



## A.W. Faber-Castell Nordic ApS

Tonsbakken 16  
2740 Skovlunde  
CVR No. 34228264

## Annual report 01.04.2022 - 31.03.2023

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual  
report on 21.08.2023

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**Thomas Wagner**  
Chairman of the General Meeting

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# Entity details

## Entity

A.W. Faber-Castell Nordic ApS

Tonsbakken 16

2740 Skovlunde

Business Registration No.: 34228264

Registered office: Ballerup

Financial year: 01.04.2022 - 31.03.2023

## Board of Directors

Stephan Leo Rosen

Peter Ejvind Sieverts

Sven Geuther

## Executive Board

Peter Ejvind Sieverts

## Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Weidekampsgade 6

2300 Copenhagen S

# Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of A.W. Faber-Castell Nordic ApS for the financial year 01.04.2022 - 31.03.2023.

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 31.03.2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.04.2022 - 31.03.2023.

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.

Skovlunde, 21.08.2023

## Executive Board

**Peter Ejvind Sieverts**

## Board of Directors

**Stephan Leo Rosen**

**Peter Ejvind Sieverts**

**Sven Geuther**

# Independent auditor's report

## To the shareholders of A.W. Faber-Castell Nordic ApS

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of A.W. Faber-Castell Nordic ApS for the financial year 01.04.2022 - 31.03.2023, 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 31.03.2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.04.2022 - 31.03.2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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.

Copenhagen, 21.08.2023

#### **Deloitte**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR No. 33963556

#### **Stine Eva Grothen**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
Identification No (MNE) mne29431

# Management commentary

## Primary activities

Objects of the Company is to operate within the sales and marketing of products from A.W. Faber-Castell Group and other related products, as well any other related activities.

## Description of material changes in activities and finances

The income statement for the period 01.04.2022 - 31.03.2023 shows a profit of DKK 370 thousand against a profit of DKK 971 thousand for the period 01.04.2021 - 31.03.2022. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 5,015 thousand.

The management considers the profit for the year to be satisfactory.

## 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 2022/23

	Notes	2022/23 DKK	2021/22 DKK
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>6,994,052</b>	<b>7,344,962</b>
Staff costs	1	(6,466,273)	(6,072,164)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	2	0	54,743
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>		<b>527,779</b>	<b>1,327,541</b>
Other financial expenses	3	(47,718)	(80,875)
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>480,061</b>	<b>1,246,666</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	(110,020)	(275,539)
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>370,041</b>	<b>971,127</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of profit and loss</b>			
Extraordinary dividend distributed in the financial year		970,000	0
Retained earnings		(599,959)	971,127
<b>Proposed distribution of profit and loss</b>		<b>370,041</b>	<b>971,127</b>

# Balance sheet at 31.03.2023

## Assets

	Notes	2022/23 DKK	2021/22 DKK
Leasehold improvements		28,320	0
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	5	<b>28,320</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>28,320</b>	<b>0</b>
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		9,036,373	8,457,965
<b>Inventories</b>		<b>9,036,373</b>	<b>8,457,965</b>
Trade receivables		6,266,395	7,410,245
Deferred tax		26,322	11,772
Other receivables		119,926	789,753
Prepayments		123,947	0
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>6,536,590</b>	<b>8,211,770</b>
<b>Cash</b>		<b>3,658,389</b>	<b>2,761,965</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>19,231,352</b>	<b>19,431,700</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>19,259,672</b>	<b>19,431,700</b>

**Equity and liabilities**

	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>2021/22</b>
		<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK</b>
Contributed capital		400,000	400,000
Retained earnings		4,615,021	5,214,980
<b>Equity</b>		<b>5,015,021</b>	<b>5,614,980</b>
Bank loans		62,201	16,306
Trade payables		3,257,027	3,017,797
Payables to group enterprises		9,112,596	8,254,239
Income tax payable		83,570	262,615
Other payables		1,729,257	2,265,763
<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>14,244,651</b>	<b>13,816,720</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>14,244,651</b>	<b>13,816,720</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		<b>19,259,672</b>	<b>19,431,700</b>

Unrecognised rental and lease commitments

6

# Statement of changes in equity for 2022/23

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Proposed extraordinary dividend DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	400,000	5,214,980	0	5,614,980
Extraordinary dividend paid	0	0	(970,000)	(970,000)
Profit/loss for the year	0	(599,959)	970,000	370,041
<b>Equity end of year</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>4,615,021</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,015,021</b>

# Notes

## 1 Staff costs

	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>2021/22</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK</b>
Wages and salaries	5,160,648	4,903,695
Pension costs	540,755	441,218
Other social security costs	641,406	636,210
Other staff costs	123,464	91,041
	<b>6,466,273</b>	<b>6,072,164</b>
Average number of full-time employees	8	8

## 2 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>2021/22</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK</b>
Profit/loss from sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	0	(54,743)
	<b>0</b>	<b>(54,743)</b>

## 3 Other financial expenses

	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>2021/22</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK</b>
Other interest expenses	30,836	26,291
Exchange rate adjustments	0	28,882
Other financial expenses	16,882	25,702
	<b>47,718</b>	<b>80,875</b>

## 4 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>2021/22</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK</b>
Current tax	124,570	271,615
Change in deferred tax	(14,550)	3,924
	<b>110,020</b>	<b>275,539</b>

## 5 Property, plant and equipment

	<b>Leasehold improvements DKK</b>
Additions	28,320
<b>Cost end of year</b>	<b>28,320</b>
<b>Carrying amount end of year</b>	<b>28,320</b>

**6 Unrecognised rental and lease commitments**

	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>2021/22</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK</b>
Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	<b>808,260</b>	<b>998,989</b>

# 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.

## Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date, are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets that have been purchased in foreign currencies are translated using historical rates.

## Income statement

### Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, cost of sales and consumables and external expenses.

### Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made and risk has passed to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

### Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises goods consumed in the financial year measured at cost, adjusted for normal inventory

writedowns.

### **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, and gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

### **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.

## **Balance sheet**

### **Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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:

	<b>Useful life</b>
Leasehold improvements	5

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.

### **Inventories**

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost using the FIFO method and net realisable value.

Cost consists of purchase price plus delivery costs.



The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the estimated selling price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute sale.

**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.

**Tax receivable or payable**

Current tax receivable or payable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.