Statsautoriseret
Revisionspartnerselskab

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simonsen a/s

Møgelvangs Plads 7, 7900 Nykøbing Mors

Company reg. no. 12 64 63 72

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2019

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 28 January 2020.

Anders Borg
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

Notes:
- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, British English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Management's report

The board of directors and the managing director have today presented the annual report of simonsen a/s for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2019.

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 at 31 December 2019 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2019.

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.

Nykøbing Mors, 28 January 2020

Managing Director

Morten Simonsen

Board of directors

Anders Borg Chairman	Morten Simonsen	Klaus Simonsen
Tove Simonsen	Jens Broberg	

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of simonsen a/s

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of simonsen a/s for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2019, which comprise accounting policies used, profit and loss account, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity 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 2019 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2019 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:

- 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.

Independent auditor's report

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.

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 Statements Act. We did not find any material misstatement in the management's review.

Nykøbing Mors, 28 January 2020

BRANDT

Company reg. no. 25 49 21 45

Flemming Hansen State Authorised Public Accountant mne32244	Søren Yde State Authorised Public Accountant mne34101

Company data

The company	simonsen a/s Møgelvangs Plads 7 7900 Nykøbing Mors	
	Phone	96691300
	Fax	96691301
	Web site	www.simonsen.eu
	Company reg. no.	12 64 63 72
	Financial year:	1 January - 31 December
Board of directors	Anders Borg, Chairman Morten Simonsen Klaus Simonsen Tove Simonsen Jens Broberg	
Managing Director	Morten Simonsen	
Auditors	BRANDT, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Limfjordsvej 42 7900 Nykøbing Mors	
Bankers	Danske Bank, Åboulevarden 69, 8100 Aarhus C	
Parent company	Morten Simonsen Holding ApS	
Subsidiary	Simonsen Recycling ApS, Nykøbing Mors	

Financial highlights

DKK in thousands.	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Profit and loss account:					
Net turnover	263.732	231.970	175.372	156.347	224.587
Gross profit	31.739	24.616	22.267	15.149	23.905
Results from operating activities	14.076	6.599	5.484	-1.458	5.188
Net financials	-148	116	109	54	-105
Results for the year	10.827	5.203	4.303	-1.134	3.834
Balance sheet:					
Balance sheet sum	61.719	53.778	53.429	35.341	45.075
Investments in tangible fixed assets represent	765	418	67	21	0
Equity	22.917	17.289	16.376	12.073	16.207
Employees:					
Average number of full time employees	15	14	14	13	13
Key figures in %:					
Gross margin	12,0	10,6	12,7	9,7	10,6
Profit margin	5,3	2,8	3,1	-0,9	2,3
Solvency ratio	37,1	32,1	30,7	34,2	36,0
Return on equity	53,9	30,9	30,3	-8,0	23,5

The calculation of key figures and ratios does in all material respects follow the Danish Association of Finance Analysts' recommendations and does only in a few respects deviate from the recommendations.

The key figures appearing from the survey have been calculated as follows:

Gross margin

$$\frac{\text{Gross results x 100}}{\text{Net turnover}}$$

Profit margin (EBIT margin)

$$\frac{\text{Results from primary activities (EBIT) x 100}}{\text{Net turnover}}$$

Equity share

$$\frac{\text{Equity, closing balance x 100}}{\text{Assets in total, closing balance}}$$

Return on equity

$$\frac{\text{Results for the year x 100}}{\text{Average equity}}$$

The principal activities of the company

The company was established on 1st. December 1984 by the late Mr. Jorgen Simonsen and is 100% privately owned by Klaus and Morten Simonsen, the two sons of the founder. The company is a global supplier of insulating refractories, specialised refractories and carbon materials to the primary aluminium industry and the WtE (Waste to Energy) industry.

Development in activities and financial matters

The company realised a very satisfactory result in 2019 and exceeded budget and realised the highest turnover and net profit in its 35 years of existence. Profit margins are higher for the fiscal year and as a result the cash flow is positive.

The development has ocurred dispite the challenging conditions for the main activity and customer base, and despite of the conditions for the primary aluminium industry globally. A steady decline of the LME prices and higher main raw materials costs have made the business challenging for all producers of primary metal. The many years of the company focusing on introducing alternative materials based on carbon have been a strong addition to the growth. Furthermore, demand for materials has been steady and high, as demand for metal is increasing year by year. The company is the only industry specialist offering a complete package of all materials for relining of electrolytic cells.

The company has managed to get a strong position within the Waste-to-Energy market and is now the key partner for the largest WtE plant in Europe and has expanded rapidly into this market globally.

