

Evoca Nordic ApS
Central Business Registration No.
37 80 48 19
C.F. Tietgens Boulevard 19
5220 Odense SØ

Annual Report 2019

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 31/8-2020

Chairman of the General Meeting

Name: Finn Kjærhus

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Entity details

Entity

Evoca Nordic ApS
C.F. Tietgens Boulevard 19
5220 Odense SØ

Central Business Registration No.:	37 80 48 19
Registered in:	Odense
Financial year:	01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019
E-mail:	finance.odense@evocagroup.com

Board of directors

Finn Kjærhus, Chairman
Stefano Barato, Vice Chairman
Enoel Rocchetti

Executive Board

Finn Kjærhus, Chief Executive Officer

Bank

Nordea Bank
Strandgade 3
0900 København C

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Tværkajen 5
Postboks 10
5100 Odense C

Statement by Management on the annual report

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Evoca Nordic ApS for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019

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

In our opinion, the financial statements gives a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019.

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.

Odense, 31/8 2020

Executive Board

Finn Kjærhus,
Chief Executive Officer

Board of directors

Finn Kjærhus,
Chairman

Stefano Barato,
Vice Chairman

Enoel Rocchetti

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Evoca Nordic ApS

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Evoca Nordic ApS for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019, which comprise the accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. 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 31-12-2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019 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 of Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) 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.

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 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.

Independent auditor's report

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 statement 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 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.

Odense, 31st August 2020

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR-nr. 33963556

Bo Damgaard Hansen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne-nr. Mne35543

Management commentary

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
	DKK '000	DKK '000	DKK '000	DKK '000	DKK '000
Financial highlights					
Key figures					
Revenue	452.456	450.818	451.036	436.115	434.999
Gross profit/loss	84.098	89.901	96.945	83.387	105.410
Operating profit/loss	51.559	53.559	58.677	46.240	67.889
Net financials	-3.217	-2.064	-5.569	2.927	-3.380
Profit/loss for the year	37.191	39.752	41.488	37.764	48.482
Investments in property, plant and equipment	0	0	0	0	0
Total assets	215.479	220.159	208.154	228.028	413.898
Equity	117.610	119.726	130.650	138.031	250.680
Employees in average	34	34	34	35	36
Ratios					
Gross margin (%)	18,6	19,9	21,5	19,1	24,2
Net margin (%)	8,2	8,8	9,2	8,7	11,1
Return on equity (%)	31,3	31,8	30,9	19,4	19,4
Solvency ratio (%)	54,6	54,4	62,8	60,5	60,6

Management commentary

Primary activities and business model

The Company is part of Evoca Group, the European market leader within manufacture of vending machines. The Group is engaged in designing, developing, manufacturing and selling automated vending equipment for dispensing hot and cold beverages, confectionary and food products.

The Company's main activities are sales of Wittenborg products and the Italian parent Company's Necta products in the Nordic markets. Furthermore the logistical and sales responsibility for one of the Group's key account customers lies within the area of responsibility of the Danish Company.

The Company is concentrating its activities on distribution and sale of products within the three technologies for dispensing hot beverages: freshly brewed coffee and tea, instant powdered products, and espresso bean to cup.

The development and manufacturing activities of Wittenborg products have been outsourced to the parent Company in Italy.

Development in activities

The revenue increased from 450.818 Tkr. in 2018 to 452.456 Tkr. in 2019. The revenue increased due to increasing sales in the overseas markets.

The earnings after tax for 2019 is 37.191 Tkr. compared to 39.752 Tkr. for 2018 and the Company's balance sheet as per 31st of December 2019 shows an equity of 117.610 Tkr.

The result is considered satisfactory.

Outlook

Research and development

In line with the increasing focus on environmental and energy issues associated with the acquisition and operation of its products, the Company constantly strives to further develop its product portfolio to ensure that it is as energy and environmentally friendly as possible.

Statement of social responsibility

The Company does not have a social responsibility policy as per the rules of §99a in the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Evoca Nordic ApS is part of the Evoca Group, understood as the "Evoca S.p.A." Parent Company and the companies controlled by it. The Ethical Code is enforceable in Italy and in all other Countries where Evoca Group operates.

<https://www.evocagroup.com/en/policies/ethical-code>

Management commentary

Impact on the external environment

Due to the nature of the company as a trading company. The company has not found it necessary to have a separate policy regarding the impact on the external environment.

