CHRISTENSEN
KJÆRULFF
PERSONLIGT ENGAGEMENT

STATSAUTORISERET
REVISIONSAKTIESELSKAB

STORE KONGENSGADE 68
1264 KØBENHAVN K

CVR: 15 91 56 41
TLF: 33 30 15 15
E-MAIL: CK@CK.DK
WEB: WWW.CK.DK

DANSCAN A/S

Søholm Park 1, 2900 Hellerup

Company reg. no. 29 71 53 19

Annual report

1 May 2016 - 30 April 2017

The annual report have been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 25. august 2017

Peter Adser
Chairman of the meeting

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

Contents

Management's report

The board of directors and the managing director have today presented the annual report of DANSCAN A/S for the financial year 1 May 2016 to 30 April 2017.

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

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

We are of the opinion that the management's review includes a fair description of the issues dealt with.

The annual report is recommended for approval by the general meeting.

Hellerup, 11 August 2017

Managing Director

Peter Adser
Managing Director

Board of directors

Claus Adser

Lars Adser

Svend Christian Rimestad

Peter Adser

Lars Rønsholt

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of DANSCAN A/S

Opinion

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

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

Basis for opinion

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

The management's responsibilities for the annual accounts

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts

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

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional evaluations and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

- Obtain an understanding of the internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used by the management and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's preparation of the annual accounts being based on the going concern principle and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may raise significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual accounts or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the annual accounts, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the annual accounts reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

Statement on the management's review

The management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the annual accounts does not cover the management's review, and we do not express any kind of assurance opinion on the management's review.

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts, our responsibility is to read the management's review and in that connection consider whether the management's review is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

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

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that the management's review is in accordance with the annual accounts and that it has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Acts. We did not find any material misstatement in the management's review.

Copenhagen, 11 August 2017

Christensen Kjærulff
Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Company reg. no. 15 91 56 41

John Mikkelsen
State Authorised Public Accountant

Company data

The company	DANSCAN A/S Søholm Park 1 2900 Hellerup	
	Company reg. no.	29 71 53 19
	Established:	1 September 1969
	Financial year:	1 May - 30 April
Board of directors	Claus Adser Lars Adser Svend Christian Rimestad Peter Adser Lars Rønsholt	
Managing Director	Peter Adser, Managing Director	
Auditors	Christensen Kjærulff Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab Store Kongensgade 68 1264 København K	
Parent company	Adserbi A/S	
Subsidiaries	BJØRN THORSEN A/S, Gentofte THORKILD LARSEN A/S, Roskilde SCANDIFLEX NORDIC A/S, Gentofte	

The principal activities of the company

The company's principal activities are ownership of investments in subsidiaries.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross loss for the year is DKK -5.330 against DKK 247.059 last year. The results from ordinary activities after tax are DKK 15.415.064 against DKK 11.803.022 last year. The management consider the results satisfactory.

The expected development

For the consolidated group a positive development of the results 2017/18 is expected.

Events subsequent to the financial year

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

Profit and loss account 1 May - 30 April

All amounts in DKK.

Note		2016/17	2015/16
	Gross loss	**-5.330**	**247.059**
1	Staff costs	-9.149	-17.908
	Depreciation and writedown relating to tangible fixed assets	0	-2.134.030
	Operating profit	**-14.479**	**-1.904.879**
	Income from equity investments in group enterprises	14.210.500	12.846.311
	Other financial income	1.558.767	665.338
	Results before tax	**15.754.788**	**11.606.770**
	Tax on ordinary results	-339.724	196.252
2	**Results for the year**	**15.415.064**	**11.803.022**

Balance sheet 30 April

All amounts in DKK.

