

# BERING

inspired by arctic beauty

## **BERING Time ApS**

Skrænten 34, 6200 Aabenraa

CVR no. 32 44 57 64

## Annual report 2022

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 4 July 2023

Chair of the meeting:

.....  
Frank Waller

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## Statement by the Executive Board

Today, the Executive Board has discussed and approved the annual report of BERING Time ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

The annual report is prepared in accordance with 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.

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

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Aabenraa, 4 July 2023  
Executive Board:

.....  
Michael Witt Johansen

.....  
Frank Waller

## Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of BERING Time ApS

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BERING Time ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Independence

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.

### 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 as to 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 the 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 Company's internal control.
- ▶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

## Independent auditor's report

- ▶ 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 note 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 the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, 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's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the 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 the Management's review.

Aabenraa, 4 July 2023  
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Jon Midtgaard  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne28657

## Management's review

### Company details

Name	BERING Time ApS
Address, Postal code, City	Skrænten 34, 6200 Aabenraa
CVR no.	32 44 57 64
Established	1 September 2009
Registered office	Aabenraa
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Website	<a href="http://www.beringtime.com">www.beringtime.com</a>
E-mail	<a href="mailto:info@beringtime.com">info@beringtime.com</a>
Telephone	+45 88 16 90 90
Executive Board	Michael Witt Johansen Frank Waller
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Skibbroen 16, 6200 Aabenraa, Denmark

## Management's review

### Financial highlights

DKK'000	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
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#### Key figures

Revenue	209,822	215,591	218,074	284,453	268,837
Gross profit	13,872	14,053	17,964	18,177	15,254
Operating profit/loss	-5,332	4,467	6,557	10,160	9,759
Net financials	-1,588	1,041	-5,995	-1,503	-1,924
Profit for the year	4,835	6,606	2,252	7,676	6,689

Total assets	222,345	236,526	220,185	227,058	211,206
Equity	63,922	59,087	52,483	50,244	42,568

#### Financial ratios

Operating margin	3.0%	3.0%	3.6%	3.6 %	3.6 %
Gross margin	6.6%	6.5%	8.2%	6.4%	5.7%
Equity ratio	28.7%	25.0%	23.8%	22.1%	20.2%
Return on equity	7.9%	11.8%	4.4%	16.5%	17.1%

Average number of full-time employees	7	7	8	8	6
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For terms and definitions, please see the accounting policies.

## Management's review

### Business review

BERING Time ApS is a design enterprise whose activities comprise the sale of wrist watches and jewellery.

BERING Time ApS presents a series of watches and jewellery that blend minimalistic Danish design and optimal material strength. HighTech ceramic and sapphire glass make the watches extremely tough and uniquely resistant. Time leaves no trace on the streamlined forms and pure elegance of the watches. A brand that redefines time with its love for detail.

### Financial review

The income statement for 2022 shows a profit of DKK 4,835 thousand against a profit of DKK 6,606 last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2022 shows equity of DKK 63,922 thousand.

Since March 2020, the markets in our segment have been affected by Covid-19. Many customer stores were closed down and Web sales became more important. In particular, Asia continues to be affected by Covid-19 and Chinese tourists have been absent, which has continued to affect demand in a number of markets. Asia normally accounts for 33% of revenue for Bering Time. Germany, our largest market, has been hit hard over the past 3 years. In the early part of 2022, sales returned and we started strong, but only for a short while, as consumer confidence fell to historically low levels due to the war in Ukraine and macroeconomic conditions such as interest rate hikes, inflation developments and supply issues.

In 2022, Bering has completed a settlement agreement with our distributor in China, which has negatively impacted the result. Two new projects for future growth have taken up management resources, managerially and organizationally. High dollar exchange rates have also affected 2022, with rising purchase prices as a result.

The result in 2022 therefore ends unsatisfactory. Nevertheless, it is positive to note that the result in 2022 is characterized by one-off costs, as well as that Bering as a brand has increased its market share in the market and is generally performing well in many markets despite the crisis and conscious investments in the future. Finally, we highlight that we have come out of 3 hard and unusual years with profits seen over the period 2020 - 2022.

