

**Nytech Isolering A/S**  
**Adgangsvejen 9, 6700 Esbjerg**

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**Annual report**  
**2017/18**

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**Company reg. no. 19 18 94 49**

The annual report have been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 27 November 2018.



Frans Tilsted Bennetsen  
Chairman of the meeting

Notes to users of the English version of this document:

- This document is a translation of a Danish version of the document. In the event of any dispute regarding the interpretation of any part of the document, the Danish version of the document shall prevail.
- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, British English terminology has been used.

- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from the Danish version of the document. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 is the same as the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % is the same as the English 23.5 %.

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## Management's report

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The board of directors and the managing director have today presented the annual report of Nytech Isolering A/S for the financial year 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018.

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

We consider the accounting policies used appropriate, and in our opinion the annual accounts provide a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities and its financial position at 30 June 2018 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018.

We are of the opinion that the management's review includes a fair description of the issues dealt with.

The annual report is recommended for approval by the general meeting.

Esbjerg, 27 November 2018

### Managing Director



Carsten Mols Poulsen  
Managing director


### Board of directors



Frans Tilsted Behnøsen  
Chairman of the board of directors



Carsten Mols Poulsen  
Member of the board



Tomasz Tadeusz Orzechowski  
Deputy chairman of the board of directors



Krzysztof Piotr Kłoczek  
Member of the board

## Independent auditor's report

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### To the shareholders of Nytech Isolering A/S

#### Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of Nytech Isolering A/S for the financial year 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, which comprise accounting policies used, profit and loss account, balance sheet and notes. The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 30 June 2018 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the below section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethics standards for accountants (IESBA's Code of Ethics) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these standards and requirements. We believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Material uncertainties concerning the enterprise's ability to continue as a going concern

We refer to note 1, which explains that at the end of the financial year 2017/18, the enterprise have lost its share capital and have a negative equity capital of DKK t. 775. At the balance sheet date, the company's current liabilities exceed the total current assets of DKK t. 2.873. As noted in Note 1, these events indicates a material uncertainty concerning the enterprise's ability to continue its operations. Management has estimated that the total operating liquidity will be sufficient to complete the company's operations in the 2018/19 financial year. On the basis of submitted budgets and periodic balances we have not found basis for making another assessment.

Our opinion are not modified as a result of this condition.

#### The management's responsibilities for the annual accounts

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

In preparing the annual accounts, the management is responsible for evaluating the company's ability to continue as a going concern, and, when relevant, disclosing matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting when preparing the annual accounts, unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or if it has no realistic alternative but to do so.

## Independent auditor's report

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### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts

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

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional evaluations and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

## Independent auditor's report

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We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in the internal control that we identify during our audit.

### Statement on the management's review

The management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the annual accounts does not cover the management's review, and we do not express any kind of assurance opinion on the management's review.

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts, our responsibility is to read the management's review and in that connection consider whether the management's review is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

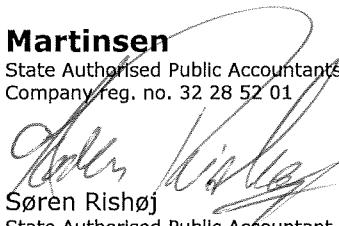
Furthermore, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that the management's review is in accordance with the annual accounts and that it has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Acts. We did not find any material misstatement in the management's review.

Esbjerg, 27 November 2018

### **Martinsen**

State Authorised Public Accountants  
Company reg. no. 32 28 52 01



Søren Rishøj  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne19733

## Company data

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### The company

Nytech Isolering A/S  
Adgangsvejen 9  
6700 Esbjerg

Phone 75 13 83 33

Web site <http://www.nytechisolering.dk/>

Company reg. no. 19 18 94 49

Financial year: 1 July - 30 June  
0th financial year

### Board of directors

Frans Tilsted Bennetsen, Guldagergårdsvej 23, 6710 Esbjerg V,  
Chairman of the board of directors

Tomasz Tadeusz Orzechowski, 80-176 Gdansk, Sympatyczna 15 m.  
14, Polen, Deputy chairman of the board of directors

Krzysztof Piotr Klocek, 81 - 771 Sopot, ul. Grunwaldzka no. 67/3,  
Polen, Member of the board

Carsten Mols Poulsen, Fasanvænget 66, 6710 Esbjerg V, Member of  
the board

### Managing Director

Carsten Mols Poulsen, Fasanvænget 66, 6710 Esbjerg V, Managing  
director

### Auditors

Martinsen  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Edison Park 4  
6715 Esbjerg N

### Bankers

Jyske Bank A/S, Torvet 21, 6700 Esbjerg

### Lawyer

Advokatpartnerselskabet Kirk Larsen & Ascanius, Esbjerg Brygge 28,  
6700 Esbjerg



## Management's review

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### The principal activities of the company

Like previous years, the principal activities are insulation tasks as main contract or subcontract in Denmark as well as abroad.

