

statsautoriseret revisionsfirma
Stationspladsen 1 og 3
3000 Helsingør
CVR nr. 30 19 52 64

Tlf. 4921 8700
Fax 4921 8750
www.kallermann.dk

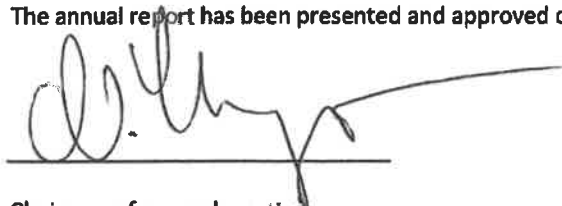
Bates Cargo-Pak ApS

**Stigsborgsvej 36
9400 Nørresundby**

CVR no. 13 60 97 05

Annual report 2018

The annual report has been presented and approved on the Company's ordinary general meeting on 09-05-2019



Chairman of general meeting

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Company details	1
Statement by Management on the annual report	2
Independent auditor's report	3 - 4
Management's review	5
Accounting policies	6 - 10
Key figures and financial ratios	11
Income statement for 2018	12
Balance of 31 December 2018	13 - 14
Statement of changes in equity for 2018	15
Cash flow statement for 2018	16
Notes	17 - 19

COMPANY DETAILS

Reporting entity	Bates Cargo-Pak ApS Stigsborgsvej 36 9400 Nørresundby
	CVR no.: 13 60 97 05
	Reporting period: 1 January 2018 - 31 December 2018
Board of Directors	Dominique Dupre Nils Stenger Peter Eggertsen Finn Sørensen
Executive Board	Peter Eggertsen Finn Sørensen
Company auditors	Kallermann Revision A/S - statsautoriseret revisionsfirma Stationspladsen 1 og 3 3000 Helsingør
	CVR no.: 30 19 52 64

STATEMENT BY MANAGEMENT ON THE ANNUAL REPORT

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018 for Bates Cargo-Pak ApS.

The annual report is presented 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 31 December 2018 and of its financial performance for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018.

We believe that the Management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Aalborg, 30 April 2019

Executive board

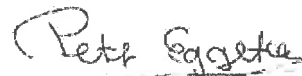

Peter Eggertsen


Finn Sørensen

Board of Directors


Dominique Dupre


Nils Stenger


Peter Eggertsen


Finn Sørensen

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholders of Bates Cargo-Pak ApS

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Bates Cargo-Pak ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018, which comprise the accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes. The Financial Statements are 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 31 December 2018 and of the result of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018 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 rules and requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other matter

With effect from this year the Company is covered by auditing requirements. In previous years and in accordance with legislation the Company's annual report was reported with a statement on extended review. Therefore, the comparative figures have not been audited, which also appears from the annual report.

Management's Responsibility 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 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 Responsibility 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 of accounting information 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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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.

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 Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Elsinore, 30 April 2019

Kallermann Revision A/S - statsautoriseret revisionsfirma

CVR no. 30 19 52 64



Peter Kallermann

State Authorized Public Accountant

MNE no.: mne8285

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Primary activities

The Company's activities consist of developing and manufacturing airbags to be used for the protection of goods during transportation. The Company's products and production methods are continuously being developed.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

The financial report is not affected by uncertainty in recognition and measurement.

Development in activities and finances

The result for the year shows a profit of 21.079 DKK'000, which is considered to be satisfactory. The equity amounts to 67.145 DKK'000 at 31 December 2018.

As per 1st January 2018 the Company entered into a sub-organization together with Haloila OY and H. Böhl within the Signode Industrial Group.

As per 3rd April 2018 Signode Industrial Group was sold by Carlyle Group to Crown Holdings Inc., but continues to be a stand-alone operating division within Crown.

Description of environmental matters

The Company affects environment through production, transportation of products and employees and indirectly through the energy consumption of the products during use and product disposal.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Outlook

For the coming financial year the Company expects an improved result.