### Financial risks and use of financial instruments

Due to its activities, BERING Time ApS is exposed to a number of risks. We actively strive to reduce these risks to acceptable levels.

The Company's main operational risk is linked to the ability to be highly positioned in the main markets for wrist watches and jewelry, including developing and supplying products demanded by the market. Due to its financial position and solidity, the Company is only limited exposed to changes in interest rates. However, the company is exposed to currency risks and credit risks in terms of current operations.

#### Currency risks:

The Company's foreign currency risks primarily relate to purchases from the Far East. Profit and equity are thus affected by the exchange rate movements for a number of currencies, primarily USD. The Company relies to some extent on forward contracts to reduce commercial currency risks, primarily in relation to the hedging of purchases. No agreements on speculative financial instruments are made.

#### Credit risks:

Based on a specific credit rating, the Company grants credit to selected customers. It is Company policy to have tight control of the credit risk, by applying e.g. a credit max. at customer level.

### Outlook

Based on an initiated optimization program, as well as current development in the markets, we expect a positive result in the level of DKK 3-7 million for the financial year 2023. Revenue is expected to increase in the level of 5-10%. Several markets will continue to be challenged and dependent on macroeconomic conditions. The market in the US as well as our Web sales have developed positively. At the same time, the fairs and our product news have been well received in the market, which creates fertile ground for a certain optimism.



## Management's review

### Other matters

The Company's employees have a thorough knowledge of the market and have shown a particular ability to develop a unique product programme. Upgrading of employees is made on an ongoing basis. The Company does not perform research and development activities, and the influence of the external environment is not regarded as material.

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Income statement

Note	DKK'000	2022	2021
	<b>Revenue</b>	209,822	215,591
	Cost of sales	-106,839	-96,321
	Other operating income	11,668	2,250
	Other external expenses	-100,779	-107,467
	<b>Gross profit</b>	13,872	14,053
2	Staff costs	-5,451	-5,779
	Amortisation/depreciation and impairment losses	-2,083	-1,555
	Other operating expenses	0	-207
	<b>Profit before net financials</b>	6,338	6,512
	Income from investments in group entities	1,081	783
3	Financial income	2,010	3,784
4	Financial expenses	-3,598	-2,743
	<b>Profit before tax</b>	5,831	8,336
5	Tax for the year	-996	-1,730
	<b>Profit for the year</b>	4,835	6,606

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2022	2021
	<b>ASSETS</b>		
	<b>Fixed assets</b>		
6	<b>Intangible assets</b>		
	Acquired intangible assets	859	704
		859	704
7	<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>		
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	7,827	6,194
		7,827	6,194
8	<b>Investments</b>		
	Investments in group entities, net asset value	5,358	4,276
	Other receivables	800	800
		6,158	5,076
	<b>Total fixed assets</b>	14,844	11,974
	<b>Non-fixed assets</b>		
	<b>Inventories</b>		
	Finished goods and goods for resale	80,554	82,884
	Prepayments for goods	10,382	2,367
		90,936	85,251
	<b>Receivables</b>		
	Trade receivables	46,596	59,535
	Receivables from group entities	65,033	75,710
	Other receivables	855	155
	Prepayments	556	415
		113,040	135,815
	<b>Cash</b>	3,525	3,486
	<b>Total non-fixed assets</b>	207,501	224,552
	<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	222,345	236,526

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2022	2021
	<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
	<b>Equity</b>		
9	Share capital	125	125
	Net revaluation reserve according to the equity method	5,173	4,112
	Retained earnings	58,624	54,850
	<b>Total equity</b>	<b>63,922</b>	<b>59,087</b>
	<b>Provisions</b>		
10	Deferred tax	502	292
	Warranty commitments	394	495
11	<b>Total provisions</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>787</b>
	<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		
	<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>		
	Bank debt	33,569	24,564
	Prepayments received from customers	210	166
	Trade payables	12,988	23,495
	Payables to group entities	105,659	122,612
	Payables to shareholders and management	24	0
	Other payables	5,077	5,815
		<b>157,527</b>	<b>176,652</b>
	<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b>157,527</b>	<b>176,652</b>
	<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>222,345</b>	<b>236,526</b>

