BEIERHOLM
VI SKABER BALANCE

Achton A/S

Glasvej 2, 4220 Korsør

CVR no. 10 98 06 90

Annual report for 2018

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 22.03.19

Steen Erik Rasmussen
Dirigent

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Company information etc.

The company

Achton A/S
Glasvej 2
4220 Korsør
Tel.: 59 44 17 00
Registered office: Slagelse
CVR no.: 10 98 06 90
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Kim Achton

Board Of Directors

Steen Erik Rasmussen, chairman
Kim Achton
Morten Achton
Mogens Buur Thunbo

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement of the Board of Directors and Executive Board on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.18 - 31.12.18 for Achton A/S.

The annual report is presented in accordance with Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.18 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.18 - 31.12.18.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Korsør, March 22, 2019

Executive Board

Kim Achton

Board Of Directors

Steen Erik Rasmussen Chairman	Kim Achton
Morten Achton	Mogens Buur Thunbo

To the Shareholder of Achton A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Achton A/S for the financial year 01.01.18 - 31.12.18, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, inclusive of accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven)

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31.12.18 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.18 - 31.12.18 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

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 "Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) 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.

Statement regarding the 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.

In connection with our audit 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 audit, 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, we conclude that management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Acts. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Furthermore the Management is responsible for the 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 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 Audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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.

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 skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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 the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Slagelse, March 22, 2019

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Christian Hansen
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne33313

Primary activities

The company's activities comprise of the designing and manufacturing of professional dispensing systems.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.18 - 31.12.18 shows a profit/loss of DKK 812,414 against DKK 718,000 for the period 01.01.17 - 31.12.17. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 7,757,964.

Other significant matters during the year
The entity has changed accounting firm from Deloitte to Beierholm. The change was made as a result of the Deloitte office in Slagelse, which has performed the audit of the financial statements in prior years, has merged with the audit firm Beierholm as at 01.08.2018. The audit engagement team is unchanged and the annual report is signed by the same state authorized public accountant as in previous years.

Income statement

Note		2018 DKK	2017 DKK '000
	Gross profit	**15,760,223**	**15,076**
1	Staff costs	-10,243,073	-9,814
	Depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs of property, plant and equipment	-3,160,228	-2,882
	Other operating expenses	-23,150	0
	Profit/loss before net financials	**2,333,772**	**2,380**
2	Financial income	37,896	5
3	Financial expenses	-1,312,673	-1,455
	Profit/loss before tax	**1,058,995**	**930**
	Tax on profit or loss for the year	-246,581	-212
	Profit/loss for the year	**812,414**	**718**

Proposed appropriation account

Retained earnings	812,414	718
Total	**812,414**	**718**

Balance sheet

ASSETS

Note		31.12.18 DKK	31.12.17 DKK '000
	Leasehold improvements	2,543,569	2,550
	Plant and machinery	13,174,845	11,195
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	794,109	526
4	**Total property, plant and equipment**	**16,512,523**	**14,271**
	Receivables from group enterprises	1,800,000	1,800
	Other receivables	825,000	825
	Total investments	**2,625,000**	**2,625**
	Total non-current assets	**19,137,523**	**16,896**
	Raw materials and consumables	2,160,609	1,744
	Work in progress	2,580,523	3,575
	Manufactured goods and goods for resale	3,628,213	6,360
	Total inventories	**8,369,345**	**11,679**
	Work in progress for third parties	0	559
	Trade receivables	6,176,695	4,299
	Other receivables	810,071	109
	Prepayments	18,842	468
	Total receivables	**7,005,608**	**5,435**
	Cash	**130,315**	**110**
	Total current assets	**15,505,268**	**17,224**
	Total assets	**34,642,791**	**34,120**

Balance sheet

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note		31.12.18 DKK	31.12.17 DKK '000
	Share capital	1,000,000	1,000
	Retained earnings	6,757,964	5,773
	Total equity	**7,757,964**	**6,773**
	Provisions for deferred tax	891,714	822
	Total provisions	**891,714**	**822**
5	Lease commitments	5,377,297	4,744
	Total long-term payables	**5,377,297**	**4,744**
5	Short-term portion of long-term payables	2,511,000	2,467
	Payables to other credit institutions	10,224,020	7,721
	Prepayments received from customers	0	317
	Trade payables	3,218,529	3,048
	Payables to group enterprises	3,496,792	6,586
	Income taxes	219,515	145
	Other payables	945,960	1,497
	Total short-term payables	**20,615,816**	**21,781**
	Total payables	**25,993,113**	**26,525**
	Total equity and liabilities	**34,642,791**	**34,120**

7 Contingent liabilities
8 Charges and security

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.18 - 31.12.18			
Balance pr. 01.01.18	1,000,000	5,772,832	6,772,832
Other changes in equity	0	215,089	215,089
Tax on changes in equity	0	-42,371	-42,371
Net profit/loss for the year	0	812,414	812,414
Balance as at 31.12.18	1,000,000	6,757,964	7,757,964

	2018 DKK	2017 DKK '000
1. Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	8,808,624	8,515
Pensions	934,054	928
Other social security costs	247,261	231
Other staff costs	253,134	140
Total	10,243,073	9,814
Average number of employees during the year	26	26

2. Financial income

Interest, group enterprises	14,113	0
Foreign currency translation adjustments	21,852	4
Other financial income	1,931	1
Other financial income	23,783	5
Total	37,896	5

3. Financial expenses

Interest, group enterprises	301,712	411
Other interest expenses	1,010,961	1,044
Total	1,312,673	1,455

4. Property, plant and equipment

Figures in DKK	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Carrying amount of assets held under finance leases as at 31.12.18	0	10,507,998	0

5. Longterm payables

	Repayment first year DKK	Outstanding debt after 5 years DKK	Total payables at 31.12.18 DKK	Total payables at 31.12.17 DKK '000
Lease commitments	2,511,000	0	7,888,297	7,211
Total	2,511,000	0	7,888,297	7,211

6. Derivative financial instruments

The enterprise concludes forward contracts for the sole purpose of hedging currency risks on the future purchase of fixed assets in foreign currency. At the end of 2018, a future purchase of fixed assets of JPY 40,000k was secured for a period of up to 6 months. The fair value of the forward exchange contract amounts to DKK 70k as at 31.12.2018, and the unrealised net gain before tax recognised in equity as at 31.12.2018 also constitutes DKK 70k. Forward exchange contracts are only concluded with counterparties (Danish banks) with a good credit score from a reputable credit rating agency.