Description of knowledge resources

The Company has developed special competences within production and development of airbags. Investments take place currently to optimize the production and development of products to meet the market demands. The Company is focusing on maintaining these competences.

Description of specific risks in addition to commonly occurring hazards in industry

Business risks

The company's greatest business risk is the ability to maintain and strengthen its market position.

Financial risks

The Company's financial management only concerns the risks related to the ongoing operation.

The parent Company manages financial risks in the Group centrally, including capital and investment of surplus liquidity.

Research and development activities

There is ongoing development and marketing of new products and to optimize methods and processes.

Description of group relations

The Company is a 100% owned subsidiary of SPG Denmark ApS. The Company's ultimate parent company is Crown Holdings Inc, USA, from which the consolidated financial statements can be ordered.

ANNUAL REPORT

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This annual report of Bates Cargo-Pak ApS for 2018 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies applied for these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

Recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, hereunder valuation adjustment concerning financial assets and liabilities. Costs are also recognised in the income statement, hereunder depreciations and amortisations.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, and the value of the assets can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liabilities can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Foreign currency translation

Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the one in effect at the payment date or the rate at the balance sheet date are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Description of methods of leases

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

INCOME STATEMENT

Revenue

Revenue from sales of commodities and end products, which comprise airbags to be used for the protection of goods during transportation, is recognized in the income statement provided that delivery and transfer of risk to the buyer has taken place before year end and that the income can be reliably measured and is expected to be received. The time for transfer of the most significant advantages and risks is based on the standardized delivery terms based on incoterms(R) 2010. Revenue from sales of goods, where delivery on buyer's request is postponed, is recognized in the income, when the ownership of the goods passes to buyer.

Revenue is measured to fair value of the agreed fee ex. VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts granted in connection with the sale are recognized in the revenue.

ANNUAL REPORT

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises costs of sales for the financial year measured at cost, adjusted for ordinary inventory write-downs.

External expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for distribution, sale, marketing, administration, premises, bad debts, operational costs etc.

Other external expenses also include research costs and costs of development projects that do not meet the criteria for recognition in the balance sheet.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages including holiday pay and pensions as well as social security costs, etc for the Company's staff. Received compensations from the authorities have been deducted in staff costs.

Financial income and expenses

These items comprise interest income and expenses, financial costs concerning financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation premium or allowance on mortgage debt etc as well as tax surcharge and tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme.

Income tax

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

Current tax liabilities or tax receivables are included in the balance sheet as calculated tax of the year's taxable income, regulated for paid tax on account.

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value of assets is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

The Parent Company SPG Denmark ApS is jointly taxed with all of its wholly owned Danish subsidiaries. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportionally to their taxable income. The Parent Company acts as administration company for the jointly taxed companies and manages payment of the tax to the Danish authorities.

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprise acquired intellectual property rights.

Acquired intellectual property rights are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Intangible assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives, but over no more than 20 years.

Intangible assets are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Profits and losses from the sale of other intangible assets are calculated as the difference between selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profits or losses are recognised in the income statement as an adjustment to amortisation and impairment losses by realization of intangible assets.

ANNUAL REPORT

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Property, plant and equipment

Plant and machinery as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Property, ect in progress is measured at cost and is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the acquisition price and costs directly attributable to the acquisition , and prepatation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depriciation is cost les estimated residual value after the end of useful life.

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

Plant and machinery, 10-20 years

EDB, 5 years

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment, 3-12 years

Leasehold improvements, 5-10 years

Plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Profits and losses form the sale of plant and equipment are calculated as the difference between selling price less selling costs and carrying amount at the time of sale. Profits or losses are recognised in the income statement under other operating income or other operating expenses.

Assets with a cost price under the tax limit concerning accelerated depreciation of small assets are recognised as costs in the income statement in the acquisition year.

Investments

Deposits are measured at cost.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost using the FIFO method and net realisable value.

Cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables consists of purchase price plus delivery costs. Cost of manufactured goods and work in progress consists of costs of raw materials, consumables, direct labour costs and direct production costs.

