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Norgesvej 2
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CVR no. 20 22 26 70

BUK-AUTO A/S
NORGESVEJ 2, 5700 SVENDBORG
ANNUAL REPORT
1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2017

**The Annual Report has been presented and
adopted at the Company's Annual General
Meeting on 27 March 2018**

Jørn Raaschou

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.

CVR NO. 27 34 23 96

CONTENTS

	Page
Company Details	
Company Details.....	3
Statement and Report	
Statement by Board of Directors and Board of Executives.....	4
Independent Auditor's Report.....	5-6
Management's Review	
Financial Highlights.....	7
Management's Review.....	8
Financial Statements 1 January - 31 December	
Income Statement.....	9
Balance Sheet.....	10-11
Equity.....	12
Cash Flow Statement.....	13
Notes.....	14-17
Accounting Policies.....	18-22

COMPANY DETAILS

Company	BUK-Auto A/S Norgesvej 2 5700 Svendborg Telephone: 62 22 88 88 E-mail: buk@bukauto.com CVR no.: 27 34 23 96 Registered Office: Svendborg Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Jørn H. Raaschou Kenn J. Olsen Leonid Zikeev Hans C. Bukkehave
Board of Executives	Hans C. Bukkehave
Auditor	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Norgesvej 2 5700 Svendborg
Bank	Jyske Bank A/S Mageløs 8 5100 Odense C
Law Firm	Advokat Schmidt Kullinggade 31 C 5700 Svendborg

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 BUK-Auto A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017.

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 the Company's financial position at 31 December 2017 and of the results of the the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017.

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.

Svendborg, 27 March 2018

Board of Executives

Hans C. Bukkehave

Board of Directors

Jørn H. Raaschou

Kenn J. Olsen

Leonid Zikeev

Hans C. Bukkehave

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of BUK-Auto A/S

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of BUK-Auto A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flows, 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 2017 and of the results of the Company operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We 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.

Management's Responsibility 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 Responsibility for 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.*

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- *Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.*
- *Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.*
- *Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the 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.

Svendborg, 27 March 2018

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Niels Duedahl
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne11644

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	2017 TDKK	2016 TDKK	2015 TDKK	2014 TDKK	2013 TDKK
Income statement					
Gross profit/loss.....	26.066	9.547	7.048	5.509	1.506
Operating profit/loss.....	12.008	2.809	1.860	-826	-3.893
Financial income and expenses, net.....	-4.160	-1.783	-695	-1.129	1.690
Profit/loss for the year before tax.....	8.085	2.082	2.512	4.453	1.436
Profit/loss for the year.....	6.290	1.851	2.252	5.019	1.767
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total.....	144.972	68.866	60.700	45.791	32.914
Equity.....	25.766	19.578	20.206	17.953	12.934
Equity incl. minority interests.....	25.766	19.578	20.206	17.953	12.934
Net working capital.....	76.208	31.566	23.800	36.617	6.607
Cash flows					
Investment in tangible fixed assets.....	-95	0	0	0	0
Average number of full-time employees.....					
	8	6	5	5	5
Ratios					
Solvency ratio.....	17,8	28,4	33,3	39,2	39,3
Return on equity.....	27,7	9,3	11,8	32,5	0,0
Return on working capital.....	15,8	5,9	9,5	-2,3	-55,7

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

Solvency ratio:	$\frac{\text{Equity ex. minorities, at year end} \times 100}{\text{Total equity and liabilities, at year end}}$
Return on equity:	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss after tax} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$
Return on working capital:	$\frac{\text{Operating profit/loss} \times 100}{\text{Working capital}}$

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

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Principal activities

The principal activities comprise trading with specialized vehicles.

Development in activities and financial position

The company has continued its normal activities. There has not been any isolated events during the year, that require mentioning in the Management's review.

The result of the year shows a profit after tax at DKK 6.290.627, which we consider to be satisfactory.

Profit/loss for the year compared to future expectations

The company's profit after tax was in 2016 TDKK 1.851 and in 2017 TDKK 6.290.

Management views the result as satisfactory.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the company's financial position.

Special risks

The company has no particular risks, besides what is common for the business it operates in.

Environmental situation

The company has no effect on the external environment, besides what is to be expected by an office environment.

Future expectations

The management expects a satisfactory result for the fiscal year 2018.

