

# **DESITEK A/S**

**Sunekær 8  
5471 Søndersø**

**CVR no. 12 57 35 45**

**Annual report for 2018/19  
(31th Financial year)**

Adopted at the annual general  
meeting on 7 November 2019



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**Thomas Dehn  
chairman**

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## **Independent auditor's report**

*To the shareholder of DESITEK A/S*

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of DESITEK A/S for the financial year 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet and notes. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 30 June 2019 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) 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.

### **Management's responsibilities for the financial statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements, that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the 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.

## Statement by management on the annual report

The supervisory and executive boards have today discussed and approved the annual report of DESITEK A/S for the financial year 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019.

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 company's financial position at 30 June 2019 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Søndersø, 7 November 2019

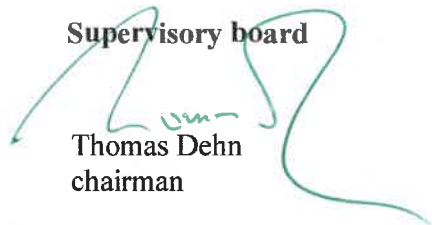
### Executive board



Steen-Jep Emming  
Managing Director Finance &  
Operation

Kim Holzendorff Hafjall  
Managing Director Sales

### Supervisory board



Thomas Dehn  
chairman



Helmut Pusch



David Reece

## **Independent auditor's report**

### **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 ISAs 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 ISAs 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.

## **Independent auditor's report**

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.

### **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.

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 Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Kolding, 7 November 2019

KPMG P/S  
CVR no. 25 57 81 98



Nikolaj Møller Hansen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
MNE no. mne33220

## Company details

### The company

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5471 Søndersø

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Website: [www.desitek.dk](http://www.desitek.dk)

CVR no.: 12 57 35 45

Reporting period: 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019

Incorporated: 2. November 1988

Domicile: Nordfyns Kommune

### Supervisory board

Thomas Dehn  
Helmut Pusch  
David Reece

### Executive board

Steen Jep Emming, managing director finance & operation  
Kim Holzendorff Hafjall, managing director sales

### Shareholder

DEHN Beteiligungen GmbH, Rennweg 15, 90489 Nürnberg,  
Tyskland

### Affiliated companies

DEHN SE + Co KG., Hans-Dehn-Strasse 1, 92318  
Neumark/Opf., Tyskland

### Auditors

KPMG P/S  
Jupitervej 4  
6000 Kolding

## **Management's review**

### **Business activities**

The Company is a sales and engineering company, which has specialized in the area; electrical plants and installations. Due to a very narrow contact to its parent company DEHN SE + Co KG as well as to its other suppliers, the Company draws on the highest international expert knowledge.

### **Business review**

The company's income statement for the year ended 30 June shows a profit of DKK 855.286, and the balance sheet at 30 June 2019 shows equity of DKK 21.843.679.

### **Significant events occurring after end of reporting period**

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.



## **Accounting policies**

The annual report of DESITEK A/S for 2018/19 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 provisions as regards larger entities.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2018/19 is presented in DKK

### **Income statement**

#### **Gross profit**

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress and other operating income less costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

#### **Revenue**

Revenue from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in the income statement, provided that the transfer of risk, usually on delivery to the buyer, has taken place and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

#### **Raw materials and consumables**

Expenses for raw materials and consumables include the raw materials and consumables used in generating the year's revenue.

#### **Other operating income**

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

#### **Other external expenses**

Other external expenses include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

#### **Staff costs**

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. The item is net of refunds made by public authorities.

#### **Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses**

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise the year's amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

## **Accounting policies**

### **Financial income and expenses**

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of mortgage loans and surcharges and allowances under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

### **Tax on profit/loss for the year**

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

### **Balance sheet**

#### **Tangible assets**

Items of land and buildings, plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is cost less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. The cost of self-constructed assets comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub-suppliers and wages.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Land and buildings	50	years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools, equipments	3-5	years

Gains or losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

#### **Other securities and investments, fixed assets**

Investments, which the Company expects to keep until expiry, are booked at the original acquisition price.

#### **Inventory**

Inventory are measured using the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than the cost, inventories are recognised at this lower value.

