

**Positec Nordic ApS**  
**Herstedvang 8, 2620 Albertslund**

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**Annual report**  
**2022**

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**Company reg. no. 39 84 23 35**

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 5 July 2023.

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**Frank Winterwerb**  
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

## **Management's statement**

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Today, the Executive Board has approved the annual report of Positec Nordic ApS for the financial year 2022.

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

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and 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.

The Executive Board consider the conditions for audit exemption of the 2022 financial statements to be met.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Albertslund, 5 July 2023

### **Executive board**

Per Anders Christiansson

Torsten Bollweg

## Practitioner's compilation report

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### To the Shareholders of Positec Nordic ApS

We have compiled the financial statements of Positec Nordic ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 based on the company's bookkeeping and on information you have provided.

These financial statements comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies.

We performed this compilation engagement in accordance with International Standard on Related Services 4410 (Revised), Compilation Engagements.

We have applied our expertise in accounting and financial reporting to assist Management in the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. We have complied with relevant requirements under the Danish Act on Approved Auditors and Audit Firms and International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) including principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care.

These financial statements and the accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile them are your responsibility.

Since a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information you provided to us to compile these financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or a review conclusion on whether these financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Risskov, 5 July 2023

### **Martinsen**

State Authorised Public Accountants  
Company reg. no. 32 28 52 01

Kaj Kromann Laschewski  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne32783

## Company information

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<b>The company</b>	Positec Nordic ApS Herstedvang 8 2620 Albertslund
	Company reg. no. 39 84 23 35 Domicile: Albertslund Financial year: 1 January - 31 December
<b>Executive board</b>	Per Anders Christiansson Torsten Bollweg
<b>Auditors</b>	Martinsen Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Voldbjergvej 16, 2. sal 8240 Risskov
<b>Parent company</b>	Positec Germany GmbH

## **Management´s review**

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### **The principal activities of the company**

The principal activities are sales of products including tools and garden tools.

### **Development in activities and financial matters**

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 3.461.674 against DKK 3.314.734 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 218.808 against DKK 192.225 last year. Management considers the net profit for the year satisfactory.

## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

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All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>3.461.674</b>	<b>3.314.734</b>
1 Staff costs	-3.157.444	-3.060.661
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>304.230</b>	<b>254.073</b>
2 Other financial expenses	-21.778	-936
<b>Pre-tax net profit or loss</b>	<b>282.452</b>	<b>253.137</b>
3 Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-63.644	-60.912
<b>Net profit or loss for the year</b>	<b>218.808</b>	<b>192.225</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of net profit:</b>		
Transferred to retained earnings	218.808	192.225
<b>Total allocations and transfers</b>	<b>218.808</b>	<b>192.225</b>

**Balance sheet at 31 December**

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All amounts in DKK.

<b>Assets</b>		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Receivables from subsidiaries	1.678.906	1.604.571
Receivable corporate tax	37.457	77.471
Other receivables	<u>205.387</u>	<u>185.514</u>
Total receivables	<u>1.921.750</u>	<u>1.867.556</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>	<u>1.921.750</u>	<u>1.867.556</u>
<b>Total assets</b>	<u>1.921.750</u>	<u>1.867.556</u>



**Balance sheet at 31 December**

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>Equity</b>		
Contributed capital	372.135	372.135
Results brought forward	1.221.192	1.002.384
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>1.593.327</b>	<b>1.374.519</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		
Trade payables	75.460	60.919
Income tax payable	0	66
Other payables	252.963	432.052
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	328.423	493.037
<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b>328.423</b>	<b>493.037</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>1.921.750</b>	<b>1.867.556</b>

**4 Contingencies**

## Statement of changes in equity

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All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 January 2021	372.135	810.160	1.182.295
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	192.224	192.224
Equity 1 January 2022	372.135	1.002.384	1.374.519
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	218.808	218.808
	<u>372.135</u>	<u>1.221.192</u>	<u>1.593.327</u>

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>1. Staff costs</b>		
Salaries and wages	2.761.196	2.682.370
Pension costs	351.231	337.156
Other costs for social security	45.017	41.135
	<u>3.157.444</u>	<u>3.060.661</u>
 Average number of employees	 <u>5</u>	 <u>5</u>
<b>2. Other financial expenses</b>		
Other financial costs	21.778	936
	<u>21.778</u>	<u>936</u>
<b>3. Tax on net profit or loss for the year</b>		
Tax of the results for the year	63.580	68.750
Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	0	-7.683
Adjustment of tax for previous years	101	0
Calculated addition	-37	-155
	<u>63.644</u>	<u>60.912</u>
<b>4. Contingencies</b>		
<b>Contingent liabilities</b>		
Lease liabilities		
The company has entered into operational lease with an average annual lease payment of DKK 251.216. The leases have 6-32 months to maturity and total outstanding lease payments total DKK 441.621.		

## Accounting policies

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The annual report for Positec Nordic ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

### Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

### Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

## Accounting policies

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Fixed assets acquired and paid for in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Group enterprises abroad, associates, and equity investments are considered to be independent entities. The income statements are translated at an average exchange rate for the month, and the balance sheet items are translated at the closing rates. Currency translation differences, arising from the translation of the equity of group enterprises abroad at the beginning of the year to the closing rate and from the translation of income statements from average prices to the closing rate, are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve in the Consolidated Financial Statement. This also applies to differences arising from translation of income statements from average exchange rate to closing rate.

Translation adjustment of balances with group enterprises abroad that are considered part of the total investment in group enterprises are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve. Likewise, foreign exchange gains and losses on loans and derived financial instruments for currency hedging independent group enterprises abroad are recognised directly in equity.

When recognising foreign group enterprises which are integral units, the monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the time of acquisition or at the time of the subsequent revaluation or write-down for impairment of the asset. Income statement items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. However, items in the income statement derived from non-monetary items are translated using historical prices.

## Income statement

### Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, costs of sales and other external costs.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration promised exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts.

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, vehicle, administration, premises and operational leasing costs.

### Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members.

## Accounting policies

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### Financial expenses

Financial expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial expenses comprise interest expenses, debt and transactions in foreign currency, as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

### Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

## Statement of financial position

### Leases

Leases are regarded as operating leases. Payments in connection with operating leases and other lease agreements are recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operating leases and lease agreements are recognised under contingencies, etc.

### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of accounts receivable and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any securities received. The effective interest rate for the individual account receivable or portfolio is used as the discount rate.

### Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

## Accounting policies

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Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

### Liabilities other than provisions

Liabilities concerning payables to suppliers and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.