



BE WTR ApS

Rygårds Allé 133
2900 Hellerup
CVR No. 39400936

Annual report 2022

The Annual General Meeting adopted the
annual report on 30.03.2023

Michael Hecker

Chairman of the General Meeting

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Entity details

Entity

BE WTR ApS

Rygårds Allé 133

2900 Hellerup

Business Registration No.: 39400936

Registered office: København

Financial year: 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022

Board of Directors

Michael Hecker, chairman

Anita Therese Lindblad

Executive Board

Michael Hecker, CEO

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Weidekampsgade 6

2300 Copenhagen S

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of BE WTR ApS for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2022 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022.

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.

Hellerup, 30.03.2023

Executive Board

Michael Hecker
CEO

Board of Directors

Michael Hecker
chairman

Anita Therese Lindblad

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of BE WTR ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BE WTR ApS for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2022 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements, and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

København, 30.03.2023

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 33963556

Hans Tauby

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne44339

Management commentary

Primary activities

The Company's primary activity consists of providing water solutions and related products.

The income statement for 2022 shows a loss of DKK 2,817,606 which is considered unsatisfactory by Management.

Management has found that the Company has suffered a capital loss in accordance with the Danish Companies Act section 119. Management has prepared a plan to regain the capital with future profit. The Company has received a letter of support from the Parent and the financial statements are thus presented under the assumption of going concern.

Events after the balance sheet date

The company has gotten new owners in 2023. No other events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Income statement for 2022

	Notes	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Gross profit/loss		(1,427,062)	(548,235)
Staff costs	2	(637,825)	(869,763)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	3	(346,469)	(242,892)
Operating profit/loss		(2,411,356)	(1,660,890)
Other financial income	4	4,959	15,112
Other financial expenses	5	(211,209)	(78,222)
Profit/loss before tax		(2,617,606)	(1,724,000)
Tax on profit/loss for the year	6	(200,000)	0
Profit/loss for the year		(2,817,606)	(1,724,000)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Retained earnings		(2,817,606)	(1,724,000)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		(2,817,606)	(1,724,000)

Balance sheet at 31.12.2022

Assets

	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	1,120,719	895,764
Property, plant and equipment	1,120,719	895,764
Deposits	75,000	67,840
Deferred tax	0	200,000
Financial assets	75,000	267,840
Fixed assets	1,195,719	1,163,604
Manufactured goods and goods for resale	2,002,155	1,615,770
Inventories	2,002,155	1,615,770
Trade receivables	780,453	444,295
Receivables from group enterprises	230,445	158,506
Other receivables	202,770	174,116
Receivables	1,213,668	776,917
Cash	48,897	78,712
Current assets	3,264,720	2,471,399
Assets	4,460,439	3,635,003

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Contributed capital		50,000	50,000
Retained earnings		(3,983,653)	(1,166,047)
Equity		(3,933,653)	(1,116,047)
Other payables		0	89,723
Non-current liabilities other than provisions		0	89,723
Prepayments received from customers		674,989	563,062
Trade payables		1,925,873	1,461,632
Payables to group enterprises		5,758,679	2,574,075
Other payables		34,551	62,558
Current liabilities other than provisions		8,394,092	4,661,327
Liabilities other than provisions		8,394,092	4,751,050
Equity and liabilities		4,460,439	3,635,003
Going concern	1		
Contingent liabilities	7		

Statement of changes in equity for 2022

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	50,000	(1,166,047)	(1,116,047)
Profit/loss for the year	0	(2,817,606)	(2,817,606)
Equity end of year	50,000	(3,983,653)	(3,933,653)

Notes

1 Going concern

Management has found that the Company has suffered a capital loss in accordance with the Danish Companies Act section 119. Management has prepared a plan to regain the capital with future profit. The Company has received a letter of support from the Parent and the financial statements are thus presented under the assumption of going concern.

2 Staff costs

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
Wages and salaries	560,258	757,715
Pension costs	21,750	37,100
Other social security costs	8,817	5,964
Other staff costs	47,000	68,984
	637,825	869,763
Average number of full-time employees	1	1

3 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	346,469	242,892
	346,469	242,892

4 Other financial income

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
Financial income from group enterprises	4,242	14,077
Other financial income	717	1,035
	4,959	15,112

5 Other financial expenses

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
Financial expenses from group enterprises	208,480	75,626
Other financial expenses	2,729	2,596
	211,209	78,222

6 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
Change in deferred tax	200,000	0
	200,000	0

7 Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where Sparkle Nordics II ApS serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of a few provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

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

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.

Cost of sales

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

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes writedowns of receivables recognised in current assets.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages, and social security contributions, pension contributions, etc for entity staff.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year, and gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises dividends etc received on other investments, interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital or exchange gains on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets, and tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet**Property, plant and equipment**

Tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

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

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Useful life
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

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.

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

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

Other financial liabilities

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

Prepayments received from customers

Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to delivery of the goods agreed or completion of the service agreed.