

# Ok Skandinavien ApS

Risingsvej 63 1, 5000 Odense C  
CVR no. 25 46 17 70

## Annual report for 2022

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den  
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 12.06.23

Heinrich-Peter Osadnik  
Dirigent

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**The company**

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Ok Skandinavien ApS  
c/o Beierholm  
Risingsvej 63 1  
5000 Odense C  
Registered office: Odense  
CVR no.: 25 46 17 70  
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

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**Executive Board**

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Heinrich Peter Osadnik

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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 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 for Ok Skandinavien ApS.

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

The financial statements have not been audited, and I declare that the relevant conditions have been met.

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.22 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22.

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.

Odense SØ, April 5, 2023

### **Executive Board**

Heinrich Peter Osadnik

**To the management of Ok Skandinavien ApS**

Based on the company's book-keeping and other information provided by the management, we have compiled the financial statements of Ok Skandinavien ApS for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22.

The financial statements comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

We have performed our compilation engagement in accordance with the ISRS 4410 standard on Engagements to Compile Financial Statements.

We have applied our professional expertise to assist the management with the preparation and presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. We have complied with relevant provisions of the Danish Act on Approved Auditors and Audit Firms (Revisorloven) and the code of ethics of International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), including principles of integrity, professional competence and due care.

Management retains responsibility for the financial statements and for the accuracy and completeness of the financial information on the basis of which the financial statements are prepared and presented.

Since a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by management for the compilation of the financial statements. Accordingly, we will not express an audit opinion or a review conclusion on whether the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Odense, April 5, 2023

**Beierholm**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Henrik Welinder  
State Authorized Public Accountant  
MNE-no. mne23366

**Primary activities**

The company's activities comprise construction.

**Development in activities and financial affairs**

The income statement for the period 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 shows a profit/loss of DKK -18,255 against DKK -13,866 for the period 01.01.21 - 31.12.21. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 69,414.

**Subsequent events**

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

## Income statement

Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
<b>Gross loss</b>	<b>-23.719</b>	<b>-16.755</b>
Financial expenses	-365	-938
<b>Loss before tax</b>	<b>-24.084</b>	<b>-17.693</b>
Tax on loss for the year	5.829	3.827
<b>Loss for the year</b>	<b>-18.255</b>	<b>-13.866</b>
<b>Proposed appropriation account</b>		
Retained earnings	-18.255	-13.866
<b>Total</b>	<b>-18.255</b>	<b>-13.866</b>

<b>ASSETS</b>		31.12.22	31.12.21
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Receivables from group enterprises	72.146	68.319
	Income tax receivable	5.829	3.827
	Other receivables	378	507
	<b>Total receivables</b>	<b>78.353</b>	<b>72.653</b>
	<b>Cash</b>	<b>41.061</b>	<b>66.827</b>
	<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>119.414</b>	<b>139.480</b>
	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>119.414</b>	<b>139.480</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
	Share capital	80.000	80.000
	Retained earnings	-10.586	7.669
	<b>Total equity</b>	<b>69.414</b>	<b>87.669</b>
	Trade payables	50.000	50.000
	Other payables	0	1.811
	<b>Total short-term payables</b>	<b>50.000</b>	<b>51.811</b>
	<b>Total payables</b>	<b>50.000</b>	<b>51.811</b>
	<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>119.414</b>	<b>139.480</b>

2 Contingent liabilities

3 Charges and security



**Statement of changes in equity**

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.22 - 31.12.22			
Balance as at 01.01.22	80.000	7.669	87.669
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-18.255	-18.255
Balance as at 31.12.22	80.000	-10.586	69.414

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
<b>1. Staff costs</b>		
Average number of employees during the year	0	0

## 2. Contingent liabilities

### *Other contingent liabilities*

The company is taxed jointly with the other Danish companies in the group and has joint, several and unlimited liability for income taxes and any obligations to withhold tax at source on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies. The liability also includes any subsequent corrections to the calculated tax liability as a consequence of changes made to the jointly taxable income etc.

The company has no contingent liabilities as at 31.12.22.

## 3. Charges and security

The company has not provided any security over assets.

## 4. 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.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

### 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 the company, 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 the company, 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.

#### 4. 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.

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

##### **BALANCE SHEET**

##### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

##### **Cash**

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

##### **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.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

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

**4. Accounting policies** - continued -

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.