



Hans Schourup A/S

Sletvej 2 F
8310 Tranbjerg J
CVR No. 65835118

Annual report 2023

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 22.04.2024

Erik Løber

Chairman of the General Meeting

Contents

Entity details	2
Statement by Management	3
Independent auditor's report	4
Management commentary	7
Income statement for 2023	8
Balance sheet at 31.12.2023	9
Statement of changes in equity for 2023	11
Notes	12
Accounting policies	14

Entity details

Entity

Hans Schourup A/S
Sletvej 2 F
8310 Tranbjerg J

Business Registration No.: 65835118
Registered office: Aarhus
Financial year: 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023

Board of Directors

Erik Løber, chairman
Søren Leth Ankerstjerne
Tommy Nielsen

Executive Board

Troels Højgaard Jensen

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
City Tower, Værkmestergade 2
8000 Aarhus C

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Hans Schourup A/S for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Aarhus, 22.04.2024

Executive Board

Troels Højgaard Jensen

Board of Directors

Erik Løber
chairman

Søren Leth Ankerstjerne

Tommy Nielsen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Hans Schourup A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hans Schourup A/S for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant 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 Entity's financial position at 31.12.2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity 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 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity 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 about 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 applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can 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 users taken 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 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 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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 commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

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

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required by relevant law and regulations.

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 of the management commentary.

Aarhus, 22.04.2024

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No. 33963556

Lars Andersen

State Authorised Public Accountant

Identification No (MNE) mne34506

Nikolaj Dyregaard Nielsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

Identification No (MNE) mne47838

Management commentary

Primary activities

The Company is engaged in design of warehouses, storage rooms, workshops and employee break rooms.

Development in activities and finances

In 2023, the Company generated a revenue in line with previous year, but a strong focus on cost-structure has led to a satisfying increase in earnings. The results are as follows:

- EBIT of DKK 1,187k
- Equity of DKK 5,228kk
- ROIC 4.7%

Outlook

Management expects that the overall positive development in the Company will continue within 2024.

Management also expects market-oriented initiatives will boost and accelerate growth in 2024 and the following years, further enhancing the Company's financial performance and development.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Income statement for 2023

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Gross profit/loss		10,036,712	9,335,768
Staff costs	1	(8,704,943)	(9,191,745)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		(145,095)	(163,932)
Operating profit/loss		1,186,674	(19,909)
Other financial income		9,729	2,309
Other financial expenses	2	(379,402)	(199,521)
Profit/loss before tax		817,001	(217,121)
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	(180,582)	(135,048)
Profit/loss for the year		636,419	(352,169)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Ordinary dividend for the financial year		500,000	0
Retained earnings		136,419	(352,169)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		636,419	(352,169)

Balance sheet at 31.12.2023

Assets

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		72,133	217,228
Leasehold improvements		0	0
Property, plant and equipment	4	72,133	217,228
Deposits		83,694	83,694
Financial assets		83,694	83,694
Fixed assets		155,827	300,922
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		4,560,931	4,605,129
Inventories		4,560,931	4,605,129
Trade receivables		12,214,178	7,613,071
Contract work in progress		1,711,796	0
Receivables from group enterprises		44,380	0
Deferred tax		42,000	31,000
Income tax receivable		276,155	276,155
Joint taxation contribution receivable		0	48,797
Prepayments		503,162	605,568
Receivables		14,791,671	8,574,591
Current assets		19,352,602	13,179,720
Assets		19,508,429	13,480,642

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Contributed capital		1,400,000	1,400,000
Retained earnings		3,327,507	3,191,088
Proposed dividend		500,000	0
Equity		5,227,507	4,591,088
Other payables		839,653	811,259
Non-current liabilities other than provisions	5	839,653	811,259
Bank loans		1,460,232	755,472
Prepayments received from customers		0	359,459
Trade payables		5,303,859	3,614,305
Payables to group enterprises		4,982,337	2,201,666
Joint taxation contribution payable		191,582	0
Other payables		1,503,259	1,147,393
Current liabilities other than provisions		13,441,269	8,078,295
Liabilities other than provisions		14,280,922	8,889,554
Equity and liabilities		19,508,429	13,480,642
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	6		
Contingent liabilities	7		
Assets charged and collateral	8		