Indirect production costs comprise indirect materials and labour costs, costs of maintenance of and depreciation and impairment losses on machinery, factory buildings and equipment applied for the manufacturing process as well as costs of factory administration and management. Financing costs are not included in cost.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the estimated selling price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute sale.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the mominal value.

ANNUAL REPORT

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Dividends

Proposed dividend for the financial year is measured under the equity. Proposed dividend is measured as an obligation at the time of adoption on the General Meeting. Dividend paid during the year is shown under the equity.

Tax payables and deferred tax

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly on equity by the portion attributable to entries directly on equity. The portion of the tax taken to the income statement, which relates to extraordinary profit/loss for the year, is allocated to this entry whereas the remaining portion is taken to the year's profit/loss from ordinary activities.

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value of assets is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax is measured on basis of the tax rules and tax rates which are valid when deferred tax is expected to be current tax. Changes in deferred tax as a consequence of changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement. The current tax rate is 22 per cent.

Liabilities other than provisions

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

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Explanation of entity's definition of cash and cash equivalents

The cash flow statement is presented using the indirect method and shows cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities as well as the Company's cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and the end of the financial year.

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the operating profit/loss adjusted for non-cash operating items, working capital changes and income taxes paid.

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments in connection with acquisition and divestment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in the size or composition of the Company's share capital and related costs as well as the raising of loans, installments on interest-bearing debt and payment of dividend.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash.

Key figures and financial ratios

Return on invested capital = $\text{EBITDA} \times 100 / \text{average invested capital including goodwill}$

Return on equity = $\text{Net profit for the year} \times 100 / \text{average equity}$

Equity ratio = $\text{Equity} \times 100 / \text{balance sheet total}$

EBITA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax and Amortisation) is defined as the profit/loss from ordinary activities plus depreciation and amortization of intangible assets including goodwill.

Invested capital including goodwill is defined as net working capital plus the carrying value of fixed assets.

ANNUAL REPORT**ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Net working capital is defined as inventories, receivables and other operating current assets less accounts payable and other current operating liabilities. Receivable and payable income taxes, receivable from group enterprises and cash are not included in net working capital.

ANNUAL REPORT

KEY FIGURES AND FINANCIAL RATIOS

	2018 DKK'000	2017 DKK'000	2016 DKK'000	2015 DKK'000	2014 DKK'000
Gross profit (loss)	52.474	49.526	49.656	41.031	46.329
Results from net financials	-2.111	6.221	-2.230	18	-17
Profit (loss) from ordinary operating activities	29.135	26.426	27.675	18.353	23.598
Profit (loss)	21.079	25.448	19.786	14.054	18.198
Assets	147.616	141.171	160.318	146.689	106.227
Equity	67.145	71.514	65.852	60.120	64.208
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities	28.918	11.515	36.729	61.813	38.145
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities	-2.112	-1.923	-1.044	-91	-387
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities	-25.448	-19.786	-14.054	-18.147	-179.000
Average number of employees	42	41	38	38	41
Equity ratio	47,0%	51,0%	41,0%	41,0%	60,0%
Return on equity	30,0%	37,0%	31,0%	23,0%	33,0%
Return on invested capital	40,0%	37,0%	41,0%	55,0%	68,0%

Financial highlights are defined and calculated in accordance with "Recommendations & Ratios" issued by the Danish Society of Financial Analysts.

ANNUAL REPORT

INCOME STATEMENT FOR 2018

	Notes	2018 DKK'000	2017 DKK'000
Gross profit		52.474	49.526
Staff costs	1	-20.948	-20.818
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		-2.391	-2.282
Profit (loss) from ordinary operating activities		29.135	26.426
Financial income	2	203	6.670
Financial expenses	3	-2.314	-449
Profit (loss) from ordinary activities before tax		27.024	32.647
Tax	4	-5.945	-7.199
PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE YEAR		21.079	25.448

