PARTNER REVISION
rådgivende revisorer

A/S Maskinfabrikken PCP

Sverigesvej 2-4, 7480 Vildbjerg

Company reg. no. 14 31 09 40

Annual report

2016

The annual report have been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 5 May 2017.

Hans Lohmann
Chairman of the meeting

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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 A/S Maskinfabrikken PCP for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2016.

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 as on 31 December 2016 and of the company's results of its activities and cash flows in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2016.

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.

Vildbjerg, 30 March 2017

Managing Director

John Nielsen

Board of directors

Hans Lohmann Chairman	Martin Krogh Pedersen	Niels Garde Toft

Jesper Kirkeby Hansen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of A/S Maskinfabrikken PCP

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of A/S Maskinfabrikken PCP for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2016, which comprise accounting policies used, profit and loss account, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement 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 2016 and of the results of the company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2016 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 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

Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional 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 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 Statement Acts. We did not find any material misstatement in the management's review.

Herning, 30 March 2017

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

Peter Vinderslev
State Authorised Public Accountant

Company data

The company	A/S Maskinfabrikken PCP Sverigesvej 2-4 7480 Vildbjerg	
	Phone	97-131200
	Company reg. no.	14 31 09 40
	Financial year:	1 January - 31 December
Board of directors	Hans Lohmann, Chairman Martin Krogh Pedersen Niels Garde Toft Jesper Kirkeby Hansen	
Managing Director	John Nielsen	
Auditors	Partner Revision statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Industrivej Nord 15 7400 Herning	
Parent company	PF Group A/S	

Financial highlights

DKK in thousands.	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Profit and loss account:					
Gross profit	92.205	77.720	76.411	67.895	66.649
Results from operating activities	33.829	26.969	27.804	23.942	22.544
Net financials	-942	-787	-1.322	-1.540	-2.203
Results for the year	25.619	20.047	19.976	16.933	15.197
Balance sheet:					
Balance sheet sum	150.365	138.512	132.684	132.985	139.110
Equity	76.253	82.610	77.472	72.921	76.409
Cash flow:					
Operating activities	38.809	26.642	15.755	19.318	15.150
Investment activities	-7.554	-6.724	-4.057	-2.806	-3.526
Financing activities	-35.315	-18.050	-17.141	-27.430	-12.635
Employees:					
Average number of full time employees	117	104	99	87	85
Key figures in %:					
Solvency ratio	50,7	59,6	58,4	54,8	54,9
Return on equity	32,3	25,0	26,6	22,7	22,0

The key figures have been laid out in accordance with the publication "Anbefalinger & Nøgletal 2015" ("Recommendations & Key Figures 2015") published by the CFA Society Denmark.

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

The principal activity in the company is manufacturing of steel items for the metal industry and construction industry.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year is DKK 92.205.178 against DKK 77.719.587 last year. The results from ordinary activities after tax are DKK 25.618.933 against DKK 20.047.027 last year. The management consider the results satisfactor.

Special risks

Price risks:
The company makes the necessary agreements on delivery of raw material used in production in order to ensure stable supplies. Risk conditions in this context are thus unchanged.

Due to substantial price fluctuations in the market, the company application of steel etc. in production implies a special risk, as an increase in prices not necessarily can be included to the full extent in the price of the finished products.

Exchange rate risks:
It is generally not the company's exchange rate policy to hedge exchange rate risks, etc., since it is the company's opinion that ongoing hedging is not to prefer in an context of an overall risk and cost consideration.

Environmental issues

The company is environmentally conscious and is through an ongoing process to reduce the environmental impacts of corporate operations.

The expected development

The management expect a satisfactory result for 2017.

Accounting policies used

The annual report for A/S Maskinfabrikken PCP 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).

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs, these including depreciation, amortisation, writedown, provisions, and reversals which are due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the profit and loss account are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to achieve future, financial benefits and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to lose future, financial benefits and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At the first recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Later, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain fixed asset investments and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, by which method a fixed, effective interest is recognised during the useful life of the asset or the liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost with deduction of any payments and additions/deductions of the accrued amortisation of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way capital losses and capital profits are spread over the useful life.

