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# ***SURTEC SCANDINAVIA ApS***

Rådhuspladsen 16, DK-1550 København V

## **Annual Report for 2022**

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CVR No. 13 82 95 78

The Annual Report was  
presented and adopted  
at the Annual General  
Meeting of the  
company  
on 28/6 2023

Dieter Siegfried Alchert  
Chairman of the  
general meeting



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# Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Financial Statements of SURTEC SCANDINAVIA ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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 financial position at 31 December 2022 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2022.

We recommend that the Financial Statements be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

København V, 28 June 2023

## Executive Board

Dieter Siegfried Aichert  
Manager

Stephen James Downing  
Manager

## Board of Directors

Karsten Grünke

Fulvio Lamberti

# Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of SURTEC SCANDINAVIA ApS

## Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of SURTEC SCANDINAVIA ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

## 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.

## 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, in our view, 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 in Management's Review.

## 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.

# 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.

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.

Trekantområdet, 28 June 2023

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR No 33 77 12 31

Jan Bunk Harbo Larsen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne30224

## Company information

<b>The Company</b>	SURTEC SCANDINAVIA ApS Rådhuspladsen 16 DK-1550 København V  CVR No: 13 82 95 78 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Municipality of reg. office: København
<b>Board of Directors</b>	Karsten Grünke Fulvio Lamberti
<b>Executive Board</b>	Dieter Siegfried Aichert Stephen James Downing
<b>Auditors</b>	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Herredsvej 32 7100 Vejle

# Management's review

## Key activities

The activities of the Company consist in sale of chemicals and equipment, plant and spare parts used in connection with chemical and electronic surface treatment.

## Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2022 shows a profit of DKK 2,100,444, and at 31 December 2022 the balance sheet of the Company shows positive equity of DKK 2,300,444.

## Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>3,432,625</b>	<b>3,497,958</b>
Staff expenses	1	-742,545	-737,478
Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment	2	-2,120	-1,413
<b>Profit/loss before financial income and expenses</b>		<b>2,687,960</b>	<b>2,759,067</b>
Financial income		16,323	1,440
Financial expenses		-17,423	-31,454
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>2,686,860</b>	<b>2,729,053</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	-586,416	-600,573
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>2,100,444</b>	<b>2,128,480</b>

## Distribution of profit

	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
<b>Proposed distribution of profit</b>		
Proposed dividend for the year	2,100,444	2,128,480
Retained earnings	0	0
	<b>2,100,444</b>	<b>2,128,480</b>



## Balance sheet 31 December

### Assets

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		706	2,826
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	4	<b>706</b>	<b>2,826</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>706</b>	<b>2,826</b>
Trade receivables		1,572,263	1,272,882
Receivables from group enterprises		2,483,895	2,390,014
Corporation tax		12,364	0
Prepayments		36,681	51,207
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>4,105,203</b>	<b>3,714,103</b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>249,433</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>4,105,203</b>	<b>3,963,536</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>4,105,909</b>	<b>3,966,362</b>

# Balance sheet 31 December

## Liabilities and equity

	Note	2022	2021
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		200,000	200,000
Retained earnings		0	0
Proposed dividend for the year		2,100,444	2,128,480
<b>Equity</b>		<b>2,300,444</b>	<b>2,328,480</b>
Provision for deferred tax		8,225	11,887
<b>Provisions</b>		<b>8,225</b>	<b>11,887</b>
Trade payables		399,490	366,631
Payables to group enterprises		881,426	498,531
Corporation tax		0	148,877
Other payables		516,324	611,956
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b>1,797,240</b>	<b>1,625,995</b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b>1,797,240</b>	<b>1,625,995</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>4,105,909</b>	<b>3,966,362</b>
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## Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Proposed dividend for the year	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	200,000	2,128,480	2,328,480
Ordinary dividend paid	0	-2,128,480	-2,128,480
Net profit/loss for the year	0	2,100,444	2,100,444
<b>Equity at 31 December</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>2,100,444</b>	<b>2,300,444</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
<b>1. Staff Expenses</b>		
Wages and salaries	733,917	723,248
Other social security expenses	8,628	14,230
	<u>742,545</u>	<u>737,478</u>
Average number of employees	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
<b>2. Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment</b>		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	2,120	1,413
	<u>2,120</u>	<u>1,413</u>
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
<b>3. Income tax expense</b>		
Current tax for the year	594,837	600,336
Deferred tax for the year	-3,662	237
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-4,759	0
	<u>586,416</u>	<u>600,573</u>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 4. Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	
	DKK	
Cost at 1 January	4,239	
Cost at 31 December	4,239	
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	1,413	
Depreciation for the year	2,120	
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	3,533	
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b>706</b>	
	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK

## 5. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

### Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities, including	35,081	119,202
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The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of f EAGLEBURGMANN KE A/S, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

## 6. Related parties and disclosure of consolidated financial statements

### Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company of the largest and smallest group:

Name	Place of registered office
Freudenberg Group	Höhnerweg 2-4, 69465 Weinheim, Germany

The Group Annual Report of Freudenberg Group may be obtained at the following address:  
[www.freudenberg.com](http://www.freudenberg.com)

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 7. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of SURTEC SCANDINAVIA ApS for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2022 are presented in DKK.

### Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. 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 flow 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 will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

### Leases

All leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

## Income statement

### Net sales

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

## Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, etc.

## Gross profit

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, other operating income, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

## Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

## Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment.

## Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company, including gains and losses on the sale of property, plant and equipment.

## Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

## Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with . The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

## Balance sheet

### Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Interest expenses on loans contracted directly for financing the construction of property, plant and equipment are recognised in cost over the construction period.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

# Notes to the Financial Statements

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment 3 years

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

## Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

## Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

## Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

## Equity

### Dividend

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate equity item.

### Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

### Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

### Financial debts

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.