



CHRISTENSEN
KJÆRULFF

PERSONLIGT ENGAGEMENT

STATSAUTORISERET
REVISIONSAKTIESELSKAB

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manroland Nordic Danmark ApS

Lautruphøj 1-3, 2750 Ballerup

Company reg. no. 35 63 46 14

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2020

The annual report has been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 7 June 2021.

Stefan Guba
Chairman of the meeting



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Notes:

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



Management's report

Today, the board of directors and the managing director have presented the annual report of manroland Nordic Danmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 of manroland Nordic Danmark ApS.

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

We consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in our opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020.

We are of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

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

Ballerup, 7 June 2021

Managing Director

Stefan Guba

Board of directors

Rafael Penuela Torres

Stefan Guba



Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of manroland Nordic Danmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of manroland Nordic Danmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, which comprise income statement, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, notes and accounting policies. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements present a fair view of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethical requirements for auditors (IESBA's Code of Ethics), and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that provide a fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Management is also responsible for such internal control as the 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 unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report including an opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing, and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.



Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing, and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment 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 the 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 preparation of the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists arising from 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 disclosures in notes, and whether the financial statements reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that presents a 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 the internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on and the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we express no assurance opinion thereon.



Independent auditor's report

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the management commentary and to consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the evidence obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

Furthermore, 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 believe that management commentary is consistent with the financial statements and that it has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not discover any material misstatement in the management commentary.

Copenhagen, 7 June 2021

Christensen Kjaerulff

Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Company reg. no. 15 91 56 41

Iver Haugsted
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne10678



Company information

The company

manroland Nordic Danmark ApS
Lautruphøj 1-3
2750 Ballerup

Company reg. no. 35 63 46 14
Established: 2 March 1972
Domicile: Ballerup
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

Board of directors

Rafael Penuela Torres
Stefan Guba

Managing Director

Stefan Guba

Auditors

Christensen Kjærulff
Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Store Kongensgade 68
1264 København K



Management commentary

The principal activities of the company

The Company's activities consist of trade and agency business within the graphic business sector.

Unusual circumstances

The Corona / COVID-19 presents challenges and risks for the company.

Corona / COVID-19 has or may have a significant impact on the number of customers, nationally or internationally, as a result of the recommendations and orders given by the political team. Given the major uncertainty Corona / COVID-19 has created and the uncertainty about the duration of the situation, it is currently not possible to make a reasonable assessment of the financial consequences of the Corona crisis. On the same basis, it is not possible to express a sufficiently secure expectation of revenue and profit before tax. So far, however, management believes that the company has the necessary liquidity and credit facilities to continue its operations.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 989.000 against DKK 934.000 last year. Loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -295.000 against DKK -307.000 last year. The management considers the result unsatisfactory.



Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

| <u>Note</u> | <u>2020</u> | <u>2019</u> |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Gross profit | 988.539 | 933.616 |
| 1 Staff costs | -1.235.417 | -1.235.311 |
| Operating profit | -246.878 | -301.695 |
| Other financial income | 17.321 | 58.745 |
| Other financial costs | -15.635 | -13.850 |
| Pre-tax net profit or loss | -245.192 | -256.800 |
| Tax on net profit or loss for the year | -50.000 | -50.000 |
| Net profit or loss for the year | -295.192 | -306.800 |
| Proposed appropriation of net profit: | | |
| Allocated from retained earnings | -295.192 | -306.800 |
| Total allocations and transfers | -295.192 | -306.800 |



Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets

| <u>Note</u> | <u>2020</u> | <u>2019</u> |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Non-current assets | | |
| Other receivables | 2.980 | 2.980 |
| Total investments | 2.980 | 2.980 |
| Total non-current assets | 2.980 | 2.980 |
| Current assets | | |
| Manufactured goods and goods for resale | 516.919 | 537.176 |
| Total inventories | 516.919 | 537.176 |
| Trade receivables | 472.121 | 554.540 |
| Receivables from group enterprises | 1.064.501 | 1.055.464 |
| Deferred tax assets | 100.000 | 150.000 |
| Total receivables | 1.636.622 | 1.760.004 |
| Cash on hand and demand deposits | 938.689 | 126.475 |
| Total current assets | 3.092.230 | 2.423.655 |
| Total assets | 3.095.210 | 2.426.635 |



Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities

| <u>Note</u> | <u>2020</u> | <u>2019</u> |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Equity | | |
| Contributed capital | 2.000.000 | 2.000.000 |
| Retained earnings | -1.974.713 | -1.679.521 |
| Total equity | <u>25.287</u> | <u>320.479</u> |
| Liabilities other than provisions | | |
| Other payables | <u>0</u> | <u>152.364</u> |
| Total long term liabilities other than provisions | <u>0</u> | <u>152.364</u> |
| Trade payables | 200.430 | 298.567 |
| Payables to group enterprises | 1.803.970 | 1.315.580 |
| Other payables | <u>1.065.523</u> | <u>339.645</u> |
| Total short term liabilities other than provisions | <u>3.069.923</u> | <u>1.953.792</u> |
| Total liabilities other than provisions | <u>3.069.923</u> | <u>2.106.156</u> |
| Total equity and liabilities | <u>3.095.210</u> | <u>2.426.635</u> |



Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

| | <u>Contributed capital</u> | <u>Retained earnings</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Equity 1 January 2019 | 2.000.000 | -1.372.721 | 627.279 |
| Profit or loss for the year brought forward | <u>0</u> | <u>-306.800</u> | <u>-306.800</u> |
| Equity 1 January 2020 | 2.000.000 | -1.679.521 | 320.479 |
| Profit or loss for the year brought forward | <u>0</u> | <u>-295.192</u> | <u>-295.192</u> |
| | <u>2.000.000</u> | <u>-1.974.713</u> | <u>25.287</u> |



Notes

All amounts in DKK.

| | <u>2020</u> | <u>2019</u> |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Staff costs | | |
| Salaries and wages | 1.223.596 | 1.221.465 |
| Other costs for social security | <u>11.821</u> | <u>13.846</u> |
| | <u>1.235.417</u> | <u>1.235.311</u> |
| | | |
| Average number of employees | <u>2</u> | <u>2</u> |



Accounting policies

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

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

Foreign currency translation

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

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

Income statement

Gross profit

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



Accounting policies

Revenue comprises the value of services provided during the year, including outlay for customers less VAT and price concessions directly associated with the sale.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement on the completion of sales. This is generally considered to be the case when:

- The service has been provided before the end of the financial year
- A binding sales agreement exists
- The sales price has been determined
- Payment has been received, or is anticipated with a reasonable degree of certainty.

This ensures that recognition does not take place until the total income and costs and stage of completion at the reporting date can be reliably validated and it seems probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the enterprise.

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

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

Staff costs

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

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses concerning financial assets and liabilities, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities, additions and reimbursements under the Danish tax prepayment scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year.

Interest and other cost concerning loans to finance the production of intangible asset and property plant, and equipment, and relating to production periods are not recognised in the cost of non-current assets.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

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

Statement of financial position

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost on the basis of weighted measured average prices. In cases when the net realisable value is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.



Accounting policies

Costs of goods for resale, raw materials, and consumables comprise acquisition costs plus delivery costs.

The net realisable value for inventories is recognised as the market price less costs of completion and selling costs. The net realisable value is determined with due consideration of negotiability, obsolescence, and the development of expected market prices.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value. In order to meet expected losses, they are written down for impairment to the net realisable value.

Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Income tax and deferred tax

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

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

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

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

Liabilities other than provisions

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