Statement of changes in equity for 2023

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Proposed dividend DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	1,400,000	3,191,088	0	4,591,088
Profit/loss for the year	0	136,419	500,000	636,419
Equity end of year	1,400,000	3,327,507	500,000	5,227,507

Notes

1 Staff costs

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Wages and salaries	7,300,243	7,904,708
Pension costs	1,273,763	1,147,845
Other social security costs	130,937	139,192
	8,704,943	9,191,745
Average number of full-time employees	12	13

2 Other financial expenses

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Financial expenses from group enterprises	211,677	33,899
Other interest expenses	167,725	165,622
	379,402	199,521

3 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Current tax	191,582	(48,797)
Change in deferred tax	(11,000)	460,000
Adjustment concerning previous years	0	(276,155)
	180,582	135,048

4 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK	Leasehold improvements DKK
Cost beginning of year	1,701,343	293,881
Cost end of year	1,701,343	293,881
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(1,484,115)	(293,881)
Depreciation for the year	(145,095)	0
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	(1,629,210)	(293,881)
Carrying amount end of year	72,133	0

5 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

	Due after more than 12 months 2023 DKK
Other payables	839,653
	839,653

Long-term other debt consists of frozen holiday pay in accordance with the Danish Holiday Act. It is currently not possible to determinate the short-term part of the frozen holiday debt, nor the outstanding debt after 5 years.

6 Unrecognised rental and lease commitments

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	1,228,217	1,082,785

7 Contingent liabilities

The company is part in a lawsuit regarding an unpaid receivable from a customer for delivered goods. However, it is the management's assessment that the claim raised on this occasion will not result in a settlement in addition to what is recognized in the annual accounts, and that the case will therefore not have an impact on the company's financial situation.

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where Brødrene Kier A/S serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

8 Assets charged and collateral

A floating charge has been provided, secured on unsecured claims relating to the sale of goods and services. The floating charge amounts to DKK 3,000k at 31.12.2023. The carrying amount of the asset charged is DKK 12,214k at 31.12.2023.

A working guarantee has been provided to customers for a total of DKK 1,849k.

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of a few provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, cost of sales and external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of manufactured goods and goods for resale is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made and risk has passed to the buyer. Revenue from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Contract work in progress is included in revenue based on billing and delivery.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises goods consumed in the financial year measured at cost, adjusted for normal inventory writedowns.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes writedowns of receivables recognised in current assets.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages, and social security contributions, pension contributions, etc for entity staff.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year, and gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises interest income.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

The Entity is jointly taxed with all Danish group enterprises. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

Balance sheet**Property, plant and equipment**

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

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Useful life
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

For leasehold improvements and the depreciation period cannot exceed the contract period.

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually. Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost using the FIFO method and net realisable value.

Cost consists of purchase price plus delivery costs.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the estimated selling price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute sale.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at the cost price of the work carried out at the balance sheet date.

Costs of sales work and of securing contracts are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Tax payable or receivable

Current tax payable or receivable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.

Joint taxation contributions receivable or payable

Current joint taxation contributions payable or joint taxation contributions receivable are recognised in the balance sheet, calculated as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, which has been adjusted for prepaid tax. For tax losses, joint taxation contributions receivable are only recognised if such losses are expected to be used under the joint taxation arrangement.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Dividend

Dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of adoption at the general meeting. Proposed dividend for the financial year is disclosed as a separate item in equity. Extraordinary dividend adopted in the financial year is recognised directly in equity when distributed and disclosed as a separate item in Management's proposal for distribution of profit/loss.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Prepayments received from customers

Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to delivery of the goods agreed or completion of the service agreed.