- 1 Accounting policies
- 13 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
- 14 Collateral
- 15 Related parties
- 16 Appropriation of profit

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Statement of changes in equity

Note	DKK'000	Share capital	Net revaluation reserve according to the equity method	Retained earnings	Total
	Equity at 1 January 2022	125	4,112	54,850	59,087
16	Transfer, see "Appropriation of profit"	0	1,061	3,774	4,835
	Equity at 31 December 2022	125	5,173	58,624	63,922

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies

The annual report of BERING Time ApS for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized reporting class C entities.

In accordance with section 110(1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

#### Omission of a cash flow statement

With reference to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no cash flow statement has been prepared. The Company's cash flows are reflected in the consolidated cash flow statement for the higher-ranking parent company Bering Group ApS.

#### Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK'000).

#### Foreign currency translation

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Danish Kroner at the exchange rates at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Danish Kroner at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

#### Foreign group entities

Foreign subsidiaries and associates are considered separate entities. Items in such entities' income statements are translated at an average exchange rate for the year, and balance sheet items are translated at closing rates. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation of the opening equity of foreign subsidiaries to closing rates and on translation of the income statements from average exchange rates to closing rates are taken directly to equity.

#### Derivative financial instruments

On initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are recognised at cost in the balance sheet and are subsequently measured at fair value. Positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments are included in other receivables and payables, respectively.

Fair value adjustments of derivative financial instruments designated as and qualifying for recognition as a fair value hedge of recognised assets or liabilities are recognised in the income statement together with changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments designated as and qualifying for recognition as a hedge of future assets or liabilities are recognised in other receivables or other payables and in equity. If the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of assets or liabilities, amounts previously recognised in equity are transferred to the cost of the asset or liability, respectively. If the hedged forecast transaction results in income or expenses, amounts previously deferred in equity are transferred to the income statement in the period in which the hedged item affects the profit/loss for the year.

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Income statement

###### Revenue

The Company has chosen IAS 18 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

Income from the sale of goods, which includes the sale of wrist watches and jewellery, is recognised in revenue at the time of delivery and when the risk passes to the buyer, provided that the income can be made up reliably and is expected to be received.

The date of transition of the principal advantages and risks is based on standardised delivery terms on the basis of Incoterms® 2020.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

###### Other operating income

Other operating income and operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the entity's core activities, including gains or losses on the sale of fixed assets.

###### Cost of sales

Cost of sales includes the cost of goods used in generating the year's revenue.

###### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

###### Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pension to the Company's employees, as well as other social security contributions, etc. The item is net of refunds from public authorities.

###### Amortisation/depreciation

The item comprises amortisation/depreciation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

The basis of amortisation/depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is amortised/depreciated on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Acquired intangible assets	3-5 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-6 years

###### Other operating expenses

Other operating income and operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the entity's core activities, including gains or losses on the sale of fixed assets.

###### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statements at the amounts that concern the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses as well as allowances and surcharges under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

The entity is jointly taxed with other group entities. The total Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit/loss-making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income (full absorption).

Jointly taxed entities entitled to a tax refund are reimbursed by the management company based on the rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed entities which have paid too little tax pay a surcharge according to the rates applicable to interest surcharges to the management company.

##### Balance sheet

##### Intangible assets

Intangible assets include other acquired intangible rights, including software licences.

Other intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

##### Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until the time at which the asset is ready for use.

##### Investments in subsidiaries

Equity investments in subsidiaries are measured according to the equity method.

On initial recognition, equity investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost, i.e. plus transaction costs. The cost is allocated in accordance with the acquisition method.

The cost is adjusted by shares of profit/loss after tax calculated in accordance with the Group's accounting policies less or plus unrealised intra-group gains/losses.