## **Accounting policies**

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

### **Impairment of fixed assets**

The carrying amount of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries and associates is tested for impairment, other than what is reflected through normal amortisation and depreciation, on an annual basis.

### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down is made for bad debt losses where there is an objective indication that a receivable has been impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable has been impaired, write-down is made on an individual basis.

Write-downs are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of forecast cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

### **Prepayments**

Prepayments comprise costs incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term securities whose remaining life is less than three months and which are readily convertible into cash and which are subject only to insignificant risks of changes in value.

### **Equity**

#### **Provisions**

Provisions comprise expected expenses relating to warranty commitments, losses on work in progress, restructuring, etc. Provisions are recognised when, as a result of a past event, the company has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

#### **Income tax and deferred tax**

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

## **Accounting policies**

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities measured on the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to office buildings nondeductible for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss or taxable income.

### **Liabilities other than provisions**

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to normal value.

### **Deferred income**

Deferred income comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent reporting years.

## Income statement 1 July - 30 June

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2018/19</u> DKK	<u>2017/18</u> DKK
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>14.404.829</b>	<b>13.897.955</b>
Staff costs	1	<u>-12.445.799</u>	<u>-12.184.842</u>
<b>Profit before depreciation and impairment</b>		<b>1.959.030</b>	<b>1.713.113</b>
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	2	<u>-735.683</u>	<u>-703.304</u>
<b>Profit/loss on ordinary activities before fair value adjustments</b>		<b>1.223.347</b>	<b>1.009.809</b>
<b>Profit/loss before net financials</b>		<b>1.223.347</b>	<b>1.009.809</b>
Financial income	3	9.703	36.885
Financial costs	4	<u>-135.347</u>	<u>-78.883</u>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>1.097.703</b>	<b>967.811</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	<u>-242.417</u>	<u>-213.676</u>
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b><u>855.286</u></b>	<b><u>754.135</u></b>
Extraordinary dividend for the year		750.000	0
Retained earnings		<u>105.286</u>	<u>754.135</u>
		<b><u>855.286</u></b>	<b><u>754.135</u></b>

## Balance sheet 30 June

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2018/19</u> DKK	<u>2017/18</u> DKK
<b>Assets</b>			
Land and buildings		6.210.011	5.481.413
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		<u>1.318.417</u>	<u>1.430.959</u>
<b>Tangible assets</b>	<b>6</b>	<b><u>7.528.428</u></b>	<b><u>6.912.372</u></b>
Other fixed asset investments		<u>10.500</u>	<u>10.500</u>
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>		<b><u>10.500</u></b>	<b><u>10.500</u></b>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b><u>7.538.928</u></b>	<b><u>6.922.872</u></b>
Raw materials and consumables		<u>6.209.219</u>	<u>6.216.260</u>
<b>Stocks</b>		<b><u>6.209.219</u></b>	<b><u>6.216.260</u></b>
Trade receivables		17.857.048	15.561.898
Prepayments		<u>112.730</u>	<u>99.891</u>
<b>Receivables</b>		<b><u>17.969.778</u></b>	<b><u>15.661.789</u></b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b><u>-136.242</u></b>	<b><u>2.540.950</u></b>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b><u>24.042.755</u></b>	<b><u>24.418.999</u></b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b><u>31.581.683</u></b>	<b><u>31.341.871</u></b>

## Balance sheet 30 June

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2018/19</u> DKK	<u>2017/18</u> DKK
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
Share capital		500.000	500.000
Retained earnings		<u>21.343.679</u>	<u>21.238.394</u>
<b>Equity</b>	<b>7</b>	<b><u>21.843.679</u></b>	<b><u>21.738.394</u></b>
Provision for deferred tax	8	<u>833.199</u>	<u>772.458</u>
<b>Total provisions</b>		<b><u>833.199</u></b>	<b><u>772.458</u></b>
Trade payables		4.423.751	4.521.718
Payables to group entities		1.298.041	560.308
Income tax		275.595	878.439
Other payables		2.907.418	2.823.853
Deferred income		<u>0</u>	<u>46.701</u>
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b><u>8.904.805</u></b>	<b><u>8.831.019</u></b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b><u>8.904.805</u></b>	<b><u>8.831.019</u></b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b><u>31.581.683</u></b>	<b><u>31.341.871</u></b>
Contingencies, etc.	9		
Mortgages and collateral	10		

