

Falco A/S Ådalen 7C, 6600 Vejen

Annual report

2022

Company reg. no. 31 87 16 38

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 14 June 2023.

Franz Friesacher Chairman of the meeting

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- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
 Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Management's statement

Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of Falco A/S for the financial year 2022.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and 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.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Vejen, 14 June 2023

Managing Director

Franz Friesacher

Board of directors

Franz Friesacher

Gerrit Johan Friesacher

Martin Peter Reuvekamp

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholder of Falco A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Falco A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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.

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.

Independent auditor's report

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, we conclude that Management's Review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Kolding, 14 June 2023

Martinsen

State Authorised Public Accountants Company reg. no. 32 28 52 01

Maj-Britt Lykke Viskum State Authorised Public Accountant mne35478

Company information

The company Falco A/S

Ådalen 7C 6600 Vejen

Company reg. no. 31 87 16 38

Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

14th financial year

Board of directors Franz Friesacher

Gerrit Johan Friesacher Martin Peter Reuvekamp

Managing Director Franz Friesacher

Auditors Martinsen

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Jupitervej 4 6000 Kolding

Bankers Dansk Bank, Kolding Åpark 8H, 6000 Kolding

Parent company Freisacher Gemeenschappelijk Bezit Holding B.V., Holland

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

Like previous years, the principal activities is sale of street furniture.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 3.202.533 against DKK 3.353.470 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 1.206.563 against DKK 1.678.597 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year satisfactory.

Events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date, which would have material impact on the financial position of the company.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	<u>-</u>	2022	2021
	Gross profit	3.202.533	3.353.470
1	Staff costs	-1.623.019	-1.181.291
	Depreciation and impairment of property, land, and equipment Other financial costs	-3.895 -27.894	0 -19.130
	Pre-tax net profit or loss	1.547.725	2.153.049
	Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-341.162	-474.452
	Net profit or loss for the year	1.206.563	1.678.597
	Proposed distribution of net profit:		
	Dividend for the financial year	3.375.000	0
	Transferred to retained earnings	0	1.678.597
	Allocated from retained earnings	-2.168.437	0
	Total allocations and transfers	1.206.563	1.678.597

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

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Note	2022	2021
Non-current assets		
Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	19.161	0
Total property, plant, and equipment	19.161	0
Total non-current assets	19.161	0
Current assets		
Manufactured goods and goods for resale	1.839	3.450
Total inventories	1.839	3.450
Trade receivables	2.098.366	2.446.463
Other receivables	11.700	22.200
Prepayments	32.670	95.217
Total receivables	2.142.736	2.563.880
Cash on hand and demand deposits	4.662.576	2.456.111
Total current assets	6.807.151	5.023.441
Total assets	6.826.312	5.023.441

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities		
<u>Note</u>	2022	2021
Equity		
Contributed capital	500.000	500.000
Retained earnings	597.474	2.765.911
Proposed dividend for the financial year	3.375.000	0
Total equity	4.472.474	3.265.911
Provisions		
Provisions for deferred tax	426	0
Total provisions	426	0
Long term labilities other than provisions		
Prepayments received from customers	109.350	0
Trade payables	134.046	166.089
Payables to subsidiaries	1.113.733	223.161
Income tax payable	145.126	107.242
Other payables	851.157	1.261.038

2 Contingencies

Total short term liabilities other than provisions

Total liabilities other than provisions

Total equity and liabilities

1.757.530

1.757.530

5.023.441

2.353.412

2.353.412

6.826.312

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Total
Equity 1 January 2021	500.000	1.087.314	0	1.587.314
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	1.678.597	0	1.678.597
Equity 1 January 2022	500.000	2.765.911	0	3.265.911
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	-2.168.437	3.375.000	1.206.563
	500.000	597.474	3.375.000	4.472.474

Notes

All a	mounts in DKK.		
		2022	2021
1.	Staff costs		
	Salaries and wages	1.470.009	1.073.348
	Pension costs	121.684	93.726
	Other costs for social security	31.326	14.217
		1.623.019	1.181.291
	Average number of employees	3	2
2.	Contingencies		
	Contingent liabilities		
			DKK in
		_	thousands
	Lease liabilities		44
	Warranty commitments		119
	Total contingent liabilities		163

Accounting policies

The annual report for Falco A/S has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

No consolidated financial statements have been prepared pursuant to section 112 (1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act. The financial statements of Falco A/S and its group enterprises are included in the consolidated financial statements for Friesacher Gemeenschappelijk Bezit B.V., Holland.

Changes in the accounting policies

The item "Staff costs" has been reclassified so that certain types of expenses previously recognised under "Staff costs" will, in the future, be recognised under the item "Other external charges".

The change in classification has no effect on the net profit or loss for the year, nor on the statement of financial position, neither for the current financial year, nor the previous financial year. The comparative figures have been adjusted in accordance with the reclassification.

Except for the above, the accounting policies for the financial statements remain unchanged from last year.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, own work capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration promised exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Accounting policies

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members.

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and writedown for tangible assets, respectively.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, debt and transactions in foreign currency, as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

Statement of financial position

Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment.

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life:

Accounting policies

Useful life

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment

3-5 years

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost according to the FIFO method. In cases when the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Prepayments and accrued income

Prepayments and accrued income recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under equity.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities other than provisions

Liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.