

**MENETA ADVANCED SHIMS TECHNOLOGY A/S**  
**STRANDHOLTVEJ 49, STIGE, 5270 ODENSE N**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**The Annual Report has been presented and  
adopted at the Company's Annual General  
Meeting on 2 April 2020**

---

**Kim Walther Østergaard**

*The English part of this document is an unofficial translation of the original Danish text, and in case of any discrepancy between the Danish text and the English translation, the Danish text shall prevail.*

**CONTENTS**

	<b>Page</b>
<b>Company Details</b>	
Company Details.....	3
<b>Statement and Report</b>	
Statement by Board of Directors and Board of Executives.....	4
Independent Auditor's Report.....	5-6
<b>Management's Review</b>	
Financial Highlights.....	7
Management's Review.....	8
<b>Financial Statements 1 January - 31 December</b>	
Income Statement.....	9
Balance Sheet.....	10-11
Equity.....	12
Notes.....	13-17
Accounting Policies.....	18-21

**COMPANY DETAILS**

<b>Company</b>	Meneta Advanced Shims Technology A/S Strandholtvej 49 Stige 5270 Odense N  CVR No.: 26 31 40 89 Established: 1 November 2001 Registered Office: Odense Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
<b>Board of Directors</b>	George Michael Ruhl, chairman Takaharu Dannoura Kim Walther Østergaard Parimal Bansilal Mody
<b>Board of Executives</b>	Kim Walther Østergaard
<b>Auditor</b>	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Havneholmen 29 1561 Copenhagen V
<b>Bank</b>	Danske Bank Albani Torv 2-3 5000 Odense C

## STATEMENT BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND BOARD OF EXECUTIVES

Today the Board of Directors and Board of Executives have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Meneta Advanced Shims Technology A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

The Annual Report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

The Management's Review includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Review.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Odense, 2 April 2020

Board of Executives

---

Kim Walther Østergaard

Board of Directors

---

George Michael Ruhl  
Chairman

---

Takaharu Dannoura

---

Kim Walther Østergaard

---

Parimal Bansilal Mody

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### To the Shareholders of Meneta Advanced Shims Technology A/S

#### Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Meneta Advanced Shims Technology A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant 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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### Basis for Opinion

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

#### Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

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

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- 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.

### Statement on 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 Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 2 April 2020

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab  
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Ole C. K. Nielsen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
MNE no. mne23299

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	2019 DKK '000	2018 DKK '000	2017 DKK '000	2016 DKK '000	2015 DKK '000
<b>Income statement</b>					
Net revenue.....	287.495	295.459	260.114	265.103	261.853
Gross profit/loss.....	95.785	100.377	90.795	88.298	86.239
Operating profit/loss.....	19.436	21.787	22.821	20.672	22.910
Financial income and expenses, net.....	-150	169	-593	-604	291
Profit/loss for the year.....	15.035	17.103	17.391	15.686	17.655
<b>Balance sheet</b>					
Balance sheet total.....	244.291	208.140	201.979	171.206	157.655
Equity.....	144.072	130.655	113.551	96.160	80.474
Invested capital.....	148.226	131.649	135.119	117.194	99.749
<b>Ratios</b>					
Profit margin.....	6.8	7.4	8.8	7.8	8.7
Rate of return.....	13.9	16.3	18.1	19.1	25.4
Solvency ratio.....	59.0	62.8	56.2	56.2	51.0
Return on equity.....	10.9	14.0	16.6	17.8	24.6
Index for net revenue.....	110	113	99	101	100
Net revenue per employee.....	1.904	1.957	1.871	1.841	2.062

The comparative figures have not been adjusted for the too early recognition of revenue in relation to the terms of delivery for 2015-2017 with respect to recognition of Net revenue and Cost of sales and Inventories and Trade receivables in the balance sheet.

The ratios stated in the list of key figures and ratios have been calculated as follows:

Profit margin: 
$$\frac{\text{Operating profit/loss} \times 100}{\text{Net revenue}}$$

Rate of return: 
$$\frac{\text{Profit/loss on ordinary activities} \times 100}{\text{Average invested capital}}$$

Invested capital: 
$$\frac{\text{Intangible fixed assets (ex goodwill) + tangible assets + inventories + receivables + other working current assets - trade payables - other provisions - other long and short term working liabilities}}{\text{Net revenue DKK ('000)}}$$

Solvency ratio: 
$$\frac{\text{Equity ex. minorities, at year end} \times 100}{\text{Total equity and liabilities, at year end}}$$

Return on equity: 
$$\frac{\text{Profit/loss after tax} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$$

Net revenue per employee DKK ('000) 
$$\frac{\text{Net revenue DKK ('000)}}{\text{Average number of full-time employees}}$$

The ratios follow in all material respects the recommendations of the Danish Finance Society.

## MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

### Principal activities

Meneta Advanced Shims Technology A/S develops, manufactures, and sells noise-damping shims for disc brake pads used in the automotive industry.

Meneta Holding A/S holds 52% of the share capital whereas a large manufacturer of friction material, TMD Friction Holdings (UK) Limited holds the remaining shares.

### Development in activities and financial position

The company was unable to meet the expected revenue and profit levels, mainly due to a global drop in new car sales.

Gross profit margins of the company were negatively affected by an increase in rubber prices.

Accounts show a decrease in revenue by 2.7% to DKK 287.5m (DKK 295.5m).

The net result after tax declined by 12% to DKK 15m from DKK 17.1m.

The balance sheet total shows DKK 244.3m.

Throughout the year, the company increased its CAPEX by 14m, investing mainly in operational assets.

### Profit/loss for the year compared to expectations

Operating profits declined by 11% to DKK 19.4m from DKK 21.8m, despite an overall 5.5% reduction in staff costs.

### Significant events after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year that may have a significant impact on the financial position of the company.

### Special risks

A considerable part of the company's raw materials is dependent on the price of steel and oil. Raw materials, sales prices, assets, and liabilities are dependent on the development in a number of currencies. The currency exposure is continuously evaluated, and risk hedging takes place according to determined policies and rules.

### Environmental situation

The company is aware of the potential environmental impact of the products and of the production process. Efforts are being made on a regular basis to reduce the effect.

### Knowledge resources

The company has full IATF16949 certification.

### Research and development activities

The means used for development activities have been recognised and booked as expenses.

### Future expectations

The company has been successful in maintaining its market position and overall market share.

For the year 2020, we continue to focus on new product development and on cost base reductions to prepare the company for future challenges.

### The company's foreign branches

The company has a branch in Koblenz, Germany.



**INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2019</b> DKK '000	<b>2018</b> DKK '000
<b>NET REVENUE</b> .....		<b>287.495</b>	<b>295.459</b>
Cost of sales.....		-157.301	-161.039
Other operating income.....		115	527
Other external expenses.....		-34.524	-34.570
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b> .....		<b>95.785</b>	<b>100.377</b>
Staff costs.....	1	-69.126	-73.151
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment.....		-7.223	-5.439
<b>OPERATING PROFIT</b> .....		<b>19.436</b>	<b>21.787</b>
Other financial income.....	2	493	649
Other financial expenses.....	3	-643	-480
<b>PROFIT BEFORE TAX</b> .....		<b>19.286</b>	<b>21.956</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	4	-4.251	-4.853
<b>PROFIT FOR THE YEAR</b> .....	5	<b>15.035</b>	<b>17.103</b>

# BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2019 DKK '000	2018 DKK '000
Production plants and machinery.....		30.734	27.027
Other plants, machinery, tools and equipment.....		4.541	3.586
Leasehold improvements.....		985	266
Tangible fixed assets in progress and prepayment.....		11.979	10.515
<b>Tangible fixed assets.....</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>48.239</b>	<b>41.394</b>
Other securities.....		3.689	0
Rent deposit and other receivables.....		438	297
<b>Fixed asset investments.....</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4.127</b>	<b>297</b>
<b>FIXED ASSETS.....</b>		<b>52.366</b>	<b>41.691</b>
Raw materials and consumables.....		12.253	14.343
Work in progress.....		10.050	11.751
Finished goods and goods for resale.....		37.651	30.349
<b>Inventories.....</b>		<b>59.954</b>	<b>56.443</b>
Trade receivables.....		43.109	51.834
Receivables from group enterprises.....		84.953	51.503
Other receivables.....		2.159	2.935
Receivables corporation tax.....		0	973
Prepayments and accrued income.....	<b>8</b>	814	527
<b>Receivables.....</b>		<b>131.035</b>	<b>107.772</b>
Other securities and equity investments.....		908	0
<b>Current investments.....</b>		<b>908</b>	<b>0</b>
Cash and cash equivalents.....		28	2.234
<b>CURRENT ASSETS.....</b>		<b>191.925</b>	<b>166.449</b>
<b>ASSETS.....</b>		<b>244.291</b>	<b>208.140</b>

# BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2019 DKK '000</b>	<b>2018 DKK '000</b>
Share capital.....	9	525	525
Retained profit.....		143.547	130.130
<b>EQUITY.....</b>		<b>144.072</b>	<b>130.655</b>
Provision for deferred tax.....	10	1.873	1.676
<b>PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES.....</b>		<b>1.873</b>	<b>1.676</b>
Other liabilities.....		2.256	0
Lease liabilities.....		5.422	982
<b>Long-term liabilities.....</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7.678</b>	<b>982</b>
Short-term portion of long-term liabilities.....	11	1.484	386
Bank debt.....		18.299	0
Trade payables.....		27.516	35.405
Payables to group enterprises.....		31.959	25.298
Corporation tax.....		97	0
Other liabilities.....		11.313	13.738
<b>Current liabilities.....</b>		<b>90.668</b>	<b>74.827</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.....</b>		<b>98.346</b>	<b>75.809</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....</b>		<b>244.291</b>	<b>208.140</b>
 Contingencies etc.	12		
Charges and securities	13		
Related parties	14		
Consolidated financial statements	15		

## EQUITY

	Share capital	Retained profit	Total
Equity at 1 January 2019.....	525	130.130	130.655
Change of equity due to correction of errors.....		-1.618	-1.618
<b>Adjusted equity at 1 January 2019.....</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>128.512</b>	<b>129.037</b>
Proposed distribution of profit.....		15.035	15.035
<b>Equity at 31 December 2019.....</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>143.547</b>	<b>144.072</b>

The share capital has not been changed in the past 5 years.

## NOTES

	2019 DKK '000	2018 DKK '000	Note
<b>Staff costs</b>			<b>1</b>
Average number of employees 151 (2018: 151)			
Wages and salaries.....	62.509	66.554	
Pensions.....	5.140	5.150	
Social security costs.....	1.477	1.447	
	<b>69.126</b>	<b>73.151</b>	
Remuneration is not paid to the Board of Directors. Remuneration of the Management is not disclosed because it consists of only one person.			
<b>Other financial income</b>			<b>2</b>
Group enterprises.....	327	250	
Other interest income.....	166	399	
	<b>493</b>	<b>649</b>	
<b>Other financial expenses</b>			<b>3</b>
Group enterprises.....	453	425	
Other interest expenses.....	190	55	
	<b>643</b>	<b>480</b>	
<b>Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>			<b>4</b>
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year.....	3.597	4.027	
Adjustment of deferred tax.....	654	826	
	<b>4.251</b>	<b>4.853</b>	
<b>Proposed distribution of profit</b>			<b>5</b>
Retained earnings.....	15.035	17.103	
	<b>15.035</b>	<b>17.103</b>	

## NOTES

			Note
<b>Tangible fixed assets</b>			<b>6</b>
	Production plants and machinery	Other plants, machinery, tools and equipment	
Cost at 1 January 2019.....	72.524	5.990	
Additions.....	9.665	2.150	
Disposals.....	-35	0	
<b>Cost at 31 December 2019.....</b>	<b>82.154</b>	<b>8.140</b>	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2019.....	45.497	2.404	
Reversal of depreciation of assets disposed of.....	-26	0	
Depreciation for the year.....	5.949	1.195	
<b>Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2019...</b>	<b>51.420</b>	<b>3.599</b>	
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2019.....</b>	<b>30.734</b>	<b>4.541</b>	
Finance lease assets.....	8.065		
	Leasehold improvements	Tangible fixed assets in progress and prepayment	
Cost at 1 January 2019.....	1.040	10.516	
Additions.....	799	27.235	
Disposals.....	0	-25.772	
<b>Cost at 31 December 2019.....</b>	<b>1.839</b>	<b>11.979</b>	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2019.....	776		
Depreciation for the year.....	78		
<b>Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2019...</b>	<b>854</b>		
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2019.....</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>11.979</b>	
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>			<b>7</b>
	Other securities	Rent deposit and other receivables	
Cost at 1 January 2019.....	0	297	
Additions.....	3.689	141	
<b>Cost at 31 December 2019.....</b>	<b>3.689</b>	<b>438</b>	
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2019.....</b>	<b>3.689</b>	<b>438</b>	
	2019 DKK '000	2018 DKK '000	
<b>Prepayments and accrued income</b>			<b>8</b>
Costs.....	814	527	
	<b>814</b>	<b>527</b>	