Objectives and policies regarding human rights

The company operates in low risk area related to breaches on human rights. The company follows the rules set by Evoca Group. See above.

Objectives and policies regarding corruption

The company operates in low risk area related to corruption. The company follows the rules set by Evoca Group. See above.

Objectives and policies regarding social relations, employee relations and gender diversity

At a board meeting the 31 March 2014 a policy regarding the gender diversity in the Board of Directors was adopted. This entails, that if the board members, elected by the shareholders, are 3 or less, at least 33,3% shall be the underrepresented gender. If the board members, elected by the shareholders, are more than 3, at least 40% shall be the underrepresented gender. The purpose of the policy is to ensure the representation of both genders in the Company's Board of Directors during a certain period of time.

During the current financial year, this policy was fully adopted in the Company.

As the Company has less than 50 employees the policy only includes the board members elected by the shareholders.

Special risks

Business risks

The price of the materials used in the company's product are expected to remain stable. Competitors will be subject to the same changes in cost. Raising material cost can therefore be recognised in the sales price. The company regularly evaluates the risk of default on receivables. The company sees no risk in this regard.

Currency risks

The Company's currency risks are hedged at group level through the Treasury Department at Group Headquarters. The Company does, however, hedge the currency exposure of sales to US. Other foreign exchange risks relate to receivables denominated in EUR, GBP and USD.

Expectations for the coming year

The Company is expecting the turnover for 2020 to be lower than, what was realised in 2019, due to the impact of the corona virus. We expect the profit and loss for 2020 to be lower than, what was realised in 2019, also due to the impact of the corona virus.

Accounting policies

Reporting class

The annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class C enterprises (large enterprises). There has not been any changes in the accounting policies from 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 one 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.

Derivative financial instruments

On initial recognition in the balance sheet, derivative financial instruments are measured at cost and subsequently at fair value. Derivative financial instruments are recognised under other receivables or other payables.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments classified as and complying with the requirements for hedging the fair value of a recognised asset or a recognised liability are recorded in the income statement together with changes in the value of the hedged asset or the hedged liability.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments classified as and complying with the requirements for hedging future transactions are recognised directly in equity. When the hedged transactions are realised, the accumulated changes are recognised as part of cost of the relevant financial statement items.

For derivative financial instruments that do not comply with the requirements for being treated as hedging instruments, changes in fair value are recognised currently in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Accounting policies

Derivative financial instruments - continued

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments applied for hedging net investments in independent foreign subsidiaries or associates are classified directly as equity.

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of manufactured goods and goods for resale 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.

Production costs

Production costs comprise cost of sales for the financial year, including ordinary write-down of inventories and other costs incurred to earn revenue for the financial year, including wages and salaries.

Distribution costs

Distribution costs comprise cost incurred for sale and distribution of the Entity's products, including wages and salaries for sales staff, advertising costs, travelling and entertainment expenses.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses comprise expenses incurred for the Entity's administrative functions, including wages and salaries for administrative staff and Management, stationary and office supplies as well as amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses relating to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment used for administration of the Entity.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital gains on transactions in foreign currencies, well as tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprises interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital losses on transactions in foreign currencies as well as surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Income taxes

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.

The Entity is jointly taxed with all Danish subsidiaries. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

Accounting policies

Balance sheet

Intellectual property rights etc.

Intellectual property rights etc. comprise development projects completed and in progress with related intellectual property rights, acquired intellectual property rights and prepayments for intangible assets.

Development projects on clearly defined and identifiable products and processes, for which the technical rate of utilisation, adequate resources and potential future market or development opportunity in the enterprise can be established, and where the intention is to manufacture, market or apply the product or process in question, are recognised as intangible assets. Other development costs are recognised as costs in the income statement as incurred.

The cost of development projects comprises costs such as salaries and amortisation that are directly and indirectly attributable to the development projects.

Indirect production costs in the form of indirect attributable staff costs and amortisation of intangible assets and depreciation on property, plant and equipment used in the development process are recognised in cost based on time spent on each project.

Completed development projects are amortised on a straight-line basis using the estimated useful lives of the assets. The amortisation period is 5 years. For development projects protected by intellectual property rights, the maximum amortisation period is the remaining duration of the relevant rights. Development projects are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

An amount corresponding to the capitalized development costs incurred after 1 January 2016 is recognized under the item "Reserve for development costs" under equity. The reserve is reduced by depreciation.

