



Danish Crane Building A/S

Østerlandsvej 2, 9240 Nibe

Company reg. no. 15 69 41 30

Annual report

2022/23

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 16 November 2023.

Richard Pedersen
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS 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 statement

Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of Danish Crane Building A/S for the financial year 2022/23.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 September 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 October 2022 – 30 September 2023.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Aalborg, 16 November 2023

Managing Director

Richard Pedersen

Board of directors

Kim Weidemann
Chairman

Jacob Møller Knudsen

Poul Kjærsgaard

Benny Balle Jensen

Peter Holm Jensen
Employee in the company

Rune Knudsen
Employee in the company

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Danish Crane Building A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Danish Crane Building A/S for the financial year 1 October 2022 - 30 September 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 September 2023, and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 October 2022 - 30 September 2023 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' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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.

Independent auditor's report

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.

Aalborg, 16 November 2023

Redmark

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Company reg. no. 29 44 27 89

Søren Korgaard-Møllerup

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne31477

Company information

The company	Danish Crane Building A/S Østerlandsvej 2 9240 Nibe
	Company reg. no. 15 69 41 30 Established: 1 December 1991 Domicile: Aalborg Financial year: 1 October - 30 September
Board of directors	Kim Weidemann, Chairman Jacob Møller Knudsen Poul Kjærsgaard Benny Balle Jensen Peter Holm Jensen, Employee in the company Rune Knudsen, Employee in the company
Managing Director	Richard Pedersen
Auditors	Redmark Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Hasseris Bymidte 6 9000 Aalborg
Bankers	Nordea Bank A/S, Prinsensgade 15, 9000 Aalborg
Parent company	DCB Holding ApS
Subsidiary	Danish Crane Building UK Ltd., London

Financial highlights

DKK in thousands.	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2021/22</u>	<u>2020/21</u>	<u>2019/20</u>	<u>2018/19</u>
Income statement:					
Gross profit	54.634	39.771	54.168	42.486	35.654
Profit from operating activities	10.544	1.520	10.742	-2.743	-13.528
Net financials	-860	-980	-1.701	-1.434	-1.602
Net profit or loss for the year	7.549	424	7.980	-2.533	-13.590
Statement of financial position:					
Balance sheet total	69.480	64.811	60.664	76.879	85.352
Investments in property, plant and equipment	1.129	3.513	304	1.759	732
Equity	36.975	29.428	29.004	20.601	23.194
Key figures in %:					
Solvency ratio	53,2	45,4	47,8	26,8	27,2
Return on equity	22,7	1,5	32,2	-11,6	-67,1

Calculations of key figures and ratios do, in all material respects, follow the recommendations of the Danish Association of Finance Analysts, only in a few respects deviating from the recommendations.

The key figures and ratios shown in the statement of financial highlights have been calculated as follows:

Solvency ratio
$$\frac{\text{Equity, closing balance} \times 100}{\text{Total assets, closing balance}}$$

Return on equity
$$\frac{\text{Net profit or loss for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$$

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

The company's main activity is the design, manufacture, sale and servicing of cranes and supplementary products.

Development in activities and financial matters

The ordinary result after tax amounts to DKK 7,5 million against DKK 0,4 million last year. The result is in compliance with the positive result expected by the management in the annual report for 2021/22.

Expected developments

The company expects a positive result slightly above the result in 2022/23 for the coming financial year, and when the accounts are presented, there is a satisfactory order backlog and continued high activity on offers and inquiries.

It is management's assessment, that the liquidity required for operations is available and sufficient to ensure the implementation of the activities being recognized in the budget for the coming financial year.

Know how resources

As the company develops, produces and markets high-tech products in high quality, the aim is to ensure a high level of competence among the employees and among suppliers.

Environmental issues

The company follows the ongoing development in the environmental area and complies with all applicable requirements. Several initiatives have been or will be implemented supporting management's attention to reduce the company's use of resources and to limit the environmental impact as much as possible.

Research and development activities

The company incurs ongoing development costs to be at the forefront of the development of its own products and customer-specific wishes.

