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# *FlowVision A/S*

Stavadgyden 190, DK-5270 Odense N

## Annual Report for 2022

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CVR No. 38 21 96 85

The Annual Report was  
presented and adopted  
at the Annual General  
Meeting of the  
company  
on 20/4 2023

Eric Benazzi  
Chairman of the  
general meeting



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# Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Financial Statements of FlowVision A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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 financial position at 31 December 2022 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2022.

We recommend that the Financial Statements be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Odense N, 20 April 2023

## Executive Board

Sasja Fischer

Payam Baradaran Salimi

## Board of Directors

Eric Benazzi  
Chairman

Sasja Fischer

Nicolas Lambert

# Independent Practitioner's Extended Review Report

To the shareholder of FlowVision A/S

## Conclusion

We have performed an extended review of the Financial Statements of FlowVision A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise 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.

Based on the work performed, in our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

## Basis for Conclusion

We conducted our extended review in accordance with the Danish Business Authority's Assurance Standard for Small Enterprises and FSR – Danish Auditors' standard on extended review of financial statements prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Practitioner's responsibilities for the extended review 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 evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

## 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 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.

## Practitioner's responsibilities for the extended review of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Financial Statements. This requires that we plan and perform procedures to obtain limited assurance in respect of our conclusion on the Financial Statements and, moreover, that we perform supplementary procedures specifically required to obtain additional assurance in respect of our conclusion.

An extended review consists of making inquiries, primarily of Management and others within the enterprise, as appropriate, and applying analytical procedures and the supplementary procedures specifically required as well as assessing the evidence obtained.

An extended review is less in scope than an audit and, consequently, we do not express an audit opinion on the Financial Statements.

## Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

# Independent Practitioner's Extended Review Report

In connection with our extended review of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the extended review, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review 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 in Management's Review.

Odense M, 20 April 2023

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR No 33 77 12 31

Line Hedam  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne27768

Anders Kronborg Choy  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne44142

## Company information

<b>The Company</b>	FlowVision A/S Stavadgyden 190 DK-5270 Odense N  CVR No: 38 21 96 85 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Incorporated: 28 November 2016 Financial year: 6th financial year Municipality of reg. office: Odense
<b>Board of Directors</b>	Eric Benazzi, chairman Sasja Fischer Nicolas Lambert
<b>Executive board</b>	Sasja Fischer Payam Baradaran Salimi
<b>Auditors</b>	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Munkebjergvænget 1, 3. og 4. sal 5230 Odense M
<b>Bankers</b>	Sydbank

# Management's review

## Key activities

The company's main activity is engineering in the field of emission technology design, supply and combustion technique.

## Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2022 shows a profit of DKK 57,005, and at 31 December 2022 the balance sheet of the Company shows positive equity of DKK 16,613,252.

The result for 2022 was not as expected. Though one of the main reasons were that some of the projects was postponed to 2023 due to requests from the customers.

The influx of new projects is positive, and we see the expected revenue for 2023 at a much higher level, and consequently a better profit, than 2022 .

## Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2022	2021
		DKK	DKK
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>8,293,789</b>	<b>5,945,430</b>
Staff expenses	1	-7,730,717	-5,836,775
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-186,702	-305,996
<b>Profit/loss before financial income and expenses</b>		<b>376,370</b>	<b>-197,341</b>
Financial income	2	9,236	14,945
Financial expenses	3	-311,675	-76,517
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>73,931</b>	<b>-258,913</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-16,926	56,903
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>57,005</b>	<b>-202,010</b>

### Distribution of profit

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
<b>Proposed distribution of profit</b>		
Retained earnings	57,005	-202,010
	<b>57,005</b>	<b>-202,010</b>



# Balance sheet 31 December

## Assets

	Note	2022	2021
		DKK	DKK
Goodwill		105,798	237,798
<b>Intangible assets</b>	5	<b>105,798</b>	<b>237,798</b>
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		124,528	99,014
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	6	<b>124,528</b>	<b>99,014</b>
Deposits	7	51,000	51,000
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>		<b>51,000</b>	<b>51,000</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>281,326</b>	<b>387,812</b>
Trade receivables		6,596,687	3,247,132
Contract work in progress	8	12,323,202	2,445,830
Receivables from group enterprises		10,788,589	15,000,000
Other receivables		1,676,540	51,186
Deferred tax asset		93,046	109,972
Prepayments		38,103	40,513
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>31,516,167</b>	<b>20,894,633</b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b>36,094</b>	<b>166,152</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>31,552,261</b>	<b>21,060,785</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>31,833,587</b>	<b>21,448,597</b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

### Liabilities and equity

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Share capital		15,500,000	15,500,000
Reserve for unpaid share capital and share premium		11,250,000	11,250,000
Retained earnings		-10,136,748	-10,193,753
<b>Equity</b>		<b>16,613,252</b>	<b>16,556,247</b>
Other payables		323,452	316,799
<b>Long-term debt</b>	9	<b>323,452</b>	<b>316,799</b>
Credit institutions		1,011,611	86,474
Trade payables		6,044,094	2,065,334
Contract work in progress	8	5,081,353	1,045,830
Other payables	9, 10	2,759,825	1,377,913
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b>14,896,883</b>	<b>4,575,551</b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b>15,220,335</b>	<b>4,892,350</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>31,833,587</b>	<b>21,448,597</b>
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## Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Reserve for unpaid share capital and share premium	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	15,500,000	11,250,000	-10,193,753	16,556,247
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	57,005	57,005
<b>Equity at 31 December</b>	<b>15,500,000</b>	<b>11,250,000</b>	<b>-10,136,748</b>	<b>16,613,252</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
<b>1. Staff Expenses</b>		
Wages and salaries	6,680,979	5,065,267
Pensions	810,482	600,416
Other social security expenses	55,773	21,021
Other staff expenses	183,483	150,071
	<u>7,730,717</u>	<u>5,836,775</u>
 Average number of employees	 <u>9</u>	 <u>8</u>

