



Eryk A/S

Springbankevej 14
7323 Give
CVR No. 32153208

Annual report 2022

The Annual General Meeting adopted the
annual report on 04.05.2023

Jens-Christian Møller

Chairman of the General Meeting

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Entity details

Entity

Eryk A/S

Springbankevej 14

7323 Give

Business Registration No.: 32153208

Date of foundation: 18.05.2019

Registered office: Vejle

Financial year: 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022

Supervisory Board

Maj Winther Møller

Jens-Christian Møller

Lucja Kalkstein

Executive Board

Jens-Christian Møller

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Papirfabrikken 26

8600 Silkeborg

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Eryk 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.

Given, 04.05.2023

Executive Board

Jens-Christian Møller

Supervisory Board

Maj Winther Møller

Jens-Christian Møller

Lucja Kalkstein

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Eryk A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Eryk 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 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.

Silkeborg, 04.05.2023

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 33963556

Peter Mølkjær

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne24821

Management commentary

Primary activities

The Company's mission is to carry out electrical and mechanical installation work, engineering work, consulting and related activities.

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	1	30,614,756	19,450,443
Staff costs	2	(27,750,247)	(17,285,526)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		(204,816)	(217,419)
Other operating expenses		0	(97,789)
Operating profit/loss		2,659,693	1,849,709
Other financial income		136,445	1,869
Other financial expenses		(98,044)	(62,302)
Profit/loss before tax		2,698,094	1,789,276
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	(595,761)	(450,425)
Profit/loss for the year		2,102,333	1,338,851
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Ordinary dividend for the financial year		1,500,000	1,000,000
Retained earnings		602,333	338,851
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		2,102,333	1,338,851

Balance sheet at 31.12.2022

Assets

	Notes	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		328,658	453,297
Leasehold improvements		639,987	720,165
Property, plant and equipment	4	968,645	1,173,462
Fixed assets		968,645	1,173,462
Trade receivables		2,563,807	851,464
Deferred tax		19,000	0
Other receivables		12,294	2,314,634
Prepayments		61,004	250,024
Receivables		2,656,105	3,416,122
Cash		11,541,552	7,748,463
Current assets		14,197,657	11,164,585
Assets		15,166,302	12,338,047

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Contributed capital		650,000	650,000
Retained earnings		2,333,595	1,731,262
Proposed dividend		1,500,000	1,000,000
Equity		4,483,595	3,381,262
Deferred tax		0	2,000
Provisions		0	2,000
Other payables		1,879,204	1,813,619
Non-current liabilities other than provisions	5	1,879,204	1,813,619
Bank loans		76,616	11,242
Trade payables		112,767	487,437
Payables to group enterprises		655,016	370,230
Joint taxation contribution payable		16,774	272,369
Other payables		7,942,330	5,999,888
Current liabilities other than provisions		8,803,503	7,141,166
Liabilities other than provisions		10,682,707	8,954,785
Equity and liabilities		15,166,302	12,338,047
Contingent liabilities	6		
Assets charged and collateral	7		
Group relations	8		

Statement of changes in equity for 2022

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Proposed dividend DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	650,000	1,731,262	1,000,000	3,381,262
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Profit/loss for the year	0	602,333	1,500,000	2,102,333
Equity end of year	650,000	2,333,595	1,500,000	4,483,595

Notes

1 Gross profit/loss

In the financial year, the company paid DKK 708 thousand back in wage compensation to the Danish government in connection with the outbreak of Covid-19. The salary compensation is included in the company's gross profit.

2 Staff costs

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
Wages and salaries	26,832,679	16,654,195
Pension costs	260,293	265,772
Other social security costs	657,275	365,559
	27,750,247	17,285,526
Average number of full-time employees	64	42

3 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
Current tax	616,761	434,425
Change in deferred tax	(21,000)	16,000
	595,761	450,425

4 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK	Leasehold improvements DKK
Cost beginning of year	1,185,134	957,244
Cost end of year	1,185,134	957,244
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(731,837)	(237,079)
Depreciation for the year	(124,639)	(80,178)
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	(856,476)	(317,257)
Carrying amount end of year	328,658	639,987

5 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

	Due after more than 12 months 2022 DKK	Outstanding after 5 years 2022 DKK
Other payables	1,879,204	1,776,434
	1,879,204	1,776,434

6 Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where Jens-Chr. Møller Holding ApS 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 Assets charged and collateral

Bank loans are secured by way of a deposited mortgage deed registered to the mortgagor on plant of DKK 2,000,000 nominal. The booked value in these assets is booked at T.DKK 3.362.

The company guarantees for a sister company's balances with a bank. Total outstanding debt in the sister company amounts to DKK 0.

The company is a guarantee debtor for work guarantees provided by Vestjysk Bank regarding a foreign client for EUR 40.000.

8 Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the largest group:
Jens-Chr. Møller Holding ApS, Give

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group:
Jens-Chr. Møller Holding ApS, Give

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.

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.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, own work capitalised, 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 from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made 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 ordinary 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.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year, calculated on the basis of the residual values and useful lives of the individual assets and impairment testing as well as gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other operating expenses

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

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises dividends etc received on other investments, interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital or exchange gains on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets, and tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital or 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.

The Entity is jointly taxed with 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**Property, plant and equipment**

Land and buildings, plant and machinery, 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
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years
Leasehold improvements	10 years

For leasehold improvements and assets subject to finance leases, the depreciation period cannot exceed the contract period.

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.

Receivables

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

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.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and 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. Extraordinary dividend adopted in the financial year is recognised directly in equity when distributed and disclosed as a separate item in Management's proposal for distribution of profit/loss.

Other financial liabilities

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

Joint taxation contributions payable or receivable

Current joint taxation contributions receivable or joint taxation contributions payable are recognised in the balance sheet, calculated as tax computed on the taxable income of 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.