

PF Værktøj, Herning ApS
Hvidelvej 16, 7400 Herning

Company reg. no. 10 01 26 00

Annual report

2017

The annual report have been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 22 February 2018.

Hans Lohmann
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes to users of the English version of this document:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, British English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from the Danish version of the document. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 is the same as the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % is the same as the English 23.5 %.

Management's report

The board of directors and the managing director have today presented the annual report of PF Værktøj, Herning ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2017.

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

We consider the accounting policies used appropriate, and in our opinion the annual accounts provide a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities and its financial position as on 31 December 2017 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2017.

We are of the opinion that the management's review includes a fair description of the issues dealt with.

The annual report is recommended for approval by the general meeting.

Herning, 22 February 2018

Managing Director

John Nielsen

Board of directors

Birgitte Rasmussen

John Nielsen

Henrik Smidt Tokkesdal

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of PF Værktøj, Herning ApS

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of PF Værktøj, Herning ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2017, which comprise accounting policies used, profit and loss account, balance sheet and notes. The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2017 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2017 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the below section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethics standards for accountants (IESBA's Code of Ethics) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these standards and requirements. We believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The management's responsibilities for the annual accounts

The management is responsible for the preparation of annual accounts that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. The management is also responsible for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts, the management is responsible for evaluating the company's ability to continue as a going concern, and, when relevant, disclosing matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting when preparing the annual accounts, unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or if it has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report including an opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error and may be considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions made by users on the basis of the annual accounts.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional evaluations and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

Independent auditor's report

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures in response 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 the risk of not detecting a misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of the 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 by the management and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's preparation of the annual accounts being based on the going concern principle and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may raise significant doubt about 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 annual accounts 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 annual accounts, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the annual accounts reflect 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 the internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the management's review

The management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the annual accounts does not cover the management's review, and we do not express any kind of assurance opinion on the management's review.

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts, our responsibility is to read the management's review and in that connection consider whether the management's review is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

Independent auditor's report

Furthermore, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that the management's review is in accordance with the annual accounts and that it has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Acts. We did not find any material misstatement in the management's review.

Herning, 22 February 2018

Partner Revision

State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 15 80 77 76

Peter Vinderslev

State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE-nr. 32848

Company data

The company

PF Værktøj, Herning ApS
Hvidelvej 16
7400 Herning

Phone 97-210311

Company reg. no. 10 01 26 00

Established: 8 November 1985

Domicile: Herning

Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

Board of directors

Birgitte Rasmussen
John Nielsen
Henrik Smidt Tokkesdal

Managing Director

John Nielsen

Auditors

Partner Revision statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
Industrivej Nord 15
7400 Herning

Parent company

PF Group A/S

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

The principal activity of the company is developing and manufacturing of industrial tools.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year is DKK 5.640.545 against DKK 5.230.231 last year. The results from ordinary activities after tax are DKK 649.905 against DKK 637.136 last year. The management consider the results satisfactory.

Accounting policies used

The annual report for PF Værktøj, Herning ApS is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has chosen to comply with some of the rules applying for class C enterprises.

The accounting policies used are unchanged compared to last year, and the annual accounts are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs, these including depreciation, amortisation, writedown, provisions, and reversals which are due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the profit and loss account are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to achieve future, financial benefits and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to lose future, financial benefits and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At the first recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Later, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain fixed asset investments and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, by which method a fixed, effective interest is recognised during the useful life of the asset or the liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost with deduction of any payments and additions/deductions of the accrued amortisation of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way capital losses and capital profits are spread over the useful life.

At recognition and measurement, such predictable losses and risks are taken into consideration, which may appear before the annual report is presented, and which concerns matters existing on the balance sheet date.

Translation of foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials.

Debtors, creditors, and other monetary items in foreign currency are translated by using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or the recognition in the latest annual accounts of the amount owed or the liability is recognised in the profit and loss account under financial income and expenses.