ANNUAL REPORT

BALANCE OF 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 DKK'000	2017 DKK'000
ASSETS			
Plant and machinery		14.401	14.629
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment		452	528
Leasehold improvements		54	29
Property, plant and equipment in progress et cetera		0	0
Property, plant and equipment	5	<u>14.907</u>	<u>15.186</u>
Deposits		790	790
Long-term investments and receivables	6	<u>790</u>	<u>790</u>
FIXED ASSETS		<u>15.697</u>	<u>15.976</u>
Raw materials and consumables		1.717	1.898
Work in progress		155	57
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		6.112	6.135
Inventories		<u>7.984</u>	<u>8.090</u>
Trade receivables		23.695	19.642
Receivables from group enterprises		1.099	11
Other receivables		1.024	210
Deferred income assets	7	85	568
Receivables		<u>25.903</u>	<u>20.431</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	8	<u>98.032</u>	<u>96.674</u>
CURRENT ASSETS		<u>131.919</u>	<u>125.195</u>
ASSETS		<u>147.616</u>	<u>141.171</u>

ANNUAL REPORT

BALANCE OF 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 DKK'000	2017 DKK'000
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share premium		2.000	2.000
Retained earnings		44.066	44.066
Proposed dividend recognised in equity		21.079	25.448
EQUITY	9 - 10	<u>67.145</u>	<u>71.514</u>
Provisions for deferred tax	11	<u>2.330</u>	<u>2.523</u>
PROVISIONS		<u>2.330</u>	<u>2.523</u>
Trade payables		8.737	24.504
Payables to group enterprises		58.725	30.972
Tax payables to group enterprises		6.138	7.440
Other payables		4.410	4.087
Deposits, liabilities other than provisions		<u>131</u>	<u>131</u>
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		<u>78.141</u>	<u>67.134</u>
LIABILITIES OTHER THAN PROVISIONS		<u>78.141</u>	<u>67.134</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u><u>147.616</u></u>	<u><u>141.171</u></u>
Related parties	12		
Contingent liabilities	13		
Ownership	14		

ANNUAL REPORT

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR 2018

	2018	2017
	DKK'000	DKK'000
Share premium:		
Share premium, 1 January 2018	2.000	2.000
Share premium, 31 December 2018	2.000	2.000
Retained earnings:		
Retained earnings, 1 January 2018	44.066	44.066
Increase	0	0
Retained earnings, 31 December 2018	44.066	44.066
Proposed dividend:		
Dividend, 1 January 2018	25.448	19.786
Increase	21.079	25.448
Decrease	-25.448	-19.786
Dividend, 31 December 2018	21.079	25.448
Equity, 31 December 2018	67.145	71.514

ANNUAL REPORT

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR 2018

	2018	2017
	DKK'000	DKK'000
Revenue	21.079	25.448
Depreciations	2.391	2.282
Adjustments of tax expense	6.138	7.439
Adjustments for deferred tax (cash flow)	-193	-240
Decrease (increase) in inventories	106	664
Decrease (increase) in receivables	-5.472	7.928
Decrease (increase) in trade payables	12.309	-26.134
Other cash flows from (used in) operating activities	-7.440	-5.872
Cash flows from operating activities	28.918	11.515
Purchase of fixed assets	-2.112	-1.923
Cash flows from investing activities	-2.112	-1.923
Dividend paid (cash flow)	-25.448	-19.786
Cash flows from financing activities	-25.448	-19.786
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1.358	-10.194
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning balance	96.674	106.868
Cash and cash equivalents (cash flow), ending balance	98.032	96.674