Comparison of result versus expectation outlined

The result exceeds budget positively on results spurred by high turnover.
The aluminum market has a growth potential and demand for aluminium globally of +10% p.a. for the next 5 to 10 years minimum.

The WtE market has even higher growth figures with new plants being built in all corners of the globe.

Environmental issues

The company also associates with partners and suppliers who are green and adhering to the most stringent laws of environment. The main partner in China has a unique position for green production and is complying with the new and very stringent environmental policies. The company head office is focusing on minimum waste, recycling of paper and energy source using clean wind energy as power source for electricity.

The expected development

The company expects a strong year with a slightly lower turnover due to the cyclic nature of demand within the primary aluminium industry.

The profit margins will remain strong and the backlog of orders end of year 2019 exceeded expectation and budget and is the highest to date.

The company expects an increase in WtE activity and contracts due to the global focus on environmental issues, expecially treatment of waste, and many new major projects are in the pipeline.
The company will expand the supplier base of refractories and will focus on new geographical areas for sourcing in strong cooperation with supply partners globally.

Events subsequent to the financial year

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

Accounting policies used

The annual report for simonsen a/s is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class C enterprises (medium sized enterprises).

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

No consolidated annual accounts have been prepared, cf. section 112(1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act. The annual accounts of simonsen a/s and its group enterprises are included in the consolidated annual accounts for Morten Simonsen Holding ApS, Nykøbing Mors, CVR nr. 10 15 50 10.

Pursuant to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no cash flow statement for the enterprise has been prepared, as the relevant information is included in the consolidated annual accounts of Morten Simonsen Holding ApS.

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.

At recognition and measurement, such predictable losses and risks are taken into consideration, which may appear before the annual report is presented, and which concern 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.

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.

In case the foreign group enterprises and associated enterprises meet the criteria for being independent units, the profit and loss accounts are translated by using an average exchange rate for the period in question, and the balance sheet items are translated by using the closing rate. Differences arising in connection with the translation of the equity of foreign group enterprises at the beginning of the year to the closing rate are recognised directly in the equity. The same goes for differences arising in connection with translation of the profit and loss accounts from average exchange rate to the closing rate.

Derived financial instruments

At the first recognition, derived financial instruments are recognised at cost in the balance sheet. Afterwards they are measured at fair value. Positive and negative fair values of derived financial instruments are recognised under other debtors and other creditors respectively.

Changes in the fair value of derived financial instruments classified as and meeting the criteria for hedging the fair value of a recognised asset or a recognised liability are recognised in the profit and loss account together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or the hedged liability.

Changes in the fair value of derived financial instruments classified as and meeting the criteria for hedging future cash flows are recognised under amounts owed or other debt in the equity.

If the future transaction results in the recognition of assets or liabilities, amounts which have been recognised in the equity previously, are transferred to the cost for the asset or the liability, respectively. If the future transaction results in income or costs, amounts which have been recognised in the equity currently, are transferred to the profit and loss account in the period in which the hedged item influenced the profit and loss account.

As regards any derived financial instruments which do not meet the criteria for being treated as hedging instruments, changes in the fair value are recognised currently in the profit and loss account.

The profit and loss account

Net turnover

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.

Distribution costs

The distribution costs comprise costs which have been incurred for distribution of goods sold during the year and for sales campaigns carried out during the year. Additionally, costs for sales staff, costs for advertising and exhibitions, and depreciation are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Administration costs

Administration costs comprise costs which have been incurred during the year for management and administration, including costs for the administrative staff, the executive board, offices, stationery and office supplies, and depreciation.

Cost of sales

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

Other operating income

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

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 concern the financial year.

Results from equity investments in group enterprises

After full elimination of intercompany profit or loss and deduction of amortisation of goodwill and addition of negative goodwill, the equity investment in the individual group enterprises are recognised in the profit and loss account at a proportional share of the group enterprises' results after tax.

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.

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.

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

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:

	Useful life
Other plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture	3-10 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.

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.

Leases

At the first recognition in the balance sheet, leases concerning tangible fixed assets by which the company holds all essential risks and advantages attached to 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 internal interest rate of the lease or alternatively the borrowing rate of the enterprise is used as discount rate. Afterwards, assets held under a finance lease are treated in the same way as other similar tangible assets.

The capitalised residual lease commitment is recognised in the balance sheet as a liability, and the interest part of the lease is recognised in the profit and loss account over the term of the contract.

Leases are regarded as operating leases. Payments in connection with operating leases and other rental agreements are recognised in the profit and loss account over the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operating leases and rental agreements are recognised under contingencies etc.

