

Schüco Denmark ApS

Stamholmen 157, 3.
2650 Hvidovre
Denmark

CVR no. 39 93 97 11

Annual report 2022

The annual report was presented and approved at
the Company's annual general meeting on

3 April 2023



Thomas Stefan Humpf
Chairman of the annual general meeting

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Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Schüco Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022.

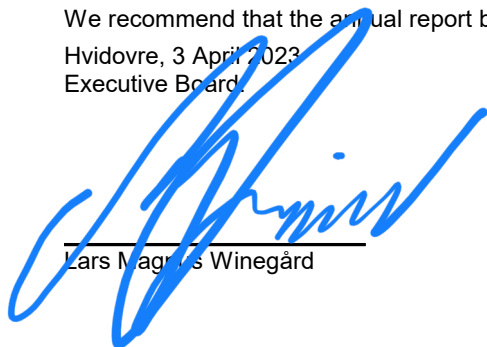
The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022.

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

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Hvidovre, 3 April 2023
Executive Board



Lars Magnus Winegård

Board of Directors:



Thomas Stefan Humpf
Chairman



Ralf Wippermann
Vice chairman



Lars Magnus Winegård

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Schüco Denmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Schüco Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022 comprising income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 Company's assets, liabilities and financial position 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 opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the 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 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 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 that 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.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to 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 in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may 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 financial statement users made 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 company 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

Independent auditor's report

- 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 Company'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 Company'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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
 - evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, 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's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, 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's review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

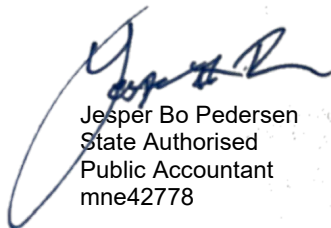
Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Copenhagen, 3 April 2023

KPMG

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 25 57 81 98



Jesper Bo Pedersen
State Authorised
Public Accountant
mne42778

Schüco Denmark ApS
Annual report 2022
CVR no. 39 93 97 11

Management's review

Company details

Schüco Denmark ApS
Stamholmen 157, 3.
2650 Hvidovre
Denmark

CVR no.:	39 93 97 11
Established:	10 October 2018
Registered office:	Hvidovre
Financial year:	1 January – 31 December

Board of Directors

Thomas Stefan Humpf, Chairman
Ralf Wippermann, Vice chairman
Lars Magnus Winegård

Executive Board

Lars Magnus Winegård

Auditor

KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Dampfærgevej 28
DK-2100 København Ø
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Management's review

Operating review

Principal activities

Schüco Denmark ApS is a fully owned subsidiary of Schüco International KG, Bielefeld. Schüco Denmark ApS sells the products of Schüco International KG in Denmark and, accordingly, acts as a so-called Low Risk Distributor (LRD) as Schüco's reseller in the contractually defined territory of Denmark. Customers of the Distributor are mainly local metal manufacturers in a B2B market.

The business includes all products of Schüco metal division, such as aluminium, steel and complementary products. In this function, Schüco International KG, Bielefeld, holds all relevant strategic competencies (e.g. decisions about the sales portfolio, general business strategy, stocking strategies and volumes, etc.) and, accordingly, the Distributor has only very limited functions (merely local sales and marketing function) and bears almost no risks.

Development in activities and financial position

The Company's income statement for 2022 shows a profit of DKK 1,958,849 as against DKK 1,528,774 in 2021. Equity in the Company's balance sheet at 31 December 2022 stood at DKK 9,208,992 as against DKK 7,250,143 at 31 December 2021.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date of material importance to the annual report for 2022.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Income statement

DKK	Note	2022	2021
Gross profit		11,699,605	10,488,488
Staff costs	2	-9,131,451	-8,374,816
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		<u>-74,398</u>	<u>-79,066</u>
Profit before financial income and expenses		2,493,756	2,034,606
Other financial income	3	81,204	59,332
Other financial expenses	4	<u>-50,225</u>	<u>-72,560</u>
Profit before tax		2,524,735	2,021,378
Tax on profit for the year	5	<u>-565,886</u>	<u>-492,604</u>
Profit for the year		<u>1,958,849</u>	<u>1,528,774</u>
Proposed profit appropriation			
Retained earnings		<u>1,958,849</u>	<u>1,528,774</u>
		<u>1,958,849</u>	<u>1,528,774</u>

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

DKK	Note	31/12 2022	31/12 2021
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Property, plant and equipment			
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		64,182	135,534
Property, plant and equipment under construction		81,684	0
		<u>145,866</u>	<u>135,534</u>
Total fixed assets		<u>145,866</u>	<u>135,534</u>
Current assets			
Receivables			
Trade receivables		9,693,853	10,849,361
Receivables from group entities		12,340,947	14,769,025
Deferred tax asset		10,810	2,393
Corporation tax		157,628	0
Prepayments		84,937	20,423
		<u>22,288,175</u>	<u>25,641,202</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>2,660,054</u>	<u>5,089,267</u>
Total current assets		<u>24,948,229</u>	<u>30,730,469</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>25,094,095</u></u>	<u><u>30,866,003</u></u>

