



RSM Beierholm

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Dynajet A/S

Munkehatten 1B, 5220 Odense SØ
CVR no. 25 50 76 22

Annual report for 2016

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 24.05.17

Carsten Funk
Dirigent

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AUDIT | TAX | CONSULTING

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The company

Dynajet A/S
c/o Beierholm
Munkehatten 1B
5220 Odense SØ

Registered office: Odense
CVR no.: 25 50 76 22
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Andreas Fellmann

Board Of Directors

Carsten Funk, chairman
Nils Christian Ludwig
Andreas Fellmann

Auditors

RSM Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Bank

Danske Bank

Statement of the Board of Directors and Executive Board on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.16 - 31.12.16 for Dynajet A/S.

The annual report is presented in accordance with Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.16 and of the results of the the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.16 - 31.12.16.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Nürtingen, May 24, 2017

Executive Board

Andreas Fellmann

Board Of Directors

Carsten Funk
Chairman

Nils Christian Ludwig

Andreas Fellmann

To the Shareholder of Dynajet A/S**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Dynajet A/S for the financial year 01.01.16 - 31.12.16, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, inclusive of accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Danish Financial Statements Act

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31.12.16 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.16 - 31.12.16 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 "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Statement regarding the management's review

Management is responsible for management's review.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read management's review and, in doing so, consider whether management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Acts. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

Odense, May 24, 2017

RSM Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Henrik Welinder
State Authorized Public Accountant

Primary activities

The company's activities comprise to manufacturing and sale of high-pressure systems and related services.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.16 - 31.12.16 shows a profit/loss of DKK 634,855 against DKK 1,706,316 for the period 01.01.15 - 31.12.15. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 1,634,855.

Subsequent events

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

Income statement

Note		2016 DKK	2015 DKK
	Gross profit	1.392.558	2.913.956
1	Staff costs	-634.147	-787.836
	Profit/loss before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	758.411	2.126.120
2	Financial income	58.099	108.733
3	Financial expenses	-5.680	-3.784
	Profit/loss before tax	810.830	2.231.069
4	Tax on profit or loss for the year	-175.975	-524.753
	Profit/loss for the year	634.855	1.706.316
	Proposed appropriation account		
	Proposed dividend for the financial year	634.855	1.706.316
	Total	634.855	1.706.316

	31.12.16	31.12.15
	DKK	DKK
ASSETS		
Note		
Receivables from group enterprises	1.674.242	2.751.251
Deferred tax asset	3.553	4.738
Other receivables	10.063	18.427
Total receivables	1.687.858	2.774.416
Cash	108.521	156.443
Total current assets	1.796.379	2.930.859
Total assets	1.796.379	2.930.859
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Share capital	1.000.000	1.000.000
Proposed dividend for the financial year	634.855	1.706.316
Total equity	1.634.855	2.706.316
Payables to other credit institutions	30	941
Trade payables	30.420	39.744
Income taxes	130.790	21.587
Other payables	284	162.271
Total short-term payables	161.524	224.543
Total payables	161.524	224.543
Total equity and liabilities	1.796.379	2.930.859

5 Contingent liabilities

6 Charges and security

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.16 - 31.12.16			
Balance pr. 01.01.16	1.000.000	1.706.316	2.706.316
Dividend paid	0	-1.706.316	-1.706.316
Net profit/loss for the year	0	634.855	634.855
Balance as at 31.12.16	1.000.000	634.855	1.634.855

	2016	2015
	DKK	DKK

1. Staff costs

Wages and salaries	627.456	780.307
Other social security costs	4.534	5.096
Other staff costs	2.157	2.433

Total	634.147	787.836
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Average number of employees during the year	1	1
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2. Financial income

Interest, group enterprises	58.099	107.062
Other interest income	0	1.671

Total	58.099	108.733
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3. Financial expenses

Other interest expenses	2.699	1.737
Other financial expenses	2.981	2.047

Total	5.680	3.784
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4. Tax on profit or loss for the year

Current tax for the year	174.790	523.087
Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	1.185	1.666

Total	175.975	524.753
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5. Contingent liabilities

The company has no contingent liabilities as at 31.12.16

6. Charges and security

The company has not provided any other security over assets.

7. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement.

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises revenue, other operating income and raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

7. Accounting policies - continued -**Revenue**

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year and where the selling price can be determined reliably and is expected to be paid. Revenue is measured at fair value and is determined exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including rental income, negative goodwill and gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Costs of raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables comprise raw materials and consumables used for the year as well as any changes in inventories, including any inventory wastage.

Write-downs of inventories of raw materials and consumables are also recognised under raw materials and consumables to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

7. Accounting policies - continued -**BALANCE SHEET****Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank accounts as well as operating cash.

Equity

The proposed dividend for the financial year is recognised as a separate item in equity.

Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.