Washtec A/S

Guldalderen 10
2640 Hedehusene
CVR No. 16574317

Annual report 2019

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 12.05.2020

Thomas Munch Andersen
Conductor

Contents

Entity details

Entity

Washtec A/S

Guldalderen 10

2640 Hedehusene

CVR No.: 16574317

Registered office: Høje Taastrup

Financial year: 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019

Phone number: +4570101533

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URL: www.washtec.dk

E-mail: wt@washtec.dk

Board of Directors

Morten Dale
Stephan Weber
Thomas Munch Andersen

Executive Board

Morten Dale

Bank

Danske Bank
Holmens Kanal 2
1090 København K

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Milnersvej 43
3400 Hillerød
CVR No.: 33771231

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Washtec A/S for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019.

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 Entity's financial position at 31.12.2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019.

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.

Hedehusene, 12.05.2020

Executive Board

Morten Dale

Board of Directors

Morten Dale

Stephan Weber

Thomas Munch Andersen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Washtec A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2019, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Washtec A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("financial statements").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Statement on Management's Commentary

Management is responsible for Management's Commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover Management's Commentary, 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 Commentary and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Commentary 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 Commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Commentary is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Commentary.

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.

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 Entity'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.

Hillerød, 12.05.2020

PricewaterhouseCoopers
CVR No. 33771231

Carsten Blicher
State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne16560

Management commentary

Financial highlights

	2019 DKK'000	2018 DKK'000	2017 DKK'000	2016 DKK'000	2015 DKK'000
Key figures					
Gross profit/loss	46,355	44,754	52,775	65,465	67,920
Operating profit/loss	5,111	5,615	8,544	9,438	9,255
Net financials	101	1.434	(50)	461	486
Profit/loss for the year	5,383	5,808	6,574	7,545	7,369
Total assets	49,262	44,372	54,975	66,464	59,771
Investments in property, plant and equipment	11,131	1,654	3,172	3,566	3,013
Equity	18,124	16,741	14,992	17,507	29,858
Average number of employees	48	48	56	72	75
Ratios					
Return on equity (%)	30.88	36.61	40.46	31.86	38.77
Equity ratio (%)	36.79	37.73	27.27	26.34	49.95
Return on assets (%)	13.67	12.65	15.54	14.20	15.48

Financial highlights are defined and calculated in accordance with the current version of "Recommendations & Ratios" issued by the CFA Society Denmark.

Return on equity (%):
Profit/loss for the year * 100
Average equity

Equity ratio (%):
Equity * 100
Total assets

Return on assets (%):
EBIT * 100
Total assets

Primary activities

WashTec A/S markets and sells car wash systems on the Danish market. WashTec A/S is a subsidiary of WashTec Cleaning Technology GmbH, Germany.

The activities in Denmark comprise sale and maintenance service of automatic wash systems for cars, buses and surveillance for unattended car washing facilities. In relation to these activities, the Company also markets and sells spare parts, cleaning products, car wash installation services, water recovery systems, etc.

With this product programme WashTec A/S is the largest total supplier on the Danish market, and consequently the market leader.

Development in activities and finances

The income statement of the Company for 2019 shows a profit of DKK 5.383 thousand, and at 31.12.2019 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 18.124 thousand.
The year 2019 is the second year without the Norwegian branch impacting the result of WashTec A/S.
The former Norwegian branch is converted to a subsidiary (WashTec Bilvask AS) owned 100% by WashTec A/S.
Management considers the overall performance for the year satisfactory.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

Recognition and measurement in the financial statements have not been subject to any uncertainty.

Unusual circumstances affecting recognition and measurement

The financial position at 31.12.2019 of the Company and the results of the activities of the Company for the financial year for 2019 have not been affected by any unusual events.

Outlook

The company expects a gross profit for 2020 below the level of 2019.

Particular risks

The Company is dependent on stability among the oil companies in Denmark. A consolidation of the market would probably imply fewer automatic washing systems on the market.

Increasingly stringent environmental demands are expected to imply a shift from washing at home to washing in a car washing system as the environmental impact is less severe by using automatic washing systems.

Similarly, the number of unattended car wash facilities will become more widespread.