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

DKK	Note	31/12 2022	31/12 2021
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Contributed capital		50,000	50,000
Retained earnings		9,158,992	7,200,143
Total equity		<u>9,208,992</u>	<u>7,250,143</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Prepayments received from customers		1,862	0
Trade payables		152,521	967,330
Payables to group entities		13,817,705	20,681,380
Corporation tax		0	296,069
Other payables		1,913,015	1,671,081
		<u>15,885,103</u>	<u>23,615,860</u>
Total liabilities		<u>15,885,103</u>	<u>23,615,860</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>25,094,095</u>	<u>30,866,003</u>
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Related party disclosures	7		

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2022	50,000	7,200,143	7,250,143
Transferred over the profit appropriation	0	1,958,849	1,958,849
Equity at 31 December 2022	50,000	9,158,992	9,208,992

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Schüco Denmark ApS for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class B entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act with opt-in from higher reporting classes.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Gross profit

Pursuant to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has decided only to disclose gross profit.

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods, comprising the sale of windows, doors and facades, is recognised in revenue when delivery and transfer of risk to the buyer have taken place, and the income may be measured reliably and is expected to be received. The date of transfer of the most significant benefits and risks is determined using standard Incoterms ® 2020.

Revenue from the sale of goods where installation is a condition for significant risks being considered to have been transferred to the buyer is recognised as revenue when installation has been completed.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises costs incurred to generate revenue for the year. This item also comprises direct costs for goods for resale and changes to inventory of goods for resale.

Other external costs

Other external costs comprise distribution costs and costs related to sales, sales campaigns, administration, office premises, operating leases, etc.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday allowance, pension and other social security costs, etc., to the Company's employees, excluding reimbursements from public authorities.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense gains and losses on securities, payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

Tax on profit for the year

Tax for the year comprises current corporation tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, including changes in tax rates. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement.

Property, plant and equipment

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date on which the asset is available for use. Indirect production overheads and borrowing costs are not recognised in cost.

Where individual components of an item of equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

The basis of depreciation is cost less any projected residual value after the end of the useful life. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years
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The useful life and residual value are reassessed annually. Changes are treated as accounting estimates, and the effect on depreciation is recognised prospectively.

Fixed assets under construction are recognised and measured at cost at the balance sheet date. Upon entry into service, the cost is transferred to the relevant group of property, plant and equipment.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are stated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating costs, respectively.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortisation.

Impairment tests are conducted of individual assets or groups of assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Write-down is made to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. The value in use is determined as the present value of the forecast net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets, including forecast net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down is made for bad debt losses where there is an objective indication that a receivable has been impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable has been impaired, write-down is made on an individual basis.

Write-downs are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of forecast cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepayment of costs incurred relating to subsequent financial years.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand comprise cash and bank deposits.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Corporation tax and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income of prior years and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities based on the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill non-deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where the temporary differences arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss or taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation within the foreseeable future; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net assets are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured in accordance with the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Changes in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement or equity, respectively.

Liabilities

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

DKK	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
2 Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	8,787,889	8,020,500
Pensions	299,284	319,049
Other social security costs	<u>44,278</u>	<u>35,267</u>
	<u>9,131,451</u>	<u>8,374,816</u>
Average number of full-time employees	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>
3 Other financial income		
Interest income from group entities	60,730	35,865
Exchange gains	<u>20,474</u>	<u>23,467</u>
	<u>81,204</u>	<u>59,332</u>
4 Other financial expenses		
Interest expense to group entities	257	0
Other financial costs	29,529	41,088
Exchange rate adjustments costs	<u>20,439</u>	<u>31,472</u>
	<u>50,225</u>	<u>72,560</u>
5 Tax on profit for the year		
Current tax for the year	570,372	454,069
Deferred tax for the year	-8,417	-3,072
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	<u>3,931</u>	<u>41,607</u>
	<u>565,886</u>	<u>492,604</u>

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

6 Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.

Operating lease obligations

The Company has entered into lease agreements with a total contractual obligation of DKK 664 thousand (2021: DKK 530 thousand).

The Company has a reestablished obligation related to its rented premises. The obligation cannot yet be reliably estimated.

7 Related party disclosures

Schüco Denmark ApS' related parties comprise the following:

Control

Schüco Denmark ApS is part of the consolidated financial statements of Schüco International KG, Karolinenstrasse 1-15, 33609 Bielefeld, Germany, which is the smallest group in which the Company is included as a subsidiary.

The consolidated financial statements of Schüco International KG can be obtained by contacting the Company at the above address.