

# BRUUNMUNCH FURNITURE ApS

Vesterhavsgade 151, 6700 Esbjerg  
CVR-nr. 28 89 80 96

Annual Report 2024

1 January - 31 December

The Annual Report has been presented and adopted at the  
Company's Annual General Meeting on 4 July 2025

---

Henrik Johannessen Bruun

# Contents

## **Company Details**

Company Details	3
-----------------	---

## **Statement and Report**

Management's Statement	4
The Independent Auditor's Report	5-6

## **Management Commentary**

Management Commentary	7
-----------------------	---

## **Financial Statements 1 January - 31 December**

Income Statement	8
Balance Sheet	9-10
Equity	11
Notes	12-15
Accounting Policies	16-18

## Company Details

<b>Company</b>	BRUUNMUNCH FURNITURE ApS Vesterhavsgade 151 6700 Esbjerg
	CVR No.: 28 89 80 96 Established: 1 July 2005 Municipality: Esbjerg Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
<b>Board of Directors</b>	Henrik Johannessen Bruun, chairman Jacob Munch
<b>Executive Board</b>	Henrik Johannessen Bruun Jacob Munch
<b>Auditor</b>	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Dokken 8 6700 Esbjerg

# Management's Statement

Today the Board of Directors and Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of BRUUNMUNCH FURNITURE ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

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 at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

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

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

Esbjerg, 4 July 2025

Executive Board

\_\_\_\_\_  
Henrik Johannessen Bruun

\_\_\_\_\_  
Jacob Munch

Board of Directors

\_\_\_\_\_  
Henrik Johannessen Bruun  
Chairman

\_\_\_\_\_  
Jacob Munch

# The Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of BRUUNMUNCH FURNITURE ApS

## Report on extended review of the Financial Statements

### Conclusion

We have performed an extended review of the Financial Statements of BRUUNMUNCH FURNITURE ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, 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 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024 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.

# The Independent Auditor's Report

Our conclusion 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 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.

## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

### Violation of VAT legislation

The company has not reported VAT return in time to the Danish Tax Agency which is a violation of the Danish VAT legislation. There the management can incur liability.

Esbjerg, 4 July 2025

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab  
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Anders Rasmussen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
MNE no. mne34316

# Management Commentary

## **Principal activities**

The company's primary activity is to design, produce, distribute and market art, including furniture art and any business which, in the management's opinion is related to it.

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

The annual accounts show a loss of DKK 814K. against a loss of DKK 234K in 2023. The result for the year is not considered satisfactory.

The result for the year is influenced by several factors, including the continued conceptualization. Further investments have been made in developing the company's online platform, which supports the company's increased digital presence and marketing on the social platforms.

The company is focusing on strengthening the cooperation with the company's suppliers, dealer networks and the company's digital presence.

The management is aware of requirement in the Companies Act regarding the re-establishment of the share capital.

The management has made a capital increase of DKK 2.2M. to BRUUNMUNCH FURNITURE ApS in 2024 to strengthen the financial situation and reduce bank debt.

The company's liquidity is tight, but the company's owners have submitted statements of support to ensure liquidity until 31 December 2025, for more see note 11.

## Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>572.701</b>	<b>1.693.062</b>
Staff costs	1	-694.237	-1.358.952
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for tangible and intangible assets		-197.176	-197.176
<b>Operating loss</b>		<b>-318.712</b>	<b>136.934</b>
Other financial income	2	37.420	27.130
Other financial expenses		-532.649	-457.103
<b>Loss before tax</b>		<b>-813.941</b>	<b>-293.039</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	0	59.000
<b>Loss for the year</b>		<b>-813.941</b>	<b>-234.039</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of profit</b>			
Retained earnings		-813.941	-234.039
<b>Total</b>		<b>-813.941</b>	<b>-234.039</b>

## Balance Sheet at 31 December

### Assets

	Note	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Development projects completed, including patents and similar rights originating from development projects		197.934	332.283
Acquired concessions, patents, licences, trademarks and similar rights		432.916	469.708
<b>Intangible assets</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>630.850</b>	<b>801.991</b>
Other plant, fixtures and equipment		70.582	79.070
Leasehold improvements		2.924	20.471
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>73.506</b>	<b>99.541</b>
Receivables from Group companies		360.000	200.000
Rent deposit and other receivables		49.889	47.025
<b>Financial non-current assets</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>409.889</b>	<b>247.025</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		<b>1.114.245</b>	<b>1.148.557</b>
<hr/>			
Finished goods and goods for resale		2.094.829	2.711.137
<b>Inventories</b>		<b>2.094.829</b>	<b>2.711.137</b>
Trade receivables		457.485	640.994
Receivables from group enterprises		1.198.000	0
Deferred tax assets	7	294.000	294.000
Other receivables		4.335	98.060
Prepayments		12.324	70.333
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>1.966.144</b>	<b>1.103.387</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>302.829</b>	<b>250.903</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>4.363.802</b>	<b>4.065.427</b>
<hr/>			
<b>Assets</b>		<b>5.478.047</b>	<b>5.213.984</b>
<hr/>			

