# Kosan Gas A/S

Hasselager Centervej 19-21, 8260 Viby J CVR no. 17 99 09 77

Annual report for the year 1 October 2016 - 30 September 2017

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 13 March 2018

Chairman:

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## Kosan Gas A/S Annual report 2016/17

## Contents

Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board	2
Independent auditor's report	3
Management's review	5
Financial statements 1 October 2016 - 30 September 2017 Income statement	8
Balance sheet	9
Statement of changes in equity	11
Notes to the financial statements	12

## Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the annual report of Kosan Gas A/S for the financial year 1 October 2016 - 30 September 2017.

The annual report is prepared in accordance with 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 2017 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 October 2016 - 30 September 2017.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the development in the Company's operations and financial matters and the results of the Company's operations and financial position.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Aarhus, 13 March 2018 Executive Board:

Per Sommer Offersen

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Board of Directors:

Roger Perreault Chairman Neil Murphy

Per Sommer Offersen

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Aarhus, 13 March 2018 Executive Board:

Per Sommer Offersen

Board of Directors:

Roger Perreault Chairman Neil Murphy

Per Sommer Offersen

## Independent auditor's report

#### To the shareholders of Kosan Gas A/S

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Kosan Gas A/S for the financial year 1 October 2016 - 30 September 2017, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 September 2017 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 October 2016 - 30 September 2017 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these rules and requirements.

## 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 as to 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 the financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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.

### Independent auditor's report

- 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 note 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 the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the 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 the Management's review.

Aarhus, 13 March 2018

ERNST & YOUNG

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Lone Nørgaard Eskildsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

## Management's review

## Company details

Name

Kosan Gas A/S

Address, Postal code, City

Hasselager Centervej 19-21, 8260 Viby J

CVR no. Established Registered office Financial year 17 99 09 77 25 June 1945

Aarhus

1 October 2016 - 30 September 2017

Website

www.kosangas.dk

Telephone

+45 89 48 77 00

Board of Directors

Roger Perreault, Chairman

Neil Murphy

Per Sommer Offersen

Executive Board

Per Sommer Offersen

Auditors

Ernst & Young Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Værkmestergade 25, P.O. Box 330, 8100 Aarhus C,

Denmark

Bankers

Danske Bank

Lawyer

Kromann & Reumert

Rådhuspladsen 3, 8000 Aarhus C

## Management's review

## Financial highlights

DKK'000	2016/17	2015/16	2014/15	2013/14	2012/13
Key figures					
Revenue	295,692	284,177	289,956	321,447	326,085
Operating profit/loss	26,767	38,681	39,484	26,657	24,908
Net financials	237	-595	-478	-4,594	-5,222
Profit/loss for the year	21,039	29,089	30,516	17,832	16,173
Total assets	331,833	325,889	301,683	330,632	344,147
Investment in property, plant and					
equipment	33,891	27,698	29,189	26,493	23.691
Equity	223,476	202,437	170,563	142,832	125,000
Financial ratios					
Operating margin	9.1%	13.6%	13.6%	8.3 %	7.6 %
Return on assets	8.1%	12.3%	12.5%	7.9%	7.4%
Solvency ratio	67.3%	62.1%	56.5%	43.2%	36.3%
Return on equity	9.9%	15.6%	19.5%	13.3%	13.4%
Average number of employees	57	55	54	56	57

Financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the Danish Finance Society's recommendations on the calculation of financial ratios. For terms and definitions, please see the accounting policies.

### Management's review

#### Business review

Kosan Gas A/S purchases and sells gas and gas consuming equipment in Denmark.

#### Financial review

In 2016/17, the Company's revenue amounted to DKK 295,692 thousand against DKK 284,177 thousand last year. The income statement for 2016/17 shows a profit of DKK 21,039 thousand against a profit of DKK 29,089 thousand last year, and the balance sheet at 30 September 2017 shows equity of DKK 223,476 thousand.

In the annual report for 2015/16, Management expressed expectations as to a profit for 2016/17 in line with 2015/16. The profit for the year did not meet the expectations, increased cost prices and strengthened competition being the main drivers behind this.

Management considers the Company's financial performance in the year to be less satisfactory.

## Impact on the external environment

The Company places much focus on safety and the environment and has a well-established system to safeguard and manage all issues in relation to these areas. Each year, considerable resources are spent in this respect.

#### Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end.

#### Outlook

For 2017/18, Management expects a profit in the range between DKK 21,000 thousand and DKK 25,000 thousand.