## NOTES

					Note
		2019	2018		
		DKK '000	DKK '000		
<b>Share capital</b>					<b>9</b>
Specification of the share capital:					
Share, 525 in the denomination of 1.000 DKK.....		525	525		
		<b>525</b>	<b>525</b>		
<b>Provision for deferred tax</b>					<b>10</b>
Provision for deferred tax comprises deferred tax on contract work in progress, inventory and intangible and tangible fixed assets.					
		2019	2018		
		DKK '000	DKK '000		
The amount breaks down as follows:					
Production plant and machinery.....		3.130	1.383		
Leasehold improvements.....		10	-13		
Inventory.....		252	861		
Lease liabilities.....		-1.519	-301		
Correction of errors in previous years.....		0	-254		
		<b>1.873</b>	<b>1.676</b>		
Deferred tax, beginning of year.....		1.676	596		
Deferred tax of the year, income statement.....		197	1.080		
<b>Provisions of the year.....</b>		<b>1.873</b>	<b>1.676</b>		
<b>Long-term liabilities</b>					<b>11</b>
	31/12 2019	Repayment	Debt	31/12 2018	Current
	total liabilities	next year	outstanding	total liabilities	portion at the
			after 5 years		beginning
Other liabilities.....	2.256	0	0	0	0
Subordinate loan capital.....	0	0	1.933	0	0
Lease liabilities.....	6.906	1.484	0	1.368	386
	<b>9.162</b>	<b>1.484</b>	<b>1.933</b>	<b>1.368</b>	<b>386</b>

## NOTES

### Note

#### Contingencies etc.

12

#### Contingent liabilities

The company has issued an unlimited guarantee concerning the engagement of Group's bank with the company's parent company, Meneta Holding A/S, and the company's sister company, Meneta Danmark ApS. The bank's credit limit with the Group is maximized to DKK ('000) 20,000.

#### Operating lease

The company has in addition to finance lease contracts entered into operating rent and lease agreements with an average annual lease payment of DKK ('000) 607.

The lease contracts have a residual term of 17 months, on average, and a total residual lease payment of DKK ('000) 936.

#### Lease agreement

The company has an annual lease agreement with Meneta Holding A/S. The annual lease is DKK ('000) 6,552 for 2020. The company has entered into a lease agreement with a residual period of 1 year with an annual lease of DKK ('000) 448.

#### Dispute with suppliers

The company has a few pending disputes with suppliers. The company's Management expects that the outcome of these disputes will be positive for the company and assesses that the risk of losses will be not exceed DKK ('000) 750.

#### Joint liabilities

The company is jointly and severally liable together with the parent company and the other group companies in the joint taxable group for tax on the group's joint taxable income and for certain possible withholding taxes, such as dividend tax, etc.

Tax payable on the Group's joint taxable income is stated in the annual report of Meneta Holding A/S, which serves as management company for the joint taxation.

#### Charges and securities

13

Production plant and machinery of a carrying amount of DKK ('000) 8,065 at 31 December 2019 is financed by a finance lease. The lease liabilities are stated at DKK ('000) 6,906 at 31 December 2019.

As security for bank debt of DKK ('000) 0 the company has issued a business charge of a nominal amount of DKK ('000) 15,000 on inventory and trade receivables of a total carrying amount of DKK ('000) 103,063 at 31 December 2019.



**NOTES****Note****Related parties****14**

The Company's related parties include:

TMD Friction Holdings (UK) Limited  
Meneta Danmark ApS  
Meneta Holding A/S  
Meneta Composite Materials ApS  
Meneta Automotive Component Pvt. Ltd.  
Meneta (Shanghai) Co.  
Ltd.Meneta Dalian Co.Ltd.

**Controlling interest**

Meneta Holding A/S.

**Other related parties having performed transactions with the company**

The company's related parties having a significant influence comprise subsidiaries and associates as well as the companies' Board of Directors, Board of Executives and executive officers and their relatives. Related parties include also companies in which the above mentioned group of persons has material interests.

**Transactions with related parties**

The company did not carry out any material transactions that were not concluded on market conditions. According to section 98c, subsection 7 of the Danish Financial Statements Act information is given only on transactions that were not performed on common market conditions.

**Consolidated financial statements****15**

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of Meneta Holding A/S, Strandholtvej 49, 5270 Odense N, CVR number 25673948.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of Meneta Advanced Shims Technology A/S for 2019 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class C, medium enterprise.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles used last year.

### Correction of errors in previous years

An error has been corrected for 2018 as recognition of revenue was made too early in relation to terms of delivery. The change in revenue is DKK ('000) 10,167, the change in cost of sales is DKK ('000) 8,092, and the net effect is a correction of DKK ('000) 2,075 before tax. Deferred tax at beginning of the year has been adjusted by DKK ('000) 457. The net amount has been adjusted over equity at beginning of the year 2017 by DKK ('000) 1,618. Similarly, the effect has been adjusted in trade receivables and inventory. The error extends beyond 2018, but only equity at beginning of the year and comparative figures are adjusted. Thus, Financial Highlights for 2015-2017 are not corrected.