The company's foreign branches

The company has through Africa Automotive A/S a subsidiary in USA, Global Automotive Inc.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2017 DKK	2016 DKK
GROSS PROFIT		26.066.394	9.547.178
Staff costs.....	1	-13.917.000	-6.598.211
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment.....		-140.877	-139.825
OPERATING PROFIT		12.008.517	2.809.142
Result of equity investments in group and associates.....	2	237.645	1.056.705
Other financial income.....	3	211.026	302.403
Other financial expenses.....		-4.371.924	-2.085.492
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		8.085.264	2.082.758
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	4	-1.794.637	-230.883
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	5	6.290.627	1.851.875

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2017 DKK	2016 DKK
Other plant, machinery, tools and equipment		15.826	4.377
Leasehold improvements.....		80.000	90.810
Tangible fixed assets	6	95.826	95.187
Equity investments in group enterprises.....		9.029.551	18.895.101
Rent deposit and other receivables.....		88.720	4.500.000
Fixed asset investments	7	9.118.271	23.395.101
FIXED ASSETS		9.214.097	23.490.288
Finished goods and goods for resale.....		5.316.603	10.489.927
Prepayments.....		1.255.631	25.490.949
Inventories	8	6.572.234	35.980.876
Trade receivables		121.327.224	8.815.324
Receivables from group enterprises.....		665.480	0
Deferred tax assets.....	9	4.245	428.062
Other receivables.....		249.003	0
Prepayments and accrued income.....	10	0	37.890
Receivables		122.245.952	9.281.276
Cash and cash equivalents		6.940.529	114.398
CURRENT ASSETS		135.758.715	45.376.550
ASSETS		144.972.812	68.866.838

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2017 DKK	2016 DKK
Share capital.....	11	500.000	500.000
Reserve for revaluation.....		281.545	364.125
Reserve for net revaluation according to equity va.....		6.031.571	5.855.236
Retained profit.....		18.953.225	12.859.618
EQUITY.....		25.766.341	19.578.979
Bank debt.....		66.566.072	25.979.752
Trade payables.....		21.238.365	13.695.223
Payables to group enterprises.....		16.618.131	1.491.323
Payables to associated enterprises.....		6.000	6.000
Corporation tax.....		1.370.820	0
Other liabilities.....		13.342.924	7.838.197
Accruals and deferred income.....		64.159	277.364
Current liabilities.....		119.206.471	49.287.859
LIABILITIES.....		119.206.471	49.287.859
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....		144.972.812	68.866.838
Contingencies etc.	12		
Charges and securities	13		
Related parties	14		
Derivative financial instruments	15		
Consolidated financial statements	16		

EQUITY

	Share capital	Reserve for revaluation	Reserve for net revaluation according to equity va	Retained profit	Total
Equity at 1 January 2017.....	500.000	364.125	5.855.236	12.859.548	19.578.909
Foreign exchange adjustments.....			-103.195		-103.195
Proposed distribution of profit.....		-82.580	279.530	6.093.677	6.290.627
Equity at 31 December 2017.....	500.000	281.545	6.031.571	18.953.225	25.766.341

CASH FLOW STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	2017	2016
	DKK	DKK
Profit/loss for the year.....	6.290.627	1.851.875
Reversed depreciation of the year.....	95.187	92.400
Profit/loss from subsidiaries.....	-237.645	-1.056.705
Reversed tax on profit/loss for the year.....	1.794.637	230.883
Change in inventory.....	29.408.642	-27.320.824
Change in receivables.....	-113.388.493	17.815.044
Change in current liabilities (ex bank and tax).....	27.961.472	9.735.207
Other cash flows from operating activities.....	0	1
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITY.....	-48.075.573	1.347.881
Purchase of tangible fixed assets.....	-95.896	0
Purchase of financial assets.....	4.411.280	0
Other cash flows from investing activities.....	0	2.000.000
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY.....	4.315.384	2.000.000
Dividend paid in the financial year.....	0	-2.500.000
Dividend received in the financial year.....	10.000.000	0
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY.....	10.000.000	-2.500.000
CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS.....	-33.760.189	847.881
Cash and cash equivalents at 1. januar.....	-25.865.354	-26.713.235
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31. DECEMBER.....	-59.625.543	-25.865.354
Specification of cash and cash equivalents at 31 December:		
Cash and cash equivalents.....	6.940.529	114.398
Bank debt.....	-66.566.072	-25.979.752
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, NET DEBT.....	-59.625.543	-25.865.354

