



CHRISTENSEN
KJÆRULFF

PERSONLIGT ENGAGEMENT

STATSAUTORISERET
REVISIONSAKTIESELSKAB

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DANSCAN A/S

Søholm Park 1, 2900 Hellerup

Company reg. no. 29 71 53 19

Annual report

1 May 2019 - 30 April 2020

The annual report has been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the *29th September, 2020*

Peter Adser
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS 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 %.

Management's report

Today, the board of directors and the managing director have presented the annual report of DANSCAN A/S for the financial year 1 May 2019 - 30 April 2020.

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

We consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in our opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 30 April 2020 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 May 2019 – 30 April 2020.

We are of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

We recommend that the annual report be approved by the general meeting.

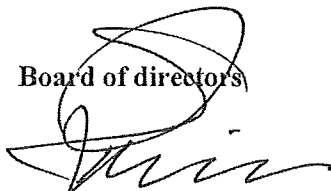
Hellerup, 28 September 2020

Managing Director



Peter Adser
Managing Director

Board of directors



Svend Christian Rimestad



Lars Rønsholt



Claus Adser



Lars Adser



Peter Adser

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of DANSCAN A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of DANSCAN A/S for the financial year 1 May 2019 - 30 April 2020, which comprise accounting policies, income statement, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements present a fair view of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 30 April 2020 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 1 May 2019 - 30 April 2020 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 section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethical requirements for auditors (IESBA's Code of Ethics), 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.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting 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 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 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.

Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing, and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional 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 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 and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's preparation of the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists arising from 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 disclosures in notes, and whether the financial statements reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that presents a 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 commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on and the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we express no assurance opinion thereon.

Independent auditor's report

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the management commentary and to consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the evidence obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

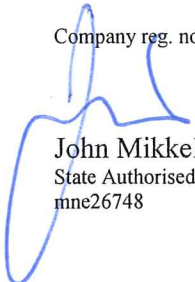
Furthermore, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that management commentary is consistent with the financial statements and that it has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not discover any material misstatement in the management commentary.

Copenhagen, 28 September 2020

Christensen Kjarulff

Company reg. no. 15 91 56 41



John Mikkelsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne26748

Company information

The company	DANSCAN A/S Søholm Park 1 2900 Hellerup
	Company reg. no. 29 71 53 19 Established: 1 September 1969 Domicile: Gentofte Financial year: 1 May - 30 April
Board of directors	Svend Christian Rimestad Claus Adser Peter Adser Lars Rønsholt Lars Adser
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, Slangerup Scandiflex Nordic A/S, Gentofte

Financial highlights

DKK in thousands.	<u>2019/20</u>	<u>2018/19</u>	<u>2017/18</u>	<u>2016/17</u>	<u>2015/16</u>
Income statement:					
Gross profit	-19	81	-59	-5	247
Profit from ordinary operating activities	-1.458	-69	-83	-14	-1.905
Net financials	12.524	16.146	15.609	15.769	13.512
Net profit or loss for the year	11.149	15.753	15.271	15.415	11.803
Statement of financial position:					
Balance sheet total	195.048	184.182	162.823	147.666	135.364
Equity	194.981	183.832	162.623	147.352	135.105
Employees:					
Average number of full-time employees	1	1	1	1	1
Key figures in %:					
Acid test ratio	137.861,7	25.401,7	41.806,9	22.208,4	23.064,3
Solvency ratio	100,0	99,8	99,9	99,8	99,8
Return on equity	5,9	9,1	9,9	10,9	9,0

Calculations of key figures and ratios follow the recommendations of the Danish Association of Finance Analysts.

Management commentary

The principal activities of the company

Like previous years, the principal activities are ownership of investments in subsidiaries.

Please refer to the consolidated financial statements for an explanation of the Group's policies on education, corporate social responsibility, etc.

Unusual circumstances

There have been no unusual circumstances during the year.

Uncertainties about recognition or measurement

There have been no uncertainties about recognition or measurement during the year.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross loss for the year totals DKK -19.000 against DKK 81.000 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 11.149.000 against DKK 15.753.000 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year satisfactory.

Expected developments

For the consolidated group a positive development of the results of 2019/2020 is expected.

Events occurring after the end of 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.

Income statement 1 May - 30 April

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2019/20</u>	<u>2018/19</u>
Gross loss	-18.729	80.923
1 Staff costs	0	-150.176
Other operating costs	-1.439.016	0
Operating profit	-1.457.745	-69.253
Income from equity investments in group enterprises	11.459.374	14.603.891
2 Other financial income	1.101.719	1.542.275
3 Other financial costs	-36.979	0
Pre-tax net profit or loss	11.066.369	16.076.913
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	82.368	-324.060
4 Net profit or loss for the year	11.148.737	15.752.853

Statement of financial position at 30 April

All amounts in DKK.

