

# **ODU DENMARK ApS**

Industriholmen 82, 2650 Hvidovre CVR no. 35 84 59 92

# **Annual report for 2023**

This annual report has been adopted at the annual general meeting on 18.04.23

Thomas Konrad Irl

Chairman of the meeting



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# Company information etc.

#### The company

ODU DENMARK ApS Industriholmen 82 2650 Hvidovre

Registered office: Hvidovre

CVR no.: 35 84 59 92

Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

#### **Executive Board**

Josef Leitner Kurt Randolf Woelfl Thomas Konrad Irl

#### **Auditors**

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab



ODU DENMARK ApS

### Statement by the Executive Board on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 for ODU DENMARK ApS.

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

The financial statements have not been audited, and we declare that the relevant conditions have been met.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.23 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Hvidovre, January 25, 2024

#### **Executive Board**

Josef Leitner Kurt Randolf Woelfl Thomas Konrad Irl



ODU DENMARK ApS

Practitioner's compilation report

To the management of ODU DENMARK ApS

Based on the company's accounting material and other information provided by management, we have compiled the financial statements of ODU DENMARK ApS for the financial

year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23.

The financial statements comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes

in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies.

We performed this compilation engagement in accordance with ISRS 4410, Engagements to

Compile Financial Statements.

We have applied our professional expertise to assist management with the preparation and

presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. We have complied with relevant provisions of the Danish Act on Approved Auditors

and Audit Firms and the code of ethics of International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code),

including principles of integrity, professional competence and due care.

The financial statements and the accuracy and completeness of the information used to

compile them are management's responsibility.

Since a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to

verify the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by management for the compilation of the financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or a

review conclusion on whether the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the

Danish Financial Statements Act.

Odense, January 25, 2024

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Henrik Welinder

State Authorized Public Accountant

MNE-no. mne23366

BEIERHOLM VI SKABER BALANCE

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#### **Primary activities**

The company's activities comprise activities consists in sale of the ODU Group product of connection systems.

#### Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 shows a profit/loss of DKK 266,109 against DKK 221,271 for the period 01.01.22 - 31.12.22. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 1,644,099.

#### Subsequent events

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.



### **Income statement**

Total	266,109	221,271
Retained earnings	266,109	221,271
Proposed appropriation account		
	200,103	221,27
Profit for the year	266,109	221,27
Tax on profit for the year	-76,714	-64,39
Profit before tax	342,823	285,66
Financial expenses	-3,196	-10,48
Financial income	5,368	
Profit before depreciation, amortisation, write- downs and impairment losses	340,651	296,15
Staff costs	-4,271,781	-3,649,11
Gross profit	4,612,432	3,945,26
	DKK	DK
	2023	202



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Note

Total assets	3,027,623	2,313,395
Total current assets	2,916,823	2,296,395
Cash	248,325	499,157
Total receivables	2,668,498	1,797,238
Receivables from group enterprises Other receivables Prepayments	2,465,051 166,628 36,819	1,713,296 83,942 0
Total non-current assets	110,800	17,000
Total investments	110,800	17,000
Deposits	110,800	17,000
	31.12.23 DKK	31.12.22 DKK
		04.40.00

### **EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**

Share capital Retained earnings	50,000 1,594,099	50,000 1,327,990
Total equity	1,644,099	1,377,990
Trade payables	128,089	30,074
Payables to associates	58,915	0
Income taxes	18,714	5,394
Other payables	1,177,806	899,937
Total short-term payables	1,383,524	935,405
Total payables	1,383,524	935,405
Total equity and liabilities	3,027,623	2,313,395

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Contingent liabilities

<sup>3</sup> Charges and security



# Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.23 - 31.12.23			
Balance as at 01.01.23  Net profit/loss for the year	50,000 0	1,327,990 266,109	1,377,990 266,109
Balance as at 31.12.23	50,000	1,594,099	1,644,099



	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
1. Staff costs		
Wages and salaries Pensions Other social security costs Other staff costs	3,906,788 293,940 9,089 61,964	3,351,561 265,500 8,636 23,420
Total	4,271,781	3,649,117
Average number of employees during the year	4	4

#### 2. Contingent liabilities

#### Lease commitments

The company has concluded rental and lease agreements with terms to maturity of 11 - 37 months and total lease payments of DKK 715k.

#### Rental commitment

The company has furthermore concluded a rental agreement with terms to maturity of 18 months and average rent payments of DKK 25k, a total of DKK 217k.

#### 3. Charges and security

Deposits, DKK 111k, have been placed as security for lease commitments.

#### 4. Accounting policies

#### **GENERAL**

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

#### Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

#### **CURRENCY**

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.



#### 4. Accounting policies - continued -

#### **LEASES**

Lease payments relating to operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### **INCOME STATEMENT**

#### **Gross profit**

Gross profit comprises revenue and other external expenses.

#### Revenue

Income from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement as delivery takes place (delivery method). Revenue is measured at the selling value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

#### Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal writedowns.

#### Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

#### Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

#### Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.



#### 4. Accounting policies - continued -

#### **BALANCE SHEET**

#### Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation and amortisation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

#### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Deposits recognised under assets comprise deposits paid to the lessor under leases entered into by the company.

#### **Prepayments**

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.



#### 4. Accounting policies - continued -

#### Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

#### Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

#### **Payables**

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.