At recognition and measurement, such predictable losses and risks are taken into consideration, which may appear before the annual report is presented, and which concerns matters existing on the balance sheet date.

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.

Accounting policies used

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.

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

Gross profit

The gross profit comprises the net turnover, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, work performed for own purposes and capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

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.

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

Other external costs comprise costs for distribution, sales, advertisement, administration, premises, loss on debtors, and operational leasing costs.

Accounting policies used

Staff costs
Staff costs include salaries and wages including holiday allowances, pensions and other costs for social security etc. for staff members. Staff costs are less public reimbursements.

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown
Depreciation, amortisation and writedown comprise depreciation on, amortisation of and writedown relating to intangible and tangible fixed assets respectively.

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 concerns the financial year.

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. Land is not depreciated.

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.

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.

Accounting policies used

Depreciation takes place on a straight line basis and based on an evaluation of the expected useful life:

Buildings	33 years
Technical plants and machinery	3-10 years
Other plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture	3-5 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.

Leasing contracts

At the first recognition in the balance sheet, leasing contracts concerning tangible fixed assets by which the company holds all essential risks and advantages attached to the proprietary right (financial leasing) are measured either at fair value or at the present value of the future leasing services, whichever value is lower. When calculating the present value, the internal interest rate of the leasing contract or alternatively the borrowing rate of the enterprise is used as discount rate. Afterwards, financially leased assets are treated in the same way as other similar tangible assets.

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

All other leasing contracts are considered operational leasing. Payments in connection with operational leasing and other rental agreements are recognised in the profit and loss account over the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operational leasing and rental agreements are recognised under contingencies etc.

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.

Accounting policies used

Inventories
Inventories are measured at cost on basis of the FIFO method. In case the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, writedown takes place to this lower value.

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

The cost for manufactured goods and works in progress comprises the cost for raw materials, consumables, direct wages, and indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise indirect materials and wages, maintenance of and depreciation on machinery, factory buildings and equipment applied during the production process, and costs for factory administration and factory management. Borrowing costs are not recognised in cost.

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

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
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.

Accounting policies used

According to the rules of joint taxation, A/S Maskinfabrikken PCP is unlimited, jointly and severally 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.

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

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.

Mortgage debt and bank debt are for instance measured at amortised cost. As to cash loans, this corresponds to the outstanding debt of the loan. For bond loans, the amortised cost corresponds to an outstanding debt calculated as the underlying cash value at the date of borrowing adjusted by amortisation of the market value adjustment on the date of the borrowing carried out over the repayment period.

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.

The cash flow statement

The cash flow statement shows the cash flow of the company for the year, divided in cash flows deriving from operating activities, investment activities, and financing activities, respectively, the changes in the liabilities, and the available funds at the beginning and the end of the year respectively.

Cash flow from operating activities
Cash flow from operating activities are calculated as the results for the year adjusted for non-cash operating items, the change in the working capital, and corporate tax paid.

Cash flow from investment activities
Cash flow from investment activities comprises payments in connection with the acquisition and sale of enterprises and activities as well as the acquisition and sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets and fixed asset investments respectively.

Accounting policies used

Cash flow from financing activities

Cash flow from financing activities comprises changes in the size or the composition of the share capital and the costs in this connection. Furthermore, these activities comprise borrowings, instalments on interestbearing debt, and payment of dividend to the shareholders.

Available funds

Available funds comprise cash funds with deduction of short-term bank debt and short-term securities with a term of less than 3 months which can easily be converted into cash funds and on which only an insignificant risk of value changes exists.