Property, plant and equipment

Plant and machinery as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment and leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the acquisition price and costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

Accounting policies

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:

Buildings	up to 40 years
Plant and machinery	up to 8 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	up to 5 years
Leasehold improvements	up to 10 years

For leasehold improvements and assets subject to finance leases, the depreciation period cannot exceed the contract period.

Plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Investments in associated companies

Investments in associated companies is measured at cost. The value is the higher of cost and value in use.

Impairment tests are conducted, when dividend is higher than the proportional share of result of the year, or if the book value of the shares is higher than proportional share of the net assets in the associated company.

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. Cost of manufactured goods and work in progress consists of costs of raw materials, consumables, direct labour costs and indirect production costs.

Indirect production costs comprise indirect materials and labour costs, costs of maintenance of, depreciation on and impairment losses relating to machinery, factory buildings and equipment applied for the manufacturing process as well as costs of factory administration and management. Financing costs are not included in the cost.

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 equaling nominal value less write-downs for bad and doubtful debts.

Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

Accounting policies

Dividend

The proposed dividend for the financial year is disclosed as a separate item in equity.

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 of assets is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry forwards, 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.

Other provisions

Other provisions comprise anticipated costs of non-recourse guarantee commitments etc.

Provisions are recognised when – in consequence of an event occurred before or on the balance sheet date – the company has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that economic benefits must be given to settle the obligation.

Other provisions are recognised and measured as the best estimate of the expenses required to settle the liabilities at the balance sheet date. Provisions that are estimated to mature more than one year after the balance sheet date are measured at their discounted value

Operating leases

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

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Income tax receivable or payable

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

Cash flow statement

With reference to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the cash flow statement included in the consolidated financial statements of Evoca S.p.A., the company has not prepared a cash flow statement.

Accounting policies

Financial highlights

Financial highlights are defined and calculated in accordance with "Recommendations & Ratios" issued by the Danish Society of Financial Analysts.

Ratios	Calculation formula	Ratios reflect
Gross margin (%)	$\frac{\text{Gross profit} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$	The Entity's operating gearing.
Net margin (%)	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss for the year} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$	The Entity's operating profitability.
Return on equity (%)	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$	The Entity's return on capital invested in the Entity by the owners.
Solvency ratio (%)	$\frac{\text{Equity} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$	The financial strength of the Entity.

Income statement for 2019

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Revenue	1	452.456.406	450.817.976
Production costs	3	-368.358.666	-360.917.167
Gross profit/loss		84.097.740	89.900.809
Distribution costs	3	-17.905.602	-18.451.251
Administrative costs	2,3	-14.632.871	-17.890.444
Operating profit/loss		51.559.267	53.559.114
Other financial income	4	440.178	1.399.215
Other financial expenses	5	-3.657.623	-3.462.981
Profit/loss from ordinary activities before tax		48.341.822	51.495.348
Tax on profit/loss from ordinary activities	6	-11.151.186	-11.743.156
Profit/loss for the year		37.190.636	39.752.192
Proposed distribution of profit/loss	7		

Balance sheet at 31.12.2019

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Completed development projects		7.380.684	10.950.923
Development projects in progress		547.880	1.408.361
Intangible assets	8	7.928.564	12.359.284
Plant and machinery		0	0
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		0	48.142
Leasehold improvements		426.609	522.581
Property, plant and equipment	9	426.609	570.723
Investments in associated companies	10	52.229.844	52.229.844
Deposits	11	426.681	426.681
Fixed assets investments		52.656.525	52.656.525
Fixed assets		61.011.698	65.586.532
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		39.444.793	52.017.907
Inventories		39.444.793	52.017.907
Trade receivables		37.797.674	67.218.705
Receivables from group enterprises		11.449.929	15.439.700
Deferred tax asset	12	1.398.552	872.518
Other short-term receivables		177.127	632.770
Prepayments	13	773.511	563.809
Receivables		51.596.793	84.727.502
Cash		63.425.430	17.826.937
Current assets		154.467.016	154.572.346
Assets		215.478.714	220.158.878

