

Hans Buch A/S

Roskildevej 8-10, 2620 Albertslund
CVR no. 75 14 24 12

Annual report for 2023

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 26.06.24

Martin Kasten
Dirigent

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The company

Hans Buch A/S
Roskildevej 8-10
2620 Albertslund
CVR no.: 75 14 24 12
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Martin de Feuth Jensen

Board of Directors

Fritz H. Schur, chairman
Martin Kasten
Jesper F. Holmark

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Parent company

Fritz Schur Industri ApS, København K.

Statement by the Executive Board and Board of Directors on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 for Hans Buch A/S.

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 company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.23 and of the results of the company's activities and cash flows for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23.

We 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.

Albertslund, June 21, 2024

Executive Board

Martin de Feuth Jensen

Board of Directors

Fritz H. Schur
Chairman

Martin Kasten

Jesper F. Holmark

To the Shareholder of Hans Buch A/S**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Hans Buch A/S for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes to the financial statements, including 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 company's financial position at 31.12.23 and of the results of the company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 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.

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, it is our responsibility to read management's review and, in doing so, consider whether 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 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.

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 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 judgment 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 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.

Næstved, June 21, 2024

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Jørgen Stegmann
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne11738

Jette Jordan Andersen
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne46630

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**Key figures**

Figures in DKK '000	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
<i>Profit/loss</i>					
Operating profit	1,289	12,184	443	1,239	602
Index	214	2,024	74	206	100
Total net financials	-282	-525	-301	-572	-531
Index	53	99	57	108	100
Profit for the year	779	9,083	120	516	-96
Index	-811	-9,461	-125	-538	100
<i>Balance</i>					
Total assets	56,162	57,436	56,000	54,710	56,508
Index	99	102	99	97	100
Investments in property, plant and equipment	0	28	38	62	0
Index	-	-	-	-	100
Equity	35,553	34,774	25,692	25,573	25,057
Index	142	139	103	102	100

Primary activities

The company primarily performs technical engineering, trading, and marine service activities.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The company achieved a profit after tax of th.DKK 779, which is considered satisfactory.

The equity of the company amounts to th.DKK 35.553 at the end of the financial year.

Outlook

The company expects an operating profit in line with 2023 in the coming financial year.

Financial risks

The company is affected by a range of commercial, operational and financial risks, managed and mitigated through a comprehensive risk management and insurance setup.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the financial position of the company have occurred after the end of the financial year.

Income statement

Note	2023 DKK '000	2022 DKK '000
	35,615	46,811
1 Staff costs	-33,065	-33,189
	2,550	13,622
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-1,261	-1,438
	1,289	12,184
Financial income	171	32
Financial expenses	-453	-557
	1,007	11,659
Tax on profit for the year	-228	-2,576
	779	9,083

2 Proposed appropriation account

ASSETS		31.12.23	31.12.22
Note		DKK '000	DKK '000
	Acquired rights	1,113	159
	Goodwill	3,318	4,412
3	Total intangible assets	4,431	4,571
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	41	48
4	Total property, plant and equipment	41	48
	Total non-current assets	4,472	4,619
	Manufactured goods and goods for resale	28,725	23,131
	Prepayments for goods	326	310
	Total inventories	29,051	23,441
	Trade receivables	19,282	25,481
	Receivables from group enterprises	1,068	435
	Other receivables	1,119	126
5	Prepayments	245	431
	Total receivables	21,714	26,473
	Cash	925	2,903
	Total current assets	51,690	52,817
	Total assets	56,162	57,436

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		31.12.23	31.12.22
Note		DKK '000	DKK '000
6	Share capital	5,100	5,100
	Retained earnings	30,453	29,674
	Total equity	35,553	34,774
7	Provisions for deferred tax	768	996
	Total provisions	768	996
	Other payables	0	2,203
	Total long-term payables	0	2,203
	Short-term part of long-term payables	0	60
	Prepayments received from customers	439	0
	Trade payables	10,293	11,548
	Payables to group enterprises	1,800	0
	Income taxes	456	2,755
	Other payables	6,853	5,100
	Total short-term payables	19,841	19,463
	Total payables	19,841	21,666
	Total equity and liabilities	56,162	57,436
8	Contingent liabilities		
9	Related parties		