Profit and loss account 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note		2016	2015
	Gross profit	**92.205.178**	**77.719.587**
1	Staff costs	-52.468.917	-45.069.910
	Depreciation and writedown relating to tangible fixed assets	-5.907.173	-5.680.490
	Operating profit	**33.829.088**	**26.969.187**
	Other financial income from group enterprises	499.837	383.435
	Other financial income	64.805	215.730
2	Other financial costs	-1.507.084	-1.386.093
	Results before tax	**32.886.646**	**26.182.259**
	Tax on ordinary results	-7.267.713	-6.135.232
3	**Results for the year**	**25.618.933**	**20.047.027**

Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Assets	2016	2015
	Fixed assets		
4	Land and property	36.447.168	38.529.502
5	Production plant and machinery	7.477.191	7.269.715
6	Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture	8.025.922	4.506.916
	Tangible fixed assets in total	51.950.281	50.306.133
	Fixed assets in total	**51.950.281**	**50.306.133**
	Current assets		
	Raw materials and consumables	14.133.422	17.890.696
	Work in progress	7.963.509	5.106.335
	Manufactured goods and trade goods	9.607.746	7.157.523
	Inventories in total	31.704.677	30.154.554
	Trade debtors	15.564.573	12.345.873
	Amounts owed by group enterprises	42.685.574	41.536.242
	Receivable corporate tax	0	107.865
	Other debtors	28.276	107.297
7	Accrued income and deferred expenses	371.728	212.890
	Debtors in total	58.650.151	54.310.167
	Available funds	8.059.492	3.741.591
	Current assets in total	**98.414.320**	**88.206.312**
	Assets in total	**150.364.601**	**138.512.445**

Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	**Equity and liabilities**	2016	2015
	Equity		
8	Contributed capital	2.000.000	2.000.000
9	Results brought forward	59.252.605	65.609.589
10	Proposed dividend for the financial year	15.000.000	15.000.000
	Equity in total	**76.252.605**	**82.609.589**
	Provisions		
11	Provisions for deferred tax	3.105.494	2.275.007
	Provisions in total	**3.105.494**	**2.275.007**
	Liabilities		
12	Mortgage debt	22.777.274	25.754.999
13	Leasing liabilities	53.603	337.468
	Long-term liabilities in total	22.830.877	26.092.467
	Short-term part of long-term liabilities	3.289.672	3.343.443
	Bank debts	10.705.798	2.328.029
	Prepayments received from customers	362.953	0
	Trade creditors	11.715.465	7.041.943
	Debt to group enterprises	4.742.115	5.244.497
	Corporate tax	6.444.019	0
	Other debts	10.915.603	9.577.470
	Short-term liabilities in total	48.175.625	27.535.382
	Liabilities in total	**71.006.502**	**53.627.849**
	Equity and liabilities in total	**150.364.601**	**138.512.445**

14 Mortgage and securities

15 Contingencies

16 Financial risks

17 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Results brought forward	Proposed dividend for the financial year	In total
Equity 1 January 2015	2.000.000	60.472.154	15.000.000	77.472.154
Distributed dividend	0	0	-15.000.000	-15.000.000
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	5.047.027	15.000.000	20.047.027
Market value adjustment swap contract	0	90.408	0	90.408
Equity 1 January 2016	2.000.000	65.609.589	15.000.000	82.609.589
Distributed dividend	0	0	-15.000.000	-15.000.000
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	-6.381.067	15.000.000	8.618.933
Extraordinary dividend adopted during the financial year	0	17.000.000	0	17.000.000
Distributed extraordinary dividend adopted during the financial year	0	-17.000.000	0	-17.000.000
Market value adjustment swap contract	0	24.083	0	24.083
	2.000.000	**59.252.605**	**15.000.000**	**76.252.605**

Cash flow statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note		2016	2015
	Results for the year	25.618.933	20.047.027
18	Adjustments	14.119.751	12.673.733
19	Change in working capital	-94.870	686.327
	Cash flow from operating activities before net financials	39.643.814	33.407.087
	Interest received and similar amounts	564.642	599.165
	Interest paid and similar amounts	-1.507.084	-1.386.093
	Cash flow from ordinary activities	38.701.372	32.620.159
	Corporate tax paid	107.865	-5.978.169
	Cash flow from operating activities	**38.809.237**	**26.641.990**
	Purchase of tangible fixed assets	-7.793.744	-6.957.559
	Sale of tangible fixed assets	240.000	233.500
	Cash flow from investment activities	**-7.553.744**	**-6.724.059**
	Repayments of long-term debt	-3.315.361	-3.050.090
	Dividend paid	-32.000.000	-15.000.000
	Cash flow from financing activities	**-35.315.361**	**-18.050.090**
	Changes in available funds	**-4.059.868**	**1.867.841**
	Available funds 1 January	1.413.562	-454.279
	Available funds 31 December	**-2.646.306**	**1.413.562**