Identified increases in value and goodwill, if any, compared to the underlying entity's net asset value are amortised in accordance with the accounting policies for the assets and liabilities to which they can be attributed. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement.

Dividend received is deduced from the carrying amount.

Equity investments in subsidiaries measured at net asset value are subject to impairment test requirements if there is any indication of impairment.

##### Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries is assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).



## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

#### Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value. The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the sales amount less costs necessary to effect the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in the expected selling price.

Goods for resale are measured at cost, which comprises the cost of acquisition plus delivery costs as well as other expenses directly attributable to the acquisition.

#### Receivables

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment write-down of financial receivables.

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value. Provisions are made for bad debts on the basis of objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables are impaired. Provisions are made to the lower of the net realisable value and the carrying amount.

Investments - Other receivables includes subordinated loan, where creditor has indicated willingness to step back in favor of other creditors.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables with no objective indication of individual impairment are tested for objective indication of impairment on a portfolio basis. The objective indicators used for portfolios are determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

#### Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

#### Equity

##### *Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method*

The net revaluation reserve according to the equity method includes net revaluations of investments in subsidiaries and associates relative to cost. The reserve can be eliminated in case of losses, realisation of investments or a change in accounting estimates. The reserve cannot be recognised at a negative amount.

##### *Proposed dividends*

Dividends proposed for the financial year are presented as a separate item under 'Equity'.

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Provisions

Provisions comprise expected expenses relating to litigations/disputes raised against the company. Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event at the balance sheet date and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions are measured at net realisable value or at fair value if the obligation is expected to be settled far into the future.

Warranty commitments include expenses for remedial action in respect of the sales of watches and jewelry within the warranty period of up to 3 years. Provisions for warranty commitments are measured at net realisable value and recognised based on past experience. Provisions that are expected to mature more than one year after the balance sheet date are discounted at average bond yields.

##### Income taxes

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet under receivables/payables to Group entities, adjusted for tax on the taxable income of prior years and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

##### Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Financial ratios

The financial ratios stated under "Financial highlights" have been calculated as follows:

Operating profit/loss	Profit/loss before financial items adjusted for other operating income and other operating expenses
Operating margin	$\frac{\text{Operating profit (EBIT)} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Gross margin	$\frac{\text{Gross profit/loss} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Equity ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity, year-end} \times 100}{\text{Total equity and liabilities, year-end}}$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss after tax} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

DKK'000	2022	2021
<b>2 Staff costs</b>		
Wages/salaries	4,942	5,327
Pensions	283	276
Other social security costs	53	54
Other staff costs	173	122
	<u>5,451</u>	<u>5,779</u>
	<u><u>7</u></u>	<u><u>7</u></u>
Average number of full-time employees	7	7
<p>By reference to section 98b(3), (ii), of the Danish Financial Statements Act, remuneration to Management is not disclosed.</p>		
<b>3 Financial income</b>		
Interest receivable, group entities	1,656	1,379
Other interest income	354	2,405
	<u>2,010</u>	<u>3,784</u>
<b>4 Financial expenses</b>		
Interest expenses, group entities	2,398	2,656
Other interest expenses	1,200	87
	<u>3,598</u>	<u>2,743</u>

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

DKK'000	2022	2021
<b>5 Tax for the year</b>		
Estimated tax charge for the year	788	1,554
Deferred tax adjustments in the year	210	176
Tax adjustments, prior years	-2	0
	<u>996</u>	<u>1,730</u>
<b>6 Intangible assets</b>		
DKK'000		<b>Acquired intangible assets</b>
Cost at 1 January 2022		792
Additions in the year		<u>440</u>
Cost at 31 December 2022		<u>1,232</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January 2022		88
Amortisation/depreciation in the year		<u>285</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December 2022		<u>373</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2022</b>		<u>859</u>
Amortised over		<u>3-5 years</u>
<b>7 Property, plant and equipment</b>		
DKK'000		<b>Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment</b>
Cost at 1 January 2022		14,207
Additions in the year		<u>3,431</u>
Cost at 31 December 2022		<u>17,638</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2022		8,013
Amortisation/depreciation in the year		<u>1,798</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2022		<u>9,811</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2022</b>		<u>7,827</u>
Depreciated over		<u>3-6 years</u>

