

Colourscapes Europe ApS

Knud Højgaards Vej 9, 2860 Søborg
CVR no. 40 65 23 37

Annual report for the financial year 01.04.21 - 31.03.22

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 14.10.22

Debajit Shome
Dirigent

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The company

Colourscapes Europe ApS
c/o Beierholm
Knud Højgaards Vej 9
2860 Søborg
Registered office: Gladsaxe
CVR no.: 40 65 23 37
Financial year: 01.04 - 31.03

Executive Board

Debajit Shome

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Executive Board on the annual report

I have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.04.21 - 31.03.22 for Colourscapes Europe ApS.

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

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.03.22 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.04.21 - 31.03.22.

I believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Soeborg, Copenhagen, October 14, 2022

Executive Board

Debajit Shome

Independent auditor's report on extended review

To the capital owner of Colourscapes Europe ApS

Opinion

We have performed an extended review of the financial statements of Colourscapes Europe ApS for the financial year 01.04.21 - 31.03.22 which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

Based on the work performed, in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, equity and liabilities and financial position as at 31.03.22 and the company's financial performance for the financial year 01.04.21 - 31.03.22 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

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 'Auditor'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.

Statement regarding the management's review

The management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not include the management's review, and we do not express any form of conclusion on the management's review.

In connection with our extended review of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the management's review and in this connection consider whether the management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the knowledge we have obtained during our extended review, or in any other way appears to be materially misstated.

Independent auditor's report on extended review

Furthermore, it is our responsibility to consider whether management's review contains the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work performed, we believe that the management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Acts. We have not detected any material misstatement in the management's review.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control as the 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.

Independent auditor's report on extended review

Auditor'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 in order to obtain limited assurance for our conclusion on the financial statements and in addition perform specifically required supplementary procedures to obtain further assurance for our conclusion.

An extended review comprises procedures primarily consisting of making inquiries of management and others within the company, as appropriate, analytical procedures and the specifically required supplementary procedures as well as evaluation of the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in an extended review are less than those performed in an audit, and accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on the financial statements.

Soeborg, Copenhagen, October 14, 2022

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Louise Corneliussen
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne34517

Primary activities

The company's activities comprise distribution of pigments and dyes

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.04.21 - 31.03.22 shows a profit of EUR 73,965 against EUR -97,149 for the period 01.04.20 - 31.03.21. The balance sheet shows equity of EUR -113,105.

Information on going concern

The annual report is prepared under the assumption of going concern. For further details refer to Note 1 of the annual Financial statements.

Subsequent events

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

Income statement

Note		2021/22 EUR	2020/21 EUR
	Gross profit	425,659	303,692
2	Staff costs	-284,419	-387,864
	Profit/loss before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	141,240	-84,172
	Financial income	283	0
3	Financial expenses	-67,558	-12,977
	Profit/loss for the year	73,965	-97,149
Proposed appropriation account			
	Retained earnings	73,965	-97,149
	Total	73,965	-97,149

ASSETS		31.03.22	31.03.21
		EUR	EUR
Note			
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	1,054	0
	Total property, plant and equipment	1,054	0
	Total non-current assets	1,054	0
	Manufactured goods and goods for resale	455,457	88,969
	Total inventories	455,457	88,969
	Trade receivables	2,369,684	1,803,560
	Other receivables	11,150	58,800
	Total receivables	2,380,834	1,862,360
	Cash	42,705	35,548
	Total current assets	2,878,996	1,986,877
	Total assets	2,880,050	1,986,877

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		31.03.22	31.03.21
		EUR	EUR
Note			
	Share capital	5,364	5,364
	Retained earnings	-118,469	-192,434
	Total equity	-113,105	-187,070
	Payables to other credit institutions	0	147
	Trade payables	2,986,294	2,169,972
	Other payables	6,861	3,828
	Total short-term payables	2,993,155	2,173,947
	Total payables	2,993,155	2,173,947
	Total equity and liabilities	2,880,050	1,986,877

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in EUR	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.04.21 - 31.03.22			
Balance as at 01.04.21	5,364	-192,434	-187,070
Net profit/loss for the year	0	73,965	73,965
Balance as at 31.03.22	5,364	-118,469	-113,105

1. Information as regards going concern

The company has in 2021/2022 realised a profit of t.EUR. 74, and a negative equity per 31.03.2022 of t.EUR 113, wich is in the line with management's and shareholder's expectation. The loss of capital is thus natural for a newly established company.

The company has no debt to credit institutions but is fully financed by the shareholder's who have the intend of continuing this untill the company is self-financing.

The annual report is prepared under the assumption of going concern.

	2021/22 EUR	2020/21 EUR
2. Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	280,835	381,074
Pensions	1,590	6,790
Other social security costs	1,994	0
Total	284,419	387,864
Average number of employees during the year	2	3

3. Financial expenses

Other interest expenses	5,061	4,467
Foreign exchange losses	62,497	8,510
Total	67,558	12,977

4. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

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 depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, 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 such assets 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 such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

4. Accounting policies - continued -**INCOME STATEMENT****Gross profit**

Gross profit comprises revenue, other operating income, raw materials and consumables and cost of sales and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year and where the selling price can be determined reliably and is expected to be paid. Revenue is measured at fair value and is determined exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including rental income, negative goodwill and gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Costs of raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables comprise raw materials and consumables used for the year as well as any changes in inventories, including any inventory wastage.

Write-downs of inventories of raw materials and consumables are also recognised under raw materials and consumables to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises cost of sales for the year measured at cost plus any changes in inventories, including write-downs to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

4. Accounting policies - continued -

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

The depreciation and amortisation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation and amortisation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated and amortised according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful life, year	Residual value, per cent
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5	0

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

BALANCE SHEET

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

4. Accounting policies - continued -

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation and amortisation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost calculated according to the FIFO-method. Inventories are written down to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The cost of raw materials and consumables as well as goods for resale is determined as purchase prices plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase.

The net realisable value of inventories is determined as the selling price less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account

4. Accounting policies - continued -

marketability, obsolescence and the expected development in the selling price.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank accounts as well as operating cash.

Current and deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.