7. Contingent liabilities

Lease commitments

The company has concluded lease agreements with terms to maturity of 1-30 months and a total minimum obligation of DKK 2,654k. This includes lease agreements concluded with group enterprises , but the agreements are also specified separately below.

The company has concluded lease agreements with group enterprises with terms to maturity of 6 months and a total minimum obligation of DKK 1,182k.

Other contingent liabilities

The company is taxed jointly with the other companies in the group and has joint several and unlimited liability for income taxes and any obligations to withhold tax at source on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies. The liability also includes any subsequent corrections to the calculated tax liability as a consequence of changes made to the jointly taxable income etc.

8. Charges and security

To guarantee debt to credit institutions, chattels have been provided as security by way of a letter of indemnity for DKK 5,000k nominal, secured upon operating equipment and tools and leasehold rigts with a carrying amount of DKK 6,005k.

In addition, debt to credit institutions of DKK 10,224k, have been secured by way of a floating charge for DKK 10,000k comprising inventories and trade receivable. The total carrying amount of the comprised assets is DKK 14,546k.

9. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

9. Accounting policies - continued -

On initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are measured at cost. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value and recognised under other receivables and other payables, respectively.

Fair value adjustment of derivative financial instruments classified as and meeting the criteria for hedging future cash flows (cash flow hedging) are recognised in equity. In the event that the hedged transaction results in the recognition of an asset or a liability, the accumulated fair value adjustment of the hedging instrument, which was previously recognised in equity, will be included in the cost of the asset or the liability. In the event that the hedged transaction results in the recognition of an income or an expense, the accumulated fair value adjustment of the hedging instrument, which was previously recognised in equity, will be recognised together with the hedged income or expense.

If the hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cash flow hedging treatment is discontinued, and the accumulated fair value adjustment of the hedging instrument is transferred to other net financials in the income statement. If the hedged transaction is still expected to occur, but the criteria for cash flow hedging are no longer met, the hedging treatment is discontinued, and the accumulated fair value adjustment of the hedging instrument remains in equity until the transaction occurs.

Fair value adjustments of derivative financial instruments that do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting treatment are recognised under other net financials in the income statement on an ongoing basis.

LEASES

Leases relating to assets where the company has substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet. On initial recognition, assets held under finance leases and related lease commitments are measured at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of future lease payments. Subsequently, assets held under finance leases are treated like other similar assets.

Lease commitments relating to assets held under finance leases are recognised in the balance sheet as payables. Subsequent to initial recognition, lease commitments are measured at amortised cost according to which the interest element of the lease payment is recognised in the income statement over the lease term.

Lease payments relating to operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

9. Accounting policies - continued -

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises revenue, other operating income and raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year and where the selling price can be determined reliably and is expected to be paid. Revenue is measured at fair value and is determined exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Income from the delivery of services is recognised as delivery takes place, which means that revenue corresponds to the selling price of the work performed for the year stated on the basis of the stage of completion at the balance sheet date (percentage of completion method).

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Costs of raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables comprise raw materials and consumables used for the year as well as any changes in inventories, including any inventory wastage.

Write-downs of inventories of raw materials and consumables are also recognised under raw materials and consumables to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

9. Accounting policies - continued -

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

Depreciation and impairment losses

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful lives, years	Residual value, per cent
Leasehold improvements	10	0
Plant and machinery	5-10	0
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10	0

The basis of depreciation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise costs of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including costs relating to rental activities and losses on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, the interest element of finance lease payments, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and

9. Accounting policies - continued -

directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

BALANCE SHEET

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise leasehold improvements, plant and machinery as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

9. Accounting policies - continued -

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost calculated according to the FIFO principle. Inventories are written down to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The cost of raw materials and consumables as well as goods for resale is determined as purchase prices plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase.

The cost of manufactured finished goods and work in progress is determined as the value of direct material and labour costs. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

The net realisable value of inventories is determined as the selling price less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and the expected development in the selling price.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

9. Accounting policies - continued -

Work in progress for third parties

Work in progress for third parties is measured at the selling price of the work performed less on-account invoicing made for each piece of work in progress.

The selling price is measured according to the stage of completion at the balance sheet date and total expected income from each piece of work in progress. The degree of completion for each piece of work in progress is normally calculated as the ratio between the resources spent and the total budgeted resource consumption. For some work in progress where the resource consumption cannot be used as a basis, the ratio between completed subactivities and the combined subactivities for the individual piece of work in progress is used instead.

When the selling price of a piece of work in progress cannot be determined reliably, the selling price is measured at the lower of costs incurred and net realisable value.

The individual piece of work in progress is recognised under receivables or payables in the balance sheet depending on whether the net value of the selling price less prepayments received is positive or negative.

When it is likely that the total costs of the individual piece of work in progress will exceed total sales income, the total expected loss is recognised as a provision.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

Cash

Cash includes operating cash.

Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on

9. Accounting policies - continued -

the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.

Prepayments received from customers

Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to the time and date of delivery of the agreed product or completion of the agreed service.