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK '000	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.22 - 31.12.22			
Balance as at 01.01.22	5,100	20,591	25,691
Net profit/loss for the year	0	9,083	9,083
Balance as at 31.12.22	5,100	29,674	34,774
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.23 - 31.12.23			
Balance as at 01.01.23	5,100	29,674	34,774
Net profit/loss for the year	0	779	779
Balance as at 31.12.23	5,100	30,453	35,553

Cash flow statement

Note	2023 DKK '000	2022 DKK '000
Profit for the year	779	9,083
10 Adjustments	1,771	4,516
Change in working capital:		
Inventories	-5,609	-3,681
Receivables	5,393	368
Trade payables	-1,259	-739
Other payables relating to operating activities	-71	-4,220
Cash flows from operating activities before net financials	1,004	5,327
Interest income and similar income received	171	32
Interest expenses and similar expenses paid	-453	-557
Income tax paid	-2,755	-409
Cash flows from operating activities	-2,033	4,393
Purchase of intangible assets	-1,113	0
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	0	-28
Sale of property, plant and equipment	0	60
Cash flows from investing activities	-1,113	32
Repayment of payables to group enterprises	1,168	-5,559
Cash flows from financing activities	1,168	-5,559
Total cash flows for the year	-1,978	-1,134
Cash, beginning of year	2,903	4,037
Cash, end of year	925	2,903
Cash, end of year, comprises:		
Cash	925	2,903
Total	925	2,903

	2023 DKK '000	2022 DKK '000
1. Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	27,627	28,947
Pensions	2,540	2,464
Other social security costs	473	320
Other staff costs	2,425	1,458
Total	33,065	33,189
Average number of employees during the year	43	41
Remuneration for the management:		
Remuneration for the Executive Board and Board of Directors	1,827	2,207

2. Proposed appropriation account

Retained earnings	779	9,083
Total	779	9,083

3. Intangible assets

Figures in DKK '000	Acquired rights	Goodwill
Cost as at 01.01.23	883	10,948
Additions during the year	1,113	0
Cost as at 31.12.23	1,996	10,948
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 01.01.23	-725	-6,535
Amortisation during the year	-158	-1,095
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 31.12.23	-883	-7,630
Carrying amount as at 31.12.23	1,113	3,318

4. Property, plant and equipment

Figures in DKK '000	Leasehold improvements	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Cost as at 01.01.23	3,272	2,689
Cost as at 31.12.23	3,272	2,689
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.01.23	-3,272	-2,640
Depreciation during the year	0	-8
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.23	-3,272	-2,648
Carrying amount as at 31.12.23	0	41

	31.12.23	31.12.22
	DKK '000	DKK '000

5. Prepayments

Other prepayments	33	142
Prepaid administrative costs	212	289
Total	245	431

6. Share capital

The share capital consists of:

	Quantity	Total nominal value DKK'000
Share capital	5,100	5,100

7. Deferred tax

Deferred tax as at 01.01.23	996	1,175
Deferred tax recognised in the income statement	-228	-179
Deferred tax as at 31.12.23	768	996

8. Contingent liabilities

Lease commitments

The company has concluded lease agreements with terms to maturity of 2-37 months and average lease payments of th.DKK 162, a total of th.DKK 3.275.

The company has entered into a rental obligation with a notice period of 6 months in total up to th.DKK 2.906.

The company has provided a guarantee of th.DKK 1.737 as security of payment of rent etc. and deposits through the bank connection of the company.