Income statement 1 October - 30 September

Amounts concerning 2022/23: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2021/22: DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2021/22</u>
Gross profit	54.634.485	39.771
1 Staff costs	-42.477.701	-36.073
Depreciation, amortisation, and impairment	-1.612.814	-2.178
Operating profit	10.543.970	1.520
Income from investments in subsidiaries	72.268	0
Other financial income	381.857	96
Other financial expenses	-1.314.040	-1.076
Pre-tax net profit or loss	9.684.055	540
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-2.135.428	-116
2 Net profit or loss for the year	7.548.627	424

Balance sheet at 30 September

Amounts concerning 2023: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2022: DKK thousand.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Non-current assets		
3 Completed development projects	247.404	441
4 Software	157.489	306
Total intangible assets	<u>404.893</u>	<u>747</u>
5 Plant and machinery	808.023	1.084
6 Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3.743.926	3.832
Total property, plant, and equipment	<u>4.551.949</u>	<u>4.916</u>
7 Investments in group enterprises	72.268	0
Total investments	<u>72.268</u>	<u>0</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>5.029.110</u>	<u>5.663</u>
Current assets		
Raw materials and consumables	16.012.457	11.869
Work in progress	1.198.284	750
Manufactured goods and goods for resale	389.825	0
Prepayments for goods	742.932	0
Total inventories	<u>18.343.498</u>	<u>12.619</u>
Trade receivables	14.805.788	14.574
8 Contract work in progress	9.445.492	15.444
Receivables from subsidiaries	0	3.034
Deferred tax assets	0	388
Other receivables	0	511
9 Prepayments	1.065.371	523
Total receivables	<u>25.316.651</u>	<u>34.474</u>

Balance sheet at 30 September

Amounts concerning 2023: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2022: DKK thousand.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Other financial investments	0	4
Total investments	0	4
Cash and cash equivalents	20.790.910	12.051
Total current assets	64.451.059	59.148
Total assets	69.480.169	64.811

Balance sheet at 30 September

Amounts concerning 2023: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2022: DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Equity and liabilities		
Equity		
10 Contributed capital	15.916.666	15.917
Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	64.168	0
Reserve for development costs	192.975	344
Retained earnings	20.801.667	13.167
Total equity	<u>36.975.476</u>	<u>29.428</u>
Provisions		
11 Provisions for deferred tax	1.747.070	0
12 Other provisions	500.000	0
Total provisions	<u>2.247.070</u>	<u>0</u>
Long term liabilities other than provisions		
Bank loans	0	7.500
Lease liabilities	2.697.076	2.728
Prepayments received from customers	885.325	0
Other payables	0	3.410
13 Total long term liabilities other than provisions	<u>3.582.401</u>	<u>13.638</u>
13 Current portion of long term liabilities	842.212	857
Prepayments received from customers	1.042.570	709
8 Contract work in progress	5.321.934	6.589
Trade payables	9.950.132	7.462
Payables to group enterprises	8.638	313
Other payables	9.509.736	5.815
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>26.675.222</u>	<u>21.745</u>
Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>30.257.623</u>	<u>35.383</u>
Total equity and liabilities	<u>69.480.169</u>	<u>64.811</u>

Balance sheet at 30 September

Amounts concerning 2023: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2022: DKK thousand.

Equity and liabilities

<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
14 Charges and security		
15 Contingencies		
16 Related parties		

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
Equity opening balance	15.916.666	0	344.039	13.166.144	29.426.849
Share of profit or loss	0	64.168	0	7.484.459	7.548.627
Transferred to retained earnings	0	0	-151.064	151.064	0
	15.916.666	64.168	192.975	20.801.667	36.975.476

Statement of cash flows 1 October - 30 September

Amounts concerning 2022/23: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2021/22: DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2021/22</u>
Net profit or loss for the year	7.548.627	424
17 Adjustments	4.565.248	3.211
18 Change in working capital	9.342.964	4.725
Cash flows from operating activities before net financials	21.456.839	8.360
Interest received, etc.	341.953	95
Interest paid, etc.	-1.314.040	-1.077
Cash flows from ordinary activities	20.484.752	7.378
Income tax paid	0	0
Cash flows from operating activities	20.484.752	7.378
Purchase of intangible assets	0	-165
Purchase of property, plant, and equipment	-1.128.558	-3.513
Sale of property, plant, and equipment	265.803	70
Sale of financial instruments	43.799	0
Cash flows from investment activities	-818.956	-3.608
Raising of lease liabilities	705.278	3.383
Repayments of long-term payables	-10.950.602	-1.099
Repayments of lease liabilities	-708.353	-510
Cash flow from financing activities	-10.953.677	1.774
Change in cash and cash equivalents	8.712.119	5.544
Cash and cash equivalents at opening balance	6.760.756	1.217
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	15.472.875	6.761
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents	15.472.875	6.761
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	15.472.875	6.761

Notes

Amounts concerning 2022/23: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2021/22: DKK thousand.

