

IMEC ApS

Erhvervsparken 7, 4621 Gadstrup

Company reg. no. 20 03 18 83

Annual report

2016/17

The annual report have been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 26 September 2017.

Martin Vestergaard

Chairman of the meeting

Notes:

- *To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, British English terminology has been used.*
- *Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.*

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Management's report

The managing director has today presented the annual report of IMEC ApS for the financial year 1 May 2016 to 30 April 2017.

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

I consider the accounting policies used appropriate, and in my opinion the annual accounts provide a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities and its financial position as on 30 April 2017 and of the company's results of its activities and cash flows in the financial year 1 May 2016 to 30 April 2017.

I am 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.

Gadstrup, 8 September 2017

Managing Director

Martin Vestergaard

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of IMEC ApS

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of IMEC ApS for the financial year 1 May 2016 to 30 April 2017, which comprise accounting policies used, profit and loss account, balance sheet, cash flow statement and notes. The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 30 April 2017 and of the results of the company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 May 2016 to 30 April 2017 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

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

The management's responsibilities for the annual accounts

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts 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:

Independent auditor's report

- *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.*

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.

Independent auditor's report

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.

Copenhagen, 8 September 2017

Redmark

*State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 29 44 27 89*

Jan Moldrup

State Authorised Public Accountant

Company data

The company

IMEC ApS
Erhvervsparken 7
4621 Gadstrup

Company reg. no. 20 03 18 83

Financial year: 1 May - 30 April

Managing Director

Martin Vestergaard

Auditors

Redmark, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Dirch Passers Allé 76
2000 Frederiksberg

Bankers

Spar Nord Bank

Subsidiary

Imec GMBH, Germany

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

The company's activity is sale, design, installation and operation phrase of facilities/instruments for detecting radioactivity/x-rays and instruments (x-rays fluorescence) for analysis of metals and servicing of systems/instruments. A less activity consists of sales of customized radiation protection.

Development in activities and financial matters

During the period the development in sales has been satisfactory.

The management considers the results satisfactory.

The management expects it to take a few years before Imec GmbH will be financially sustainable and perform like IMEC ApS.

Events subsequent to the financial year

No events have occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date, which would have material impact on the financial position of the company.

Accounting policies used

The annual report for IMEC ApS 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.

The profit and loss account

Gross profit

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

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

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

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

Costs concerning investment properties comprise operation costs, repair and maintenance costs, taxes, charges and other costs. Costs concerning the heating accounts are recognised in the balance sheet as a balance among the lessees.

Staff costs

Accounting policies used

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.

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.

Dividend from equity investments in group enterprises is recognised in the financial year where the dividend is declared.

Interest and other costs concerning loans for financing the production of intangible and tangible fixed assets and concerning the production period are not recognised in the cost of the fixed asset.

Tax of the results for the year

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

The company is subject to the Danish legislation concerning compulsory joint taxation with the Danish group enterprises.

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

The balance sheet

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost with deduction of accrued depreciation and writedown. Land is not depreciated.

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

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.

The cost comprises the acquisition cost and costs directly attached to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Accounting policies used

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing.

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

<i>Technical plants and machinery</i>	<i>5-10 years</i>
<i>Other plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture</i>	<i>3-5 years</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.

Financial fixed assets

Equity investments in group enterprises

Equity investments in group enterprises are measured at cost. In case the recoverable amount is lower than the cost, writedown takes place to this lower value.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost on basis of measured average prices. In case the net realisable value is lower than the cost, writedown takes place at this lower value.

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

Debtors

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

Accrued income and deferred expenses

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

Available funds

Available funds comprise cash at bank and in hand.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under the equity. Proposed dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of approval by the general meeting (the time of declaration).

Corporate tax and deferred tax

Accounting policies used

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.

According to the rules of joint taxation, IMEC ApS is unlimited, jointly and severally liable towards the Danish tax authorities for the total corporation tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties and dividends, arising within the jointly taxed group of companies.

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

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

Liabilities

Liabilities relating to investment properties are measured at amortised cost.

The cash flow statement

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

The effect of cash flow deriving from purchase and sale of enterprises appears separately under cash flow from investment activities. In the cash flow statement, cash flow deriving from purchased enterprises is recognised as of the date of acquisition, and cash flow deriving from sold enterprises is recognised until the sales date.

Cash flow from operating activities

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

Cash flow from investment activities

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

Cash flow from financing activities

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

Accounting policies used

Available funds

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

Profit and loss account 1 May - 30 April

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2016/17</u>	<u>2015/16</u>
Gross profit	1.879.991	1.616.773
1 <i>Staff costs</i>	<u>-1.244.459</u>	<u>-1.276.786</u>
Operating profit	635.532	339.987
<i>Other financial income</i>	12.203	5.942
2 <i>Other financial costs</i>	<u>-16.392</u>	<u>-10.164</u>
Results before tax	631.343	335.765
<i>Tax on ordinary results</i>	<u>-140.547</u>	<u>-69.476</u>
Results for the year	490.796	266.289
 Proposed distribution of the results:		
<i>Allocated to results brought forward</i>	<u>490.796</u>	<u>266.289</u>
Distribution in total	490.796	266.289