Assets			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Non-current assets			
5	Equity investments in group enterprises	102.680.556	95.261.182
	Total investments	<u>102.680.556</u>	<u>95.261.182</u>
	Total non-current assets	<u>102.680.556</u>	<u>95.261.182</u>
Current assets			
	Receivables from group enterprises	62.119.772	30.583.562
6	Deferred tax assets	82.368	0
	Receivable corporate tax	23.832	32.033
	Other receivables	1.124.587	2.198.933
7	Prepayments and accrued income	5.616	2.479
	Total receivables	<u>63.356.175</u>	<u>32.817.007</u>
	Other financial instruments and equity investments	21.934.493	24.170.884
	Total financial instruments	<u>21.934.493</u>	<u>24.170.884</u>
	Cash on hand and demand deposits	<u>7.076.665</u>	<u>31.933.139</u>
	Total current assets	<u>92.367.333</u>	<u>88.921.030</u>
	Total assets	<u>195.047.889</u>	<u>184.182.212</u>

Statement of financial position at 30 April

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Equity and liabilities		
Equity		
Contributed capital	6.330.000	6.330.000
Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	91.611.467	84.332.044
Retained earnings	97.039.422	93.170.108
Total equity	<u>194.980.889</u>	<u>183.832.152</u>
 Liabilities other than provisions		
Income tax payable	0	324.060
Other payables	67.000	26.000
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>67.000</u>	<u>350.060</u>
Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>67.000</u>	<u>350.060</u>
 Total equity and liabilities	 <u>195.047.889</u>	 <u>184.182.212</u>

8 Contingencies

9 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 May 2018	6.330.000	68.171.968	88.121.086	162.623.054
Share of results	0	10.703.831	5.049.022	15.752.853
Exchange rate adjustments	0	-3.755	0	-3.755
Adjustment	0	5.460.000	0	5.460.000
Equity 1 May 2019	<u>6.330.000</u>	<u>84.332.044</u>	<u>93.170.108</u>	<u>183.832.152</u>
Share of results	0	7.279.423	3.869.314	11.148.737
	<u>6.330.000</u>	<u>91.611.467</u>	<u>97.039.422</u>	<u>194.980.889</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2019/20</u>	<u>2018/19</u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	<u>0</u>	<u>150.176</u>
	0	150.176
Average number of employees	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
2. Other financial income		
Interest, banks	0	146
Interest, debt instruments	309.520	307.589
Interest, loans	16.823	7.500
Interest, group enterprises	749.320	642.074
Market value adjustment, securities that are current assets	26.056	555.096
Capital gain on loans	0	29.870
	<u>1.101.719</u>	<u>1.542.275</u>
3. Other financial costs		
Interest, banks	5.962	0
Capital loss on loans	12.411	0
Non-deductible interest	18.606	0
	<u>36.979</u>	<u>0</u>
4. Proposed appropriation of net profit		
Reserves for net revaluation according to the equity method	7.279.423	10.703.831
Transferred to retained earnings	<u>3.869.314</u>	<u>5.049.022</u>
Total allocations and transfers	<u>11.148.737</u>	<u>15.752.853</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>30/4 2020</u>	<u>30/4 2019</u>
5. Equity investments in group enterprises		
Acquisition sum, opening balance 1 May	11.069.089	11.069.089
Cost 30 April	<u>11.069.089</u>	<u>11.069.089</u>
Revaluations, opening balance 1 May	84.192.093	68.231.957
Results for the year before goodwill amortisation	11.459.374	14.600.136
Dividend	-4.040.000	-4.100.000
Adjustment	0	5.460.000
Revaluation 30 April	<u>91.611.467</u>	<u>84.192.093</u>
Carrying amount, 30 April	<u>102.680.556</u>	<u>95.261.182</u>

Financial highlights for the enterprises according to the latest approved annual reports

	Equity interest	Equity DKK	Results for the year DKK	Carrying amount, DANSCAN A/S DKK
BJØRN THORSEN A/S, Gentofte	80 %	98.103.326	11.720.549	78.482.662
THORKILD LARSEN A/S, Slangerup	80 %	19.541.984	2.141.579	17.469.588
Scandiflex Nordic A/S, Gentofte	100 %	6.728.306	339.973	6.728.306
		<u>124.373.616</u>	<u>14.202.101</u>	<u>102.680.556</u>

6. Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax of the results for the year	<u>82.368</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>82.368</u>	<u>0</u>

7. Prepayments and accrued income

Prepaid interest	<u>5.616</u>	<u>2.479</u>
	<u>5.616</u>	<u>2.479</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

8. Contingencies

Joint taxation

With Adserbi A/S, company reg. no 87 80 23 10 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and is proportionally liable for tax claims within the joint taxation scheme.

