



Belmaflex A/S

Fyrrevænget 5
3520 Farum
CVR No. 25645316

Annual report 01.10.2022 - 30.09.2023

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual
report on 02.01.2024

Jacob Mou
Conductor

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Entity details

Entity

Belmaflex A/S
Fyrrevænget 5
3520 Farum

Business Registration No.: 25645316
Registered office: Furesø
Financial year: 01.10.2022 - 30.09.2023

Board of Directors

Martin Schousboe
Henrik Mou
Christian Mou
Jacob Mou

Executive Board

Christian Mou

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Dokken 8
6700 Esbjerg

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Belmaflex A/S for the financial year 01.10.2022 - 30.09.2023.

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 30.09.2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.10.2022 - 30.09.2023.

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.

Farum, 30.11.2023

Executive Board

Christian Mou

Board of Directors

Martin Schousboe

Henrik Mou

Christian Mou

Jacob Mou

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Belmaflex A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Belmaflex A/S for the financial year 01.10.2022 - 30.09.2023, 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 30.09.2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.10.2022 - 30.09.2023 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.

Esbjerg, 30.11.2023

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No. 33963556

Mikael Grosbøl

State Authorised Public Accountant

Identification No (MNE) mne33707

Management commentary

Primary activities

The main activities consist of sales of plastic parts.

Income statement for 2022/23

	Notes	2022/23 DKK	2021/22 DKK
Gross profit/loss		1,291,214	1,283,469
Staff costs	1	(1,511,154)	(1,322,607)
Operating profit/loss		(219,940)	(39,138)
Income from investments in group enterprises		13,282,056	10,547,316
Other financial income		31,274	41,421
Other financial expenses	2	(83,931)	(94,162)
Profit/loss before tax		13,009,459	10,455,437
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	59,000	20,000
Profit/loss for the year		13,068,459	10,475,437
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Ordinary dividend for the financial year		13,600,000	6,000,000
Retained earnings		(531,541)	4,475,437
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		13,068,459	10,475,437

Balance sheet at 30.09.2023

Assets

	Notes	2022/23 DKK	2021/22 DKK
Investments in group enterprises		38,770,008	30,564,902
Financial assets	4	38,770,008	30,564,902
Fixed assets		38,770,008	30,564,902
Trade receivables		1,298,267	929,703
Joint taxation contribution receivable		59,000	20,000
Receivables		1,357,267	949,703
Cash		943,876	174
Current assets		2,301,143	949,877
Assets		41,071,151	31,514,779

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2022/23 DKK	2021/22 DKK
Contributed capital		3,000,000	3,000,000
Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method		13,220,158	18,235,228
Retained earnings		8,880,787	3,046,948
Proposed dividend		13,600,000	6,000,000
Equity		38,700,945	30,282,176
Bank loans		6,446	91,882
Trade payables		1,751,631	732,572
Payables to group enterprises		208,772	166,737
Other payables		403,357	241,412
Current liabilities other than provisions		2,370,206	1,232,603
Liabilities other than provisions		2,370,206	1,232,603
Equity and liabilities		41,071,151	31,514,779
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	5		
Contingent liabilities	6		
Group relations	7		

Statement of changes in equity for 2022/23

	Contributed capital DKK	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Proposed dividend DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	3,000,000	18,235,228	3,046,948	6,000,000	30,282,176
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	0	(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)
Exchange rate adjustments	0	1,350,310	0	0	1,350,310
Profit/loss for the year	0	(6,365,380)	5,833,839	13,600,000	13,068,459
Equity end of year	3,000,000	13,220,158	8,880,787	13,600,000	38,700,945

Notes

1 Staff costs

	2022/23	2021/22
	DKK	DKK
Wages and salaries	1,374,452	1,217,377
Pension costs	130,983	99,360
Other social security costs	5,719	5,870
	1,511,154	1,322,607
Average number of full-time employees	1	1

2 Other financial expenses

	2022/23	2021/22
	DKK	DKK
Other interest expenses	268	4,711
Exchange rate adjustments	81,923	87,732
Other financial expenses	1,740	1,719
	83,931	94,162

3 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2022/23 DKK	2021/22 DKK
Refund in joint taxation arrangement	(59,000)	(20,000)
	(59,000)	(20,000)

4 Financial assets

	Investments in group enterprises DKK
Cost beginning of year	12,311,674
Cost end of year	12,311,674
Revaluations beginning of year	18,253,228
Exchange rate adjustments	1,350,310
Share of profit/loss for the year	13,251,569
Dividend	(6,427,260)
Other adjustments	30,487
Revaluations end of year	26,458,334
Carrying amount end of year	38,770,008

Investments in subsidiaries	Registered in	Corporate form	Equity interest %
Belmaflex Polska Sp. z o.o.	Poland	Sp. z o.o.	100.00

5 Unrecognised rental and lease commitments

	2022/23 DKK	2021/22 DKK
Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	130,845	235,521

6 Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where Mou Holding A/S serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

7 Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group:
Mou Holding A/S, Lyngby-Taarbæk.

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.

Consolidated financial statements

Referring to section 112 (1) in the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements have been prepared.

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.

When recognising foreign subsidiaries and associates that are independent entities, the income statements are translated at average exchange rates for the months that do not significantly deviate from the rates at the transaction date. Balance sheet items are translated using the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Goodwill is considered belonging to the independent foreign entity and is translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising out of the translation of foreign subsidiaries' equity at the beginning of the year at the balance sheet date exchange rates and out of the translation of income statements from average rates to the exchange rates at the balance sheet date are recognised directly in the translation reserve in equity.

Exchange adjustments of outstanding accounts with independent foreign subsidiaries, which are considered part of the total investment in the subsidiary in question, are recognised directly in the translation reserve in equity.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, other operating income, 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.

Costs of raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables comprise the consumption of raw materials and consumables for the financial year after adjustment for changes in inventories of these goods from the beginning to the end of the year. This item includes shrinkage, if any, and normal writedowns of the relevant inventories.

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.

Income from investments in group enterprises

Income from investments in group enterprises comprises the pro rata share of the individual enterprises' profit/loss after full elimination of intra-group profits or losses.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital or exchange gains on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, payables and transactions in foreign currencies.

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.

The Entity is jointly taxed with Mou Fusion ApS and all Danish group enterprises. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

Balance sheet

Investments in group enterprises

Investments in group enterprises are recognised and measured according to the equity method. This means that investments are measured at the pro rata share of the enterprises' equity value plus or minus unrealised intra-group profits or losses. Refer to the above section on business combinations for more details about the accounting policies used on acquisitions of investments in group enterprises.

Upon distribution of profit or loss, net revaluation of investments in group enterprises is transferred to Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method under equity.

Investments in group enterprises are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Receivables

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

Joint taxation contributions receivable or payable

Current joint taxation contributions payable or joint taxation contributions receivable are recognised in the balance sheet, calculated as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, which has been adjusted for prepaid tax. For tax losses, joint taxation contributions receivable are only recognised if such losses are expected to be used under the joint taxation arrangement.

Cash

Cash comprises bank deposits.

Dividend

Dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of adoption at the general meeting. Proposed dividend for the financial year is disclosed as a separate item in equity.

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.