Accounting policies used

Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currency and which are not considered to be investment assets purchased in foreign currencies are measured at the exchange rate on the transaction date.

The profit and loss account

Gross profit

The gross profit comprises the net turnover, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, work performed for own purposes and capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

The net turnover is recognised in the profit and loss account if delivery and risk transfer to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year, and if the income can be determined reliably and is expected to be received. The net turnover is recognised exclusive of VAT and taxes and with the deduction of any discounts granted in connection with the sale.

Contract work in progress concerning construction contracts is recognised concurrently in the net turnover with the progress of the production. Thus the net turnover corresponds to the sales value of the completed productions of the year (the production method). The net turnover is recognised when the total income and costs of the contract and the scope of completion on the balance sheet date can be determined reliably, and when it is likely that the financial benefits will be received by the company.

When the results of a contract can not be determined reliably, the net turnover is only recognised on a cost basis, however, to the extent that it is probable that the costs will be recovered.

Costs of sales includes costs for the purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other operating income comprise accounting items of secondary nature in proportion to the principal activities of the enterprise, including gains on disposal of intangible and tangible fixed assets.

Other external costs comprise costs for distribution, sales, advertisement, administration, premises, loss on debtors, and operational leasing costs.

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages including holiday allowances, pensions and other costs for social security etc. for staff members. Staff costs are less public reimbursements.

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown comprise depreciation on, amortisation of and writedown relating to intangible and tangible fixed assets respectively.

Accounting policies used

Net financials

Net financials comprise interest, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses concerning financial assets and liabilities, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities, additions and reimbursements under the Danish tax prepayment scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the profit and loss account with the amounts that concerns the financial year.

Tax of the results for the year

The tax for the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

The company is subject to the Danish legislation concerning compulsory joint taxation with the Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish corporate tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

The balance sheet

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost with deduction of accrued depreciation and writedown. Land is not depreciated.

The basis of depreciation is cost with deduction of any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the book value, the amortisation discontinues.

The cost comprises the acquisition cost and costs directly attached to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing.

Depreciation takes place on a straight line basis and based on an evaluation of the expected useful life:

Buildings	33 years
Technical plants and machinery	3-8 years
Other plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture	4 years

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the profit and loss account in the year of acquisition.

Accounting policies used

Profit or loss deriving from the sales of tangible fixed assets is measured as the difference between the sales price reduced by the selling costs and the book value at the time of the sale. Profit or losses are recognised in the profit and loss account as other operating income or other operating expenses.

As regards assets of own production, the cost comprises direct and indirect costs for materials, components, deliveries from subsuppliers, payroll costs, and borrowing costs form specific and general borrowing concerning the construction of each individual asset.

Writedown of fixed assets

The book values of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in subsidiaries and associated enterprises are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets respectively. Writedown takes place to the recoverable amount, if this value is lower than the book value.

The recoverable value is equal to the value of the net selling price or the value in use, whichever is higher. The value in use is determined as the present value of the expected net cash flow deriving from the use of the asset or the group of assets.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost on basis of the FIFO method. In case the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, writedown takes place to this lower value.

The cost for trade goods, raw materials, and consumables comprises the acquisition cost with the addition of the delivery costs.

The net realisable value for inventories is recognised as the market price with deduction of completion costs and selling costs. The net realisable value is determined taking into consideration the negotiability, obsolescence, and development of the expected market price.

Debtors

Debtors are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, writedown takes place at the net realisable value.

Work in progress for the account of others

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work performed, however with deduction of invoicing on account and expected losses. Contract work in progress is characterised by the manufactured goods featuring a high level of individualisation in the design. Furthermore, it is a requirement that before work is commenced, a binding contract is to be entered into, implying penalty or damages in case of subsequent cancellation.

Accounting policies used

If the results of a contract can not be estimated reliably, the selling price is only recognised on a cost basis, however, to the extent that it is probable that the costs will be recovered.

