

GVALD ApS Annual report for 2019

CVR no. 39 49 88 98 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019 Højsetvej 2, 6534 Agerskov

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 9 June 2020

Anton-Dietmar Vass

Table of contents

	Page
Statements	
Statement by management on the annual report	1
Auditor's report on compilation of the financial statements	2
Management's review	
Company details	3
Management's review	4
Financial statements	
Accounting policies	5
Income Statement	8
Balance Sheet	9
Notes to the annual report	11

Statement by management on the annual report

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of GVALD ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

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

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

In my opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management considers the criteria for not auditing the financial statements to be met.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Agerskov, 9 June 2020

Director

Anton-Dietmar Vass

Auditor's report on compilation of the financial statements

To the shareholder of GVALD ApS

We have compiled the financial statements of GVALD ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 based on the company's bookkeeping records and other information made available by . . .

enterprise.

The financial statements comprises summary of significant accounting policies, income statement,

balance sheet and notes.

We performed the engagement in accordance with ISRS 4410, Compilation Engagements.

We have applied our professional expertise to assist the enterprise in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. We complied with the relevant provisions of the Danish Act on Approved Auditors and Audit Firms and FSR - Danish Auditors' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, including principles relating to integrity,

objectivity, professional competence and due care.

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

financial statements are the enterprise's responsibility.

As a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by enterprise for our compilation of the financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an audit or a review conclusion on whether the financial

statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Aarhus N, 9 June 2020

Landbosyd Revision Godkendt revisionsanpartsselskab

CVR no. 32 45 11 95

Jens Faurholt Registreret revisor MNE no. mne33755

2

Company details

The company GVALD ApS

Højsetvej 2 6534 Agerskov

CVR no.: 39 49 88 98

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2019

Incorporated: 10. April 2018

Domicile: Tønder

Director Anton-Dietmar Vass

Auditors Landbosyd Revision

Godkendt revisionsanpartsselskab

Agro Food Park 13 8200 Aarhus N

Management's review

Business review

The company's purpose is to conduct business with rent out of personnel for agriculture and related activities.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2019 shows a loss of DKK 55.359, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2019 shows equity of DKK 47.875.

Accounting policies

The annual report of GVALD ApS for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

The annual report for 2019 is presented in DKK

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 amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, 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 the asset 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 the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Gross profit

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress and other operating income less costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from services, comprising service contracts and extended warranties relating to products and contracts sold is recognised on a straight-line basis as the services are provided.

Accounting policies

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of mortgage loans and surcharges and allowances under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Equity

Dividends

Proposed dividends are disclosed as a separate item under equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability when declared by the annual general meeting of shareholders.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carry forward, are measured at the value to which the asset is expected to be realised, either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Accounting policies

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax adjustments resulting from changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement, with the exception of items taken directly to equity.

Liabilities

Liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

Income statement 1 January 2019 - 31 December 2019

	Note	2019	2018
		DKK	DKK
Gross profit		-33.315	149.757
Profit/loss before net financials		-33.315	149.757
Financial costs	1	-22.044	-9.677
Profit/loss before tax		-55.359	140.080
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	0	-32.846
Profit/loss for the year		-55.359	107.234
Proposed dividend for the year		0	54.000
Retained earnings		-55.359	53.234
		-55.359	107.234

Balance sheet at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Assets			
Trade receivables		0	13.800
Other receivables		121.313	106.000
Receivables		121.313	119.800
Cash at bank and in hand		0	178.194
Total current assets		121.313	297.994
Total assets		121.313	297.994

Balance sheet at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		50.000	50.000
Retained earnings		-2.125	53.234
Proposed dividend for the year		0	54.000
Equity	3	47.875	157.234
Banks		297	0
Trade payables		6.072	0
Payables to shareholders and management		7.500	7.500
Corporation tax		0	32.846
Other payables		59.569	100.414
Total current liabilities		73.438	140.760
Total liabilities		73.438	140.760
Total equity and liabilities		121.313	297.994
Contingent liabilities	4		
Mortgages and collateral	5		

Notes

		2019	2018
1	Financial costs	DKK	DKK
	Other financial costs	22.044	9.677
	Total	22.044	9.677
2	Tax on profit/loss for the year		
	Current tax for the year	0	32.846
	Total	0	32.846

Notes

3 Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Total
Equity at 1 January 2019	50.000	53.234	54.000	157.234
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	-54.000	-54.000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-55.359	0	-55.359
Equity at 31 December 2019	50.000	-2.125	0	47.875

There have been no changes in the share capital since start.

4 Contingent liabilities

The company has no contingent liabilities.

5 Mortgages and collateral

The company has no mortgages and collateral.