The insulation tasks include all types of technical insulation and mounting tasks for industry, offshore and shipping, including technical insulation, industrial insulation, tanker insulation, cold stores and freezing houses insulation, ship insulation, ceilings and partitions for offshore, plumbing and ventilation, soundproofing and fire insulation of steel structures.

### Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year is DKK 14.394.917 against DKK 17.456.736 last year. The results from ordinary activities after tax are DKK -416.537 against DKK -3.634.192 last year. The management consider the results satisfactory.

The result of the year has been negative affected by major non-recurring costs in connection with ownership change and after payment of salary and pension previous years to employees as a result of a settlement with the trade union 3F.

The result of the year has been positively affected by DKK 633.000 by recognition of deferred tax asset, which was not recognized in the annual report for 2016/17.

Capital resources:

The company's equity amounts to DKK -775.544 at 30 June 2018.

The company's share capital was extended in July 2018 by nom. DKK 2.000 to DKK 502.000 at a price of DKK 17.500 by payment of DKK 350.000.

Significant measures have been taken to improve results. During the period from 1 July to 31 October 2018, the company has realized a positive result of approximately 1.295.000 DKK before tax according to unaudited interim financial statements. Management expects a positive result for 2018/19 in the vicinity of 1.500.000 DKK after taxes.

Company capital is thus expected to be fully re-established in 2018/19 by the company's earnings.

The positive earnings trend will also contribute positively to a significant improvement in the company's operating liquidity. Thus, total operating liquidity is expected to be improved by approximately 2.300.000 DKK during the 2018/19 financial year, so that the working capital at the end of the current financial year will be positive by approx. 1.000.000 DKK.

Based on this background, management has decided to complete the financial statements for 2017/18 with continued operations in mind.

## **Management's review**

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### **Events subsequent to the financial year**

Beyond the above mentioned no other events occurring after the balance sheet date have a significant impact on the company's financial position.

## Accounting policies used

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The annual report for Nytech Isolering A/S is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has chosen to comply with some of the rules applying for class C enterprises.

The accounting policies used are unchanged compared to last year, and the annual accounts are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

### Recognition and measurement in general

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

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

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

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

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

## The profit and loss account

### Gross profit

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

The net turnover is recognised in the profit and loss account if delivery and risk transfer to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year, and if the income can be determined reliably and is expected to be received. The net turnover is recognised exclusive of VAT and taxes and with the deduction of any discounts granted in connection with the sale.

## Accounting policies used

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Contract work in progress concerning construction contracts is recognised concurrently in the net turnover with the progress of the production. Thus the net turnover corresponds to the sales value of the completed productions of the year (the production method). The net turnover is recognised when the total income and costs of the contract and the scope of completion on the balance sheet date can be determined reliably, and when it is likely that the financial benefits will be received by the company.

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

Other operating income comprise accounting items of secondary nature in proportion to the principal activities of the enterprise, including gains on disposal of intangible and tangible fixed assets.

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

### Staff costs

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

### Depreciation, amortisation and writedown

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

### Other operating costs

Other operating costs comprise accounting items of secondary nature in proportion to the principal activities of the enterprise, including losses on disposal of intangible and tangible fixed assets.

### Net financials

Net financials comprise interest, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses concerning financial assets and liabilities, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities, additions and reimbursements under the Danish tax prepayment scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the profit and loss account with the amounts that concerns the financial year.

### Tax of the results for the year

The tax for the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

## Accounting policies used

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### The balance sheet

#### **Tangible fixed assets**

Land and buildings are measured at cost with addition of revaluations and with deduction of accrued depreciation and writedown. Land is not depreciated.

Other tangible fixed assets are measured at cost with deduction of accrued depreciation and writedown.