Balance sheet 30 April

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Assets		
Fixed assets		
3 <i>Technical plants and machinery</i>	0	0
4 <i>Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture</i>	0	0
<i>Tangible fixed assets in total</i>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
5 <i>Equity investments in group enterprises</i>	186.375	186.375
<i>Financial fixed assets in total</i>	<u>186.375</u>	<u>186.375</u>
Fixed assets in total	<u>186.375</u>	<u>186.375</u>
Current assets		
<i>Raw materials and consumables</i>	1.024.808	965.445
<i>Inventories in total</i>	<u>1.024.808</u>	<u>965.445</u>
<i>Trade debtors</i>	338.631	299.878
<i>Amounts owed by group enterprises</i>	2.570.378	1.768.455
<i>Deferred tax assets</i>	5.357	6.072
<i>Other debtors</i>	5.063	146.301
<i>Accrued income and deferred expenses</i>	9.000	9.000
<i>Debtors in total</i>	<u>2.928.429</u>	<u>2.229.706</u>
<i>Available funds</i>	1.541.858	740.653
Current assets in total	<u>5.495.095</u>	<u>3.935.804</u>
Assets in total	<u>5.681.470</u>	<u>4.122.179</u>

Balance sheet 30 April

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Equity			
6	Contributed capital	125.000	125.000
7	Results brought forward	2.899.448	2.408.652
	Equity in total	<u>3.024.448</u>	<u>2.533.652</u>
Liabilities			
	Bank debts	0	120
	Trade creditors	534.739	316.868
	Debt to group enterprises	1.643.707	1.145.735
	Corporate tax	139.832	75.540
	Other debts	338.744	50.264
	Short-term liabilities in total	<u>2.657.022</u>	<u>1.588.527</u>
	Liabilities in total	<u>2.657.022</u>	<u>1.588.527</u>
	Equity and liabilities in total	<u>5.681.470</u>	<u>4.122.179</u>
8	Mortgage and securities		
9	Contingencies		

Cash flow statement 1 May - 30 April

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2016/17</u>	<u>2015/16</u>
<i>Results for the year</i>	635.532	339.987
10 <i>Change in working capital</i>	549.473	357.038
<i>Cash flow from operating activities before net financials</i>	1.185.005	697.025
<i>Interest received and similar amounts</i>	12.203	5.942
<i>Interest paid and similar amounts</i>	-16.392	-10.164
<i>Cash flow from ordinary activities</i>	1.180.816	692.803
<i>Corporate tax paid</i>	-75.540	-272.885
<i>Cash flow from operating activities</i>	1.105.276	419.918
<i>Intra group financing</i>	-303.951	-80.668
<i>Cash flow from financing activities</i>	-303.951	-80.668
<i>Changes in available funds</i>	801.325	339.250
<i>Available funds 1 May 2016</i>	740.533	401.283
<i>Available funds 30 April 2017</i>	1.541.858	740.533
<i>Available funds</i>		
<i>Available funds</i>	1.541.858	740.533
<i>Available funds 30 April 2017</i>	1.541.858	740.533

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2016/17</u>	<u>2015/16</u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	1.244.061	1.270.390
Other staff costs	398	6.396
	<u>1.244.459</u>	<u>1.276.786</u>
Average number of employees	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
2. Other financial costs		
Other financial costs	<u>16.392</u>	<u>10.164</u>
	<u>16.392</u>	<u>10.164</u>
3. Technical plants and machinery		
Cost 1 May 2016	<u>131.221</u>	<u>131.221</u>
Cost 30 April 2017	<u>131.221</u>	<u>131.221</u>
Depreciation and writedown 1 May 2016	<u>-131.221</u>	<u>-131.221</u>
Depreciation and writedown 30 April 2017	<u>-131.221</u>	<u>-131.221</u>
Book value 30 April 2017	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
4. Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture		
Cost 1 May 2016	<u>36.555</u>	<u>36.555</u>
Cost 30 April 2017	<u>36.555</u>	<u>36.555</u>
Depreciation and writedown 1 May 2016	<u>-36.555</u>	<u>-36.555</u>
Depreciation and writedown 30 April 2017	<u>-36.555</u>	<u>-36.555</u>
Book value 30 April 2017	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>30/4 2017</u>	<u>30/4 2016</u>
5. Equity investments in group enterprises		
Acquisition sum, opening balance 1 May 2016	<u>186.375</u>	<u>186.375</u>
Book value 30 April 2017	<u>186.375</u>	<u>186.375</u>

The financial highlights for the enterprises according to the latest approved annual reports

	Share of ownership	Equity	Results for the year	Book value at IMEC ApS
Imec GMBH, Germany	100 %	<u>-159.672</u>	<u>-61.099</u>	<u>186.375</u>
		<u>-159.672</u>	<u>-61.099</u>	<u>186.375</u>

	<u>30/4 2017</u>	<u>30/4 2016</u>
6. Contributed capital		
Contributed capital 1 May 2016	<u>125.000</u>	<u>125.000</u>
	<u>125.000</u>	<u>125.000</u>
7. Results brought forward		
Results brought forward 1 May 2016	2.408.652	2.142.363
Profit for the year brought forward	<u>490.796</u>	<u>266.289</u>
	<u>2.899.448</u>	<u>2.408.652</u>

8. Mortgage and securities

The company has no mortgage and securities.

9. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

The company has provided guarantees for the bank debts of Imec GmbH.

Joint taxation

MV Invest ApS being the administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimited jointly and severally liable with the other jointly taxed companies for the total corporation tax.

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

Contingencies (continued)

Joint taxation (continued)

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

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withheld taxes etc. may cause changes in the company's liabilities.

10. Change in working capital

Change in inventories	-59.363	-26.019
Change in debtors	96.888	838.364
Change in trade creditors and other liabilities	511.948	-455.307
	<u>549.473</u>	<u>357.038</u>