NOTES

	2017 DKK	2016 DKK	Note
Staff costs			1
Average number of employees 8 (2016: 6)			
Wages and salaries.....	13.761.616	6.466.869	
Social security costs.....	52.672	50.610	
Other staff costs.....	102.712	80.732	
	13.917.000	6.598.211	
Payroll to management is not disclosed, as only one person in management receives remuneration.			
Result of equity investments in group and associates			2
Result of equity investments in group enterprises.....	237.645	1.056.705	
	237.645	1.056.705	
Other financial income			3
Other interest income.....	211.026	302.403	
	211.026	302.403	
Tax on profit/loss for the year			4
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year.....	1.370.820	0	
Adjustment of deferred tax.....	423.817	230.883	
	1.794.637	230.883	
Proposed distribution of profit			5
Allocation to reserve for net revaluation according to equity va.....	279.530	-8.620.301	
Allocation to other reserves.....	-82.580	0	
Accumulated profit.....	6.093.677	10.472.176	
	6.290.627	1.851.875	

NOTES

			Note
Tangible fixed assets			6
	Other plant, machinery, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements	
Cost at 1 January 2017.....	214.007	331.710	
Additions.....	15.896	80.000	
Cost at 31 December 2017.....	229.903	411.710	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2017.....	209.700	240.900	
Depreciation for the year.....	4.377	90.810	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2017...	214.077	331.710	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2017.....	15.826	80.000	
Fixed asset investments			7
	Equity investments in group enterprises	Rent deposit and other receivables	
Cost at 1 January 2017.....	3.893.355	4.500.000	
Additions.....	0	-4.411.280	
Cost at 31 December 2017.....	3.893.355	88.720	
Revaluation at 1 January 2017.....	15.001.746		
Dividend.....	-10.000.000		
Profit/loss for the year.....	134.450		
Revaluation at 31 December 2017.....	5.136.196		
Carrying amount at 31 December 2017.....	9.029.551	88.720	
Investments in subsidiaries (DKK)			
Name and registered office	Equity	Profit/loss for the year	Ownership
Africa Automotive A/S, Svendborg.....	13.215.128	222.846	66,7 %
Buk Auto Danmark ApS, Svendborg.....	219.468	54.684	100 %

NOTES

	2017 DKK	2016 DKK	Note
Inventories			8
Inventories.....	5.316.603	10.489.927	
Prepayments.....	1.255.631	25.490.949	
	6.572.234	35.980.876	
<p>With reference to paragraph 11 (3) in the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has derogated from the relations according to paragraph 45 of the Danish Financial Statements Act in which it is provided, that inventories must be measured at cost. The company measures inventories at replacement cost, equivalent to the value in USD at the balance date. The revaluation of inventories to USD exchange rate is recognized in the income statement.</p> <p>The amount is bound via the appropriation of net income in separate reserve (revaluation reserve) under equity.</p> <p>The company is a merchandising-sector company, in which the inventories in all material aspects are purchased in USD and sold in USD. Management considers the replacement cost of the inventories to be the correct accounting value of inventories at the balance sheet date. This is how the actual values, which the company has at its disposal, and the company's future performance potential, are reported.</p> <p>The transaction has had a negative effect on the profit/loss of the year of TDKK 82 and equity is effected positively with TDKK 282 at 31 December 2017.</p>			
Deferred tax assets			9
<p>Provision for deferred tax comprises deferred tax on contract work in progress, inventory and intangible and tangible fixed assets.</p>			
	2017 DKK	2016 DKK	
Deferred tax, beginning of year.....	428.062	658.945	
Annual adjustment of deferred tax in income statement.....	-423.817	-230.883	
Deferred tax assets 31 December 2017.....	4.245	428.062	
Prepayments and accrued income			10
Costs.....	0	37.890	
	0	37.890	
Tekstafsnit			
Share capital			11
Specification of the share capital:			
A-shares, 500 in the denomination of 1.000 DKK.....	500.000	500.000	
	500.000	500.000	

NOTES

	Note
Contingencies etc.	12
Contingent liabilities	
Joint liabilities	
The company is jointly and severally liable together with the parent company and the other group companies in the jointly taxed group for tax on the group's jointly taxed income and for certain possible withholding taxes such as dividend tax and royalty tax, and for the joint registration of VAT.	
Tax payable of the group's jointly taxed income is stated in the annual report of H.C. Holding II ApS	
Charges and securities	13
For group Companies, Buk Auto Ltd., Buk-Auto Denmark ApS and Africa Automotive A/S, the company has provided unlimited guaranties for al bank balances.	
Shares i Africa Automotive A/S, TDKK 533 stand as security for debt to Jyske Bank.	
Related parties	14
The Controlling interest	
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 substantial transactions that were not concluded on market conditions.	
Derivative financial instruments	15
The company carry out derivative financial instruments.	
The instruments comprise of USD hedging to reduce foreign currency risk.	
Consolidated financial statements	16
The company is part of the consolidates financial statement of H.C. Holding II ApS, CVR-nr. 38 78 77 80.	