## Notes

	<u>2018/19</u>	<u>2017/18</u>
	DKK	DKK
<b>1 Staff costs</b>		
Wages and salaries	9.966.898	9.839.129
Pensions	2.123.794	2.039.625
Other social security costs	167.508	140.473
Other staff costs	<u>187.599</u>	<u>165.615</u>
	<b><u>12.445.799</u></b>	<b><u>12.184.842</u></b>
Average number of employees	<u>23</u>	<u>20</u>
<b>2 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment</b>		
Depreciation tangible assets	<u>735.683</u>	<u>703.304</u>
	<b><u>735.683</u></b>	<b><u>703.304</u></b>
<b>3 Financial income</b>		
Other financial income	9.703	5.862
Exchange gains	<u>0</u>	<u>31.023</u>
	<b><u>9.703</u></b>	<b><u>36.885</u></b>



## Notes

	<u>2018/19</u>	<u>2017/18</u>
	DKK	DKK
<b>4 Financial costs</b>		
Other financial costs	22.087	10.143
Exchange loss	88.940	42.677
Percentage surcharge, corporation tax	24.320	26.063
	<u>135.347</u>	<u>78.883</u>
<b>5 Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>		
Current tax for the year	181.676	93.918
Deferred tax for the year	60.741	119.758
	<u>242.417</u>	<u>213.676</u>
<b>6 Tangible assets</b>		
	<u>Land and</u>	<u>Other fixtures</u>
	<u>buildings</u>	<u>and fittings,</u>
		<u>tools and</u>
		<u>equipment</u>
Cost at 1 July 2018	7.756.195	7.700.256
Additions for the year	888.951	462.787
Disposals for the year	0	-3.305.261
Cost at 30 June 2019	<u>8.645.146</u>	<u>4.857.782</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 July 2018	2.274.782	6.269.297
Depreciation for the year	160.353	575.329
Reversal of impairment and depreciation of sold assets	0	-3.305.261
Impairment losses and depreciation at 30 June 2019	<u>2.435.135</u>	<u>3.539.365</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 30 June 2019</b>	<u>6.210.011</u>	<u>1.318.417</u>

## Notes

### 7 Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed extraordinary dividend	Total
Equity at 1 July 2018	500.000	21.238.393	0	21.738.393
Extraordinary dividend paid	0	0	-750.000	-750.000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	105.286	750.000	855.286
<b>Equity at 30 June 2019</b>	<b>500.000</b>	<b>21.343.679</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21.843.679</b>

There have been no changes in the share capital during the last 5 years.

	2018/19 DKK	2017/18 DKK
<b>8 Provision for deferred tax</b>		
Provision for deferred tax at 1 July 2018	772.458	652.700
Provision in year	60.741	119.752
<b>Provision for deferred tax at 30 June 2019</b>	<b>833.199</b>	<b>772.458</b>
Property, plant and equipment	833.201	772.458
Tax loss carry-forward	-2	0
	<b>833.199</b>	<b>772.458</b>

## Notes

### 9 Contingencies, etc.

The Company has the following lease commitments:

Opel Insignia, remaining contract period 1 months at DKK 6.030 incl. VAT i.e. DKK 6.030 total

VW Passat, remaining contract period 3 months at DKK 6.362,50 incl. VAT i.e. DKK 19.087,5

Toyota Avensis Stationcar, remaining contract period 16,97 months at DKK 7.588,75 incl. VAT i.e. DKK 128.781,09 total

Ford Mondeo Stationcar, remaining contract period 35 months at DKK 6.300 incl. VAT i.e. DKK 220.500 total

Volvo V60 stationcar Momentum, remaining contract period 48 months at DKK 6.520 incl. VAT i.e DKK 312.960 total

Opel Astra stationcar, remaining contract period 48 months at DKK 5.267,5 incl VAT i.e DKK 252.840 total

Volvo V60 Stationcar R-Design, remaining contract period 36 months at DKK 6.967,5 incl. VAT i.e DKK 250.830 total

### 10 Mortgages and collateral

As far as land and buildings, with a net asset value of TDK 6.210, are concerned a mortgage deed of TDK 5.000 has been registered as security for the debt to credit institutions. The public land assessment of land and buildings at the annual regulations per 1st. October, 2016 was fixed at TDK 6.800.