## Income statement

Note	DKK'000	2016/17	2015/16
2 14,3	Revenue Production costs	295,692 -155,206	284,177 -137,883
14,3	Gross margin Distribution costs Administrative expenses	140,486 -44,436 -69,283	146,294 -43,336 -64,277
	Operating profit Other operating income Other operating expenses	26,767 133 -128	38,681 64 -788
4 5	Profit before net financials Financial income Financial expenses	26,772 377 -140	37,957 201 -796
6	Profit before tax Tax for the year	27,009 -5,970	37,362 -8,273
	Profit for the year	21,039	29,089

## Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2016/17	2015/16
	ASSETS		
7	Fixed assets		
7	Intangible assets Goodwill	3,226	4,750
	oodwiii ee		
0		3,226	4,750
8	Property, plant and equipment Land and buildings	9,647	10,281
	Plant and machinery	25,176	22,328
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	103,757	98,949
	Leasehold improvements	1,330	1,562
	Property, plant and equipment in progress	2,242	3,279
		142,152	136,399
9	Investments		
	Investments in group entities	83,116	83,116
		83,116	83,116
	Total fixed assets	228,494	224,265
	New Condesses		
	Non-fixed assets Inventories		
	Finished goods and goods for resale	18,470	13,028
		18,470	13,028
	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	64,166	65,676
	Receivables from group entities	12,741	28
	Income taxes receivable	744	0
10	Other receivables	1,049	1,007
10	Prepayments	2,196	1,129
		80,896	67,840
	Cash	3,973	20,756
	Total non-fixed assets	103,339	101,624
	TOTAL ASSETS	331,833	325,889

## Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2016/17	2015/16
11	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES Equity Share capital	117,800	117,800
11	Retained earnings	105,676	84,637
	Total equity Provisions	223,476	202,437
12	Deferred tax	23,627	23,114
	Total provisions	23,627	23,114
	Liabilities other than provisions Current liabilities other than provisions		
	Bank debt	12,878	43
	Trade payables	8,567	20,697
	Payables to group entities	933	14,748
	Income taxes payable	0	3,799
	Other payables	58,888	57,182
13	Deferred income	3,464	3,869
		84,730	100,338
	Total liabilities other than provisions	84,730	100,338
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	331,833	325,889

Accounting policies
 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
 Collateral
 Related parties
 Fee to the auditors appointed by the Company in general meeting

## Statement of changes in equity

	DKK'000	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
19	Equity at 1 October 2015 Transfer, see "Appropriation of profit"	117,800	52,763 29,089	170,563 29,089
	Other value adjustments of equity Tax on items recognised directly in equity	0	3,570 -785	3,570 -785
19	Equity at 1 October 2016 Transfer, see "Appropriation of profit"	117,800	84,637 21,039	202,437 21,039
	Equity at 30 September 2017	117,800	105,676	223,476

#### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Kosan Gas A/S for 2016/17 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized reporting class C entities.

Referring to section 112(2) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements are prepared. The financial statements of Kosan Gas A/S and its group entities are part of the consolidated financial statements of UGI Corporation.

#### Changes to presentation and disclosures only

Effective 1 October 2016, the Company has implemented act no. 738 of 1 June 2015 with amendments to the Danish Financial Statements Act. As the implementation of the amendment act has no impact in terms of value on the income statement or the balance sheet in the financial year, nor on the comparative figures, the financial statements have been prepared based on the same accounting policies as last year.

The amendment act has solely implied new or changed presentation and disclosure requirements, which have been incorporated in the financial statements.

#### Omission of a cash flow statement

With reference to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no cash flow statement has been prepared. The entity's cash flows are part of the consolidated cash flow statement for the parent company, UGI Corporation.

#### Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK'000).

### Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the most recent financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

## Derivative financial instruments

On initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are recognised at cost in the balance sheet and are subsequently measured at fair value. Positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments are included in "Other receivables" and "Other payables", respectively.

Fair value adjustments of derivative financial instruments designated as and qualifying for hedging of future assets or liabilities are recognised in other receivables or other payables, respectively, and in equity. If the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of assets or liabilities, amounts previously recognised in equity are transferred to the cost of the asset or liability, respectively. If the hedged forecast transaction results in income or expenses, amounts previously deferred in equity are transferred to the income statement in the period in which the hedged item affects the profit/loss for the year.

#### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Leases

Leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to the ownership to the Company are classified as operating leases. Payments relating to operating leases and any other rent agreements are recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease. The Company's aggregate liabilities relating to operating leases and other rent agreements are disclosed under "Contingent liabilities".

#### Income statement

#### Revenue

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods, comprising sale of LPG is recognised in revenue when transfer of the most significant rewards and risks to the buyer has taken place and provided that the income can be reliably measured and payment is expected to be received. The date of the transfer of the most significant rewards and risks is based on standardised terms of delivery based on Incoterms® 2010.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

#### Production costs

Production costs comprise costs incurred in generating the revenue for the year. Such costs include direct and indirect costs of raw materials, consumables and production staff, rent and leases, as well as depreciation on production plant.