Assets

Note		2017	2016
	Fixed assets		
3	Equity investments in group enterprises	77.771.373	75.561.694
	Financial fixed assets in total	77.771.373	75.561.694
	Fixed assets in total	**77.771.373**	**75.561.694**
	Current assets		
	Amounts owed by group enterprises	40.150.193	25.212.029
	Other debtors	9.453	72.749
	Debtors in total	40.159.646	25.284.778
	Other securities and equity investments	6.906.902	6.094.000
	Securities in total	6.906.902	6.094.000
	Available funds	22.828.513	28.423.620
	Current assets in total	**69.895.061**	**59.802.398**
	Assets in total	**147.666.434**	**135.364.092**

Balance sheet 30 April

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Equity and liabilities	2017	2016
	Equity		
4	Contributed capital	6.330.000	6.330.000
5	Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method	66.702.284	64.492.605
6	Results brought forward	74.319.426	61.282.201
7	Proposed dividend for the financial year	0	3.000.000
	Equity in total	**147.351.710**	**135.104.806**
	Liabilities		
	Debt to group enterprises	0	133.431
	Corporate tax	289.724	101.355
	Other debts	25.000	24.500
	Short-term liabilities in total	314.724	259.286
	Liabilities in total	**314.724**	**259.286**
	Equity and liabilities in total	**147.666.434**	**135.364.092**

The significant activities of the enterprise

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		2016/17	2015/16
1.	**Staff costs**		
	Other staff costs	9.149	17.908
		9.149	**17.908**
	Average number of employees	1	1
2.	**Proposed distribution of the results**		
	Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method	2.377.840	1.346.311
	Dividend for the financial year	0	3.000.000
	Allocated to results brought forward	13.037.224	7.456.711
	Distribution in total	**15.415.064**	**11.803.022**
3.	**Equity investments in group enterprises**		
	Acquisition sum, opening balance 1 May	11.069.089	11.069.089
	Cost 30 April	**11.069.089**	**11.069.089**
	Revaluations, opening balance 1 May	64.492.605	63.142.517
	Translation by use of the exchange rate	-168.161	3.777
	Results for the year before goodwill amortisation	14.210.500	12.846.311
	Dividend	-11.832.660	-11.500.000
	Revaluation 30 April	**66.702.284**	**64.492.605**
	Book value 30 April	**77.771.373**	**75.561.694**

Group enterprises:

	Domicile	**Share of ownership**
BJØRN THORSEN A/S	Gentofte	80 %
THORKILD LARSEN A/S	Roskilde	80 %
SCANDIFLEX NORDIC A/S	Gentofte	100 %

		2016/17	2015/16
4.	**Contributed capital**		
	Contributed capital 1 May	6.330.000	6.330.000
		6.330.000	**6.330.000**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	30/4 2017	30/4 2016
5. Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method		
Reserves for net revaluation 1 May	64.324.444	63.142.517
Share of results	2.377.840	1.346.311
Exchange rate adjustments	0	3.777
	66.702.284	**64.492.605**
6. Results brought forward		
Results brought forward 1 May	61.282.202	53.825.490
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	13.037.224	7.456.711
	74.319.426	**61.282.201**
7. Proposed dividend for the financial year		
Dividend 1 May	3.000.000	3.000.000
Distributed dividend	-3.000.000	-3.000.000
Dividend for the financial year	0	3.000.000
	0	**3.000.000**

Accounting policies used

The annual report for DANSCAN A/S is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class C enterprises (medium sized enterprises).

The accounting policies used are unchanged compared to last year, and the annual accounts are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs, these including depreciation, amortisation, writedown, provisions, and reversals which are due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the profit and loss account are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to achieve future, financial benefits and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to lose future, financial benefits and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At the first recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Later, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain fixed asset investments and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, by which method a fixed, effective interest is recognised during the useful life of the asset or the liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost with deduction of any payments and additions/deductions of the accrued amortisation of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way capital losses and capital profits are spread over the useful life.

At recognition and measurement, such predictable losses and risks are taken into consideration, which may appear before the annual report is presented, and which concerns matters existing on the balance sheet date.

The profit and loss account

Gross loss

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

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

Contract work in progress concerning construction contracts is recognised concurrently in the net turnover with the progress of the production. Thus the net turnover corresponds to the sales value of the completed productions of the year (the production method). The net turnover is recognised when the total income and costs of the contract and the scope of completion on the balance sheet date can be determined reliably, and when it is likely that the financial benefits will be received by the company.

When the results of a contract can not be determined reliably, the net turnover is only recognised on a cost basis, however, to the extent that it is probable that the costs will be recovered.

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

Net financials

Net financials comprise interest, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses concerning financial assets and liabilities, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities, additions and reimbursements under the Danish tax prepayment scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the profit and loss account with the amounts that concerns the financial year.