	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2021/22</u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	37.003.063	31.694
Pension costs	5.105.678	4.184
Other costs for social security	<u>368.960</u>	<u>195</u>
	<u>42.477.701</u>	<u>36.073</u>
Executive board		1.379
Board of directors		<u>280</u>
Executive board and board of directors	<u>2.305.796</u>	<u>1.659</u>
Average number of employees	<u>65</u>	<u>57</u>

Staff costs relating to the Executive Board for 2021/22 include salaries for a former director who resigned as director in November 2021.

The company has entered into a share remuneration scheme with the managing director. The scheme allows the managing director to draw nom. 837,719 shares in Danish Crane Building A/S, if certain conditions are met.

2. Proposed distribution of net profit

Reserves for net revaluation according to the equity method	64.168	0
Transferred to retained earnings	<u>7.484.459</u>	<u>424</u>
Total allocations and transfers	<u>7.548.627</u>	<u>424</u>

Notes

Amounts concerning 2022/23: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2021/22: DKK thousand.

	<u>30/9 2023</u>	<u>30/9 2022</u>
3. Completed development projects		
Cost opening balance	1.774.685	1.610
Additions during the year	<u>0</u>	<u>165</u>
Cost end of period	<u>1.774.685</u>	<u>1.775</u>
Amortisation and writedown opening balance	-1.333.610	-904
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	<u>-193.671</u>	<u>-430</u>
Amortisation and writedown end of period	<u>-1.527.281</u>	<u>-1.334</u>
Carrying amount, end of period	<u>247.404</u>	<u>441</u>

Development projects consist of two completed projects. One project is the development and optimization of a software unit that has previously been purchased from a subcontractor. Danish Crane Building A/S has developed an optimized unit that reduces the work of adapting to the individual projects. It is assessed that the recoverable amount in the form of the value in use exceeds the carrying amount.

The second project concerns a cooling system that Danish Crane Building A/S has developed to cool electrical control panels placed on waste cranes. The system is used in all waste cranes, and it is assessed that the recoverable amount in the form of the value in use exceeds the carrying amount.

Notes

Amounts concerning 2023: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2022: DKK thousand.

	<u>30/9 2023</u>	<u>30/9 2022</u>
4. Software		
Cost opening balance	3.018.957	3.019
Cost end of period	<u>3.018.957</u>	<u>3.019</u>
Amortisation and writedown opening balance	-2.712.515	-2.121
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-148.953	-592
Amortisation and writedown end of period	<u>-2.861.468</u>	<u>-2.713</u>
Carrying amount, end of period	<u>157.489</u>	<u>306</u>
5. Plant and machinery		
Cost opening balance	9.104.876	9.149
Additions during the year	50.096	0
Disposals during the year	-29.595	-44
Cost end of period	<u>9.125.377</u>	<u>9.105</u>
Depreciation and writedown opening balance	-8.020.928	-7.662
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-318.127	-399
Reversal of depreciation, amortisation and impairment loss, assets disposed of	21.701	40
Depreciation and writedown end of period	<u>-8.317.354</u>	<u>-8.021</u>
Carrying amount, end of period	<u>808.023</u>	<u>1.084</u>

Notes

Amounts concerning 2023: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2022: DKK thousand.

	<u>30/9 2023</u>	<u>30/9 2022</u>
6. Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		
Cost opening balance	5.891.111	2.589
Additions during the year	1.078.462	3.513
Disposals during the year	<u>-490.996</u>	<u>-211</u>
Cost end of period	<u>6.478.577</u>	<u>5.891</u>
Amortisation and writedown opening balance	-2.058.584	-1.506
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-952.063	-758
Reversal of depreciation, amortisation and impairment loss, assets disposed of	<u>275.996</u>	<u>205</u>
Amortisation and writedown end of period	<u>-2.734.651</u>	<u>-2.059</u>
Carrying amount, end of period	<u>3.743.926</u>	<u>3.832</u>
Lease assets are recognised at a carrying amount of	<u>3.438.320</u>	<u>3.531</u>
7. Investments in group enterprises		
Cost opening balance	<u>8.100</u>	<u>8</u>
Cost end of period	<u>8.100</u>	<u>8</u>
Revaluations, opening balance opening balance	-8.100	-8
Net profit or loss for the year before amortisation of goodwill	<u>72.268</u>	<u>0</u>
Revaluation end of period	<u>64.168</u>	<u>-8</u>
Carrying amount, end of period	<u>72.268</u>	<u>0</u>
Group enterprises:		
	Domicile	Equity interest
Danish Crane Building UK Ltd.	London	100 %

Notes

Amounts concerning 2023: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2022: DKK thousand.