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 8 Investments

DKK'000	Investments in group entities, net asset value	Total
Cost at 1 January 2022	185	985
Cost at 31 December 2022	185	985
Value adjustments at 1 January 2022	4,091	4,091
Exchange adjustment	1	1
Share of the profit/loss for the year	1,081	1,081
Value adjustments at 31 December 2022	5,173	5,173
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>5,358</b>	<b>6,158</b>

#### Subsidiaries

Name	Legal form	Domicile	Interest
Bering Time	GmbH	Düsseldorf, Germany	100.00%

DKK'000	2022	2021
---------	------	------

#### 9 Share capital

Analysis of the share capital:

125 shares of DKK 1,000.00 nominal value each	125	125
	125	125

No shares have special rights.

The Company's share capital has remained DKK 125 thousand over the past 5 years.

#### 10 Deferred tax

Provision relating to deferred tax includes deferred tax regarding intangible assets (DKK 189 thousand), property, plant and equipment (DKK 49 thousand), inventories (DKK 373 thousand) and other (DKK-109 thousand). It is expected that a minor part of the deferred tax recognised at 31 December 2022 is realised as current tax in 2023.

#### 11 Provisions

Other provisions comprise provisions for warranty commitments, totalling DKK 394 thousand. Warranty provisions relate to expected warranty expenses in accordance with usual guarantee commitments applicable to the sale of goods. The obligation is expected to be settled over the warranty period, which is up to three years.

#### 12 Derivative financial instruments

Bering Time ApS' currency risk primarily relates to purchases from Far East in USD.

The parent company Bering Group ApS relies on hedging instruments to hedge recognised and non-recognised purchase transactions at group level.

Thus, Bering Time ApS has no hedging instruments on standalone basis.

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 13 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

##### Other contingent liabilities

Bering Time ApS is party to a few pending legal actions. In Management's opinion, the outcome of these legal actions will not affect the company's financial position apart from the receivables and payables recognised in the balance sheet at 31 December 2022.

The Company is jointly taxed with its parent, BERING Group ApS, which acts as management company, and is jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed group entities for payment of income taxes as well as withholding taxes on interest, royalties and dividends falling due for payment.

##### Other financial obligations

The Company has entered into rent agreements with terms of 3 months. The total residual lease liability amounts to DKK 41 thousand.

The company has entered into lease agreements with terms up to 24 months with a residual liability of DKK 455 thousand.

#### 14 Collateral

As security for the Company's debt to banks, 33.569 thousand DKK, the Company has provided security or other collateral in its assets for a total amount of thousand DKK 41,830. The total carrying amount of these assets are DKK 145.964 thousand.

#### 15 Related parties

BERING Time ApS' related parties comprise the following:

##### Parties exercising control

<u>Related party</u>	<u>Domicile</u>	<u>Basis for control</u>
BERING GROUP ApS	Skænten 34, 6200 Aabenraa	Participating interest

##### Information about consolidated financial statements

<u>Parent</u>	<u>Domicile</u>	<u>Requisitioning of the parent company's consolidated financial statements</u>
BERING Group ApS	Skrænten 34, 6200 Aabenraa	BERING Group ApS, Skrånten 34, 6200 Aabenraa

##### Related party transactions

The Company solely discloses related party transactions that have not been carried out on an arm's length basis, cf. section 98c(7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

All transactions have been carried out on an arm's length basis.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
DKK'000		
<b>16 Appropriation of profit</b>		
<b>Recommended appropriation of profit</b>		
Net revaluation reserve according to the equity method	1,061	804
Retained earnings	3,774	5,802
	<u>4,835</u>	<u>6,606</u>

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## Frank Waller

### Direktion

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## Frank Waller

### Dirigent

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## Jon Midtgaard

### Statsautoriseret revisor

På vegne af: EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

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