ANNUAL REPORT

NOTES

	2018 DKK'000	2017 DKK'000
1. Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	18.680	18.610
Post-employment benefit expense	1.799	1.742
Social security contributions	469	466
Employee benefits expense	20.948	20.818
In accordance with The Danish Financial Statements Act section 98 b, subsection 3, item 2, information on management fee has been left out.		
Average number of employees	42	41
2. Financial income		
Other interest income	203	33
Exchange rate profit	0	6.637
Financial income	203	6.670
3. Financial expenses		
Other interest expenses	2.314	449
Financial expenses	2.314	449
4. Tax		
Current tax expense	6.138	7.439
Adjustments for deferred tax	-193	-240
Tax expense on ordinary activities	5.945	7.199
5. Property, plant and equipment		
Plant and machinery:		
Cost, 1 January 2018	43.928	41.943
Addition from property, plant and equipment in progress	0	454
Additions	2.015	1.713
Disposals	0	-182
Cost, 31 December 2018	45.943	43.928
Accumulated depreciation, 1 January 2018	-29.299	-27.314
Depreciation	-2.243	-2.038
Reversals of impairment losses and depreciation	0	53
Accumulated depreciation, 31 December 2018	-31.542	-29.299
Plant and machinery, 31 December 2018	14.401	14.629

ANNUAL REPORT

NOTES

	2018 DKK'000	2017 DKK'000
5. Property, plant and equipment, continued		
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment:		
Cost, 1 January 2018	3.620	3.412
Additions	64	208
Cost, 31 December 2018	3.684	3.620
Accumulated depreciations, 1 January 2018	-3.092	-2.984
Depreciations	-140	-108
Accumulated depreciations, 31 December 2018	-3.232	-3.092
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment, 31 December 2018	452	528
Leasehold improvements:		
Leasehold improvement, 1 January 2018	1.054	1.054
Additions to property, plant and equipment	33	0
Leasehold improvements, 31 December 2018	1.087	1.054
Accumulated impairment losses and depreciations, 1 January 2018	-1.025	-1.018
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	-8	-7
Accumulated impairment losses and depreciations, 31 December 2018	-1.033	-1.025
Leasehold improvements, 31 December 2018	54	29
Property, plant and equipment in progress et cetera:		
Property, plant and equipment in progress, 1 January 2018	0	454
Disposals of property, plant and equipment	0	-454
Property, plant and equipment in progress, 31 December 2018	0	0
Property, plant and equipment in progress, 31 December 2018	0	0
6. Investments		
Other investments:		
Investments, 1 January 2018	790	790
Investments, 31 December 2018	790	790
Long term investments and receivables, 31 December 2018	790	790

7. Explanation of deferred income assets

Prepayments comprise prepaid insurances.

8. Cash and cash equivalents

Of cash and cash equivalents 92.253 DKK'000 is part of a notional cash pool arrangement with other group enterprises and their banks.

The Company's deposit on the cash pool account is provided as security for the total cash pool arrangement. The total balance of the cash pool arrangement as of 31 December 2018 is 12.697 DKK'000 (1.700 EUR'000).

ANNUAL REPORT**NOTES****9. Contributed capital**

The share capital consists of 20,000 shares of DKK 100.

10. Proposed distribution of results

	2018 DKK'000	2017 DKK'000
Proposed dividend	21.079	25.448
Retained earnings	0	0
	21.079	25.448

11. Provisions for deferred tax

Provisions concerning deferred tax comprise deferred tax relating to property, plant and equipment and inventories.

12. Related parties

The Company is included in the consolidated financial statements of:
Crown Holding Inc., 770 Township Line Road, Yardley, PA 19067 USA

Related parties with a controlling interest in Bates Cargo-Pak ApS:

SPG Denmark ApS
Fynsgade 6
6400 Sønderborg

13. Contingent liabilities

The Company participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement with SPG Denmark ApS serving as the administration company. The Company is jointly and severally liable for total income taxes of the other jointly taxed companies. The total net liability to the Danish tax authorities appears from the financial statements of SPG Denmark ApS.

As per 31.12.2018 the Company has entered into the lease agreements regarding office equipment and cars with a remaining payment of 268 DKK'000.

The Company has entered into the following rental commitment with a total liability in the period of notice of 3.899 DKK'000.

The Company has entered into a commitment to buy consignment stock of raw materials of up to 1.3 million DKK of which there is a pending use.

14. Ownership

The share capital is wholly owned by:
SPG Denmark ApS