

EROWA SCANDINAVIA ApS

Risingsvej 63 1, 5000 Odense C
CVR no. 31 07 48 43

Annual report for 2022

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 16.01.23

Andreas Sommer
Dirigent



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The company

EROWA SCANDINAVIA ApS
Risingsvej 63 1
5000 Odense C
Danmark
Registered office: Faaborg-Midtfyn
CVR no.: 31 07 48 43
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Stephan Neeser
Franca Barbara Furrer-Del Siena
Andreas Sommer

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Executive Board on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 for EROWA SCANDINAVIA ApS.

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

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

In our 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.

We 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, January 16, 2023

Executive Board

Stephan Neeser

Franca Barbara Furrer-Del
Siena

Andreas Sommer

Independent auditor's report on review of financial statements

To the Shareholder of EROWA SCANDINAVIA ApS

We have reviewed the financial statements of EROWA SCANDINAVIA ApS for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

Management's responsibility 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 (*Årsregnskabsloven*) and for such internal control as management deems necessary to enable the presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the financial statements. We conducted our review in accordance with the International Standard on Engagements to Review Historical Financial Statements and additional requirements pursuant to Danish auditing regulations. This requires us to conclude whether anything has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the financial statements do not give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. This also requires us to comply with relevant ethical requirements.

A review of financial statements conducted in accordance with the International Standard on Engagements to Review Historical Financial Statements and additional requirements pursuant to Danish auditing regulations is a limited assurance engagement. The auditor performs procedures primarily consisting of making inquiries of management and others within the entity, as appropriate, and applying analytical procedures, and evaluates the evidence obtained.

The extent of a review is considerably smaller than that of an audit performed in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and additional requirements under Danish auditing regulations. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on the financial statements.

Independent auditor's report on review of financial statements

Opinion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that these financial statements do not give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.22 and of its financial performance for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Odense, January 16, 2023

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Henrik Welinder

State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne23366

Primary activities

The company's objective is to operate the wholesale trade of machine tools and accessories for metalworking and wood, including conduct import and export as well as service and engineering.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 shows a profit/loss of DKK 110,851 against DKK 21,496 for the period 01.01.21 - 31.12.21. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 1,608,339.

Subsequent events

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

Income statement

Note		2022 DKK	2021 DKK
	Gross profit	805,309	724,394
1	Staff costs	-660,880	-590,457
	Profit before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	144,429	133,937
	Depreciation and impairments losses of property, plant and equipment	-22,535	-58,210
	Operating profit	121,894	75,727
2	Financial expenses	-11,043	-54,231
	Profit before tax	110,851	21,496
3	Tax on profit for the year	0	0
	Profit for the year	110,851	21,496
Proposed appropriation account			
	Retained earnings	110,851	21,496
	Total	110,851	21,496

ASSETS		31.12.22	31.12.21
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	9,216	131,751
4	Total property, plant and equipment	9,216	131,751
	Total non-current assets	9,216	131,751
	Trade receivables	311,070	1,257,343
	Other receivables	23,567	0
	Prepayments	25,657	0
	Total receivables	360,294	1,257,343
	Cash	1,432,227	2,027,178
	Total current assets	1,792,521	3,284,521
	Total assets	1,801,737	3,416,272

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		31.12.22	31.12.21
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Share capital	500,000	500,000
	Retained earnings	1,108,339	997,488
	Total equity	1,608,339	1,497,488
	Payables to other credit institutions	0	112,143
	Trade payables	46,072	78,390
	Payables to group enterprises	0	1,444,154
	Other payables	147,326	284,097
	Total short-term payables	193,398	1,918,784
	Total payables	193,398	1,918,784
	Total equity and liabilities	1,801,737	3,416,272

6 Contingent liabilities

7 Charges and security

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.22 - 31.12.22		
Balance as at 01.01.22	500,000	997,488
Net profit/loss for the year	0	110,851
Balance as at 31.12.22	500,000	1,108,339

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK

1. Staff costs

Wages and salaries	585,146	530,657
Pensions	60,339	45,830
Other social security costs	2,272	3,408
Other staff costs	13,123	10,562
Total	660,880	590,457
Average number of employees during the year	1	1

2. Financial expenses

Other interest expenses	9,668	12,724
Foreign currency translation adjustments	1,375	0
Other financial expenses	0	41,507
Total	11,043	54,231

3. Tax on profit for the year

Total	0	0
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4. Property, plant and equipment

Figures in DKK	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Cost as at 01.01.22	993,368
Disposals during the year	-335,000
Cost as at 31.12.22	658,368
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.01.22	-861,617
Depreciation during the year	-22,535
Reversal of depreciation of and impairment losses on disposed assets	235,000
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.22	-649,152
Carrying amount as at 31.12.22	9,216

5. Long-term payables

Figures in DKK

6. Contingent liabilities

Lease commitments

The company has concluded lease agreements with terms to maturity of xx-xx months and total lease payments of DKK xxx.

7. Charges and security

The company has not provided any security over assets.

8. 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.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

8. Accounting policies - continued -

LEASES

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

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises revenue and cost of sales and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year and where the selling price can be determined reliably and is expected to be paid. Revenue is measured at fair value and is determined exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Income from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement as delivery takes place (delivery method). Revenue is measured at the selling value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises cost of sales for the year measured at cost plus any changes in inventories, including write-downs to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

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.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

8. Accounting policies - continued -**Depreciation and impairment losses**

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful life, year	Residual value DKK
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5	250,000

The basis of depreciation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

8. 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.

BALANCE SHEET

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

8. Accounting policies - continued -

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

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.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

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.

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 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.

8. Accounting policies - continued -

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.