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Entity details

Entity

A.W. Faber-Castell Nordic ApS
Tonsbakken 16
2740Skovlunde

Business Registration No.: 34228264
Registered office: Ballerup
Financial year: 01.04.2024- 31.03.2025

Board of Directors

Stephan Leo Rosen
Peter Ejvind Sieverts
Sven Geuther

Executive Board

Peter Ejvind Sieverts

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Weidekampsgade 6
2300 Copenhagen S

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of A.W. Faber-Castell Nordic ApS for the financial year 01.04.2024 - 31.03.2025.

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 31.03.2025 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.04.2024 - 31.03.2025.

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.

Skovlunde, 22.08.2025

Executive Board

Peter Ejvind Sieverts

Board of Directors

Stephan Leo Rosen

Peter Ejvind Sieverts

Sven Geuther

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of A.W. Faber-Castell Nordic ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of A.W. Faber-Castell Nordic ApS for the financial year 01.04.2024 - 31.03.2025, 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 31.03.2025 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.04.2024 - 31.03.2025 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 in the relevant law and regulations. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

Copenhagen, 22.08.2025

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 33963556

Stine Eva Grothen

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne29431

Management commentary

Primary activities

Objects of the Company is to operate within the sales and marketing of products from A.W. Faber-Castell Group and other related products, as well any other related activities.

Description of material changes in activities and finances

The income statement for the period 01.04.2024 - 31.03.2025 shows a profit of DKK 342 thousand against a profit of DKK 364 thousand for the period 01.04.2023 - 31.03.2024. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 4,991 thousand.

The management considers the profit for the year to be satisfactory.

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 2024/25

	Notes	2024/25 DKK	2023/24 DKK
Gross profit/loss		6,879,849	6,488,156
Staff costs	1	(6,399,334)	(5,988,937)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	2	(40,835)	(15,244)
Operating profit/loss		439,680	483,975
Other financial income	3	108,390	18,255
Other financial expenses	4	(105,802)	(30,634)
Profit/loss before tax		442,268	471,596
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	(99,986)	(107,494)
Profit/loss for the year		342,282	364,102
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Extraordinary dividend distributed in the financial year		360,000	370,000
Retained earnings		(17,718)	(5,898)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		342,282	364,102

Balance sheet at 31.03.2025

Assets

	Notes	2024/25 DKK	2023/24 DKK
Acquired intangible assets		58,650	0
Intangible assets	6	58,650	0
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		12,120	27,706
Leasehold improvements		37,774	48,361
Property, plant and equipment	7	49,894	76,067
Fixed assets		108,544	76,067
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		9,394,565	8,732,353
Inventories		9,394,565	8,732,353
Trade receivables		8,640,245	8,505,007
Other receivables		238,511	117,745
Income tax receivable		0	75,703
Prepayments		193,499	291,725
Receivables		9,072,255	8,990,180
Cash		1,203,427	1,107,678
Current assets		19,670,247	18,830,211
Assets		19,778,791	18,906,278

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2024/25 DKK	2023/24 DKK
Contributed capital		400,000	400,000
Retained earnings		4,591,405	4,609,123
Equity		4,991,405	5,009,123
Deferred tax		37,157	59,875
Provisions		37,157	59,875
Bank loans		76,138	46,466
Trade payables		1,562,183	3,931,333
Payables to group enterprises		11,576,142	8,142,705
Income tax payable		122,704	0
Other payables		1,413,062	1,716,776
Current liabilities other than provisions		14,750,229	13,837,280
Liabilities other than provisions		14,750,229	13,837,280
Equity and liabilities		19,778,791	18,906,278

Unrecognised rental and lease commitments

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Statement of changes in equity for 2024/25

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Proposed extraordinary dividend DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	400,000	4,609,123	0	5,009,123
Extraordinary dividend paid	0	0	(360,000)	(360,000)
Profit/loss for the year	0	(17,718)	360,000	342,282
Equity end of year	400,000	4,591,405	0	4,991,405

Notes

1 Staff costs

	2024/25 DKK	2023/24 DKK
Wages and salaries	5,176,644	4,903,767
Pension costs	512,741	467,350
Other social security costs	709,949	617,820
	6,399,334	5,988,937
Average number of full-time employees	8	7

2 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

	2024/25 DKK	2023/24 DKK
Amortisation of intangible assets	14,662	0
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	26,173	15,244
	40,835	15,244

3 Other financial income

	2024/25 DKK	2023/24 DKK
Other interest income	27,524	9,370
Other financial income	80,866	8,885

	108,390	18,255
4 Other financial expenses		
	2024/25	2023/24
	DKK	DKK
Financial expenses from group enterprises	105,071	0
Other interest expenses	731	20,488
Other financial expenses	0	10,146
	105,802	30,634

5 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2024/25	2023/24
	DKK	DKK
Current tax	122,704	21,297
Change in deferred tax	(22,718)	86,197
	99,986	107,494

6 Intangible assets

	Acquired intangible assets DKK
Additions	73,312
Cost end of year	73,312
Amortisation for the year	(14,662)
Amortisation and impairment losses end of year	(14,662)
Carrying amount end of year	58,650

7 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK	Leasehold improvements DKK
Cost beginning of year	36,961	54,350
Cost end of year	36,961	54,350
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(9,255)	(5,989)
Depreciation for the year	(15,586)	(10,587)
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	(24,841)	(16,576)
Carrying amount end of year	12,120	37,774

8 Unrecognised rental and lease commitments

	2024/25	2023/24
	DKK	DKK

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.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date, are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets that have been purchased in foreign currencies are translated using historical rates.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

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

Revenue

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

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the Entity's primary activities, including salary refunds.

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 dividends etc received on other investments, interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital or exchange gains on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets, and tax relief under the Danish

Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital or exchange losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities, and tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme 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.

Balance sheet

Intellectual property rights etc.

Intellectual property rights etc comprise acquired intellectual property rights.

Intellectual property rights acquired are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Patents are amortised on a straight-line basis over their remaining duration, and licences are amortised over the term of the agreement.

Intellectual property rights etc. are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant 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	3-5 years
Leasehold improvements	5

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.

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.

Prepayments

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

Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

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.

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.

However, no deferred tax is recognised for amortisation of goodwill disallowed for tax purposes and temporary differences arising at the date of acquisition that do not result from a business combination and that do not have any effect on profit or loss or on taxable income.

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.

Other financial liabilities

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