### Distribution costs

Distribution costs comprise costs related to the distribution of goods sold in the year and to sales campaigns, etc. carried out in the year, including costs related to sales staff, advertising, exhibitions and amortisation/depreciation.

#### Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses include expenses incurred in the year for company management and administration, including expenses relating to administrative staff, Management, office premises and expenses as well as amortisation/depreciation of assets used for administrative purposes.

## Other operating income and operating expenses

Other operating income and operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the Company's core activities, including gains or losses on the sale of fixed assets.

### Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pension to the Company's employees, as well as other social security contributions, etc. The item is net of refunds from public authorities.

#### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Amortisation/depreciation

The item comprises amortisation/depreciation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Goodwill is amortised over the expected economic life of the asset, measured by reference to Management's experience in the individual business segments. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the amortisation period, which is between 5 and 20 years. The amortisation period is based on a Management assessment.

The basis of amortisation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is amortised on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Goodwill 5-20 years

The residual value is determined at the time of acquisition and are reassessed every year. Where the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, no further amortisation charges are recognised. In case of changes in the residual value, the effect on the amortisation charges is recognised prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.

The basis of depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Land and buildings 20-30 years
Plant and machinery 10-20 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Leasehold improvements 5-10 years

The residual value is determined at the time of acquisition and are reassessed every year. Where the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, no further depreciation charges are recognised. In case of changes in the residual value, the effect on the depreciation charges is recognised prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.

#### Income from investments in subsidiaries

The item includes dividend received from subsidiaries in so far as the dividend does not exceed the accumulated earnings in the subsidiary in the period of ownership.

### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statements at the amounts that concern the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses as well as allowances and surcharges under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

## Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

#### Notes to the financial statements

### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Balance sheet

### Intangible assets

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

#### Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until the time at which the asset is ready for use.

#### Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at cost. Dividends received that exceed the accumulated earnings in the subsidiary or the associate during the period of ownership are treated as a reduction in the cost of acquisition.

#### Impairment of fixed assets

Intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries and associates are subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortisation. Impairment tests are conducted in respect of individual assets or group of assets generating separate cash flows when there is indications of impairment. The assets are written down to the higher of the value in use and net realisable value (recoverable amount) of the asset or group of assets if this is lower than the carrying amount. As for group of assets, impairment losses are first recognised in respect of goodwill and thereafter proportionately in respect of the other assets.

#### Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value. The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the sales amount less costs of completion and expenses required to effect the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in the expected selling price.

## Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

## Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

#### Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

#### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

#### Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan. Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual lease liability in respect of finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

## Deferred income

Deferred income recognised as a liability comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial reporting years.

### Financial ratios

Financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the Danish Finance Society's guidelines on the calculation of financial ratios.

The financial ratios stated under "Financial highlights" have been calculated as follows:

Operating margin

Operating profit x 100

Revenue

Return on assets Profit/loss from operating activites x 100

Average assets

Equity ratio Equity, year-end x 100

Total equity and liabilities, year-end

Return on equity Profit/loss for the year after tax x 100

Average equity

## Notes to the financial statements

## 2 Segment information

The Company has not disclosed the geographical and business segmentation of revenue, see section 96(1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, as Management is of the opinion that such disclosure could be highly detrimental to the Company.

The reason is that the Company operates in a market with very few competitors, and such disclosure could cause considerable damage.

	DKK'000	2016/17	2015/16
3	Amortisation/depreciation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		
	Amortisation of intangible assets	1,524	1,524
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	24,898	23,524
		26,422	25,048
4	Financial income		_
	Interest receivable, group entities	39	0
	Exchange gain Other financial income	136	0
	Other illiancial illcome	202	201
		377	201
5	Financial expenses		
	Interest expenses, group entities	16	436
	Exchange losses	0	283
	Other financial expenses	124	77
		140	796
6	Tax for the year		
	Estimated tax charge for the year	5,458	8,798
	Deferred tax adjustments in the year	512	-525
		5,970	8,273

## Notes to the financial statements

## 7 Intangible assets

DKK'000	Goodwill
Cost at 1 October 2016	35,670
Cost at 30 September 2017	35,670
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 October 2016 Amortisation in the year	30,920 1,524
Impairment losses and amortisation at 30 September 2017	32,444
Carrying amount at 30 September 2017	3,226
Amortised over	5-20 years

