
Kent Industri Danmark ApS

Bjergvangen 5 D, DK-3060 Espergærde

Annual Report for 1 April 2018 - 31 March 2019

CVR No 29 63 85 94

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
28/6 2019

Reiner Echhardt
Chairman of the General
Meeting



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Kent Industri Danmark ApS for the financial year 1 April 2018 - 31 March 2019.

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

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 March 2019 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2018/19.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Espergærde, 28 June 2019

Executive Board

Reiner Eckhardt

Board of Directors

Ingrid Josefine Lohse
Chairman

Oliver Kaminski

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Kent Industri Danmark ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 March 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 April 2018 - 31 March 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Kent Industri Danmark ApS for the financial year 1 April 2018 - 31 March 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

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.

Independent Auditor's Report

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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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.

Aalborg, 28 June 2019

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Jan Bunk Harbo Larsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne30224

Rasmus Møllergaard Stenskrøg
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34161

Company Information

The Company

Kent Industri Danmark ApS
Bjergvangen 5 D
DK-3060 Espergærde

CVR No: 29 63 85 94
Financial period: 1 April - 31 March
Incorporated: 4 July 2006
Municipality of reg. office: Helsingør

Board of Directors

Ingrid Josefine Lohse, Chairman
Oliver Kaminski

Executive Board

Reiner Eckhardt

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Skelagervej 1A
DK-9000 Aalborg

Income Statement 1 April - 31 March

	Note	2018/19 DKK	2017/18 DKK
Gross profit/loss		6.834.028	6.482.132
Staff expenses	3	-5.287.276	-5.163.106
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-43.025	-43.959
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		1.503.727	1.275.067
Financial income		485	1.103
Financial expenses		-42.112	-47.761
Profit/loss before tax		1.462.100	1.228.409
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-321.662	-270.263
Net profit/loss for the year		1.140.438	958.146

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings	1.140.438	958.146
	1.140.438	958.146

Balance Sheet 31 March

Assets

	Note	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Goodwill		262.214	297.970
Intangible assets	5	262.214	297.970
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		3.725	10.994
Property, plant and equipment	6	3.725	10.994
Deposits		70.845	68.781
Fixed asset investments	7	70.845	68.781
Fixed assets		336.784	377.745
Trade receivables		1.391.733	1.087.867
Receivables from group enterprises		29.861	210.569
Other receivables		32.917	57.118
Prepayments		154.784	134.980
Receivables		1.609.295	1.490.534
Cash at bank and in hand		5.278.290	3.978.168
Currents assets		6.887.585	5.468.702
Assets		7.224.369	5.846.447

Balance Sheet 31 March

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Share capital		125.000	125.000
Retained earnings		3.750.528	2.610.089
Equity		3.875.528	2.735.089
Provision for deferred tax		24.644	42.771
Provisions		24.644	42.771
Prepayments received from customers		61.849	0
Trade payables		88.068	141.142
Payables to group enterprises		856.292	821.053
Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax		339.789	300.718
Other payables		1.978.199	1.805.674
Short-term debt		3.324.197	3.068.587
Debt		3.324.197	3.068.587
Liabilities and equity		7.224.369	5.846.447
Subsequent events	1		
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Statement of Changes in Equity

	<u>Share capital</u> DKK	<u>Retained earnings</u> DKK	<u>Total</u> DKK
Equity at 1 April	125.000	2.610.090	2.735.090
Net profit/loss for the year	0	1.140.438	1.140.438
Equity at 31 March	125.000	3.750.528	3.875.528

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

2 Key activities

The company's main activity is sale of high technology products for repair and maintenance in the transport industri and marine sectors.

	<u>2018/19</u> DKK	<u>2017/18</u> DKK
3 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	4.995.692	4.893.250
Pensions	187.892	208.542
Other social security expenses	27.464	26.479
Other staff expenses	76.228	34.835
	<u>5.287.276</u>	<u>5.163.106</u>
Average number of employees	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
4 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	339.789	300.718
Deferred tax for the year	-18.127	-30.455
	<u>321.662</u>	<u>270.263</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Intangible assets

	Goodwill DKK
Cost at 1 April	715.124
Cost at 31 March	715.124
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 April	417.154
Amortisation for the year	35.756
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 March	452.910
Carrying amount at 31 March	262.214

6 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK
Cost at 1 April	676.885
Cost at 31 March	676.885
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 April	665.891
Depreciation for the year	7.269
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 March	673.160
Carrying amount at 31 March	3.725

7 Fixed asset investments

	Deposits DKK
Cost at 1 April	68.781
Additions for the year	2.064
Cost at 31 March	70.845
Carrying amount at 31 March	70.845

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
8 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations		
Rental and lease obligations		
Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:		
Within 1 year	502.042	295.675
Between 1 and 5 years	711.664	579.163
	1.213.706	874.838
Lejeforpligtelser, uopsigelighedsperiode 12 mdr.	91.579	179.550

Other contingent liabilities

The Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of Berner A/S, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on un-earned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

9 Related parties

Consolidated Financial Statements

Selskabet indgår i koncernrapporten for moderselskabet

Name	Place of registered office
Berner SE	Bernerstraße 6, 74653 Künzelau, Germany

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Kent Industri Danmark ApS for 2018/19 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2018/19 are presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the maturity period. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less any repayments and with addition/deduction of the cumulative amortisation of any difference between cost and the nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the maturity period.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

Leases

All leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies (continued)

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Income Statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise of expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies (continued)

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with Danish affiliated entities. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance Sheet

Intangible assets

Goodwill acquired is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life, which is assessed at 20 years.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies (continued)

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	6 years
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Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, an impairment test is carried out to determine whether the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount. If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of the asset is calculated as the higher of net selling price and value in use. Where a recoverable amount cannot be determined for the individual asset, the assets are assessed in the smallest group of assets for which a reliable recoverable amount can be determined based on a total assessment.

Goodwill, head office buildings and other assets for which a separate value in use cannot be determined as the asset does not on an individual basis generate future cash flows are reviewed for impairment together with the group of assets to which they are attributable.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments consist of rental deposits which are recognised and measured at amortised cost.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts. Provisions for bad debts are determined on the basis of an individual assessment of each receivable, and in respect of trade receivables, a general provision is also made based on the Company's experience from previous years.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies (continued)

Equity

Dividend

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate equity item.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in 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 will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial debts

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.