Available funds		
Available funds	8.059.492	3.741.591
Short-term bank debts	-10.705.798	-2.328.029
Available funds 31 December	**-2.646.306**	**1.413.562**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		2016	2015
1.	**Staff costs**		
	Salaries and wages	51.354.675	44.150.887
	Other costs for social security	1.114.242	919.023
		52.468.917	**45.069.910**
	Average number of employees	117	104
2.	**Other financial costs**		
	Financial costs, group enterprises	224.305	50.510
	Other financial costs	1.282.779	1.335.583
		1.507.084	**1.386.093**
3.	**Proposed distribution of the results**		
	Extraordinary dividend adopted during the financial year	17.000.000	0
	Dividend for the financial year	15.000.000	15.000.000
	Allocated to results brought forward	0	5.047.027
	Allocated from results brought forward	-6.381.067	0
	Distribution in total	**25.618.933**	**20.047.027**
4.	**Land and property**		
	Cost 1 January	67.866.871	67.716.869
	Additions during the year	0	150.000
	Cost 31 December	**67.866.871**	**67.866.869**
	Depreciation and writedown 1 January	-29.337.374	-27.302.609
	Depreciation for the year	-2.082.329	-2.034.758
	Depreciation and writedown 31 December	**-31.419.703**	**-29.337.367**
	Book value 31 December	**36.447.168**	**38.529.502**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		31/12 2016	31/12 2015
5.	**Production plant and machinery**		
	Cost 1 January	93.516.303	93.705.784
	Additions during the year	3.303.986	3.133.351
	Disposals during the year	-5.414.778	-3.322.832
	Cost 31 December	**91.405.511**	**93.516.303**
	Depreciation and writedown 1 January	-86.246.588	-86.408.332
	Depreciation for the year	-3.096.510	-3.161.088
	Depreciation and writedown, assets disposed of	5.414.778	3.322.832
	Depreciation and writedown 31 December	**-83.928.320**	**-86.246.588**
	Book value 31 December	**7.477.191**	**7.269.715**
	Leased assets are included with a book value of	0	446.158
6.	**Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture**		
	Cost 1 January	6.536.206	3.300.178
	Additions during the year	4.489.762	3.674.208
	Disposals during the year	-637.626	-438.180
	Cost 31 December	**10.388.342**	**6.536.206**
	Depreciation and writedown 1 January	-2.029.290	-1.678.243
	Depreciation for the year	-728.334	-484.644
	Depreciation and writedown, assets disposed of	395.204	133.597
	Depreciation and writedown 31 December	**-2.362.420**	**-2.029.290**
	Book value 31 December	**8.025.922**	**4.506.916**
7.	**Accrued income and deferred expenses**		
	Other prepayments/deferred income IT	339.000	212.890
	Other prepayments/deferred income insurance	32.728	0
		371.728	**212.890**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		31/12 2016	31/12 2015
8.	**Contributed capital**		
	Contributed capital 1 January	2.000.000	2.000.000
		2.000.000	**2.000.000**

The contributed capital consists of shares of DKK 1.000 or multiples thereof. No shares hold particular rights.

		31/12 2016	31/12 2015
9.	**Results brought forward**		
	Results brought forward 1 January	65.609.589	60.472.154
	Profit or loss for the year brought forward	-6.381.067	5.047.027
	Extraordinary dividend adopted during the financial year	17.000.000	0
	Distributed extraordinary dividend adopted during the financial year	-17.000.000	0
	Market value adjustment swap contract	24.083	90.408
		59.252.605	**65.609.589**

		31/12 2016	31/12 2015
10.	**Proposed dividend for the financial year**		
	Dividend 1 January	15.000.000	15.000.000
	Distributed dividend	-15.000.000	-15.000.000
	Dividend for the financial year	15.000.000	15.000.000
		15.000.000	**15.000.000**