Accrued income and deferred expenses

Accrued income and deferred expenses recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the next financial year.

Available funds

Available funds comprise cash at bank and in hand.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under the equity. Proposed dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of approval by the general meeting (the time of declaration).

Corporate tax and deferred tax

Current tax receivable and tax liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on previous years' taxable income and prepaid taxes. Tax receivable and tax liabilities are set off to the extent that legal right of set-off exists and if the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

According to the rules of joint taxation, PF Værktøj, Herning ApS is unlimited, jointly and severally liable towards the Danish tax authorities for the total corporation tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties and dividends, arising within the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of all temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a balance sheet focus.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation on the balance sheet date and prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds with the deduction of transaction costs incurred. In following periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value by use of the effective interest. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the profit and loss account during the term of the loan.

Mortgage debt and bank debt are for instance measured at amortised cost. As to cash loans, this corresponds to the outstanding debt of the loan. For bond loans, the amortised cost corresponds to an outstanding debt calculated as the underlying cash value at the date of borrowing adjusted by amortisation of the market value adjustment on the date of the borrowing carried out over the repayment period.

Accounting policies used

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

Profit and loss account 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Gross profit	5.640.545	5.230.231
1 Staff costs	-4.330.767	-3.950.917
Depreciation and writedown relating to tangible fixed assets	-312.241	-309.225
Operating profit	997.537	970.089
Other financial income	537	498
2 Other financial costs	-163.671	-151.578
Results before tax	834.403	819.009
Tax on ordinary results	-184.498	-181.873
Results for the year	649.905	637.136
 Proposed distribution of the results:		
Dividend for the financial year	500.000	500.000
Allocated to results brought forward	149.905	137.136
Distribution in total	649.905	637.136

Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Assets		
Fixed assets		
3 Land and property	4.570.339	4.779.514
4 Production plant and machinery	872.331	259.774
5 Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture	0	4.000
Tangible fixed assets in total	<u>5.442.670</u>	<u>5.043.288</u>
Fixed assets in total	<u>5.442.670</u>	<u>5.043.288</u>
Current assets		
Raw materials and consumables	<u>534.197</u>	<u>498.663</u>
Inventories in total	<u>534.197</u>	<u>498.663</u>
Trade debtors	598.438	369.117
6 Work in progress for the account of others	700.728	503.173
Amounts owed by group enterprises	23.438	39.102
Other debtors	35.564	37.808
Accrued income and deferred expenses	<u>14.000</u>	<u>59.769</u>
Debtors in total	<u>1.372.168</u>	<u>1.008.969</u>
Available funds	<u>829.335</u>	<u>763.056</u>
Current assets in total	<u>2.735.700</u>	<u>2.270.688</u>
Assets in total	<u>8.178.370</u>	<u>7.313.976</u>

Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Equity and liabilities		
Equity		
7 Contributed capital	200.000	200.000
8 Results brought forward	1.225.071	1.075.166
9 Proposed dividend for the financial year	500.000	500.000
Equity in total	<u>1.925.071</u>	<u>1.775.166</u>
Provisions		
Provisions for deferred tax	187.897	179.672
Provisions in total	<u>187.897</u>	<u>179.672</u>
Liabilities		
10 Mortgage debt	1.902.782	2.224.351
Long-term liabilities in total	<u>1.902.782</u>	<u>2.224.351</u>
Liabilities	332.369	327.430
Trade creditors	193.203	155.783
Debt to group enterprises	2.754.837	1.695.714
Corporate tax	176.273	146.668
Other debts	705.938	809.192
Short-term liabilities in total	<u>4.162.620</u>	<u>3.134.787</u>
Liabilities in total	<u>6.065.402</u>	<u>5.359.138</u>
Equity and liabilities in total	<u>8.178.370</u>	<u>7.313.976</u>
11 Mortgage and securities		
12 Contingencies		
13 Related parties		

