

CEWE Danmark ApS

Sørens Frichs Vej 38K, 2.
DK-8230 Åbyhøj

CVR no. 33 80 85 18

Annual report for 2023

Adopted at the annual general meeting
on 11 July 2024

**chairman Patrick Lucien Pierre Yves
Berkhouwer**

Table of contents

	Page
Statements	
Statement by management on the annual report	1
Independent auditor's report	2
Management's review	
Company details	5
Management's review	6
Financial statements	
Accounting policies	7
Income statement 1 January - 31 December	12
Balance sheet 31 December	13
Notes	15

Statement by management on the annual report

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of CEWE Danmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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 company's financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Åbyhøj, 11 July 2024

Executive board

Jean-Paul Vern
CEO

Patrick Lucien Pierre Yves
Berkhouwer
CEO

Stephan Stein
CEO



Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of CEWE Danmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CEWE Danmark ApS for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023, comprising income statement, balance sheet 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 Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023 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 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 and for such internal control that 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.



Independent auditor's report

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 in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may 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 financial statement users made 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 company 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.



Independent auditor's report

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.

Aarhus, 11 July 2024

KPMG

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Michael E. K. Rasmussen
State Authorised
Public Accountant
mne41364

Company details

The company

CEWE Danmark ApS
Sørens Frichs Vej 38K, 2.
DK-8230 Åbyhøj

CVR no.: 33 80 85 18

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2023

Incorporated: 29 September 1971

Financial year: 124th financial year

Domicile: Aarhus

Executive board

Jean-Paul Vern
Patrick Lucien Pierre Yves Berkhouwer
Stephan Stein

Auditors

KPMG P/S
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Frederiks Plads 42
DK-8000 Aarhus
CVR no.: 25 57 81 98

Management's review

Business review

The Company sells and supplies digital photo solutions including related services.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2023 shows a profit of DKK 3.450.193, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2023 shows equity of DKK 53.507.465.

The financial year was in line with forecast, and results for the year are considered satisfactory.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

Accounting policies

The annual report of CEWE DANMARK ApS for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class B entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act with opt-in from higher reporting classes.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2023 is presented in DKK

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and 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.

Pursuant to sections §110 subsection 1, of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

Income statement

Gross profit

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress and other operating income less costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in revenue when delivery and transfer of risk to the buyer have taken place, and the income may be measured reliably and is expected to be received. The date of transfer of the most significant benefits and risks is determined using standard Incoterms[®] 2010.

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

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises costs incurred to generate revenue for the year. This item also comprises direct costs for goods for resale and changes to inventory of goods for resale.

Accounting policies

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises items secondary to the activities of the Company, including gains on the disposal of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other external costs

Other external costs comprise distribution costs costs related to sales, sales campaigns, administration, office premises, operating leases etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday allowance, pension and other social security costs, etc., to the Company's employees, excluding reimbursements from public authorities.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant and equipment

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant and equipment comprise the year's depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, financial costs regarding finance leases, gains and losses on securities, payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

Dividends from equity investments in group entities are recognised as income in the income statement in the financial year when the dividends are declared. To the extent that the distributed dividend exceeds accumulated earnings at the acquisition date, the dividends are recognised as write-downs of the cost of the equity investment.

Tax on profit for the year

The parent company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the group's Danish subsidiaries. The subsidiaries are included in the joint taxation from the date when they are included in the consolidated financial statements and up to the date when they are excluded from the consolidation.

The parent company is the administrative company for the joint taxation and accordingly settles all payments of corporation tax to the tax authorities.

On payment of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have been able to use tax losses to reduce their own taxable profits.

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Accounting policies

Balance sheet

Tangible assets

Items of plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is cost less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. The cost of self-constructed assets comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub-suppliers and wages.

Where individual components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, and the individual component is a significant part of the total cost, the cost is divided into separate components, which are depreciated separately.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0-10

The useful life and residual value are re-assessed annually. A change is accounted for as an accounting estimate, and the impact on amortisation/depreciation is recognised going forward.

Gains and losses on the sale of items of property, plant and equipment are calculated as the difference between the selling price, less costs to sell, and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Gains or losses on the sale of items of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement under other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

Leases

All leases are accounted for as operating leases. Payments relating to operating leases and other leases are recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease. The Company's total obligation relating to operating leases and other leases is disclosed as contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries are measured at cost. If cost exceeds the recoverable amount, a write-down is made to this lower value.

Deposits

Deposits is recognised at amortised cost.

Accounting policies

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, items of property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries, associates and participating interests is tested annually for impairment, other than what is reflected through normal amortisation and depreciation.

Where there is evidence of impairment, an impairment test is performed for each individual asset or group of assets. Write-down is made to the lower of the recoverable amount and the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net present value and the value in use less expected costs to sell. The net present value is determined as the present value of the anticipated net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the anticipated net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or group of assets after the end of their useful life.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost using the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than the cost, inventories are recognised at this lower value.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct cost of labour and production/production overheads.

Production overheads include the indirect cost of materials, wages and salaries as well as maintenance and depreciation of production machinery, buildings and equipment and expenses relating to plant administration and management. Borrowing costs are not recognised in the cost.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down is made for bad debt losses where there is an objective indication that a receivable has been impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable has been impaired, write-down is made on an individual basis.

