



Strong Scandinavia A/S

Jellingvej 26
9230 Svenstrup J
CVR No. 20470143

Annual report 2022

The Annual General Meeting adopted the
annual report on 23.05.2023

Kenn Michael Jensen
Chairman of the General Meeting

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Entity details

Entity

Strong Scandinavia A/S

Jellingvej 26

9230 Svenstrup J

Business Registration No.: 20470143

Registered office: Aalborg

Financial year: 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022

Board of Directors

Xuan He, chairman

Tan Guangping

Kenn Michael Jensen

Executive Board

Kenn Michael Jensen

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Østre Havnepromenade 26, 4th floor

9000 Aalborg

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Strong Scandinavia A/S for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022.

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 Entity's financial position at 31.12.2022 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Svenstrup, 23.05.2023

Executive Board

Kenn Michael Jensen

Board of Directors

Xuan He
chairman

Tan Guangping

Kenn Michael Jensen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Strong Scandinavia A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Strong Scandinavia A/S for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2022 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity 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.

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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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 on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, 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 the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary 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 the management commentary.

Aalborg, 23.05.2023

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No. 33963556

Sami Nikolai El-Galaly

State Authorised Public Accountant

Identification No (MNE) mne42793

Management commentary

Primary activities

The Company's activities comprise import, sale and marketing of digital TV, audio and video products and related accessories as well as internet and network products and computer equipment.

Development in activities and finances

The Company's income statement for 2022 shows a profit of DKK 1,408 K and equity amounts to DKK 22,048 K at 31.12.2022. The result is considered satisfactory by Management.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

The Company purchases products in foreign currencies, mainly in EUR and USD. Similarly, the Company trades in foreign currencies with some of its larger costumers.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Income statement for 2022

	Notes	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Gross profit/loss		5,195,800	5,665,572
Staff costs	1	(4,937,046)	(4,411,625)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		(110,512)	(96,475)
Operating profit/loss		148,242	1,157,472
Other financial income		2,272,261	1,349,991
Other financial expenses		(614,762)	(76,684)
Profit/loss before tax		1,805,741	2,430,779
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	(397,740)	(535,107)
Profit/loss for the year		1,408,001	1,895,672
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Retained earnings		1,408,001	1,895,672
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		1,408,001	1,895,672

Balance sheet at 31.12.2022

Assets

	Notes	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Land and buildings		6,057,086	5,473,052
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		32,154	19,811
Property, plant and equipment	3	6,089,240	5,492,863
Fixed assets		6,089,240	5,492,863
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		2,060,368	1,986,848
Prepayments for goods		2,591,862	0
Inventories		4,652,230	1,986,848
Trade receivables		1,133,907	2,872,956
Receivables from group enterprises		129,804	0
Other receivables		85,430	107,012
Receivables		1,349,141	2,979,968
Cash		17,524,852	17,916,490
Current assets		23,526,223	22,883,306
Assets		29,615,463	28,376,169

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Contributed capital		500,000	500,000
Retained earnings		21,547,739	20,139,738
Equity		22,047,739	20,639,738
Deferred tax		237,000	195,000
Other provisions		1,170,133	803,611
Provisions		1,407,133	998,611
Mortgage debt		633,107	873,570
Non-current liabilities other than provisions	4	633,107	873,570
Current portion of non-current liabilities other than provisions	4	240,463	234,344
Prepayments received from customers		673,330	673,330
Trade payables		318,427	763,699
Payables to group enterprises		1,381,150	1,688,578
Income tax payable		322,322	363,556
Other payables		2,591,792	2,140,743
Current liabilities other than provisions		5,527,484	5,864,250
Liabilities other than provisions		6,160,591	6,737,820
Equity and liabilities		29,615,463	28,376,169
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	5		
Assets charged and collateral	6		

Statement of changes in equity for 2022

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	500,000	20,139,738	20,639,738
Profit/loss for the year	0	1,408,001	1,408,001
Equity end of year	500,000	21,547,739	22,047,739

Notes

1 Staff costs

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
Wages and salaries	4,438,759	3,917,781
Pension costs	394,572	384,119
Other social security costs	51,253	48,723
Other staff costs	52,462	61,002
	4,937,046	4,411,625
Average number of full-time employees	5	5

2 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
Current tax	355,740	395,556
Change in deferred tax	42,000	205,000
Adjustment concerning previous years	0	(65,449)
	397,740	535,107

3 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
	DKK	DKK
Cost beginning of year	8,561,607	640,066
Additions	680,120	26,768
Cost end of year	9,241,727	666,834
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(3,088,555)	(620,255)
Depreciation for the year	(96,086)	(14,425)
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	(3,184,641)	(634,680)
Carrying amount end of year	6,057,086	32,154

4 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

	Due within 12 months 2022 DKK	Due within 12 months 2021 DKK	Due after more than 12 months 2022 DKK
Mortgage debt	240,463	234,344	633,107
	240,463	234,344	633,107

5 Unrecognised rental and lease commitments

	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	228,460	64,996

6 Assets charged and collateral

Mortgage debt of DKK 873,570 to Nordea Kredit is secured by mortgage on land and buildings with a book value of DKK 6,089,240.

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of a few provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

The annual report is presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date, are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets that have been purchased in foreign currencies are translated using historical rates.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, cost of raw materials and consumables and external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of manufactured goods and goods for resale is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made and risk has passed to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the Entity's primary activities.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises goods consumed in the financial year measured at cost, adjusted for ordinary inventory writedowns.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes writedowns of receivables recognised in current assets.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages, and social security contributions, pension contributions, etc for entity staff.

Depreciation

Depreciation relating to property, plant and equipment comprise of depreciation for the financial year, and gains and losses from the sale of property, plant and equipment.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises interest income, including payables and transactions in foreign currencies and tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including exchange losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities, and tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet**Property, plant and equipment**

Land and buildings and other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Useful life
Buildings	5-50 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-4 years

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost using the FIFO method and net realisable value.

Cost consists of purchase price plus delivery costs.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the estimated selling price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute sale.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Other provisions

Other provisions comprise anticipated costs of non-recourse guarantee commitments.

Other provisions are recognised and measured as the best estimate of the expenses required to settle the liabilities at the balance sheet date. Provisions that are estimated to mature more than one year after the balance sheet date are measured at their discounted value.

Non-recourse guarantee commitments comprise commitments to remedy defects and deficiencies within the guarantee period.

Mortgage debt

At the time of borrowing, mortgage debt to mortgage credit institutions is measured at cost which corresponds to the proceeds received less transaction costs incurred. Mortgage debt is subsequently measured at amortised cost. This means that the difference between the proceeds at the time of borrowing and the nominal repayable amount of the loan is recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the loan applying the effective interest method.

Operating leases

Lease payments on operating leases are recognised on a straight-line basis in the income statement over the term of the lease.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Prepayments received from customers

Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to delivery of the goods agreed or completion of the service agreed.

Tax receivable or payable

Current tax receivable or payable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.