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	4.165.617	3.792.773
Other staff costs	<u>165.150</u>	<u>158.144</u>
	<u>4.330.767</u>	<u>3.950.917</u>
Average number of employees	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>
2. Other financial costs		
Financial costs, group enterprises	86.126	68.057
Other financial costs	<u>77.545</u>	<u>83.521</u>
	<u>163.671</u>	<u>151.578</u>
3. Land and property		
Cost 1 January	<u>6.971.665</u>	<u>6.971.665</u>
Cost 31 December	<u>6.971.665</u>	<u>6.971.665</u>
Depreciation and writedown 1 January	-2.192.151	-1.982.976
Depreciation for the year	<u>-209.175</u>	<u>-209.175</u>
Depreciation and writedown 31 December	<u>-2.401.326</u>	<u>-2.192.151</u>
Book value 31 December	<u>4.570.339</u>	<u>4.779.514</u>
4. Production plant and machinery		
Cost 1 January	8.494.585	8.300.030
Additions during the year	<u>711.623</u>	<u>194.555</u>
Cost 31 December	<u>9.206.208</u>	<u>8.494.585</u>
Depreciation and writedown 1 January	-8.234.811	-8.138.761
Depreciation for the year	<u>-99.066</u>	<u>-96.050</u>
Depreciation and writedown 31 December	<u>-8.333.877</u>	<u>-8.234.811</u>
Book value 31 December	<u>872.331</u>	<u>259.774</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2017</u>	<u>31/12 2016</u>
5. Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture		
Cost 1 January	16.000	16.000
Cost 31 December	16.000	16.000
Depreciation and writedown 1 January	-12.000	-8.000
Depreciation for the year	-4.000	-4.000
Depreciation and writedown 31 December	-16.000	-12.000
Book value 31 December	0	4.000
6. Work in progress for the account of others		
Sales value of the production of the period	700.728	503.173
Payments on account received	0	0
Work in progress for the account of others, net	700.728	503.173
7. Contributed capital		
Contributed capital 1 January	200.000	200.000
	200.000	200.000
The contributed capital consists of 200 shares, each with a nominal value of DKK 1.000.		
8. Results brought forward		
Results brought forward 1 January	1.075.166	938.030
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	149.905	137.136
	1.225.071	1.075.166
9. Proposed dividend for the financial year		
Dividend 1 January	500.000	500.000
Distributed dividend	-500.000	-500.000
Dividend for the financial year	500.000	500.000
	500.000	500.000

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2017</u>	<u>31/12 2016</u>
10. Mortgage debt		
Mortgage debt in total	2.235.151	2.551.781
Share of amount due within 1 year	<u>-332.369</u>	<u>-327.430</u>
	<u>1.902.782</u>	<u>2.224.351</u>
Share of liabilities due after 5 years	<u>597.598</u>	<u>950.480</u>

11. Mortgage and securities

As security for the mortgage debt, 2.235 thousand DKK, mortgage nominal 3.385 thousand DKK has been granted properties representing a book value of 4.570 thousand DKK at 31 december 2017.

There has been given a negative pledge as security for the company and some group enterprises accounts with the bank.

Some of the group enterprises has provided guarantees for the bank debts of the company.

The shares of the company are provided as guantees for the bank debt of some group enterprises.

12. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

The company has provided guarantees for the bank debts of some group enterprises.

Joint taxation

PF Group A/S, company reg. no 35242147 being the administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimited jointly and severally liable with the other jointly taxed companies for the total corporation tax.

The company is unlimited jointly and severally liable with the other jointly taxed companies for any obligation to withhold tax on interest, royalties and dividends.

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

13. Related parties

Controlling interest

PF Group ApS

Majority shareholder

Sverigesvej 2

7480 Vildbjerg

Other related parties

Group enterprises.

Consolidated annual accounts

The company is included in the consolidated annual accounts for PF Group A/S, reg. nr. 35 24 21 47.