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
<b>2. Financial income</b>		
Interest received from group enterprises	7,789	0
Other financial income	1,447	0
Exchange gains	0	14,945
	<u>9,236</u>	<u>14,945</u>

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
<b>3. Financial expenses</b>		
Other financial expenses	144,082	76,517
Exchange loss	167,593	0
	<u>311,675</u>	<u>76,517</u>

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
<b>4. Income tax expense</b>		
Deferred tax for the year	16,926	-56,903
	<u>16,926</u>	<u>-56,903</u>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 5. Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill
	DKK
Cost at 1 January	908,798
Cost at 31 December	<u>908,798</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	671,000
Amortisation for the year	132,000
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	<u>803,000</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b><u>105,798</u></b>
Amortised over	<u>7 years</u>

## 6. Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
	DKK
Cost at 1 January	887,014
Additions for the year	80,212
Cost at 31 December	<u>967,226</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	787,996
Depreciation for the year	54,702
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	<u>842,698</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b><u>124,528</u></b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 7. Other fixed asset investments

	Deposits DKK
Cost at 1 January	51,000
Cost at 31 December	51,000
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b>51,000</b>

## 8. Contract work in progress

	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Selling price of work in progress	34,261,782	8,096,077
Payments received on account	-27,019,933	-6,696,077
	<u>7,241,849</u>	<u>1,400,000</u>
Recognised in the balance sheet as follows:		
Contract work in progress recognised in assets	12,323,202	2,445,830
Prepayments received recognised in debt	-5,081,353	-1,045,830
	<u>7,241,849</u>	<u>1,400,000</u>

## 9. Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
<b>Other payables</b>		
After 5 years	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	323,452	316,799
Long-term part	<u>323,452</u>	<u>316,799</u>
Within 1 year	0	0
Other short-term payables	2,759,825	1,377,913
	<u>3,083,277</u>	<u>1,694,712</u>

Other long-term payables are regarding holiday pay obligations for transition period. The obligation is interest bearing.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 10. Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments contracts in the form of forward exchange contracts have been concluded. At the balance sheet date, the fair value of derivative financial instruments amounts to:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
Liabilities	205,501	0

Forward exchange contracts have been concluded to hedge future sale of goods in USD. At the balance sheet date, the fair value of the forward exchange contracts amounts to DKK 205,501.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK

## 11. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

### Charges and security

The following assets have been placed as security with bankers:

Floating charge of DKK 8,000,000 with mortgage in unsecured receivables, stocks of raw materials, semi-finished and finished goods, brand new vehicles, operating equipment and supplies, fuels and other consumables and intellectual property rights, the carrying amount of which is	14,193,785	5,086,130
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### Rental and lease obligations

Lease obligations, period of non-terminability 60 months	1,583,614	1,973,674
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### Other contingent liabilities

Work guarantees have been issued via a credit institution for a total of	1,360,881	1,067,183
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# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 12. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of FlowVision A/S for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2022 are presented in DKK.

### Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

### Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

### Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised in the balance sheet at cost and are subsequently remeasured at their fair values. Positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments are classified as "Other receivables" and "Other payables", respectively.

Changes in the fair values of derivative financial instruments are recognised in the income statement unless the derivative financial instrument is designated and qualify as hedge accounting, see below.

### Hedge accounting

Changes in the fair values of financial instruments that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges of a recognised asset or a recognised liability are recognised in the income statement as are any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or the hedged liability related to the hedged risk.



# Notes to the Financial Statements

## Income statement

### Net sales

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Contract work in progress (construction contracts) is recognised at the rate of completion, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the work completed for the year (percentage-of-completion method). This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the contract and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the contract.

Services are recognised at the rate of completion of the service to which the contract relates by using the percentage-of-completion method, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the service completed for the year. This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the service and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the service.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

### Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

### Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales as well as office expenses, etc.

### Gross profit

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

### Staff expenses

Staff costs include wages and salaries including compensated absence and pensions as well as other social security contributions etc. made to the entity's employees. The item is net of refunds made by public authorities.

### Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

### Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## Balance sheet

### Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill acquired is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life, which is assessed at 7 year.

### Property, plant and equipment

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

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5 years
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The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

### Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment and investments are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

### Other fixed asset investments

Other fixed asset investments consist of deposits.

### Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

### Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at selling price of the work performed calculated on the basis of the stage of completion. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion that the contract expenses incurred to date bear to the estimated total contract expenses. Where it is probable that total contract expenses will exceed total revenues from a contract, the expected loss is recognised as an expense in the income statement.

Where the selling price cannot be measured reliably, the selling price is measured at the lower of expenses incurred and net realisable value.

Payments received on account are set off against the selling price. The individual contracts are classified as receivables when the net selling price is positive and as liabilities when the net selling price is negative.

Expenses relating to sales work and the winning of contracts are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

## Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

## Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

## Financial debts

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.