Environmental performance

Washtec meets the highest standards, not only of the product and service quality, but also in environmental protection. In our operations, we always aim for maximum efficiency in the use of materials and resources.

Research and development activities

Research and development activities are performed by the parent company. There is no research and development activities by the company in Denmark. The focus of the research and development work in the parent company regards innovation and ongoing development of the products and production processes. The main focus is on optimizing washing and drying processes, enhancing ease of use and improving product availability and efficiency.

Events after the balance sheet date

The outbreak of COVID-19 will lead to several precautions that will affect the planning and execution of day-today operations, and the Company's suppliers, business partners and customers may be affected as well. Their financial impact cannot be determined at this stage.

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

Income statement for 2019

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Gross profit/loss		**46,355,146**	**44,754,008**
Staff costs	2	(36,856,758)	(37,110,377)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	3	(4,387,615)	(2,028,619)
Operating profit/loss		**5,110,773**	**5,615,012**
Income from investments in group enterprises		1,525,538	1,566,011
Other financial income	4	153,101	90,116
Other financial expenses	5	(52,239)	(222,060)
Profit/loss before tax		**6,737,173**	**7,049,079**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	6	(1,354,215)	(1,241,071)
Profit/loss for the year	7	**5,382,958**	**5,808,008**

Balance sheet at 31.12.2019

Assets

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Land and buildings		1,582,600	1,977,957
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		10,737,194	3,598,202
Property, plant and equipment	8	**12,319,794**	**5,576,159**
Investments in group enterprises		5,198,179	5,198,179
Other receivables		1,658,986	2,394,303
Other financial assets	9	**6,857,165**	**7,592,482**
Fixed assets		**19,176,959**	**13,168,641**
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		3,529,505	5,563,329
Inventories		**3,529,505**	**5,563,329**
Trade receivables		18,011,099	14,512,237
Receivables from group enterprises		539,514	436,941
Deferred tax	10	1,997,067	2,398,380
Other receivables		0	687
Prepayments	11	740,843	669,378
Receivables		**21,288,523**	**18,017,623**
Cash		**5,267,438**	**7,622,034**
Current assets		**30,085,466**	**31,202,986**
Assets		**49,262,425**	**44,371,627**

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Contributed capital	12	4,001,000	4,001,000
Retained earnings		10,123,314	8,740,356
Proposed dividend		4,000,000	4,000,000
Equity		**18,124,314**	**16,741,356**
Other provisions	13	1,705,879	1,689,316
Provisions		**1,705,879**	**1,689,316**
Finance lease liabilities		3,574,151	0
Non-current liabilities other than provisions	14	**3,574,151**	**0**
Current portion of non-current liabilities other than provisions	14	1,804,621	0
Prepayments received from customers		688,466	310,000
Trade payables		2,695,032	3,793,735
Payables to group enterprises		606,084	300,211
Income tax payable		122,902	673,356
Other payables		11,547,722	12,587,112
Deferred income	15	8,393,254	8,276,541
Current liabilities other than provisions		**25,858,081**	**25,940,955**
Liabilities other than provisions		**29,432,232**	**25,940,955**
Equity and liabilities		**49,262,425**	**44,371,627**
Events after the balance sheet date	1		
Contingent liabilities	16		
Group relations	17		

Statement of changes in equity for 2019

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Proposed dividend DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	4,001,000	8,740,356	4,000,000	16,741,356
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)
Profit/loss for the year	0	1,382,958	4,000,000	5,382,958
Equity end of year	**4,001,000**	**10,123,314**	**4,000,000**	**18,124,314**

Notes

1 Events after the balance sheet date

The outbreak of COVID-19 will lead to several precautions that will affect the planning and execution of day-today operations, and the Company's suppliers, business partners and customers may be affected as well. Their financial impact cannot be determined at this stage.

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

2 Staff costs

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Wages and salaries	32,572,919	32,885,114
Pension costs	3,268,383	3,244,258
Other social security costs	779,165	768,190
Other staff costs	236,291	212,815
	36,856,758	**37,110,377**

Average number of full-time employees	**48**	**48**

Remuneration to the Executive Board has not been disclosed in the accordance with section 98 B(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act. No remuneration has been paid to the Board of Directors.