## INCOME STATEMENT

### Net revenue

Net revenue from sale of merchandise and finished goods is recognised in the income statement if supply and risk transfer to purchaser has taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received. Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT, duties and less discounts related to the sale.

### Other operating income

Other operating income includes items of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprises' principal activities, including profit from sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets.

### Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise costs incurred to achieve the net revenue for the year, including direct and indirect costs of raw materials and consumables.

### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include cost of sales, advertising, administration, buildings, bad debts, operating lease expenses, etc.

Payments related to operating lease expenses and other lease agreements are recognised in the income statement during the continuance of the contract. The company's total liability concerning operating and other lease agreements are stated under contingencies, etc.

### Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions and other costs for social security etc. for the company's employees. Repayments from public authorities are deducted from staff costs.

### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from investments in financial assets, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

### Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in the equity by the portion that may be attributed to entries directly to the equity.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### BALANCE SHEET

#### Tangible fixed assets

Production plant and machinery, other plant, fixtures and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

	Useful life	Residual value
Production plant and machinery.....	4-10 years	0 %
Other plants, machinery, tools and equipment.....	3-7 years	0-30 %
Leasehold improvements.....	3-8 years	0-30 %

Profit or loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

#### Lease contracts

Lease contracts relating to tangible fixed assets where the company bears all material risks and benefits attached to the ownership (finance lease) are recognised as assets in the balance sheet. The assets are at the initial recognition measured at calculated cost equal to the lower of fair value and present value of the future lease payments. The internal interest rate of the lease contract is used as discounting factor or an approximate value when calculating the present value. Finance lease assets are depreciated similarly to the company's other tangible fixed assets.

where the company bears all material risks and benefits attached to the ownership (finance lease) are recognised as assets in the balance sheet. The assets are at the initial recognition measured at calculated cost equal to the lower of fair value and present value of the future lease payments. The internal interest rate of the lease contract is used as discounting factor or an approximate value when calculating the present value. Finance lease assets are depreciated similarly to the company's other tangible fixed assets.

The capitalised residual lease liability is recognised in the balance sheet as a liability and the interest portion of the lease payment is recognised in the income statement over the term of the contract.

#### Fixed asset investments

Other securities which are recognised and measured at amortised cost. Other securities are not depreciated.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### **Impairment of fixed assets**

The carrying amount of intangible and tangible fixed assets together with investments, which are not measured at fair value, are valued on an annual basis for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the net realisable value is lower than the carrying amount, it is written down to the lower value.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of net selling price and capital value. The capital value is determined as the fair value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the expected net cash flows from sale of the asset or group of assets after the end of its useful life.

### **Inventories**

Inventories are measured at cost based on weighted average prices. If the net realisable value is lower than cost, the amount is written down to the lower value.

The cost of merchandise as well as raw materials and consumables is calculated at acquisition price with addition of transportation and similar costs.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct payroll costs and direct production costs.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes cost of raw materials, consumables, direct payroll cost and indirect production cost. Indirect production costs include indirect materials and payroll and maintenance and depreciation of the machines, factory buildings and equipment used in the production process, cost of factory administration and management and capitalised development costs relating to the products.

### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is reduced by impairment losses to meet expected losses.

### **Accruals, assets**

Accruals recognised as assets include costs incurred relating to the subsequent financial year.

### **Securities and investments**

Other securities which are recognised and measured at amortised cost.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the balance sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

The company is subject to joint taxation with Danish Group companies. The current corporation tax is distributed among the joint taxable companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full allocation and refund related to tax losses. The joint taxable companies are included in the tax-on-account scheme. Joint taxation contributions receivable and payable are recognised in the balance sheet under current assets and liabilities, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the expected realisable value of the asset, either by set-off against tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that under the legislation in force on the balance sheet date will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

### Liabilities

Liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to nominal value.

### Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date. Exchange differences arising between the rate on the transaction date and the rate on the payment date are recognised in the income statement as a financial income or expense.

If the foreign exchange position is considered to hedge future cash flows, the unrealised exchange adjustments are recognised directly in the equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that are not settled on the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate on the balance sheet date and the exchange rate at the time of occurrence of the receivables or payables is recognised in the income statement as financial income or expenses.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date.

## CASH FLOW STATEMENT

In accordance with section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has not prepared a cash flow statement because these cash flows are included in the cash flow statement of the group, see the consolidated financial statements of Meneta Holding A/S.