Financial fixed assets

Equity investments in group enterprises

Equity investments in group enterprises are recognised in the balance sheet at a proportional share under the equity method, the value being calculated on the basis of the accounting policies of the parent company by the deduction or addition of unrealised intercompany profits and losses, and with the addition or deduction of residual value of positive or negative goodwill measured by applying the acquisition method.

To the extent the equity exceeds the cost, the net revaluation of equity investments in group enterprises are transferred to the reserves under the equity for net revaluation as per the equity method. Dividends from group enterprises expected to be decided before the approval of this annual report are not subject to a limitation of the revaluation reserves. The reserves are adjusted by other equity movements in group enterprises.

Other securities and equity investments

Other unlisted equity investments are measured at cost. Writedown takes place to the recoverable amount, if this value is lower than the book value.

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.

Previously recognised writedown is reversed when the condition for the writedown no longer exists. Writedown relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost on the basis of measured average prices. In case the net realisable value is lower than the cost, writedown takes place at this lower value.

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

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.

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

Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method

Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method comprise net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries and associates in proportion to cost.

The reserves may be eliminated in case of losses, realisation of equity investments or changes in the financial estimates.

It is not possible to recognise the reserves with a negative amount.

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, simonsen a/s is proportionally 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.

Accounting policies used

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

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses eligible for carry-over, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit.

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.

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

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.

Note		2019	2018
	Net turnover	263.732.073	231.969.990
	Production costs	-231.993.310	-207.353.715
	Gross results	**31.738.763**	**24.616.275**
	Distribution costs	-4.740.357	-4.872.222
	Administration costs	-12.937.638	-13.144.829
	Other operating income	15.347	0
	Operating profit	**14.076.115**	**6.599.224**
	Income from equity investments in group enterprises	14.158	14.262
2	Other financial income	193.429	196.393
3	Other financial costs	-355.327	-94.426
	Financing, net	-147.740	116.229
	Results before tax	**13.928.375**	**6.715.453**
4	Tax on ordinary results	-3.100.978	-1.512.857
5	**Results for the year**	**10.827.397**	**5.202.596**

Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets

Note		2019	2018
	Fixed assets		
6	Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture	1.552.517	1.135.703
	Tangible fixed assets in total	1.552.517	1.135.703
7	Equity investments in group enterprises	1.078.587	1.064.429
8	Other securities and equity investments	154.425	154.425
9	Other debtors	278.212	288.212
	Financial fixed assets in total	1.511.224	1.507.066
	Fixed assets in total	**3.063.741**	**2.642.769**
	Current assets		
	Manufactured goods and trade goods	7.021.467	0
	Inventories in total	7.021.467	0
	Trade debtors	33.842.058	41.029.792
	Amounts owed by group enterprises	6.108.865	7.180.446
	Receivable corporate tax	67.818	109.922
	Other debtors	1.140.609	733.439
10	Accrued income and deferred expenses	416.575	557.332
	Debtors in total	41.575.925	49.610.931
	Available funds	10.057.965	1.524.541
	Current assets in total	**58.655.357**	**51.135.472**
	Assets in total	**61.719.098**	**53.778.241**

Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities

Note		2019	2018
	Equity		
	Contributed capital	500.000	500.000
	Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method	78.587	64.429
	Results brought forward	16.337.949	11.524.710
11	Proposed dividend for the financial year	6.000.000	5.200.000
	Equity in total	**22.916.536**	**17.289.139**
	Provisions		
12	Provisions for deferred tax	111.896	97.100
	Provisions in total	**111.896**	**97.100**
	Liabilities		
	Trade creditors	31.835.510	32.109.920
	Debt to group enterprises	1.074.339	1.060.901
	Other debts	5.780.817	3.221.181
	Short-term liabilities in total	38.690.666	36.392.002
	Liabilities in total	**38.690.666**	**36.392.002**
	Equity and liabilities in total	**61.719.098**	**53.778.241**