## 8 Property, plant and equipment

DKK'000	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvemen ts	Property, plant and equipment in progress	Total
Cost at 1 October 2016 Additions in the year Disposals in the year	19,898 0 -63	87,880 6,680 -9,740	236,780 25,135 -34,163	8,869 0 0	3,279 2,076 -3,113	356,706 33,891 -47,079
Cost at 30 September 2017	19,835	84,820	227,752	8,869	2,242	343,518
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 October 2016 Depreciation in the year Reversal of depreciation and impairment of disposals	9,617 634 -63	65,552 3,764 -9,672	137,831 20,268 -34,104	7,307 232 0	0 0	220,307 24,898 -43,839
Impairment losses and depreciation at 30 September 2017	10,188	59,644	123,995	7,539	0	201,366
Carrying amount at 30 September 2017	9,647	25,176	103,757	1,330	2,242	142,152
Depreciated over	20-30 years	10-20 years	3-10 years	5-10 years		

## Notes to the financial statements

#### 9 Investments

DKK'000	Investments in group entities
Cost at 1 October 2016	83,116
Cost at 30 September 2017	83,116
Value adjustments at 30 September 2017	0
Carrying amount at 30 September 2017	83,116

Name	Legal form	Domicile	Interest	Equity DKK'000	Profit/loss DKK'000
Subsidiaries			_	_	
		Norge			
Kosan Gas Norge AS	AS	(Norway)	100.00%	67,109	23,175
		Finland			
Kosan Gas Finland Oy	Oy	(Finland)	100.00%	23,534	1,335
		Sverige			2000.
Kosan Gas Sverige AB	AB	(Sweden)	100.00%	39,164	10,428
		Sverige			160
Kosan Gas AB	AB	(Sweden)	100.00%	18,623	-274

## 10 Prepayments

Prepayments include accrual of expenses relating to subsequent financial years, including rent, insurance policies, subscriptions and interests.

	DKK'000	2016/17	2015/16
11	Share capital		
	Analysis of the share capital:		
	117,800 shares of DKK 1,000.00 nominal value each	117,800	117,800
		117,800	117,800

The Company's share capital has remained DKK 117,800 thousand over the past 5 years.

	DKK'000	2016/17	2015/16
12	Deferred tax		
	Deferred tax relates to:		
	Intangible assets Property, plant and equipment Liabilities	710 23,615 -698	1,045 22,439 -370
		23,627	23,114

#### 13 Deferred income

Deferred income consists of payments received which cannot be reocgnised as revenue until the subsequent financial year.

## Notes to the financial statements

	DKK'000	2016/17	2015/16
14	Staff costs Wages/salaries Pensions Other social security costs	35,517 3,887 604	35,261 3,785 687
		40,008	39,733
	Staff costs are recognised as follows in the financial statements:		
	Production Administration	7,714 32,294	7,365 32,368
		40,008	39,733
		2016/17	2015/16
	Average number of full-time employees	57	55

By reference to section 98b(3), (ii), of the Danish Financial Statements Act, remuneration to Management is not disclosed.

## 15 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

## Other contingent liabilities

DKK'000	2016/17	2015/16
Guarantee commitments	181	181
	181	181
Other financial obligations		
Other rent and lease liabilities:		
Rent and lease liabilities	7,409	8,242

## 16 Collateral

The Company has provided suretyship as security for subsidiaries' debt to credit institutions.

#### Notes to the financial statements

## 17 Related parties

Kosan Gas A/S' related parties comprise the following:

## Parties exercising control

Related party	Domicile	Basis for control	
UGI Corporation	USA	Ultimate patent company	
Flaga GmbH	Austria	Parent company	

#### Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile	Requisitioning of the parent company's consolidated financial statements	
UGI Corporation	USA	http://www.ugicorp.com/inv estor-relations/financial- reports/annual- reports/default.aspx	

## Related party transactions

Kosan Gas A/S was engaged in the below related party transactions:

DKK'000	2016/17	2015/16
Sale of goods to group entities	82	63
Purchase of goods from group entities	0	4,779
Sale of services to group entities	10,495	10,398
Purchase of services from parent company	3,546	1,576
Interest income from group entities	39	0
Interest expenses to group entities	16	436
Receivables from group entities	12,741	28
Payables to group entities	933	14,748

## Ownership

The following shareholders are registered in the Company's register of shareholders as holding minimum 5% of the votes or minimum 5% of the share capital:

Name	Domicile	Domicile	
Flaga GmbH	Austria		

## 18 Fee to the auditors appointed by the Company in general meeting

Audit fees are not disclosed with reference to section 96(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act. The fee is specified in the consolidated financial statements of UGI Corporation.

	DKK'000	2016/17	2015/16
19	Appropriation of profit		
	Recommended appropriation of profit		
	Retained earnings	21,039	29,089
		21,039	29,089