## Balance Sheet at 31 December

### Equity and liabilities

	Note	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Share capital		187.500	187.500
Reserve for development costs		189.063	189.063
Retained earnings		-219.071	-1.603.130
<b>Equity</b>		<b>157.492</b>	<b>-1.226.567</b>
<hr/>			
Subordinate loan capital		0	1.000.000
Other non-current liabilities		1.691.005	1.806.811
Frozen holiday pay		52.610	50.733
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1.743.615</b>	<b>2.857.544</b>
Debt to mortgage credit institution		0	460.000
Bank debt		1.577.326	1.547.454
Prepayments from customers		330.168	333.717
Trade payables		911.379	1.067.807
Debt to owners and Management		14.822	25.240
Other liabilities		743.245	148.789
<b>Current liabilities</b>		<b>3.576.940</b>	<b>3.583.007</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		<b>5.320.555</b>	<b>6.440.551</b>
<hr/>			
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		<b>5.478.047</b>	<b>5.213.984</b>

Contingencies etc.	9
Charges and securities	10
Going concern assumptions	11

## Equity

DKK	Share capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2024	187.500	189.063	-1.603.130	-1.226.567
Proposed profit allocation			-813.941	-813.941
<b>Transactions with owners</b>				
Capital increase			2.198.000	2.198.000
<b>Equity at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>187.500</b>	<b>189.063</b>	<b>-219.071</b>	<b>157.492</b>

---

## Notes

	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
<b>1   Staff costs</b>		
Average number of full time employees	1	2
Wages and salaries	681.864	1.342.073
Social security costs	12.373	16.879
	<b>694.237</b>	<b>1.358.952</b>

<b>2   Other financial income</b>		
Other interest income	37.420	27.130
	<b>37.420</b>	<b>27.130</b>

<b>3   Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>		
Adjustment of deferred tax	0	-59.000
	<b>0</b>	<b>-59.000</b>

	Development projects completed, including patents and similar rights originating from development projects	DKK	Acquired concessions, patents, licences, trademarks and similar rights
Cost at 1 January 2024	1.012.246		770.000
<b>Cost at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>1.012.246</b>		<b>770.000</b>
Amortisation at 1 January 2024	679.963		300.292
Amortisation for the year	134.349		36.792
<b>Amortisation at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>814.312</b>		<b>337.084</b>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>197.934</b>		<b>432.916</b>

The costs associated with the development projects are specifically regarding the development and design of new products as chairs, coffee tables and dining tables. The development costs incurred are clearly defined and relates to salaries, foreign payments an other directly attributable costs.

# Notes

## 5 | Property, plant and equipment

DKK	Other plant, fixtures and equipment	Leasehold improvements
Cost at 1 January 2024	237.864	111.403
<b>Cost at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>237.864</b>	<b>111.403</b>
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2024	158.794	90.932
Depreciation for the year	8.488	17.547
<b>Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>167.282</b>	<b>108.479</b>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>70.582</b>	<b>2.924</b>

## 6 | Financial non-current assets

DKK	Receivables from Group companies	Rent deposit and other receivables
Cost at 1 January 2024	200.000	47.025
Additions	160.000	2.864
<b>Cost at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>360.000</b>	<b>49.889</b>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>360.000</b>	<b>49.889</b>

## 7 | Deferred tax assets

The provision for deferred tax is related to differences between the carrying amount and tax value of securities, receivables, intangible and tangible fixed assets, including recognised finance lease contracts.

The amount breaks down as follows:

DKK	Carrying Value	Tax Value	Tax depre. or amort. above carrying value
Development projects completed, including patents and similar rights originating from development projects	197.934	0	197.934
Acquired concessions, patents, licences, trademarks and similar rights	432.916	57.142	375.774
Other plant, fixtures and equipment	70.582	47.750	22.832
Leasehold improvements	2.924	0	2.924
Prepayments	12.324	0	12.324
Tax losses carried forward	0	1.946.713	-1.946.713
	<b>716.680</b>	<b>2.051.605</b>	<b>-1.334.925</b>
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>			<b>294.000</b>

## Notes

Deferred tax assets, beginning of year	294.000	235.000
Deferred tax of the year, income statement	0	59.000
<b>Deferred tax assets 31 December 2024</b>	<b>294.000</b>	<b>294.000</b>

The budget for the coming year and expectations for the next three years show positive results. The company expects that the carried forward tax loss will be utilized within the next 3-5 years, and therefore it has been activated.