3 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4,374,156	2,260,663
Profit/loss from sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	13,459	(232,044)
	4,387,615	**2,028,619**

Depreciation of right of use assets 2,325,324 DKK is included in "Depreciation of property, plant and equipment". Profit from sale of right of use assets 0 DKK is included in "Profit/loss from sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment".

4 Other financial income

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Financial income from group enterprises	122,282	87,646
Exchange rate adjustments	1,740	2,470
Other financial income	29,079	0
	153,101	**90,116**

5 Other financial expenses

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Exchange rate adjustments	27,426	149,812
Other financial expenses	24,813	72,248
	52,239	**222,060**

Finance lease interest 24,789 DKK is included in "other financial expenses" above".

6 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Current tax	905,884	1,311,751
Change in deferred tax	256,109	(70,680)
Adjustment concerning previous years	192,222	0
	1,354,215	**1,241,071**

Adjustments concerning previous years relate primarily to a change in deferred tax last year of 145.204 DKK.

7 Proposed distribution of profit and loss

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Ordinary dividend for the financial year	4,000,000	4,000,000
Retained earnings	1,382,958	1,808,008
	5,382,958	**5,808,008**

8 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings DKK	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK
Cost beginning of year	9,871,515	11,901,359
Additions	0	11,131,250
Disposals	0	(637,213)
Cost end of year	**9,871,515**	**22,395,396**
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(7,893,558)	(8,303,157)
Depreciation for the year	(395,357)	(3,978,799)
Reversal regarding disposals	0	623,754
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	**(8,288,915)**	**(11,658,202)**
Carrying amount end of year	**1,582,600**	**10,737,194**
Recognised assets not owned by entity	0	5,370,451

Right of use assets of the following amounts are included in other fixtures and fittings, tools and aquipment above. Right of use assets: DKK
Cost beginning of year: 0
Additions: 7,695,775
Disposals: (550,605)
Cost end year: 7,145,170
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year: 0
Depreciation for the year: (2,325,324)
Reversal regarding disposals: 550,605
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year: (1,774,718)

9 Financial assets

	Investments in group enterprises DKK	Other receivables DKK
Cost beginning of year	5,198,179	2,394,303
Disposals	0	(735,317)
Cost end of year	**5,198,179**	**1,658,986**
Carrying amount end of year	**5,198,179**	**1,658,986**

Investments in subsidiaries	Registered in	Corporate form	Equity interest %	Equity DKK	Profit/loss DKK
WashTec Bilvask AS	Norway	AS	100	16,753,623	8,591,581

10 Deferred tax

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Property, plant and equipment	662,225	857,161
Financial assets	1,831	0
Inventories	82,410	104,767
Other deductible temporary differences	1,250,601	1,436,452
Deferred tax	**1,997,067**	**2,398,380**

Changes during the year	2019 DKK
Beginning of year	2,398,380
Recognised in the income statement	(256,109)
Change in deferred tax last year	(145,204)
End of year	**1,997,067**

11 Prepayments

Prepayments comprise expenses relating to the financial year 2020.

12 Share capital

	Number	Par value DKK	Nominal value DKK
Share capital	4,001	1000	4,001,000
	4,001		**4,001,000**

No shares carry special rights.
There have been no changes in the share capital during the last five years.

13 Other provisions

Other provisions comprise provisions for warranties on installed machinery.

14 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

	Due within 12 months 2019 DKK	Due after more than 12 months 2019 DKK
Finance lease liabilities	1,804,621	3,574,151
	1,804,621	**3,574,151**

Short-term leases and low value leases are recognised as other expenses in the income statement, and amounts to 0 DKK in 2019.

15 Deferred income

Deferred income comprises non-recognised revenue from service contracts.

16 Contingent liabilities

In Denmark, operating leases have been entered into on operating equipment with remaining periods of maximum 48 months. The obligation amounts to DKK 1.405 thousand.

17 Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest and highest group:
WashTec AG, Augsburg, Germany

The Group Annual Report of WashTec AG may be obtained at the following address:
www.washtec.de – Investor Relations – Publikationen – Geschäftsberichte

Accounting policies

Reporting class
This annual report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class C enterprises (medium).