Corporation tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Accounting policies

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax adjustments resulting from changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement, with the exception of items taken directly to equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carry forward, are measured at the value to which the asset is expected to be realised, either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under 'Current assets' comprises expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposits at banks.

Equity

Dividends

Proposed dividends are disclosed as a separate item under equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability when declared by the annual general meeting of shareholders.

Liabilities

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

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> DKK	<u>2022</u> DKK
Gross profit		<u>13.007.080</u>	<u>14.563.719</u>
Staff costs	1	<u>-9.938.785</u>	<u>-11.230.269</u>
Resultat før af- og nedskrivninger		3.068.295	3.333.450
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant and equipment		<u>-192.706</u>	<u>-548.095</u>
Profit/loss before net financials		2.875.589	2.785.355
Financial income	2	4.535.854	2.724.342
Financial costs		<u>-3.253.672</u>	<u>-2.826.733</u>
Profit/loss before tax		4.157.771	2.682.964
Tax on profit/loss for the year		<u>-707.578</u>	<u>-580.651</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u>3.450.193</u>	<u>2.102.313</u>
Retained earnings		<u>3.450.193</u>	<u>2.102.313</u>
		<u>3.450.193</u>	<u>2.102.313</u>

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> DKK	<u>2022</u> DKK
Assets			
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3	589.758	432.062
Tangible assets		589.758	432.062
Investments in subsidiaries	4	357.953	357.953
Deposits		622.115	622.115
Fixed asset investments		980.068	980.068
Total non-current assets		1.569.826	1.412.130
Finished goods and goods for resale		406.451	547.881
Stocks		406.451	547.881
Trade receivables		3.952.280	4.529.053
Receivables from subsidiaries		76.743.015	29.266.695
Deferred tax asset		156.575	209.746
Prepayments		355.585	492.663
Receivables		81.207.455	34.498.157
Cash at bank and in hand		9.469.974	41.795.102
Total current assets		91.083.880	76.841.140
Total assets		92.653.706	78.253.270

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> DKK	<u>2022</u> DKK
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		6.000.000	6.000.000
Retained earnings		<u>47.507.465</u>	<u>44.057.272</u>
Equity	5	<u>53.507.465</u>	<u>50.057.272</u>
Trade payables		10.224.700	6.536.065
Payables to subsidiaries		20.844.758	15.226.453
Corporation tax		671.486	349.828
Other payables		<u>7.405.297</u>	<u>6.083.652</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>39.146.241</u>	<u>28.195.998</u>
Total liabilities		<u>39.146.241</u>	<u>28.195.998</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>92.653.706</u>	<u>78.253.270</u>
Related parties	6		
Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.	7		

Notes

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
1 Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	8.986.104	10.241.284
Pensions	818.760	819.705
Other social security costs	<u>133.921</u>	<u>169.280</u>
	<u>9.938.785</u>	<u>11.230.269</u>
Number of fulltime employees on average	<u>22</u>	<u>33</u>
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
2 Financial income		
Interest received from subsidiaries	1.864.960	669.993
Exchange gains	<u>2.670.894</u>	<u>2.054.349</u>
	<u>4.535.854</u>	<u>2.724.342</u>

Notes

3 Tangible assets

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Cost at 1 January 2023	5.939.722
Additions for the year	350.402
Cost at 31 December 2023	<u>6.290.124</u>
Revaluations at 1 January 2023	<u>0</u>
Revaluations at 31 December 2023	<u>0</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2023	5.507.660
Depreciation for the year	192.706
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2023	<u>5.700.366</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	<u><u>589.758</u></u>

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
4 Investments in subsidiaries		
Cost at 1 January 2023	<u>357.953</u>	<u>357.953</u>
Cost at 31 December 2023	<u>357.953</u>	<u>357.953</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	<u><u>357.953</u></u>	<u><u>357.953</u></u>

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Registered office	Ownership interest	Equity	Profit/loss for the year
CEWE-PRINT Nordic A/S	Åbyhøj	100%	29.871	-13.827

Notes

5 Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2023	6.000.000	44.057.272	50.057.272
Net profit/loss for the year	0	3.450.193	3.450.193
Equity at 31 December 2023	6.000.000	47.507.465	53.507.465

6 Related parties

CEWE DANMARK ApS' related parties comprise the following:

CEWE DANMARK ApS is part of the consolidated financial statements of CeWe Stiftung & Co. KGaA, Oldenburg, Germany, which is the smallest group in which the Company is included as a subsidiary.

7 Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.

Contingent liabilities

The Group's Danish entities are jointly and severally liable for tax on the Group's jointly taxed income and for certain withholding taxes such as dividend tax and royalty tax as well as for the joint registration for VAT. Any subsequent corrections of the taxable income subject to joint taxation or withholding taxes on dividends, etc. may entail an increase in the entities' liability. The Group as a whole is not liable to any other parties.

Operating lease obligations

The company has entered into a lease agreement for operating premises with an annual rent of TDKK 1.515. The lease can be terminated with 6 months' notice.