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BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab  
Havneholmen 29  
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CVR no. 20 22 26 70

**COLLÉ RENTAL & SALES APS**  
**INDUSTRIVEJ 16, 5492 VISSENBJERG**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**26 NOVEMBER 2021 - 31 DECEMBER 2022**

**The Annual Report has been presented and  
adopted at the Company's Annual General  
Meeting on 29 June 2023**

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**Godfried Fransiscus Helena Collé**

*The English part of this document is an unofficial translation of the original Danish text, and in case of any discrepancy between the Danish text and the English translation, the Danish text shall prevail.*

**CVR NO. 42 86 92 52**

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**COMPANY DETAILS**

<b>Company</b>	Collé Rental & Sales ApS Industrivej 16 5492 Vissenbjerg  CVR No.: 42 86 92 52 Established: 26 November 2021 Municipality: Copenhagen Financial Year: 26 November 2021 - 31 December 2022
<b>Executive Board</b>	Godfried Fransiscus Helena Collé
<b>Auditor</b>	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Havneholmen 29 1561 Copenhagen V
<b>Bank</b>	Danske Bank

## MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Collé Rental & Sales ApS for the financial year 26 November 2021 - 31 December 2022.

The Annual Report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In my 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 26 November 2021 - 31 December 2022.

The Management Commentary includes in my opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

I recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 28 June 2023

Executive Board

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Godfried Fransiscus Helena Collé

## THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Collé Rental & Sales ApS

### Conclusion

We have performed an extended review of the Financial Statements of Collé Rental & Sales ApS for the financial year 26 November 2021 - 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement, Balance Sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The Financial Statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work performed in our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 26 November 2021 - 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

### Basis for Conclusion

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 (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements 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.

### 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 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 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 that primarily consist 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.

### Statement on the Management Commentary

Management is responsible for the Management Commentary.

Our conclusion on the Financial Statements does not cover the Management Commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

## THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

In connection with our extended review 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 during the extended review, 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 in the Management Commentary.

Copenhagen, 28 June 2023

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab  
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Brian Olsen Halling  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
MNE no. mne32094

## MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

### **Principal activities**

The principal activities comprise to Rental and leasing of construction equipment

### **Development in activities and financial and economic position**

The company have lost more than 50 % of the share capital. It is the management expectations this will be restored by positive results in the future.

### **Significant events after the end of the financial year**

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the Company's financial position.

## INCOME STATEMENT 26 NOVEMBER - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2021/22 EUR
GROSS LOSS.....		-66.788
Staff costs.....	1	-266.218
LOSS BEFORE TAX.....		-333.006
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....		0
LOSS FOR THE YEAR.....		-333.006
<b>PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT</b>		
Retained earnings.....		-333.006
TOTAL.....		-333.006



## BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2022 EUR
Other plants, machinery, tools and equipment.....		16.574
Property, plant and equipment.....	2	16.574
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS.....</b>		<b>16.574</b>
Trade receivables.....		116.315
Receivables from group enterprises.....		49.394
Other receivables.....		127.490
<b>Receivables.....</b>		<b>293.199</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents.....</b>		<b>138.479</b>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS.....</b>		<b>431.678</b>
<b>ASSETS.....</b>		<b>448.252</b>

**BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER**

<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2022 EUR</b>
Share capital.....		5.411
Retained profit.....		-333.006
<b>EQUITY.....</b>		<b>-327.595</b>
Payables to group enterprises.....		713.347
<b>Non-current liabilities.....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>713.347</b>
Other liabilities.....		62.500
<b>Current liabilities.....</b>		<b>62.500</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.....</b>		<b>775.847</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....</b>		<b>448.252</b>
 Contingencies etc.	 4	
Charges and securities	5	

## EQUITY

	Share capital	Retained profit	Total
Equity at 26 November 2021 .....	5.411	0	5.411
Proposed profit allocation.....		-333.006	-333.006
<b>Equity at 31 December 2022 .....</b>	<b>5.411</b>	<b>-333.006</b>	<b>-327.595</b>

## NOTES

				Note
<b>Staff costs</b>				
Average number of employees			1	1
Wages and salaries.....			241.500	
Pensions.....			29.037	
Social security costs.....			-4.319	
			<b>266.218</b>	
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>				
			Other plants, machinery, tools and equipment	2
Additions.....			16.574	
Cost at 31 December 2022.....			<b>16.574</b>	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022.....			<b>16.574</b>	
<b>Long-term liabilities</b>				
	31/12 2022 total liabilities	Repayment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years	3
Payables to group enterprises.....	713.347	0	0	
	<b>713.347</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Contingencies etc.</b>				
<b>Contingent liabilities</b>				
There is no contingent liabilities.				
<b>Joint liabilities</b>				
The Company is jointly and severally liable together with the Parent Company and the other group companies in the joint taxable group for tax on the group's joint taxable income and for certain possible withholding taxes, such as dividend tax, etc.				
Tax payable on the Group's joint taxable income is stated in the annual report of Collé Fyn ApS, which serves as management Company for the joint taxation.				
<b>Charges and securities</b>				
There is no charges and securities				

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of Collé Rental & Sales ApS for 2021/22 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared with the following accounting principles.

### INCOME STATEMENT

#### Net revenue

Net revenue from the sale of merchandise and finished goods is recognised in the Income Statement if supply and risk transfer to purchaser has taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Where products with a high degree of individual adjustment are delivered, recognition in net revenue is made as and when the production progresses, the net revenue being equal to the sales value of the work performed for the year (the production method). This method is applied when the total income and expenses regarding the contract and the degree of completion at the Balance Sheet date can be reliably assessed, and it is likely that the financial benefits will flow to the Company.

#### Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise costs incurred to achieve the net revenue for the year, including direct and indirect costs of raw materials and consumables.

#### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include other production, sales, delivery and administrative costs, including costs of energy, marketing, premises, loss on bad debts, lease expenses, etc

#### Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions, and other costs of social security etc., for the Company's employees.

#### Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the Income Statement by the share that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in equity by the share that may be attributed to entries directly to equity.

### BALANCE SHEET

#### Tangible fixed assets

Other plant, fixtures and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other plant, fixtures and equipment.....	3-5 år	0 %

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Profit or loss on sale of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the Income Statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

### **Impairment of fixed assets**

The carrying amount of tangible assets, are assessed annually for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of the capital value and the sales value less expected costs of a sale. The capital value is determined as the Company's share in the current value of the net cash flows which the subsidiary is expected to generate through its activities and from sale of assets after the end of their useful lives. A discount rate is used which reflects the risk-free market rate and the owners' minimum return on interest requirements for similar assets. The growth rate in the terminal period is determined in accordance with the standards within the industry.

### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is written down to meet expected losses.

### **Tax payable and deferred tax**

Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the Balance Sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

The Company is subject to joint taxation with Danish Group companies. The current corporation tax is distributed among the joint taxable companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full allocation and refund related to tax losses. The joint taxable companies are included in the tax-on-account scheme. Joint taxation contributions receivable and payable are recognised in the Balance Sheet under current assets and liabilities, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are measured at the amount at which the asset is expected to be used within a reasonable number of years, either by setoff against tax on future earnings or by setoff against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that under the legislation in force on the Balance Sheet date will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

### **Liabilities**

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less transaction costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the Income Statement over the loan period.

The amortised cost of current liabilities corresponds usually to the nominal value.