The basis of depreciation is cost with deduction of any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the book value, the amortisation discontinues.

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

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

	<i>Useful life</i>	<i>Residual value</i>
<i>Buildings</i>	<i>10-20 years</i>	<i>0 %</i>
<i>Technical plants and machinery</i>	<i>6 years</i>	<i>0 %</i>
<i>Other plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture</i>	<i>4 years</i>	<i>0 %</i>

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the profit and loss account in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss deriving from the sales of tangible fixed assets is measured as the difference between the sales price reduced by the selling costs and the book value at the time of the sale. Profit or losses are recognised in the profit and loss account as other operating income or other operating expenses.

#### **Leasing contracts**

Leasing contracts concerning tangible fixed assets by which the company holds all essential risks and advantages attached to the proprietary right (financial leasing) are not recognized in the balance sheet and are treated as operational leasing.

## Accounting policies used

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

Extraordinary lease payments in connection with the start of leases are recognized in the balance sheet under deferred income and are recognized in the income statement over the term of the contract.

### Financial fixed assets

#### Other securities and equity investments

Securities and equity investments recognised under fixed assets comprise listed bonds and shares which are measured at fair value on the balance sheet date. Listed securities are measured at market price.

#### Inventories

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

#### Debtors

Debtors are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, writedown takes place at the net realisable value.

#### Work in progress for the account of others

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work performed, however with deduction of invoicing on account and expected losses. Contract work in progress is characterised by the manufactured goods featuring a high level of individualisation in the design. Furthermore, it is a requirement that before work is commenced, a binding contract is to be entered into, implying penalty or damages in case of subsequent cancellation.

The selling price is measured on the basis of the stage of completion on the balance sheet date and the total expected income from the individual contracts. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of an evaluation of the work performed, usually determined as the ratio of the costs incurred to the total expected cost of the contract in question.

When it is probable that the total contract costs will exceed the total contract revenue, the expected contract loss is immediately recognised as costs and provisions.

If the results of a contract can not be estimated reliably, the selling price is only recognised on a cost basis, however, to the extent that it is probable that the costs will be recovered.

## **Accounting policies used**

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Contracts for which the selling price of the work performed exceeds invoicing on account and expected losses are recognised as trade debtors. Contracts for which invoicing on account and expected losses exceed the selling price are recognised as liabilities.

Prepayments from customers are recognised under liabilities.

Costs in connection with sales work and the achievement of contracts are recognised in the profit and loss account when incurred.

### **Accrued income and deferred expenses**

Accrued income and deferred expenses recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the next financial year.

### **Available funds**

Available funds comprise cash at bank and in hand.

### **Corporate tax and deferred tax**

Current tax receivable and tax liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on previous years' taxable income and prepaid taxes. Tax receivable and tax liabilities are set off to the extent that legal right of set-off exists and if the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

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

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses eligible for carry-over, 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.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation on the balance sheet date and prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.

### **Liabilities**

Financial liabilities related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds with the deduction of transaction costs incurred. In following periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value by use of the effective interest. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the profit and loss account during the term of the loan.

## **Accounting policies used**

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

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



## Profit and loss account 1 July - 30 June

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2017/18</u>	<u>2016/17</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>14.394.917</b>	<b>17.456.736</b>
2 Staff costs	-14.969.144	-20.649.841
Depreciation and writedown relating to tangible fixed assets	-366.710	-379.365
Other operating costs	-45.598	0
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>-986.535</b>	<b>-3.572.470</b>
Other financial income	0	32.412
3 Other financial costs	-241.002	-173.134
<b>Results before tax</b>	<b>-1.227.537</b>	<b>-3.713.192</b>
4 Tax on ordinary results	811.000	79.000
<b>Results for the year</b>	<b>-416.537</b>	<b>-3.634.192</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of the results:</b>		
Allocated from results brought forward	-416.537	-3.634.192
<b>Distribution in total</b>	<b>-416.537</b>	<b>-3.634.192</b>

