

Jargar Strings ApS

Transformervej 19
2860 Søborg

CVR no. 10 53 32 95

Annual report for 2020

Adopted at the annual general meeting
on 23 June 2021

Zdenka Infeld
chairman

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Company details

The company

Jargar Strings ApS
Transformervej 19
2860 Søborg

CVR no.: 10 53 32 95

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2020

Domicile: Gladsaxe

Board of directors

Zdenka Infeld, chairman
Franz Klanner

Managing director

Zdenka Infeld

Auditors

Statsautoriseret revisor Ole Tønnesen
Roskildevej 12 A
3400 Hillerød

Statement by management on the annual report

The board of directors and the managing director have today discussed and approved the annual report of Jargar Strings ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

In our opinion, Management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the Management's review.

We recommend the adoption of the annual report at the annual general meeting.

Søborg, 16 June 2021

Managing director

Zdenka Infeld

Board of directors

Zdenka Infeld
Chairman

Franz Klanner

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Jargar Strings ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Jargar Strings ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, notes and summary of significant accounting policies. 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 company's financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 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' 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 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 the 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.

Independent auditor's report

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.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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.

Independent auditor's report

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 on 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 Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Hillerød, 16 June 2021

Statsautoriseret revisor Ole Tønnesen
CVR no. 32 82 10 30

Ole Tønnesen
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE no. mne10049

Management's review

Business review

The activities of the company consists of production and sale of strings to musical instruments.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2020 shows a profit of DKK 322.000, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2020 shows equity of DKK 13.697.115.

2020 was a year where we clearly felt the influence of Covid 19. The sales to many customers were down by up to 30%. We were able to cope with the situation by applying for salary compensation from the Danish state and by avoiding re-hiring of two employees who decided to retire in the second half of 2020. We have also generally performed a strict cost control. Due to these measures the result of 2020 is a small positive result.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

Accounting policies

The annual report of Jargar Strings ApS for 2020 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.

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.

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in the income statement, provided that the transfer of risk, usually on delivery to the buyer, has taken place and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

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.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise the year's amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The tax of the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly in the equity.

Accounting policies

The company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation.

The company acts as management company for all jointly taxed entities and, in its capacity as such, pays all income taxes to the Danish tax authorities.

On payment of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have been able to use tax losses to reduce their own taxable profits.

Balance sheet

Tangible fixed assets

Items of plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is cost less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Technical plants and machinery	10 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5 years
Improvement of rented premises	10 years

Gains or losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at cost using the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than the cost, inventories are recognised at this lower value.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables comprises the purchase price plus delivery costs.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct cost of labour and production/production overheads.

Accounting policies

The net realisable value of stocks is calculated as the expected selling price less direct costs of completion and expenses incurred to effect the sale. The net realisable value is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and expected selling price movements.

Receivables

Debtors are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, writedowns takes place at the net realisation value.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under 'Current assets' comprises expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Income tax and deferred tax

As management company, Jargar Strings ApS is liable for payment of the subsidiaries' corporate income taxes to the tax authorities.

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.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency instruments are considered cash flow hedges, the value adjustments are taken directly to equity.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Accounting policies

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the transaction date.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Gross profit	1	8.457.530	9.685.748
Staff costs	2	-7.748.991	-8.109.052
Profit/loss before amortisation/depreciation and impairment losses		708.539	1.576.696
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-251.126	-77.196
Profit/loss before net financials		457.413	1.499.500
Financial income		1.298	5.307
Financial costs		-45.557	-19.153
Profit/loss before tax		413.154	1.485.654
Tax on profit/loss for the year		-91.154	-326.785
Profit/loss for the year		322.000	1.158.869
 Recommended appropriation of profit/loss			
Retained earnings		322.000	1.158.869
		322.000	1.158.869

Balance sheet at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020	2019
		DKK	DKK
Assets			
Plant and machinery		142.727	171.337
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		2.101.502	203.554
Tangible assets		2.244.229	374.891
Deposits		217.665	407.096
Fixed asset investments		217.665	407.096
Total non-current assets		2.461.894	781.987
Raw materials and consumables		2.431.219	2.431.378
Finished goods and goods for resale		1.128.417	1.047.661
Stocks		3.559.636	3.479.039
Trade receivables		893.992	1.188.172
Receivables from related companies		1.104.353	1.803.872
Other receivables		141.673	187.272
Deferred tax asset		2.763	0
Corporation tax		125.787	268.050
Prepayments		184.689	185.875
Receivables		2.453.257	3.633.241
Cash at bank and in hand		6.914.373	6.724.059
Total current assets		12.927.266	13.836.339
Total assets		15.389.160	14.618.326

Balance sheet at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020	2019
		DKK	DKK
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		200.000	200.000
Retained earnings		13.497.115	13.175.115
Equity		13.697.115	13.375.115
Provision for deferred tax		0	11.899
Total provisions		0	11.899
Trade payables		185.816	408.630
Debt to related companies		133.246	16.763
Other payables		1.372.983	805.919
Total current liabilities		1.692.045	1.231.312
Total liabilities		1.692.045	1.231.312
Total equity and liabilities		15.389.160	14.618.326
Special items	1		
Contingent liabilities	3		

Notes

1 Special items

The Gross profit for 2020 includes a special income TDKK 686 relating to Covid19 related cost refunds paid by the Danish state.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	DKK	DKK
2 Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	6.349.388	6.644.557
Pensions	887.290	897.042
Other social security costs	56.373	60.561
Other staff costs	455.940	506.892
	<u>7.748.991</u>	<u>8.109.052</u>
Average number of employees	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>

3 Contingent liabilities

The company has rental commitments TDKK 2.195 as at the balance sheet date for the period 2021 - 2024.

Jargar Strings is as the administration company taxed jointly with the sister company ZI Real Estate & Facility Management ApS. The two companies are both liable for the payment of corporation tax for the joint taxable income. The consolidated corporation tax payable as at the end of the financial year is DKK 0.