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The annual report of BUK-Auto A/S for 2017 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.

Consolidated financial statements

Consolidated financial statements have not been prepared because the group fulfils the exemption provisions of section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act on sub-groups. The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of H.C. Holding II ApS, Christiansmindevej 4, 5700 Svendborg, CVR-nr. 38 78 77 80.

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, operational lease expenses, 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.

Investments in associates

The income statement of the owner company recognises the proportional share of the results of each associate after proportional elimination of intercompany profits/losses and deduction of amortisation of goodwill.

Financial income and expenses in general

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 on profit for the year

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.

BALANCE SHEET

Tangible fixed assets

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Land and buildings, production plant and machinery, other plants, 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. As regards self-manufactured assets, the cost price includes cost of materials, components, subcontractors, direct payroll and indirect production costs.

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

	<i>Useful life</i>	<i>Residual value</i>
<i>Production plant and machinery.....</i>	<i>5 years</i>	<i>0 %</i>
<i>Leasehold improvements.....</i>	<i>5 years</i>	<i>0 %</i>

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.

Fixed asset investments

Investments in associates are measured in the company's balance sheet under the equity method.

Investments in associates are measured in the Balance Sheet at the proportional share of the enterprises' carrying equity value, calculated in accordance with the parent company's accounting policies with deduction or addition of unrealised intercompany profits or losses and with addition or deduction of the residual value of positive or negative goodwill

Acquired enterprises are recognised in the consolidated financial statements under the acquisition method, reassessing all identified assets and liabilities to fair value at the acquisition date. The fair value is calculated based on acquisitions made in an active market, alternatively calculated using generally accepted valuation methods. Upon calculation of the fair value of properties used in the business a discounted cash flow model is applied based on discounted cash flow of future earnings. Operating equipment is recognised at fair value based on an assessor's opinion, built on an overall assessment of the production equipments.

Consolidated goodwill is amortised over the expected useful life determined on the basis of management's experience within the individual lines of business. Consolidated goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of amortisation which is estimated to 5 years. The period of amortisation is determined based on an assessment of the acquired company's position in the market and earnings profile, and the industry-specific condition.

Net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries and associates is transferred under the equity to reserve for net revaluation under the equity value method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the acquisition value.

Associates with a negative carrying equity value are measured to DKK 0 and any amounts due from these enterprises are written down by the company's share of the negative equity to the extent that it is deemed to be irrecoverable. If the carrying negative equity value exceeds accounts receivable, the residual amount is recognised under provision for liabilities to the extent that the company's has a legal or actual liability to cover the associates' deficit.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of tangible assets together with fixed assets, 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, the assets are 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 using the FIFO-principle. If the net realisable value is lower than cost, the inventories are 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 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.

The net realisable value of inventories is stated at sales price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute the sale and is determined with due regard to marketability, obsolescence and development in expected sales price.

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.

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 on account tax 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 would 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

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less borrowing costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the income statement over the term of loan.

Amortised cost of current liabilities usually corresponds to nominal value.

Accruals, liabilities

Accruals recognised as liabilities include payments received regarding income in subsequent years.

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

The cash flow statement shows the company's cash flows for the year for operating activities, investing activities and financing activities in the year, the change in cash and cash equivalents of the year and cash and cash equivalents at beginning and end of the year.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cash flows from operating activities:

Cash flows from operating activities are computed as the results for the year adjusted for non-cash operating items, changes in net working capital and corporation tax paid.

Cash flows from investing activities:

Cash flows from investing activities include payments in connection with purchase and sale of intangible and tangible fixed asset and fixed asset investments.

Cash flows from financing activities:

Cash flows from financing activities include changes in the size or composition of share capital and related costs, and borrowings and repayment of interest-bearing debt and payment of dividend to shareholders.

Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents include bank overdraft and cash in hand.