	<u>30/9 2023</u>	<u>30/9 2022</u>
8. Contract work in progress		
Selling price of the production for the period	64.913.640	57.735
Progress billings	<u>-60.790.082</u>	<u>-48.880</u>
Contract work in progress, net	<u>4.123.558</u>	<u>8.855</u>
The following is recognised:		
Work in progress for the account of others (current assets)	9.445.492	15.444
Work in progress for the account of others (short-term liabilities)	<u>-5.321.934</u>	<u>-6.589</u>
	<u>4.123.558</u>	<u>8.855</u>
9. Prepayments		
Prepayments consist of prepaid expenses relating to the financial year 2022/23, including rent, leasing, insurance and subscriptions, etc.		
10. Contributed capital		
The share capital consists of 15.916.666 shares, each with a nominal value of DKK 1 and multiplies thereof.		
	<u>30/9 2023</u>	<u>30/9 2022</u>
11. Provisions for deferred tax		
Provisions for deferred tax opening balance	-388.358	-504
Deferred tax of the net profit or loss for the year	<u>2.135.428</u>	<u>116</u>
	<u>1.747.070</u>	<u>-388</u>

Notes

Amounts concerning 2023: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2022: DKK thousand.

	<u>30/9 2023</u>	<u>30/9 2022</u>
12. Other provisions		
Change in other provisions for the year	500.000	0
	<u>500.000</u>	<u>0</u>
Short-term part hereof	500.000	0
Other provisions includes provisions for guarantee work.		

13. Long term liabilities other than provisions

	<u>Total payables 30 Sep 2023</u>	<u>Current portion of long term payables</u>	<u>Long term payables 30 Sep 2023</u>	<u>Outstanding payables after 5 years</u>
Lease liabilities	3.539.288	842.212	2.697.076	0
Prepayments received from customers	885.325	0	885.325	0
	<u>4.424.613</u>	<u>842.212</u>	<u>3.582.401</u>	<u>0</u>

14. Charges and security

For bank loans, TDKK 0, the company has provided security in company assets representing a nominal value of DKK 22.500. This security comprises the assets below, stating the carrying amounts:

	<u>DKK in thousands</u>
Inventories	18.343
Trade receivables	14.806
Plant and machinery, other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	1.114
Intangible assets	405
Contract work in progress	9.445

Fixtures, fittings, tools, and equipment representing a carrying amount of TDKK 3.438 at 30 September 2023, cf. note 6, have been financed by means of finance leases. At 30 September 2023, this lease liability totals TDKK 3.539.

As security for third party guarantees, DKK 5,3 million has been deposited at Nordea.

Notes

Amounts concerning 2022/23: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2021/22: DKK thousand.

15. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Rent and lease liabilities

In addition to finance leases, the company has entered into operational leases with an average annual lease payment of TDKK 298. The leasing contracts have a residual term of 7 - 45 months, and a total residual lease payment of TDKK 392.

The company has entered into a rental contract which is non-cancellable until September 30, 2030. The annual rent amounts to TDKK 2.085.

Warranty commitments and other contingent liabilities:

Via Atradius, the company has issued guarantees for a total of TDKK 5.523.

The company's bank has issued guarantees for a total of TDKK 6.288.

Joint taxation

With DCB Holding ApS, company reg. no 36732881 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for the total corporation tax.

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

The total tax payable under the joint taxation scheme totals DKK 0.

The liability relating to obligations in connection with withholding tax on dividends, interest, and royalties totals DKK 0.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding tax, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.

16. Related parties

Controlling interest

DCB Holding ApS, Østerlandsvej 2, 9240 Nibe

Parent company

Notes

Amounts concerning 2022/23: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2021/22: DKK thousand.