Consolidated financial statements
Referring to section 112(2) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements have been prepared.
The Financial Statement for Washtec A/S and affiliated subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements for Washtec AG, Augsburg, Germany.

True and fair view
To better achieve transparency and informative value. Washtec has implemented IFRS 9 with effect from 1 January 2018. The implementation has been effected without adjustment of comparative figures in accordance with the transitional provisions of the standard.

Changes in accounting policies
The Entity has decided to change its accounting policy on recognition of leases.

To better achieve a fair presentation of the Entity's financial position and results, leases are recognised in accordance with the accounting principles of the International Financial Reporting Stand-ard IFRS 16 Leases, effective 1 January 2019. IFRS 16 does not distinguish between operating leases and finance leases but requires the recognition of a lease asset (right-of-use asset) and a lease liability when entering into leases, except for leases with a lease term ending within 12 months (short-term leases) and contracts to lease assets of low value.

Application of transition requirements
According to the transition requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the comparative figures are not restated, and the cumulative effect of the transition is recognised in equity at the beginning of the financial year. The change only includes leases stretching into the current financial year.

Moreover, the following transition requirements of IFRS 16 have been applied:

For leases previously classified as an operating lease, the following is applicable:
- Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the Entity's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application on 1 January 2019.
- Lease assets are measured at an amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments.
- Lease assets are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.
- Leases for which the lease term ends within 12 months on 1 January 2019 are accounted for in the same way as short-term leases, despite the original lease term, thus not recognised as a lease asset or a lease liability.
- Direct costs paid at the inception of a lease are excluded from the measurement of the lease assets.

Interpretation of changes in accounting policies due to the application of IFRS 16
Leases previously classified as operating leases
The application of IFRS 16 changes the treatment of leases previously classified as operating leases, thus not

recognised in the balance sheet. Lease payments from operating leases were previously recognised on a straight-line basis in the income statement as other external expenses over the lease term.

Lease payments from short-term leases (with a maximum lease term of 12 months and with no option to extend) and contracts to lease assets of low value (e.g. computers and office furniture) are still recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract. The lease payments are recognised as other external expenses in the income statement.

For all other leases:

a) Lease assets and lease liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet, initially measured at the present value of future lease payments.

b) Depreciation and impairment losses on lease assets and interest on lease liabilities are recognised in the income statement.

c) The total lease payment is separated into repayment of the lease liability and interest.

If the lease contains non-lease components (e.g. a service agreement on the lease assets), such components are recognised separately from the lease payment based on the standalone price of the non-lease component.

Lease incentives (e.g. a rent-free period) are recognised as part of the measurement of lease assets and lease liabilities. They were previously recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term as a reduction in rental expenses.

Lease assets are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount, replacing the former requirement of recognising a provision for onerous leases.

Monetary effect of changes in accounting policies

The change in accounting policies leads to a reduction in other external expenses by DKK 2,342 thousand, an increase in depreciation by DKK 2,325 thousand, and an increase in interest expenses by DKK 25 thousand. The total effect of the change in accounting policies amounts to a reduction in results for the year before tax of DKK 8 thousand. Tax for the year as a result of the change in accounting policies, consisting of an adjustment of deferred tax, amounts to DKK 2 thousand, after which results for the year after tax are reduced by DKK 6 thousand. The balance sheet total is increased by DKK 6,370 thousand while equity is reduced by DKK 6 thousand at 31 December 2019.

Recognition and measurement

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 Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity 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 Entity, and the value of the liability 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

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. 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 rate 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.

When recognising foreign branches that are independent entities, the income statements are translated at average exchange rates for the months that do not significantly deviate from the rates at the transaction date. Balance sheet items are translated using the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising out of the translation of the foreign branches' equity at the beginning of the year at the balance sheet date exchange rates as well as out of the translation of income statements from average rates to the exchange rates at the balance sheet date are classified directly as equity.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses. With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, revenue has not been disclosed in the financial statements.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made and risk has passed to the buyer. Revenue from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Costs of raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables comprise the consumption of raw materials and consumables for the financial year after adjustment for changes in inventories of these goods from the beginning to the end of the year. This item includes shrinkage, if any, and ordinary writedowns of the relevant inventories.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales and distribu-tion as well as office expenses, etc. This item also includes writedowns of receivables recognised in current assets.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages, and social security contributions, pension contributions, etc for entity staff.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year, and gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Income from investments in group enterprises
Income from investments in group enterprises comprises dividend etc received from the individual group enterprises in the financial year.