### 8 | Long-term liabilities

DKK	31/12 2024 total liabilities	Repayment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years	31/12 2023 total liabilities
Timing differences in payments for usage	0	0	1.000.000	0
Subordinate loan capital	0	0	0	1.000.000
Other non-current liabilities	2.382.305	691.300	0	1.806.811
Frozen holiday pay	52.610	0	0	50.733
	<b>2.434.915</b>	<b>691.300</b>	<b>1.000.000</b>	<b>2.857.544</b>

### 9 | Contingencies etc.

#### Contingent liabilities

	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments:		
Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	47.000	47.000
	<b>47.000</b>	<b>47.000</b>

#### Joint liabilities

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 Hb og Jm Holding ApS, which serves as management Company for the joint taxation.

### 10 | Charges and securities

Bank loans are secured by corporate mortgage with a nominal value of 3,250 TDKK. The corporate mortgage comprises manufactured goods and goods for resale, other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment, completed development projects and acquired intangible assets of which the carrying amount at 31.12.2024 are 3.299 TDKK.

Bank loans at 31.12.2024 amount to 3.960 TDKK.

A bank deposit of 251 TDKK has been made for security of supplier credit.

## Notes

### 11 | Going concern assumptions

The management of Bruunmunch Furniture ApS believes that the company's cash flow is enough until 31. december 2025.

The parent company Hb og Jm Holding ApS, Henrik J. Bruun and Jacob S. Munch have given the following support statement to the company:

"Hb og Jm Holding ApS, Henrik J. Bruun and Jacob S. Munch hereby confirm that we in the period until 31. december 2025 will, on demand, provide the necessary liquidity to Bruunmunch Furniture ApS one or more times, to enable Bruunmunch Furniture ApS, to fulfill its obligations as they become due. Liquidity must be in the form of equity, capital increase, tax-free group subsidy or as foreign capital through the granting of monetary loans, which are not due for payment until 31. december 2025 at the earliest and which from Hb og Jm Holding ApS, Henrik J. Bruun and Jacob S. Munch is irrevocable in the period until 31. december 2025 and with amounts which the management of Bruunmunch Furniture ApS finds sufficient to enable Bruunmunch Furniture ApS to fulfill its obligations as they fall due. This support statement is valid regardless of whether the capital increase to Bruunmunch Furniture ApS has occurred during the period. This support statement is irrevocable and may be invoked without special terms or conditions by the management of Bruunmunch Furniture ApS"

## Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of BRUUNMUNCH FURNITURE ApS for 2024 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 consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

### Income Statement

#### Net 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 is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed

#### 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 operating income

Other operating income includes items of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprises' principal activities, including profit from sale of intangible and tangible assets, operating loss and conflict compensations, as well as salary refunds. Compensations are recognised when the income is estimated to be realisable.

#### 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.

#### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from securities, debt and transactions in foreign currencies. Financial income and expenses are recognised by the amounts that relate to the financial year. Interest income and expenses are calculated on amortised cost prices.

#### 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.

# Accounting Policies

## Balance Sheet

### Intangible fixed assets

Development projects comprise costs, including wages and salaries, and amortisation, which directly or indirectly can be related to the Company's development activities and which fulfil the criteria for recognition in the Balance Sheet.

The accounting item is measured at the lower of the capitalised costs less accumulated amortisation and recoverable amount.

Capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life after completion of the development work. The amortisation period is 3-20 years.

Intangible fixed assets are generally written down to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

Profit or loss from sale of intangible fixed assets is calculated at the difference between the sales price and the carrying amount at the time of the sale. Profit and loss are recognised in the Income Statement under other operating income or other operating expenses.

### Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings, production plant and machinery, 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
Other plant, fixtures and equipment	10 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

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.

### Financial non-current assets

Deposits include rental deposits which are recognised and measured at cost. Deposits are not depreciated.

### Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible fixed and property, plant and equipment together with fixed assets, which are not measured at fair value, 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.

# Accounting Policies

## Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost using the FIFO-principle. If the net realisable amount is lower than cost, the inventories are written down to the lower amount.

The cost of merchandise as well as raw materials and consumables is calculated at acquisition price with addition of transportation and similar costs.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct payroll cost and other direct production cost.

## Receivables

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

## Accruals, assets

Accruals recognised as assets include costs incurred relating to the subsequent financial year.

## Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank.

## 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.

## Liabilities

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