Transactions

Transactions with related parties have been entered into on market terms, which is why, pursuant to section 98C, subsection 7 no information has been given in this regard.

Consolidated financial statements

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of DCB Holding ApS, Østerlandsvej 2, 9240 Nibe.

	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2021/22</u>
17. Adjustments		
Depreciation, amortisation, and impairment	1.612.814	2.178
Profit from disposal of non-current assets	-42.909	-61
Regulation of leasing obligation	0	-2
Income from investments in associates	-72.268	0
Other financial income	-381.857	-96
Other financial expenses	1.314.040	1.076
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	2.135.428	116
	<u>4.565.248</u>	<u>3.211</u>
18. Change in working capital		
Change in inventories	-5.724.636	1.253
Change in receivables	8.743.239	1.519
Change in trade payables and other payables	5.824.361	1.953
Other changes in working capital	500.000	0
	<u>9.342.964</u>	<u>4.725</u>

Accounting policies

The annual report for Danish Crane Building A/S has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class C enterprises (medium sized enterprises).

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

No consolidated financial statements have been prepared pursuant to section 112 (1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act. The financial statements of Danish Crane Building A/S and its group enterprises are included in the consolidated financial statements for DCB Holding ApS, Nibe, CVR nr. 36732881.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

Foreign currency translation

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. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Accounting policies

If the foreign group enterprises meet the criteria for independent entities, the income statements are translated at an average exchange rate for the month, and the balance sheet items are translated at the closing rates. Currency translation differences, arising from the translation of the equity of group enterprises abroad at the beginning of the year to the closing rate and from the translation of income statements from average prices to the closing rate, are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve. This also applies to differences arising from translation of income statements from average exchange rate to closing rate.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, cost of sales, other operating income, and external costs.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 11 and IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration promised exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Contract work in progress concerning construction contracts is recognised in the revenue concurrently with the production process. Thus, the revenue corresponds to the selling price of the total yearly production (the production method). The revenue is recognised when the total income and costs of the contract and the stage of completion on the reporting date can be reliably validated and it is deemed probable that the financial benefits will flow to the company.

When the results of a contract cannot be reliably validated, the revenue is recognised solely on a cost basis to the extent that it seems probable that the costs will be recovered.

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including profit from the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

Other external expenses comprise expenses incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

Staff costs

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

Accounting policies

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and writedown for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing and realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to transactions in foreign currency.

Results from investments in subsidiaries

After full elimination of intercompany profit or loss less amortised consolidated goodwill, the investment in the individual entities are recognised in the income statement as a proportional share of the entities' post-tax profit or loss.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportional to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

Statement of financial position

Intangible assets

Development projects and software

Development costs comprise salaries, wages, and amortisation directly attributable to development activities.

Clearly defined and identifiable development projects are recognised as intangible assets provided that they are proven to be technically practicable, that sufficient resources and a potential market or development opportunity exist, and insofar as the intention is to produce, market or utilise the project. It is, however, a condition that the cost can be reliably calculated and that a sufficiently high degree of certainty indicates that future earnings will cover the costs of production, sales, and administration. Other development costs are recognised in the income statement concurrently with their realisation.

Development costs recognised in the statement of financial position are measured at cost less accrued amortisations and writedowns for impairment.

Accounting policies

After completion of the development work, capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The amortisation period is 4 years.

Software are measured at cost less accrued amortisation and writedowns for impairment. Software is amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The amortisation period is 5 years.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment.

The depreciable amount is cost less 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 carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

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

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with 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, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life and the residual value of the individual assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Plant and machinery	5-10 years	0-15 %
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-6 years	0-30 %

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Leases

The enterprise will be applying IAS 17 as its base of interpretation for recognition of classification and recognition of leases.

Accounting policies

At their initial recognition in the statement of financial position, leases concerning property, plant, and equipment where the company holds all essential risks and advantages associated with the proprietary right (finance lease) are measured either at fair value of the asset being leased or at the present value of the future lease payments, whichever value is lower. When calculating the present value, the discount rate used is the internal rate of return of the lease or, alternatively, the borrowing rate of the enterprise. Hereafter, assets held under a finance lease are treated in the same way as other similar property, plant, and equipment.

The capitalised residual lease commitment is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability other than provisions, and the interest part of the lease is recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract.