1 Staff matters

13 Contingencies

14 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method	Results brought forward	Proposed dividend for the financial year	In total
Equity 1 January 2018	500.000	50.167	11.536.376	4.289.583	16.376.126
Distributed dividend	0	0	0	-4.289.583	-4.289.583
Share of results	0	14.262	-11.666	5.200.000	5.202.596
Equity 1 January 2019	500.000	64.429	11.524.710	5.200.000	17.289.139
Distributed dividend	0	0	0	-5.200.000	-5.200.000
Share of results	0	14.158	4.813.239	6.000.000	10.827.397
	500.000	**78.587**	**16.337.949**	**6.000.000**	**22.916.536**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		2019	2018
1.	**Staff matters**		
	Salaries	6.909.376	7.146.631
	Pensions	2.136.984	2.102.640
	Social Costs	579.688	515.969
		9.626.048	**9.765.240**
	Executive board	380.000	380.000
	Board of directors	0	0
		380.000	**380.000**
	Average number of employees	15	14
2.	**Other financial income**		
	Interest, banks	55.873	31.602
	Interest, group enterprises	134.935	162.376
	Market value adjustment, securities that are current assets	2.621	2.415
		193.429	**196.393**
3.	**Other financial costs**		
	Financial costs, group enterprises	97.497	25.698
	Other financial costs	257.830	68.728
		355.327	**94.426**
4.	**Tax on ordinary results**		
	Tax of the results for the year, parent company	3.086.182	1.508.078
	Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	14.796	3.763
	Adjustment of tax for previous years	0	1.016
		3.100.978	**1.512.857**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		2019	2018
5.	**Proposed distribution of the results**		
	Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method	14.158	14.262
	Dividend for the financial year	6.000.000	5.200.000
	Allocated to results brought forward	4.813.239	0
	Allocated from results brought forward	0	-11.666
	Distribution in total	**10.827.397**	**5.202.596**
6.	**Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture**		
	Cost 1 January 2019	3.580.940	3.163.004
	Additions during the year	765.303	417.936
	Disposals during the year	-418.103	0
	Cost 31 December 2019	**3.928.140**	**3.580.940**
	Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2019	-2.445.237	-2.231.658
	Depreciation for the year	-278.836	-213.579
	Depreciation and writedown, assets disposed of	348.450	0
	Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2019	**-2.375.623**	**-2.445.237**
	Book value 31 December 2019	**1.552.517**	**1.135.703**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		31/12 2019	31/12 2018
7.	**Equity investments in group enterprises**		
	Acquisition sum, 1 January 2019	1.000.000	1.000.000
	Cost 31 December 2019	**1.000.000**	**1.000.000**
	Revaluations, 1 January 2019	64.429	50.167
	Results for the year	14.158	14.262
	Revaluation 31 December 2019	**78.587**	**64.429**
	Book value 31 December 2019	**1.078.587**	**1.064.429**

Group enterprises:

	Domicile	Share of ownership
Simonsen Recycling ApS	Nykøbing Mors	100 %

		31/12 2019	31/12 2018
8.	**Other securities and equity investments**		
	Cost 1 January 2019	154.425	154.425
	Cost 31 December 2019	**154.425**	**154.425**
	Book value 31 December 2019	**154.425**	**154.425**
9.	**Other debtors**		
	Cost 1 January 2019	278.212	288.212
	Cost 31 December 2019	**278.212**	**288.212**
	Book value 31 December 2019	**278.212**	**288.212**
10.	**Accrued income and deferred expenses**		
	Deferred insurance and other prepayments	416.575	557.332
		416.575	**557.332**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		31/12 2019	31/12 2018
11.	**Proposed dividend for the financial year**		
	Dividend 1 January 2019	5.200.000	4.289.583
	Distributed dividend	-5.200.000	-4.289.583
	Dividend for the financial year	6.000.000	5.200.000
		6.000.000	**5.200.000**

		31/12 2019	31/12 2018
12.	**Provisions for deferred tax**		
	Provisions for deferred tax 1 January 2019	97.100	93.337
	Deferred tax of the results for the year	14.796	3.763
		111.896	**97.100**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

13. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

	DKK in thousands
Leasing liabilities	400
Performance guarantee	2.285
Contingent liabilities in total	**2.685**

Joint taxation

Morten Simonsen Holding ApS, company reg. no 10155010 being the administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and it is proportionally liable for tax claims within the joint taxation scheme.

The company is proportionally liable for any obligation to withhold tax on interest, royalties and dividends of the jointly taxed companies.

The liabilities amount to a maximum corresponding to that share of the company capital, which is owned directly or indirectly by the ultimate parent company.

The jointly taxed enterprises' total, known net liability to the Danish tax authorities appears from the annual accounts of the administration company.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withheld taxes etc. may cause changes in the company's liabilities.

14. Related parties

Controlling interest

Morten Simonsen Holding ApS Møgelvangs Plads 7 7900 Nykøbing Mors Denmark	Majority shareholder

Consolidated annual accounts

The company is included in the consolidated annual accounts of Morten Simonsen Holding ApS, Møgelvangs Plads 7, 7900 Nykøbing Mors.