

P.F. Værktøj. Herning ApS
Hvidelvej 16, 7400 Herning

Company reg. no. 10 01 26 00

Annual report

2020

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 29 April 2021.

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, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from Danish version of the document. This means that DKK 146.940 corresponds to the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % corresponds to 23.5 %.

Management's report

Today, the board of directors and the managing director have presented the annual report of P.F. Værktøj. Herning ApS for the financial year 2020.

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

We consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in our opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020.

We are of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

We recommend that the annual report be approved by the general meeting.

Herning, 17 March 2021

Managing Director

John Nielsen

Board of directors

Birgitte Rasmussen

John Nielsen

Henrik Smidt Tokkesdal

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of P.F. Værktøj. Herning ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of P.F. Værktøj. Herning ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, which comprise accounting policies, income statement, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements present a fair view of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 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 section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethical requirements for auditors (IESBA's Code of Ethics), and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that provide a fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Management is also responsible for such internal control as the 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 unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report 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 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.

Independent auditor's report

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of 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 and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's preparation of the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists arising from events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and contents of the financial statements, including disclosures in notes, and whether the financial statements reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that presents a 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 commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we express no assurance opinion thereon.

Independent auditor's report

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the management commentary and to consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the evidence obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

Furthermore, 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 believe that management commentary is consistent with the financial statements and that it has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not discover any material misstatement in the management commentary.

Herning, 17 March 2021

Partner Revision

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

Peter Vinderslev

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne32848

Company information

The company	P.F. 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	PcP Corporation A/S

Management commentary

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 totals DKK 4.861.314 against DKK 6.301.094 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -244.448 against DKK 141.421 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year unsatisfactory.

Accounting policies

The annual report for P.F. Værktøj. Herning ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in 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.

Foreign currency translation

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. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Accounting policies

Fixed assets acquired and paid for in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, work performed for own account and capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 11 and IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Recognition of revenue is exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

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.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Accounting policies

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

Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment. Land is not subject to depreciation.

The depreciable amount is cost less 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 carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with 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, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life:

	Useful life
Property	33 years
Plant and machinery	5-10 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Accounting policies

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, plant, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Leases

The enterprise will be applying IAS 17 as its base of interpretation for recognition of classification and recognition of leases.

At their initial recognition in the statement of financial position, leases concerning property, plant, and equipment where the company holds all essential risks and advantages associated with the proprietary right (finance lease) are measured either at fair value or at the present value of the future lease payments, whichever value is lower. When calculating the present value, the discount rate used is the internal rate of return of the lease or, alternatively, the borrowing rate of the enterprise. Hereafter, assets held under a finance lease are treated in the same way as other similar property, plant, and equipment.

The capitalised residual lease commitment is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability other than provisions, and the interest part of the lease is recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract.

All other leases are regarded as operating leases. Payments in connection with operating leases and other lease agreements are recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operating leases and lease agreements are recognised under contingencies, etc.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets 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 for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost according to the FIFO method. In cases when the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

Accounting policies

Costs of goods for resale, raw materials, and consumables comprise acquisition costs plus delivery costs.

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

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work performed. The selling price is measured on the basis of the stage of completion on the reporting date and the total expected income from the individual work in progress. The stage of completion is calculated as the share of costs incurred in proportion to the estimated total costs of the individual work in progress.

When the selling price of the individual work in progress can not be determined reliably, the selling price is measured at the costs incurred or at net realisable value, if this is lower.

The individual work in progress is recognised in the statement of financial position under accounts receivables or liabilities. Net assets consist of the sum of the work in progress, where the selling price of the work performed exceeds invoicing on account. Net liabilities consist of the sum of the work in progress, where invoicing on account exceeds the selling price.

Costs in connection with sales work and the procurement of contracts are recognised in the income statement when incurred.

Accrued income and deferred expenses

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

Accounting policies

Available funds

Available funds comprise cash at bank and in hand.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Income tax receivable" or "Income tax payable".

According to the rules of joint taxation, P.F. Værktøj. Herning ApS is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities other than provisions related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds less transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value when using the effective interest rate. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement during the term of the loan.

Mortgage loans and bank loans are thus measured at amortised cost which, for cash loans, corresponds to the outstanding payables. For bond loans, the amortised cost corresponds to an outstanding payable calculated as the underlying cash value at the date of borrowing, adjusted by amortisation of the market value on the date of the borrowing effectuated over the repayment period.

Accounting policies

Also, capitalised residual leasing liabilities associated with financial leasing contracts are recognised in the financial liabilities.

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Gross profit	4.861.314	6.301.094
1 Staff costs	-4.158.745	-5.105.643
Depreciation and writedown relating to tangible fixed assets	-875.490	-797.380
Operating profit	-172.921	398.071
Other financial income	2.440	490
2 Other financial costs	-142.781	-216.360
Pre-tax net profit or loss	-313.262	182.201
Tax on ordinary results	68.814	-40.780
Net profit or loss for the year	-244.448	141.421
 Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
Transferred to retained earnings	0	141.421
Allocated from retained earnings	-244.448	0
Total allocations and transfers	-244.448	141.421

Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Non-current assets		
3 Property	3.942.864	4.152.014
4 Plant and machinery	3.720.136	4.380.476
5 Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	14.500	20.500
Total property, plant, and equipment	<u>7.677.500</u>	<u>8.552.990</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>7.677.500</u>	<u>8.552.990</u>
Current assets		
Raw materials and consumables	395.490	397.057
Total inventories	<u>395.490</u>	<u>397.057</u>
Trade debtors	279.342	110.572
6 Work in progress for the account of others	608.328	665.582
Receivable corporate tax	115.364	42.318
Other debtors	63.133	30.400
Accrued income and deferred expenses	49.186	39.024
Total receivables	<u>1.115.353</u>	<u>887.896</u>
Available funds	<u>288.301</u>	<u>80.230</u>
Total current assets	<u>1.799.144</u>	<u>1.365.183</u>
Total assets	<u>9.476.644</u>	<u>9.918.173</u>

Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities		<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<u>Note</u>			
Equity			
7	Contributed capital	200.000	200.000
	Retained earnings	888.653	1.133.101
	Total equity	<u>1.088.653</u>	<u>1.333.101</u>
Provisions			
	Provisions for deferred tax	393.640	347.090
	Total provisions	<u>393.640</u>	<u>347.090</u>
Liabilities other than provisions			
8	Mortgage debt	907.690	1.244.528
9	Leasing liabilities	1.698.003	2.308.094
10	Other debts	182.600	62.404
	Total long term liabilities other than provisions	<u>2.788.293</u>	<u>3.615.026</u>
	Current portion of long term payables	957.729	942.275
	Trade creditors	239.958	192.864
	Debt to group enterprises	2.926.162	2.543.895
	Other debts	1.082.209	943.922
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>5.206.058</u>	<u>4.622.956</u>
	Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>7.994.351</u>	<u>8.237.982</u>
	Total equity and liabilities	<u>9.476.644</u>	<u>9.918.173</u>
11 Charges and security			
12 Contingencies			
13 Related parties			

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 January 2019	200.000	991.680	1.191.680
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	<u>0</u>	<u>141.421</u>	<u>141.421</u>
Equity 1 January 2020	200.000	1.133.101	1.333.101
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	<u>0</u>	<u>-244.448</u>	<u>-244.448</u>
	<u>200.000</u>	<u>888.653</u>	<u>1.088.653</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	3.707.944	4.545.514
Pension costs	277.151	321.663
Other staff costs	<u>173.650</u>	<u>238.466</u>
	<u>4.158.745</u>	<u>5.105.643</u>
Average number of employees	<u>12</u>	<u>14</u>
2. Other financial costs		
Financial costs, group enterprises	50.180	97.918
Other financial costs	<u>92.601</u>	<u>118.442</u>
	<u>142.781</u>	<u>216.360</u>
3. 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	-2.819.651	-2.610.501
Depreciation for the year	<u>-209.150</u>	<u>-209.150</u>
Depreciation and writedown 31 December	<u>-3.028.801</u>	<u>-2.819.651</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December	<u>3.942.864</u>	<u>4.152.014</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2020</u>	<u>31/12 2019</u>
4. Plant and machinery		
Cost 1 January	13.408.551	9.887.714
Additions during the year	<u>0</u>	<u>3.520.837</u>
Cost 31 December	<u>13.408.551</u>	<u>13.408.551</u>
Depreciation and writedown 1 January	-9.028.075	-8.445.845
Depreciation for the year	<u>-660.340</u>	<u>-582.230</u>
Depreciation and writedown 31 December	<u>-9.688.415</u>	<u>-9.028.075</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December	<u>3.720.136</u>	<u>4.380.476</u>
Lease assets are recognised at a carrying amount of	<u>2.620.833</u>	<u>3.045.833</u>
5. Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		
Cost 1 January	<u>30.000</u>	<u>30.000</u>
Cost 31 December	<u>30.000</u>	<u>30.000</u>
Depreciation and writedown 1 January	-9.500	-3.500
Depreciation for the year	<u>-6.000</u>	<u>-6.000</u>
Depreciation and writedown 31 December	<u>-15.500</u>	<u>-9.500</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December	<u>14.500</u>	<u>20.500</u>
6. Work in progress for the account of others		
Sales value of the production of the period	<u>608.328</u>	<u>665.582</u>
Work in progress for the account of others, net	<u>608.328</u>	<u>665.582</u>
7. Contributed capital		
Contributed capital 1 January	<u>200.000</u>	<u>200.000</u>
	<u>200.000</u>	<u>200.000</u>

The contributed capital consists of 200 shares, each with a nominal value of DKK 1.000.

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2020</u>	<u>31/12 2019</u>
8. Mortgage debt		
Mortgage debt in total	1.255.328	1.587.000
Share of amount due within 1 year	<u>-347.638</u>	<u>-342.472</u>
	<u>907.690</u>	<u>1.244.528</u>
Share of liabilities due after 5 years	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
9. Leasing liabilities		
Leasing liabilities in total	2.308.094	2.907.897
Share of amount due within 1 year	<u>-610.091</u>	<u>-599.803</u>
	<u>1.698.003</u>	<u>2.308.094</u>
Share of liabilities due after 5 years	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
10. Other debts		
Other debts in total	182.600	62.404
Share of amount due within 1 year	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Other debts in total	<u>182.600</u>	<u>62.404</u>
Share of liabilities due after 5 years	<u>182.600</u>	<u>62.404</u>

11. Charges and security

As security for mortgage debts, TDKK 1.298, mortgage nominal TDKK 3.385 has been granted on land and buildings representing a book value of TDKK 3.943 at 31 December 2020.

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 guarantees for the bank debt of some group enterprises.

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

11. Charges and security (continued)

Plant and machinery, all representing a book value of TDKK 2.621 at 31 December 2020, have been financed by means of financial leasing. At 31 December 2020, the liabilities of this financial leasing amount to TDKK 2.308.

PcP Corporation A/S has provided guarantees for the lease liabilities of the company.

12. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

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

Joint taxation

PcP Corporation 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.

13. Related parties

Controlling interest

PcP Corporation A/S
Sverigesvej 2
7480 Vildbjerg

Majority shareholder

Transactions

Transactions between group enterprises has been carried out on an arm`s length basis.

Consolidated annual accounts

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