All other leases are regarded as operating leases. Payments in connection with operating leases and other lease agreements are recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operating leases and lease agreements are recognised under contingencies, etc.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in subsidiaries 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 for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist.

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured by applying the equity method. The equity method is used as a method of consolidation.

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised in the statement of financial position at the proportionate share of the enterprise's equity value. This value is calculated in accordance with the parent's accounting policies with deductions or additions of unrealised intercompany gains and losses as well as with additions or deductions of the remaining value of positive or negative goodwill calculated in accordance with the acquisition method.

Accounting policies

Investments in subsidiaries with a negative equity value are measured at DKK 0, and any accounts receivable from these enterprises are written down to the extent that the account receivable is uncollectible. To the extent that the parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover a negative balance that exceeds the account receivable, the remaining amount is recognised under provisions.

To the extent the equity exceeds the cost, the net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries transferred to the reserve under equity for net revaluation according to the equity method. Dividends from subsidiaries expected to be adopted before the approval of this annual report are not subject to a limitation of the revaluation reserve. The reserve is adjusted by other equity movements in subsidiaries.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost according to the FIFO method. In cases when the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

Costs of goods for resale, raw materials, and consumables comprise acquisition costs plus delivery costs.

Costs of work in progress comprise the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct wages, and indirect production costs.

The net realisable value for inventories is recognised as the estimated selling price less costs of completion and selling costs. The net realisable value is determined with due consideration of negotiability, obsolescence, and the development of expected market prices.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of accounts receivable and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any securities received. The effective interest rate for the individual account receivable or portfolio is used as the discount rate.

Accounting policies

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work performed. The selling price is measured on the basis of the stage of completion on the reporting date and the total expected income from the individual work in progress. The stage of completion is calculated as the share of costs incurred in proportion to the estimated total costs of the individual work in progress.

When the selling price of the individual work in progress cannot be determined reliably, the selling price is measured at the costs incurred or at net realisable value, if this is lower.

The individual work in progress is recognised in the statement of financial position under accounts receivables or liabilities. Net assets consist of the sum of the work in progress, where the selling price of the work performed exceeds invoicing on account. Net liabilities consist of the sum of the work in progress, where invoicing on account exceeds the selling price.

Costs in connection with sales work and the procurement of contracts are recognised in the income statement when incurred.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

Financial instruments and equity investments

Financial instruments and equity investments recognised under current assets consist of unlisted shares which are measured at cost. Writedown takes place to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Equity

Reserve for development costs

The reserve for development costs comprises recognised development costs less related deferred tax liabilities.

The reserve cannot be used as dividends or for covering losses.

The reserve is reduced or dissolved if the recognised development costs are amortised or abandoned. This is done by direct transfer to the distributable reserves of the equity.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

Accounting policies

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Tax receivables from group enterprises" or "Income tax payable to group enterprises"

According to the rules of joint taxation, Danish Crane Building A/S is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, 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. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Provisions

Provisions comprise expected costs of warranty commitments. Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or actual commitment resulting from a previously occurred event and when it is probable that the settlement of the liability will result in consumption of the financial resources of the company.

Provisions are measured at net realisable value or at fair value. If the fulfilment of a liability is expected to take place far in the future, the liability is measured at fair value.

Provisions for warranty commitments are measured on basis of the obtained experience with guarantee work.

Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities other than provisions related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds less transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value when using the effective interest rate. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement during the term of the loan.

Accounting policies

Mortgage loans and bank loans are thus measured at amortised cost which, for cash loans, corresponds to the outstanding payables. For bond loans, the amortised cost corresponds to an outstanding payable calculated as the underlying cash value at the date of borrowing, adjusted by amortisation of the market value on the date of the borrowing effectuated over the repayment period.

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

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

Statement of cash flows

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

Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the company's share of the profit adjusted for non-cash operating items, changes in the working capital, and corporate income tax paid.

Cash flows from investment activities

Cash flows from investment activities comprise payments in connection with the acquisition and sale of enterprises and activities as well as the acquisition and sale of intangible assets, property, plant, and equipment, and investments, respectively.

Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities include changes in the size or the composition of the company's share capital and costs attached to it, as well as raising loans, repayments of interest-bearing payables and payment of dividend to shareholders.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits and shortterm financial instruments with a term of less than 3 months, which can easily be converted into cash and cash equivalents and are associated with an insignificant risk of value change.