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

Results from equity investments in group enterprises

After full elimination of intercompany profit or loss and deduction of amortisation of consolidated goodwill, the equity investment in the individual group enterprises are recognised in the profit and loss account at a proportional share of the group enterprises' results after tax.

Tax of the results for the year

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

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

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

The balance sheet

Financial fixed assets

Equity investments in group enterprises

Equity investments in group enterprises are recognised in the balance sheet at a proportional share under the equity method, the value being calculated on the basis of the accounting policies of the parent company by the deduction or addition of unrealised intercompany profits and losses, and with the addition or deduction of residual value of positive or negative goodwill measured by applying the acquisition method.

Group enterprises with negative equity are recognised without any value, and to the extent they are considered irrevocable, amounts owed by these companies are written down by the parent's share of the equity. If the negative equity exceeds the debtors, the residual amount is recognised under liability provisions to the extent the parent has a legal or actual liability to cover the negative equity of the subsidiary.

To the extent the equity exceeds the cost, the net revaluation of equity investments in group enterprises are transferred to the reserves under the equity for net revaluation as per the equity method. Dividends from group enterprises expected to be decided before the approval of this annual report are not subject to a limitation of the revaluation reserves. The reserves are adjusted by other equity movements in group enterprises.

Newly taken over or newly established companies are recognised in the annual accounts as of the time of acquisition. Sold or liquidated companies are recognised at the time of cession.

Profit or loss in connection with the sale of group enterprises are measured as the difference between the sales amount and the book value of net assets at the time of the sale, inclusive of remaining consolidated goodwill and expected costs for sale and cession. Profit and loss are recognised in the profit and loss account under net financials.

In connection with the acquisition of new group enterprises and associated enterprises, the acquisition method is applied, by which the acquirees' assets and liabilities are measured at fair value at the time of acquisition. Provisions for payment of costs for decided restructuring activities in the acquirees in relation to the acquisition are recognised. The tax effect of the revaluations carried out is taken into consideration.

Positive differences (goodwill) between cost and fair value of identifiable, acquired assets and liabilities, inclusive of liability provisions for restructuring, are recognised under equity investments in group enterprises, and they are amortised over their estimated useful life. The useful life is determined on the basis of the management's experience with the individual business areas. The amortisation period is maximum 20 years, being the longer for strategical acquirees with a strong market position and a long-range earnings potential. The book value of goodwill is evaluated currently and written down in the profit and loss account in those cases where the book value exceeds the expected future net income from the enterprise or the activity, to which the goodwill is attached.

Other securities and equity investments

Securities and equity investments recognised under fixed assets comprise listed bonds and shares which are measured at fair value on the balance sheet date. Listed securities are measured at market price.

Other unlisted securities are measured at fair value. The measurement is made on the basis of a return-based cash flow model based on expected future net cash flow over a period of 5 years and a terminal period. Furthermore, the fair value is adjusted for net interest-bearing debt.

Other unlisted securities are measured at cost. Writedown takes place to the recoverable amount, if this value is lower than the book value.

Debtors

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

Securities and equity investments

Securities and equity investments recognised as current assets are measured at fair value on the balance sheet date.

Equity

Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method

Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method comprise net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries and associates in proportion to cost.

The reserves may be eliminated in case of losses, realisation of equity investments or changes in the financial estimates.

It is not possible to recognise the reserves with a negative amount.

Dividend

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

Corporate tax and deferred tax

Current tax receivable and tax liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on previous years' taxable income and prepaid taxes. Tax receivable and tax liabilities are set off to the extent that legal right of set-off exists and if the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

According to the rules of joint taxation, DANSCAN A/S is proportionally liable towards the Danish tax authorities for the total corporation tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties and dividends, arising within the jointly taxed group of companies.

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

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

Liabilities

Financial liabilities related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds with the deduction of transaction costs incurred. In following periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value by use of the effective interest. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the profit and loss account during the term of the loan.

Mortgage debt and bank debt are for instance measured at amortised cost. As to cash loans, this corresponds to the outstanding debt of the loan. For bond loans, the amortised cost corresponds to an outstanding debt calculated as the underlying cash value at the date of borrowing adjusted by amortisation of the market value adjustment on the date of the borrowing carried out over the repayment period.

Also capitalised residual leasing liabilities in connection with financial leasing contracts are recognised in the financial liabilities.

Liabilities relating to investment properties are measured at amortised cost.

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.