		31/12 2016	31/12 2015
11.	**Provisions for deferred tax**		
	Provisions for deferred tax 1 January	2.275.007	1.545.138
	Deferred tax of the results for the year	830.487	729.869
		3.105.494	**2.275.007**
	The following items are subject to deferred tax:		
	Tangible fixed assets	2.661.117	1.955.205
	Current assets	367.346	231.099
	Liabilities	77.031	88.703
		3.105.494	**2.275.007**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		31/12 2016	31/12 2015
12.	**Mortgage debt**		
	Mortgage debt in total	25.784.230	28.821.450
	Share of amount due within 1 year	-3.006.956	-3.066.451
		22.777.274	**25.754.999**
	Share of liabilities due after 5 years	11.255.435	14.451.771
13.	**Leasing liabilities**		
	Leasing liabilities in total	336.319	614.460
	Share of amount due within 1 year	-282.716	-276.992
		53.603	**337.468**
	Share of liabilities due after 5 years	0	0

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

14. Mortgage and securities

As security for bank debt to Nordea A/S, the following is deposited:
Owner mortgage deed and letter of indemnity in total 16.600.000 DKK, mortgage has been granted on the following property: Sverigesvej 2, matr. nr. 1AÆ, Pugdalgård, Vildbjerg sogn.
The property is representing a book value of 36.447.168 DKK on 31/12 2016.

As security for debt to Nykredit Realkredit, the following is deposited:
Mortgage deed nominal 25.176.000 DKK and 1.462.200 EUR, mortgage has been granted on the following property: Sverigesvej 2, Vildbjerg.
The property is representing a book value of 36.447.168 DKK on 31/12 2016.

As security for debt to Spar Nord Bank, the following is deposited:
Owner mortgage deed nominal 6.200.000 DKK, mortgage has been granted on the Sverigesvej 2, Vildbjerg. The property is representing a book value of 36.447.168 DKK on 31/12 2016.
Chattel mortgage deed nominal 3.000.000 DKK on specific machine.
The machine is representing a book value of 0 DKK on 31/12 2016.

There has been given a negative pledge as security for the company and some group enterprises accounts with the bank.

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

15. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

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

In addition to financial leasing contracts, the company has entered into operational leasing contracts with an average annual leasing payment of 86.160 DKK. The leasing contracts have 12 months left to run, and the total outstanding leasing payment is 86.160 DKK.

Joint taxation

MIE4 Holding 3 ApS, company reg. no 32338267 being the administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimited jointly and severally liable with the other jointly taxed companies for the total corporation tax.

The company is unlimited jointly and severally liable with the other jointly taxed companies for any obligation to withhold tax on interest, royalties and dividends.

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

16. Financial risks

Interest risks

The company has entered an interest rate swap agreement in order to limit the interest rate risk in relation to a mortgage loan with a floating interest rate. Changes in the market value of the interest rate swap are recognised directly in equity.

17. Related parties

Controlling interest

PF Group A/S Sverigesvej 2 7480 Vildbjerg	Majority shareholder

Other related parties

Group enterprises

Transactions

Transactions between group enterprises have been carried out on an arm´s length basis and comprise debts/receivables and trading goods.

Ownership

According to the company's list of shareholders, the following shareholders own a minimum of 5 % of the voting rights or a minimum of 5 % of the share capital:

PF Group A/S, Sverigesvej 2, 7480 Vildbjerg

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		2016	2015
18.	**Adjustments**		
	Depreciation and amortisation	5.907.173	5.680.490
	Profit/loss from sale of fixed assets	2.423	71.083
	Other financial income	-64.805	-215.730
	Other financial costs	1.507.084	1.386.093
	Other financiel income from group enterprises	-499.837	-383.435
	Tax on ordinary results	7.267.713	6.135.232
		14.119.751	**12.673.733**
19.	**Change in working capital**		
	Change in inventories	-1.550.123	902.844
	Change in debtors	-4.447.849	-3.326.794
	Change in trade creditors and other liabilities	5.872.226	2.992.097
	Other changes in working capital	30.876	118.180
		-94.870	**686.327**