Occasionally, the company has pending warranty and complaints cases concerning customer deliveries. In cases where there is a risk of an economic liability for the company, a provision for the estimated liability is made in the balance sheet. In case of change in evaluation of this, an accounting adjustment is made. The outcome of the pending cases in which no provisions is made in the balance sheet, is not expected to influence on the financial position of the company.

Other contingent liabilities

The company is taxed jointly with the other Danish companies in the group and has joint, several and unlimited liability for income taxes and any obligations to withhold tax at source on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies. The total known tax liability for the jointly taxed companies is th.DKK 0 at the balance sheet date, of which th.DKK 456 is recognised in the balance sheet. The liability also includes any subsequent corrections to the calculated tax liability as a consequence of changes made to the jointly taxable income etc.

9. Related parties

Controlling influence	Basis of influence
Fritz Schur Industri ApS, København K.	Ownership
FS 12 ApS, København K.	Ownership
Fritz H. Schur	Ownership

Related party transactions are not disclosed, as all transactions are entered into in the ordinary course of business at arms' length.

Remuneration for the management is specified in note 1. Staff costs.

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent FS 12 ApS, København K.

	2023 DKK '000	2022 DKK '000
10. Adjustments for the cash flow statement		
Other operating income	0	-23
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	1,261	1,438
Financial income	-171	-32
Financial expenses	453	557
Tax on profit or loss for the year	228	2,576
Total	1,771	4,516

11. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for medium-sized enterprises in reporting class C 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.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

11. Accounting policies - continued -**LEASES**

Leases relating to assets where the company has substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet. On initial recognition, assets held under finance leases and related lease commitments are measured at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of future lease payments. Subsequently, assets held under finance leases are treated like other similar assets.

Lease commitments relating to assets held under finance leases are recognised in the balance sheet as payables. Subsequent to initial recognition, lease commitments are measured at amortised cost according to which the interest element of the lease payment is recognised in the income statement over the lease term.

Lease payments relating to operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

INCOME STATEMENT**Gross profit**

Gross profit comprises revenue, other operating income 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.

Income from construction contracts involving the delivery of highly customised assets are recognised in the income statement as revenue according to the stage of completion. Accordingly, revenue corresponds to the selling price of work performed during the year (percentage of completion method).

11. Accounting policies - continued -**Other operating income**

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

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.

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 lives, years	Residual value DKK '000
Acquired rights	3	0
Goodwill	10	0
Leasehold improvements	5-10	0
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5	0

Goodwill is amortised over 10 years. The useful life has been determined in consideration of the expected future net earnings of the enterprise or activity to which the goodwill relates.

11. Accounting policies - continued -

The basis of depreciation and amortisation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation and amortisation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, the interest element of finance lease payments, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies 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.

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

BALANCE SHEET**Intangible assets***Acquired rights*

Acquired rights are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Acquired rights are amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Goodwill

Goodwill is measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

11. Accounting policies - continued -

Goodwill is amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of intangible assets

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

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise leasehold improvements as well as 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.

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.

11. Accounting policies - continued -

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. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

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 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.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

11. Accounting policies - continued -**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.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

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

Long-term payables are measured at cost at the time of contracting such liabilities (raising of the loan). The payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost where capital losses and loan expenses are recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the payable on the basis of the calculated effective interest rate in force at the time of contracting the liability.

Short-term financial payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables. Other short-term payables are measured at net realisable value.

Prepayments received from customers

Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to the time and date of delivery of the agreed product or completion of the agreed service.

11. Accounting policies - continued -**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**

The cash flow statement is prepared using the indirect method, showing cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities as well as cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

Cash flows from operating activities comprise the net profit or loss for the year, adjusted for non-cash operating items, income tax paid and changes in working capital.

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments in connection with the acquisition and divestment of companies and financial assets as well as the purchase, development, improvement and sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in the company's share capital and associated costs and financing from and dividends paid to shareholders as well as the arrangement and repayment of long-term payables. Cash flows from financing activities also comprise finance lease payments.

Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year comprise cash.