The company is proportionally liable for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends of the jointly taxed companies.

The liabilities amount to a maximum amount corresponding to the share of the company capital, which is owned directly or indirectly by the ultimate parent company.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding tax, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.

9. Related parties

Controlling interest

Adserbi A/S

Majority shareholder

Dybensøvej 10

2830 Virum

Denmark

Consolidated financial statements

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group:

Adserbi A/S, Dybensøvej 10, 2830 Virum.

Accounting policies

The annual report for DANSCAN A/S has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class C enterprises (medium sized enterprises).

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

No consolidated financial statements have been prepared pursuant to section 112 (1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act. The financial statements of DANSCAN A/S and its group enterprises are included in the consolidated financial statements for ADSEBBI A/S, Lyngby-Taarbæk, CVR nr. 87 80 23 10.

Pursuant to section 86 (4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no statement of cash flows for the enterprise has been prepared, as the relevant information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Adserbi A/S.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

Income statement

Gross loss

Gross loss comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, work performed for own account and capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

Accounting policies

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Recognition of revenue is exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members. Staff costs are less government reimbursements.

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and writedown for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

Other operating costs

Other operating costs comprise items of secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including losses on the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses 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 income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year.

Results from equity investments in group enterprises

After full elimination of intercompany profit or loss less amortised consolidated goodwill, the equity investment in the individual group enterprises are recognised in the income statement as a proportional share of the group enterprises' post-tax profit or loss.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

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

Accounting policies

Statement of financial position

Investments

Equity in group enterprises

Equity in group enterprises recognised in the statement of financial position as a proportional share of the enterprise's equity value. This is calculated on the basis of the accounting policies of the parent less/plus unrealised intercompany profits and losses, and less/plus residual value of positive or negative goodwill measured by applying the purchase method.

Group enterprises with negative equity are recognised at no value and, to the extent they are considered irrevocable, amounts owed by these companies are made subject to impairment by the parent's share of the equity. If the negative equity exceeds the receivables, the residual amount is recognised under liability provisions to the extent that the parent has a legal or actual liability to cover the negative equity of these subsidiaries.

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

Newly acquired or newly established companies are recognised in the financial statement as of the time of acquisition. Sold or liquidated companies are recognised until the date of disposal.

Profit or loss in connection with the disposal of group enterprises are measured as the difference between the sales amount and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of sale, inclusive of remaining consolidated goodwill and expected costs of sale or liquidation. Profit and loss are recognised in the income statement under net financials.

For the acquisition of new group enterprises, the purchase 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 pre-determined restructuring activities in the acquirees in relation to the acquisition are recognised. The tax effect of revaluations 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 are amortised over their estimated useful economic life. The useful life is determined on the basis of management's experience in the individual business areas. The amortisation period is maximum 20 years, being the longer for strategical acquirees with a strong market position and a longterm earnings potential. The carrying amount of goodwill is subject to impairment tests on a continuing basis and written down in the income statement in those cases when the carrying amount exceeds the expected future net income from the enterprise or the activity to which the goodwill is attached.

Accounting policies

Other financial instruments and equity investments

Financial instruments and equity investments recognised under non-current assets comprise listed bonds and shares measured at fair value on the reporting date. Listed financial instruments are measured at market price.

Other unlisted financial instruments are measured at cost. Writedown for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, they are written down for impairment to the net realisable value.

Prepayments and accrued income

Prepayments and accrued income recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

Financial instruments and equity investments

Financial instruments and equity investments recognised as current assets are measured at fair value on the reporting date.

Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Equity

Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method

The reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method comprises net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries and associates proportional to cost.

The reserve may be eliminated in the event of losses, realisation of equity investments, or changes in the accounting estimates.

The reserve cannot be recognised by a negative amount.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax receivables and tax liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position with 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 receivables and tax liabilities are offset to the extent that a legal right of set-off exists and the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

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

Accounting policies

Deferred tax is tax on all temporary differences in the carrying amount and tax base of assets and liabilities measured on the basis of the planned application of the asset and disposal of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses eligible for carryforward, are recognised at their expected realisable value, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by setoff in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisation value.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates of applicable legislation at the reporting date and prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.

Liabilities other than provisions

Mortgage loans and bank loans are thus measured at amortised cost which, for cash loans, corresponds to the outstanding payables. For bond loans, the amortised cost corresponds to an outstanding payable calculated as the underlying cash value at the date of borrowing, adjusted by amortisation of the market value on the date of the borrowing effectuated over the repayment period.

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