19,961
<b>Total</b>	<b>-19,961</b>

<b>ASSETS</b>		31.08.19
		DKK
Note		
	<b>Cash</b>	<b>45,639</b>
	<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>45,639</b>
	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>45,639</b>
 <b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
	Share capital	50,000
	Retained earnings	-19,961
	<b>Total equity</b>	<b>30,039</b>
	Trade payables	15,600
	<b>Total short-term payables</b>	<b>15,600</b>
	<b>Total payables</b>	<b>15,600</b>
	<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>45,639</b>

## Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings
Statement of changes in equity for 01.10.18 - 31.08.19		
Capital contributed on establishment	50,000	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-19,961
Balance as at 31.08.19	50,000	-19,961

## 1. 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 a higher reporting class.

No comparative figures have been provided as this is 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 , 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 , 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.

## INCOME STATEMENT

### Gross loss

Gross loss comprises other external expenses.

### 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.

### Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses etc. are recognised in other net financials.

**1. Accounting policies** - continued -**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****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.

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.