**Balance sheet 30 June**

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Assets</b>		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Note			
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
5	Land and property	1.826.168	2.071.553
6	Production plant and machinery	72.230	39.860
7	Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture	199.024	244.443
	Tangible fixed assets in total	<u>2.097.422</u>	<u>2.355.856</u>
	Other securities and equity investments	0	90.480
	Financial fixed assets in total	<u>0</u>	<u>90.480</u>
	<b>Fixed assets in total</b>	<b><u>2.097.422</u></b>	<b><u>2.446.336</u></b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
	Raw materials and consumables	1.254.112	2.124.747
	Inventories in total	<u>1.254.112</u>	<u>2.124.747</u>
	Trade debtors	3.990.400	4.328.424
	Work in progress for the account of others	413.393	946.644
	Deferred tax assets	811.000	0
	Receivable corporate tax	533	533
	Other debtors	111.620	105.435
	Accrued income and deferred expenses	192.950	270.414
	Debtors in total	<u>5.519.896</u>	<u>5.651.450</u>
	Available funds	7.363	11.620
	<b>Current assets in total</b>	<b><u>6.781.371</u></b>	<b><u>7.787.817</u></b>
	<b>Assets in total</b>	<b><u>8.878.793</u></b>	<b><u>10.234.153</u></b>

**Balance sheet 30 June**

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<b>Equity</b>			
8	Contributed capital	500.000	500.000
9	Results brought forward	-1.275.544	-859.007
	<b>Equity in total</b>	<b>-775.544</b>	<b>-359.007</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
	Mortgage debt	1.023.401	1.194.768
	Long-term liabilities in total	1.023.401	1.194.768
	Liabilities	170.000	165.467
	Bank debts	3.440.622	4.378.319
	Work in progress for the account of others	0	156.130
	Trade creditors	1.401.678	1.677.612
	Debt to group enterprises	0	68.830
	Other debts	3.618.636	2.952.034
	Short-term liabilities in total	8.630.936	9.398.392
	<b>Liabilities in total</b>	<b>9.654.337</b>	<b>10.593.160</b>
	<b>Equity and liabilities in total</b>	<b>8.878.793</b>	<b>10.234.153</b>

**1 Uncertainties concerning the enterprise's ability to continue as a going concern****10 Mortgage and securities****11 Contingencies**

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

### 1. Uncertainties concerning the enterprise's ability to continue as a going concern

The company's equity amounts to DKK -775.544 at 30 June 2018.

The company's share capital was extended in July 2018 by nom. DKK 2.000 to DKK 502.000 at a price of DKK 17.500 by payment of DKK 350.000.

Significant measures have been taken to improve results. During the period from 1 July to 31 October 2018, the company has realized a positive result of approximately 1.295.000 DKK before tax according to unaudited interim financial statements. Management expects a positive result for 2018/19 in the vicinity of 1.500.000 DKK after taxes.

Company capital is thus expected to be fully re-established in 2018/19 by the company's earnings.

The positive earnings trend will also contribute positively to a significant improvement in the company's operating liquidity. Thus, total operating liquidity is expected to be improved by approximately 2.300.000 DKK during the 2018/19 financial year, so that the working capital at the end of the current financial year will be positive by approx. 1.000.000 DKK.

Based on this background, management has decided to complete the financial statements for 2017/18 with continued operations in mind.

	<u>2017/18</u>	<u>2016/17</u>
<b>2. Staff costs</b>		
Salaries and wages	13.171.944	18.153.116
Pension costs	848.044	1.127.182
Other costs for social security	426.543	781.771
Other staff costs	522.613	587.772
	<b><u>14.969.144</u></b>	<b><u>20.649.841</u></b>
Average number of employees	<u>28</u>	<u>43</u>
<b>3. Other financial costs</b>		
Other financial costs	241.002	173.134
	<b><u>241.002</u></b>	<b><u>173.134</u></b>

## Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2017/18</u>	<u>2016/17</u>
<b>4. Tax on ordinary results</b>		
Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	-178.000	-79.000
Adjustment of deferred tax for previous years	-633.000	0
	<b><u>-811.000</u></b>	<b><u>-79.000</u></b>
	<u>30/6 2018</u>	<u>30/6 2017</u>
<b>5. Land and property</b>		
Cost 1 July 2017	5.317.268	5.317.268
<b>Cost 30 June 2018</b>	<b><u>5.317.268</u></b>	<b><u>5.317.268</u></b>
Depreciation and writedown 1 July 2017	-3.245.715	-2.992.101
Depreciation for the year	-245.385	-253.614
<b>Depreciation and writedown 30 June 2018</b>	<b><u>-3.491.100</u></b>	<b><u>-3.245.715</u></b>
<b>Book value 30 June 2018</b>	<b><u>1.826.168</u></b>	<b><u>2.071.553</u></b>
Public land assessment value as at 1 October 2017	2.600.000	2.600.000
<b>6. Production plant and machinery</b>		
Cost 1 July 2017	1.394.939	1.394.939
Additions during the year	50.474	0
Disposals during the year	-224.000	0
<b>Cost 30 June 2018</b>	<b><u>1.221.413</u></b>	<b><u>1.394.939</u></b>
Depreciation and writedown 1 July 2017	-1.355.079	-1.339.522
Depreciation for the year	-18.104	-15.557
Reversal of depreciation, amortisation and writedown, assets disposed of	224.000	0
<b>Depreciation and writedown 30 June 2018</b>	<b><u>-1.149.183</u></b>	<b><u>-1.355.079</u></b>
<b>Book value 30 June 2018</b>	<b><u>72.230</u></b>	<b><u>39.860</u></b>

## Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>30/6 2018</u>	<u>30/6 2017</u>
<b>7. Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture</b>		
Cost 1 July 2017	1.517.882	1.452.842
Additions during the year	130.000	110.066
Disposals during the year	-739.229	-45.026
<b>Cost 30 June 2018</b>	<b><u>908.653</u></b>	<b><u>1.517.882</u></b>
Depreciation and writedown 1 July 2017	-1.273.439	-1.193.272
Depreciation for the year	-103.221	-110.194
Depreciation, amortisation and writedown for the year, assets disposed of	0	30.027
Reversal of depreciation, amortisation and writedown, assets disposed of	667.031	0
<b>Depreciation and writedown 30 June 2018</b>	<b><u>-709.629</u></b>	<b><u>-1.273.439</u></b>
<b>Book value 30 June 2018</b>	<b><u>199.024</u></b>	<b><u>244.443</u></b>
<b>8. Contributed capital</b>		
Contributed capital 1 July 2017	500.000	500.000
	<b><u>500.000</u></b>	<b><u>500.000</u></b>
The share capital consists of 200.000 A-shares, each with a nominal value of DKK 1 and 250.000 B-shares, each with a nominal value of DKK 1 and 50.000 C-shares, each with a nominal value of DKK 1.		
<b>9. Results brought forward</b>		
Results brought forward 1 July 2017	-859.007	775.185
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	-416.537	-3.634.192
Subsidy from group	0	2.000.000
	<b><u>-1.275.544</u></b>	<b><u>-859.007</u></b>
<b>10. Mortgage and securities</b>		
As security for mortgage debts, DKK 1.220.582, mortgage has been granted on land and buildings representing a book value of DKK 1.826.168 at 30 June 2018		

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

### 10. Mortgage and securities (continued)

The company has issued owner's mortgage at a total amount of DKK 500.000 as security for bank debts. The owner's mortgage provides mortgage on the above land and buildings and tangible fixed assets. In addition the company has issued security in tangible fixed assets at a total amount of DKK 650.000 representing a book value of DKK 0 at 30 June 2018.

For bank debts, DKK 3.440.622, the company has provided security in company assets representing a nominal value of DKK 3.000.000. This security comprises the below assets, stating the book values:

Inventories	DKK 1.254.112
Receivable from sales and services	DKK 4.129.000
Unencumbered tangible fixed assets	DKK 271.254

### 11. Contingencies

#### Contingent liabilities

##### Leasing liabilities

In addition to financial leasing contracts, the company has entered into operational leasing contracts with an average annual leasing payment of DKK 124.578. The leasing contracts have 6-44 months left to run, and the total outstanding leasing payment is DKK 385.259.

##### Warranty commitments and other contingent liabilities

An error has been found in payroll treatment previous years and an employee has raised a claim for non-payment of pension. The companys lawyer has sent a letter of warning to the former owner about claim for compensation, why the liability is not recognized in the annual report.

The company's building is build on a rented ground. The lease agreement can be terminated by the company with 3 months notice. The lease agreement with Esbjerg Harbor expires in 2027. In case of evacuation of the building, the company is obliged to demolish buildings and restore the areas, if buildings can not be sold to a buyer approved by Esbjerg Harbor. There are no provisions for such liabilities in the accounts in connection with a relocation.

The annual rent for the ground amounts to DKK 77.000.