Balance sheet at 31.12.2019

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Contributed capital	14	20.000.000	20.000.000
Reserve for development costs		4.860.102	5.117.219
Retained earnings		42.750.111	54.609.040
Proposed dividend		50.000.000	40.000.000
Equity		117.610.213	119.726.259
Other provisions	15	6.611.006	9.511.500
Provisions		6.611.006	9.511.500
Long term debt	16	582.899	0
Long term liabilities		582.899	0
Trade payables		4.884.770	4.783.925
Debt to group enterprises		54.928.128	56.522.158
Income tax payable		11.694.323	11.110.275
Other payables		19.167.375	18.504.761
Current liabilities other than provisions		90.674.596	90.921.119
Liabilities other than provisions		91.257.495	90.921.119
Equity and liabilities		215.478.714	220.158.878
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	17		
Contingent liabilities	18		
Derived financial instruments	19		
Related parties	20		
Consolidated financial statements	21		
Events after the balance sheet date	22		

Statement of changes in equity for 2019

	Contributed capital DKK	Reserve for development costs DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Proposed dividend DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	20.000.000	5.117.219	54.609.040	40.000.000	119.726.259
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	0	-40.000.000	-40.000.000
Fair value adjustments of hedging instruments	0	0	693.318	0	693.318
Profit/loss for the year	0	0	-12.809.364	50.000.000	37.190.636
Reserves for development	0	-257.117	257.117	0	0
Equity end of year	20.000.000	4.860.102	42.750.111	50.000.000	117.610.213

Notes

	2019	2018
	DKK	DKK
1. Revenue		
Scandinavia and Balticum	132.569.102	145.692.293
Other Europe	228.347.793	239.447.156
Overseas	84.140.620	59.089.611
Intercompany	7.398.891	6.588.916
	452.456.406	450.817.976

As Evoca Nordic ApS only operate with one segment - the information will only be on revenue and on the sales area when it is measured.

	2019	2018
	DKK	DKK
2. Fees for the auditor appointed by the Annual General Meeting		
Information on auditors fees:		
Statutory audit	215.000	215.000
Tax advice	34.000	30.000
Other	71.006	11.988
	320.006	256.988

	2019	2018
	DKK	DKK
3. Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	16.260.630	16.821.496
Pension costs	1.288.322	1.348.092
Other social security costs	577.825	651.794
	18.126.777	18.821.382
Average number of employees	34	34

Referring to section 98B, subsection (2) of the Danish Financial Statements Act. 3 information about management remuneration is omitted.

	2019	2018
	DKK	DKK
4. Other financial income		
Financial income arising from group enterprises	32.760	64.886
Interest income	177.175	69.185
Exchange rate adjustment	230.243	1.239.598
Other financial income	-	25.546
	440.178	1.399.215

Notes

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
5. Other financial expenses		
Other financial expenses	3.657.623	3.462.981
	3.657.623	3.462.981

6. Tax on ordinary profit/loss for the year

Current tax	11.855.725	11.259.441
Change in deferred tax for the year	-721.585	402.705
Adjustment relating to previous years	-37.378	-15.635
Other taxes	54.424	96.645
	11.151.186	11.743.156

7. Proposed distribution of profit/loss

Dividend for the financial year	50.000.000	40.000.000
Retained earnings	-12.809.364	-247.808
	37.190.636	39.752.192

	Completed development projects DKK	Development projects in progress DKK
8. Intangible assets		
Cost beginning of year	107.725.157	1.408.361
Transferred to and from other items	3.206.745	-3.206.745
Additions	0	2.346.264
Disposals	-35.334.164	0
Cost end of year	75.597.738	547.880
Amortisation and impairment losses beginning of year	-96.774.234	0
Impairment losses for the year	-655.270	0
Amortisation for the year	-6.121.714	0
Disposals	35.334.164	0
Amortisation and impairment losses end of year	-68.217.054	0
Carrying amount end of year	7.380.684	547.880

The development of new machines is outsourced to group companies in Italy. Development projects concern the development of new versions of machines for the coffee & vending industry. There are the necessary resources available for development, which are continuously tested in relation to specific customer and market aspirations, thus ensuring the desired result. Sales of new products are expected for existing and new customers. Prior to launching the projects, the company has investigated the need and requirement specification at the customers.

