

# Syntio ApS

c/o DanAccount  
Bredgade 33, A, 1,  
1260 København K

CVR No. 40242708

## Annual Report 2019

1. financial year

The Annual Report was presented and  
adopted at the Annual General Meeting of  
the Company on 10 March 2020



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Davorin Cetto  
Chairman

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## Management's Statement

Today, Management has considered and adopted the Annual Report of Syntio ApS for the financial year 8 February 2019 - 31 December 2019.

The Annual Report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 8 February 2019 - 31 December 2019.

In our opinion, the Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the review.

The conditions for not conducting an audit of the Financial Statement have been met.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 10 March 2020

**Executive Board**



Tomislav Domanovac  
Manager



Davorin Cetto  
Manager

Syntio ApS

## Company details

### Company

Syntio ApS  
c/o DanAccount  
Bredgade 33, A, 1,  
1260 København K

email

info@syntio.net

CVR No.

40242708

Date of formation

8 February 2019

### Executive Board

Tomislav Domanovac, Manager  
Davorin Cetto, Manager

## Management's Review

### **The Company's principal activities**

The Company's principal activities consist in consulting, implementation, development and vending of software.

### **Development in activities and financial matters**

The Company's Income Statement of the financial year 8 February 2019 - 31 December 2019 shows a result of DKK 434.137 and the Balance Sheet at 31 December 2019 a balance sheet total of DKK 668.531 and an equity of DKK 484.137.

### **Post financial year events**

After the end of the financial year, no events have occurred which may change the financial position of the entity substantially.

## Accounting Policies

### Reporting Class

The Annual Report of Syntio ApS for 2019 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B, with the adoption of individual rules from class C.

As the financial year 2019 is the Company's first financial year, the Financial Statements with associated notes have been prepared without comparative figures from the previous year.

### Reporting currency

The Annual Report is presented in Danish kroner.

### Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into DKK at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into DKK based on the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet day. Realised and unrealised foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the Income Statement under Financial Income and Expenses.

## General Information

### Basis of recognition and measurement

The financial statement have been prepared under the historical cost princip.

Income is recognised in the Income Statement as it is earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or amortised cost. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the Income Statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the Income Statement.

Assets are recognised in the Balance Sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will accrue 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 attributable to the asset will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the term. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less repayments and with the addition/deduction of the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount. This way, exchange losses and gains are allocated over the term.

In connection with recognition and measurement, consideration is given to predictable losses and risks occurring prior to the presentation of the Annual Report, i.e. losses and risks which prove or disprove matters which exist at the balance sheet date.

## Accounting Policies

### Income Statement

#### Gross profit/loss

The Company has decided to aggregate certain items of the Income Statement in accordance with the provisions of Section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Gross profit is a combination of the items of revenue, change in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and goods for resale, other operation income, cost of raw and consumables and other external expenses.

#### Revenue

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if the goods have been delivered and the risk has passed to the buyer before year-end and if the revenue can be reliably calculated and expected to be received. Revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of sales discounts.

#### External expenses

##### Other external expenses

Other external costs include costs for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss of debtors, operating leasing costs etc.

#### Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages, salaries and other pay-related costs, such as sickness benefits for enterprise employees less wage/salary reimbursement, pensions and social security costs.

#### Amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets

Amortisation and impairment of intangible and tangible assets has been performed based on a continuing assessment of the useful life of the assets in the Company. Non-current assets are amortised on a straight line basis, based on cost, on the basis of the following assessment of useful life and residual values:

|  | Useful life | Residual value |
|--|-------------|----------------|
| Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment | 3-10 years  | 0%             |

Profit or loss resulting from the sale of intangible or tangible assets is determined as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of sale, and is recognised in the Income Statement under other operating income or expenses.

#### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the Income Statement based on the amounts that concern the financial year. Financial income and expenses include interest revenue and expenses, finance charges in respect of finance leases, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses regarding securities, accounts payable and transactions in foreign currencies, repayment on mortgage loans, and surcharges and allowances under the tax prepayment scheme.

Dividends equity investments are recognised as income in the financial year in which the dividends are declared.

#### Tax on net profit for the year

Tax on net profit/loss for the year comprises current tax on expected taxable income of the year and the year's adjustment of deferred tax less the part of the tax of the year that relates to changes in equity. Current and deferred tax regarding changes in equity is recognised directly in equity.

## Accounting Policies

### Balance Sheet

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are measured at cost on initial recognition and subsequently at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is calculated taking into consideration the residual value of the asset at the end of its useful life, reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the date of acquisition. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, depreciation is discontinued.

In case of changes in depreciation period or residual value, the effect of a change in depreciation period is recognised prospectively in accounting estimates.

Cost includes the purchase price and expenses directly related to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use. The cost of self-constructed assets includes costs for materials, components, subcontractors, direct payroll costs and indirect production costs.

The cost of composite asset is disaggregated into components, which are separately depreciated if the useful lives of the individual components differ.

#### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value. The value is reduced by write-downs for expected bad debts.

Impairment of accounts receivables past due is established on individual assessment of receivables.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand as well as short-term securities with a term of less than three months which can be converted directly into cash at bank and in hand and involve only an insignificant risk of value changes.

#### Equity

Equity comprises the working capital and a number of equity items that may be statutory or stipulated in the articles of association.

Proposed dividend for the year is recognised as a separate item in equity.

#### Provisions

##### Deferred tax

Deferred tax and the associated adjustments for the year are determined according to the balance-sheet liability method as the tax base of all temporary differences between carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be used, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities in enterprises within the same legal entity and jurisdiction.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

##### Current tax liabilities

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the Balance Sheet as calculated tax on the expected taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on taxable income for previous years as well as for tax prepaid.



## **Accounting Policies**

### **Liabilities**

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. In subsequent periods, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value using the effective interest method, so that the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the Income Statement over the life of the financial instrument.

Mortgage debt is accordingly measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the outstanding balance in case of cash loans. In case of bond loans, amortised cost corresponds to the outstanding balance determined as the underlying cash value of the loans at the time of borrowing adjusted for amortisation of capital losses on the loans over the repayment period.

Other liabilities, comprising deposits, trade payables and other accounts payable, are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

### **Other payables**

Other payables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value

### **Contingent assets and liabilities**

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but appear only in the notes.

## Income Statement

|  | Note | 2019<br>kr.      |
|--|------|------------------|
| <b>Gross profit</b>  |      | <b>1.314.129</b> |
| Employee benefits expense  | 1    | -750.148         |
| Depreciation, amortisation expense and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets recognised in profit or loss |      | -5.205           |
| <b>Profit from ordinary operating activities</b>   |      | <b>558.776</b>   |
| Other finance income   | 2    | 428              |
| Finance expences   | 3    | -2.307           |
| <b>Profit from ordinary activities before tax</b>  |      | <b>556.897</b>   |
| Tax expense on ordinary activities   |      | -122.760         |
| <b>Profit</b>  |      | <b>434.137</b>   |
| <b>Proposed distribution of results</b>  |      |                  |
| Proposed dividend recognised in equity   |      | 434.137          |
| <b>Distribution of profit</b>  |      | <b>434.137</b>   |

## Balance Sheet as of 31 December

|   | Note | 2019<br>kr.    |
|---|------|----------------|
| <b>Assets</b>                           |      |                |
| Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment |      | 10.410         |
| <b>Property, plant and equipment</b>    |      | <u>10.410</u>  |
| <b>Fixed assets</b>                     |      | <u>10.410</u>  |
| Short-term trade receivables            |      | 127.440        |
| Current deferred tax                    |      | 286            |
| Other short-term receivables            |      | 209.645        |
| <b>Receivables</b>                      |      | <u>337.371</u> |
| <b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>        |      | <u>320.750</u> |
| <b>Current assets</b>                   |      | <u>658.121</u> |
| <b>Assets</b>                           |      | <u>668.531</u> |

## Balance Sheet as of 31 December

|  | Note | 2019<br>kr.           |
|--|------|-----------------------|
| <b>Liabilities and equity</b>                                |      |                       |
| Contributed capital  | 4    | 50.000                |
| Proposed dividend recognised in equity                       | 5    | 434.137               |
| <b>Equity</b>  |      | <u><b>484.137</b></u> |
| Trade payables   |      | 6.881                 |
| Tax payables   |      | 123.046               |
| Other payables   |      | 54.467                |
| <b>Short-term liabilities other than provisions</b>          |      | <u><b>184.394</b></u> |
| <b>Liabilities other than provisions within the business</b> |      | <u><b>184.394</b></u> |
| <b>Liabilities and equity</b>                                |      | <u><b>668.531</b></u> |
| Contingent liabilities                                       | 6    |                       |
| Collaterals and assets pledges as security                   | 7    |                       |

## Notes

2019

**1. Employee benefits expense**

|                               |                |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Wages and salaries            | 660.000        |
| Social security contributions | 1.136          |
| Other employee expense        | 89.012         |
|                               | <u>750.148</u> |

|                             |          |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Average number of employees | <u>1</u> |
|-----------------------------|----------|

**2. Finance income**

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| Other finance income | 428        |
|                      | <u>428</u> |

**3. Finance expenses**

|                        |              |
|------------------------|--------------|
| Other finance expenses | 2.307        |
|                        | <u>2.307</u> |

**4. Contributed capital**

|                                       |               |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Additions during the year             | 50.000        |
| <b>Balance at the end of the year</b> | <u>50.000</u> |

**5. Proposed dividend for the financial year**

|                                       |                |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| Additions during the year             | 434.137        |
| <b>Balance at the end of the year</b> | <u>434.137</u> |

**6. Contingent liabilities**

No contingent liabilities exist at the balance sheet date.

**7. Collaterals and securities**

No securities or mortgages exist at the balance sheet date.