Other financial income
Other financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital gains on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets as well as tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Other financial expenses
Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities as well as tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year
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.

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment
Land and buildings as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

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

Interest expenses on loans for the financing of the manufacture of property, plant and equipment are included in cost if they relate to the manufacturing period. All other finance costs are recognised in the income statement.

The basis of depreciation is cost less 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:

Buildings	25 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years

For leasehold improvements and assets subject to finance leases, the depreciation period cannot exceed the contract period.

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Investments in group enterprises
Investments in group enterprises are recognised and measured at cost. Where exceeds the recoverable amount, write-down is made to this lower value.

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

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

Cost consists of purchase price plus delivery costs.

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

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

Prepayments
Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Cash
Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

Dividend
Dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of adoption at the general meeting. Proposed dividend for the financial year is disclosed as a separate item in equity. Extraordinary dividend adopted in the financial year is recognised directly in equity when distributed and disclosed as a separate item in Management's proposal for distribution of profit/loss.

Other provisions
Other provisions comprise anticipated costs of non-recourse guarantee commitments, returns, loss on con-tract work in progress, decided and published restructuring, etc.

Other provisions are recognised and measured as the best estimate of the expenses required to settle the liabilities at the balance sheet date. Provisions that are estimated to mature more than one year after the balance sheet date are measured at their discounted value.

Leases
A lease asset (right-of-use asset) and a similar lease liability are recognised for all leases for which the Entity is a lessee. However, this policy does not apply to short-term leases (i.e. leases with a lease term ending within 12 months) and contracts to lease assets of low value. For such leases, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease liabilities
On initial recognition, lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid

at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Entity's incremental borrowing rate shall be used.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments:

- Fixed payments less any lease incentives provided by the lessor to the lessee.
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date.
- Amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees.
- The exercise price of a purchase option if it is reasonably certain to exercise that option.
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate are recognised in the income statement as other external expenses in the period in which the event or the circumstance triggering the payments in question takes place.

On subsequent measurement, lease liabilities are adjusted for accrued interest and repayments made, calculated by the effective interest rate method.

Lease liabilities are remeasured and the corresponding lease assets are similarly adjusted when:

- There is a change in the lease term, e.g. as a result of a change in the assessment of whether an option to extend or to purchase will be exercised. Remeasurement takes place by discounting the revised lease payments using a discount rate revised at the time of changing the lease.
- There is a change in lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate, or in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee. Remeasurement takes place by discounting the revised lease payments using the original discount rate. However, a revised discount rate is used if the change reflects a change in the floating interest rate.
- There is a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease. Remeasurement takes place by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

If the remeasurement results in the reduction of a lease liability exceeding the carrying amount of the corresponding lease asset, the excess amount is recognised in the income statement.

Lease assets (right of use assets)
On initial recognition, lease assets are measured at the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liabilities, any lease payments made before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, and any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee.

Lease assets are depreciated over the lower of the lease term and the useful life of the underlying assets. If the lease transfers the ownership of the lease assets by the end of the lease term or if the exercise of a purchase option is expected, the lease assets are depreciated over their useful life. Depreciation begins at the commencement date.

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

Lease assets are adjusted upon remeasurement of the lease liabilities; see above in the lease liability section.

Lease assets are recognised as fixed assets within the asset item in which the underlying assets of the lease would be recognised if the Entity owned them.

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

Prepayments received from customers
Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to delivery of the goods agreed or completion of the service agreed.

Income tax receivable or payable
Current tax receivable or payable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.

Deferred income
Deferred income comprises income received for recognition in subsequent financial years. Deferred income is measured at cost.

Cash flow statement

The Company is included in the consolidated financial statements and thereby the cash flow statement of the Ultimate Parent, WashTec AG, Augsburg, Germany.