Notes

	Plant and machinery DKK	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK	Leasehold improve-ments DKK
9. Property, plant and equipment			
Cost beginning of year	265.794	5.497.373	959.715
Cost end of year	265.794	5.497.373	959.715
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	-265.794	-5.449.231	-437.134
Depreciation of the year	0	-48.142	-95.972
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	-265.794	-5.497.373	-533.106
Carrying amount end of year	0	0	426.609

	Associated companies DKK
10. Investment in associated companies	
Cost at 1 January	52.229.844
Additions	-
Cost end of year	52.229.844
Carrying amount end of year	52.229.844

	Registered in	Corporate	Equity interst %	Equity EUR	Result EUR
Associated companies:					
Evoca Iberia S.L	Madrid	S.L	39,7%	15.533.138	226.011

	2019 DKK
11. Fixed assets investments	
Deposits beginning of year	426.681
Adjustment of the year	-
Deposits end of year	426.681

Notes

	2019	2018
	DKK	DKK
12. Deferred tax		
Intangible assets	1.744.284	2.719.042
Property, plant and equipment	-340.626	-446.710
Inventories	-841.157	-870.202
Provisions	-1.454.422	-1.572.467
Liabilities other than provisions	13.432	-182.119
Other taxable temporary differences	-520.064	-520.064
	-1.398.552	-872.518

	2019	2018
	DKK	DKK
13. Prepayments		
Prepaid insurance	13.823	11.849
Prepaid expenses	759.688	551.960
	773.511	563.809

	Number	Par value	Nominal value
		DKK	DKK
14. Contributed capital			
Share capital	20.000	1.000,00	20.000.000
	20.000		20.000.000

Notes

15. Other provisions

The company provides warranties on some of its products and is therefore obliged to repair or replace goods which are not satisfactory.

	2019	2018
	DKK	DKK
Warranty provision beginning of the year	7.147.574	10.184.691
Provision for the year	-536.568	-3.037.117
Warranty provision at the end of the year	<u>6.611.006</u>	<u>7.147.574</u>
Other provisions beginning of the year	2.363.926	2.363.926
Other provisions for the year	-2.363.926	0
Total other provisions at the end of the year	<u>-</u>	<u>2.363.926</u>
Other provisions in total	<u>6.611.006</u>	<u>9.511.500</u>
16. Long term debt		
Due within 1 year	-	-
Due between 1 to 5 years	158.841	-
Due after 5 years	424.058	-
	<u>582.899</u>	<u>0</u>
17. Unrecognised rental and lease commitments		
Commitments under rental agreements or leases until expiry		
Due within 1 year	1.521.198	2.102.068
Due between 1 to 5 years	1.119.277	603.424
Due after 5 years	-	-
	<u>2.640.475</u>	<u>2.705.492</u>

18. Contingent liabilities

The company participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement in which Evoca Holding Denmark ApS serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Company is therefore jointly liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed companies and also for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed companies.

In 2019 the parent company Evoca S.P.A issued EUR 550 million aggregate principal amount of floating rate senior secured Notes.

Evoca Nordic ApS has provided security in support of the notes. Carrying amount of pledged bank accounts 55.885.123 DKK

Notes

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
19. Derived financial instruments		
Share of other short-term receivables	61.055	-
Share of other payables	-	827.814

The Company is hedging USD to the EUR on sales in USD.

20. Related parties with a controlling interest

The company's immediate parent company is:

Evoca Holding Denmark ApS, C.F. Tietgens Boulevard 19, 5220 Odense SØ, Denmark

The company's ultimate parent company is:

Evoca S.p.A., Via Roma 24, 24030 Valbrembo, Italy.

Other related parties with whom Evoca Nordic ApS has had transactions in 2019:

Sister companies in Italy, Germany, France, Great Britain, Poland, Romania, Spain, USA, Canada & Holding Company in Denmark

Transaction between related parties and Evoca Nordic ApS in 2019:

	Owner	Sister
Revenue	5.362.448	1.734.479
Production costs	338.041.482	9.562.400
Service fees	15.656.740	640.427
Interest income	32.760	-
Receivables	11.851.696	545.760
Payables	56.545.256	729.135

21. Consolidated financial statements

The company is included in the Group Annual Report for the Parent Company of the largest and smallest Group:

Evoca S.p.A., Via Roma 24, 24030 Valbrembo, Italy.

22. Events after the balance sheet date

After the balance sheet date all markets have been affected negatively by the Corona virus. The effects have been caused by various officially imposed actions like travel bans and forced closing of bars and restaurants. This has had a negative effect on our outlook for 2020, but through cost reductions and governmental aid the company has implemented the needed measures to minimize the impact of the Corona virus. Based on the information available after the financial statement date, the company has considered the effects of the Corona virus an event, which occurred after the balance sheet date, and which thus does not entail an adjustment.

No other events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.