

Fein Elektroværktøj Danmark A/S

Lykkegårdsvej 1, DK-4000 Roskilde

Annual Report for 2025

CVR No. 24 21 01 97

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the
Annual General Meeting of the company on
26/02/2026

Bernd Markus Kuschek
Chairman of the general meeting

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Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Fein Elektroværktøj Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025.

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

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2025 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2025.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Roskilde, 26 February 2026

Executive Board

Kasper Sandstrøm
CEO

Board of Directors

Bernd Markus Kuschek
Chairman

Laurent Gérard Schwarz

Kasper Sandstrøm

Independent Practitioner's Extended Review Report

To the shareholder of Fein Elektroværktøj Danmark A/S

Conclusion

We have performed an extended review of the Financial Statements of Fein Elektroværktøj Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025, 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 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work performed, in our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2025 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025 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 "Practitioner'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 (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 evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Management's responsibility 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.

Practitioner'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 to obtain limited assurance in respect of our conclusion on the Financial Statements and, moreover, that we perform supplementary procedures specifically required to obtain additional assurance in respect of our conclusion.

An extended review consists of making inquiries, primarily of Management and others within the enterprise, as appropriate, and applying analytical procedures and the supplementary procedures specifically required as well as assessing the evidence obtained.

An extended review is less in scope than an audit and, consequently, we do not express an audit opinion on the Financial Statements.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

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

Independent Practitioner's Extended Review Report

In connection with our extended review of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is 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 extended review, 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, in our view, 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 in Management's Review.

Ringsted, 26 February 2026

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Kenneth Østergaard

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne47262

Company information

The Company

Fein Elektroværktøj Danmark A/S
Lykkegårdsvej 1
DK-4000 Roskilde
CVR No: 24 21 01 97
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Municipality of reg. office: Roskilde

Board of Directors

Bernd Markus Kuschek, chairman
Laurent Gérard Schwarz
Kasper Sandstrøm

Executive Board

Kasper Sandstrøm

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Eventyrvej 16
DK-4100 Ringsted

Management's review

Key activities

FEIN Danmarks principle activity is to promote and sell company's self-developed and manufactured electro power tools and accessories through professional wholesale and dealer channels.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2025 shows a loss of DKK 204,213, and at 31 December 2025 the balance sheet of the Company shows a negative equity of DKK 861,222.

Capital resources

The Management is aware, that the Company has lost the share capital. Please refer to note 1.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

(DKK)	Note	2025	2024
Gross profit		3,845,624	3,543,774
Staff expenses	2	-3,978,056	-4,082,303
Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment	3	-89,431	-73,248
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		-221,863	-611,777
Financial expenses	4	-39,347	-25,215
Profit/loss before tax		-261,210	-636,992
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	56,997	138,771
Net profit/loss for the year		-204,213	-498,221

Distribution of profit

(DKK)	2025	2024
Proposed distribution of profit		
Retained earnings	-204,213	-498,221
	-204,213	-498,221

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

(DKK)	Note	2025	2024
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		92,492	132,413
Property, plant and equipment		92,492	132,413
Deposits		60,000	60,000
Fixed asset investments		60,000	60,000
Fixed assets		152,492	192,413
Finished goods and goods for resale		561,733	503,226
Inventories		561,733	503,226
Trade receivables		5,409,329	5,190,699
Deferred tax asset	6	219,768	162,771
Prepayments		228,451	232,840
Receivables		5,857,548	5,586,310
Cash at bank and in hand		707,695	564,105
Current assets		7,126,976	6,653,641
Assets		7,279,468	6,846,054

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

(DKK)	Note	2025	2024
Share capital		1,150,000	1,150,000
Retained earnings		-2,011,222	-1,807,009
Equity		-861,222	-657,009
Trade payables		173,199	260,115
Payables to group enterprises		5,128,882	4,144,452
Other payables		2,838,609	3,098,496
Short-term debt		8,140,690	7,503,063
Debt		8,140,690	7,503,063
Liabilities and equity		7,279,468	6,846,054
Going concern	1		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	7		
Related parties	8		
Accounting Policies	9		

Statement of changes in equity

(DKK)	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January	1,150,000	-1,807,009	-657,009
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-204,213	-204,213
Equity at 31 December	1,150,000	-2,011,222	-861,222

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Going concern

Due to losses from operations, the Company has lost the share capital. The management has, in collaboration with the Group Management, prepared an action plan for reestablishing the income from operations and the capital. The management expects that the share capital will be reestablished by income from operations over time.

The Company has received a Letter of Financial Support from the Parent Company, to ensure that the Company has sufficient capital available to continue the operations for the upcoming year. On this basis, the Financial Statements are prepared based on the principles of Going Concern.

2. Staff expenses

(DKK)	2025	2024
Wages and salaries	3,529,449	3,589,316
Pensions	389,638	342,100
Other social security expenses	58,969	150,887
	3,978,056	4,082,303
Average number of employees	6	6

3. Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment

(DKK)	2025	2024
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	89,431	73,248
	89,431	73,248

4. Financial expenses

(DKK)	2025	2024
Other financial expenses	160	0
Exchange loss	39,187	25,215
	39,347	25,215

5. Income tax expense

(DKK)	2025	2024
Deferred tax for the year	-56,997	-138,771
	-56,997	-138,771

Notes to the Financial Statements

6. Deferred tax asset

(DKK)	2025	2024
Deferred tax asset at 1 January	162,771	24,000
Amounts recognised in the income statement for the year	56,997	138,771
Deferred tax asset at 31 December	219,768	162,771

Deferred tax asset is capitalized based on the Managements expectation that sufficient taxable income will be available over a period of 1-5 years.

7. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

(DKK)	2025	2024
Rental and lease obligations		
Rental and lease obligations	780,715	1,250,751

There are no further financial obligations or liabilities at 31 December 2025

8. Related parties and disclosure of consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company of the largest and smallest group:

Name	Place of registered office
C. & E. Fein GmbH	Schwäbisch Gmünd, Germany

Notes to the Financial Statements

9. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Fein Elektroværktøj Danmark A/S for 2025 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2025 are presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost method.

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9. Accounting policies (continued)

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, other operating income, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

Staff costs include wages and salaries including compensated absence and pensions as well as other social security contributions etc. made to the entity's employees.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment.

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company, including gains and losses on the sale of property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Interest expenses on loans contracted directly for financing the construction of property, plant and equipment are recognised in cost over the construction period.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	1-3 years
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Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9. Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment and investments are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Other fixed asset investments

Other fixed asset investments consist of security deposits.

Inventories

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

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses and costs of completion. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

The cost of goods for resale equals landed cost.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Financial liabilities

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.