

**DANKALK K/S**

Aggersundvej 50, 9670 Løgstør

CVR no. 31 47 73 79

**ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2022**

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 21 April 2023

chairman

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Christoffer Hage

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## **Statement by management on the annual report**

The supervisory board and executive board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Dankalk K/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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 company's financial position at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

We recommend that the annual report is approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Løgstør, 21 April 2023

### **Executive board**

Jens Søndergaard  
CEO

### **Supervisory board**

Christoffer Hage  
chairman

Johnny Heggemli

Per Erik Mikael Svensson

Jørn Munk Andersen

## **Independent auditor's report**

### ***To the shareholders of Dankalk K/S***

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Dankalk K/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 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 and IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **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 the 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.

## Independent auditor's report

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.
- 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.

## Independent auditor's report

### 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.

Hellerup, 21 April 2023

PricewaterhouseCoopers  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 33 77 12 31

Tue Stensgård Sørensen  
statsautoriseret revisor  
MNE no. mne32200

Claus Lyngsø Sørensen  
statsautoriseret revisor  
MNE no. mne34539

## Company details

### The company

Dankalk K/S  
Aggersundvej 50  
9670 Løgstør

Telephone: 33687400

Website: [www.dankalk.dk](http://www.dankalk.dk)

CVR no.: 31 47 73 79

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2022

Domicile: Vesthimmerlands

### Supervisory board

Christoffer Hage, chairman  
Johnny Heggemli  
Per Erik Mikael Svensson  
Jørn Munk Andersen

### Executive board

Jens Søndergaard, CEO

### Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Strandvejen 44  
2900 Hellerup

## Financial highlights

Seen over a 5-year period, the development of the Company may be described by means of the following financial highlights:

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
<b>Key figures</b>					
<b>Profit/loss</b>					
Gross profit	44,093	39,162	35,189	22,514	27,267
Profit/loss before net financials	16,477	15,805	15,550	6,281	10,108
Net financials	293	250	199	128	106
Profit/loss for the year	16,770	16,055	15,749	6,409	10,214
<b>Balance sheet</b>					
Balance sheet total	324,802	323,514	321,277	306,814	310,659
Investment in property, plant and equipment	12,930	13,647	11,301	8,291	6,244
Equity	296,145	295,430	295,124	285,784	289,589
Number of employees	23	24	24	24	23
<b>Financial ratios</b>					
Return on assets	5.1%	4.9%	5.0%	2.0%	3.3%
Solvency ratio	91.2%	91.3%	91.9%	93.1%	93.2%
Return on equity	5.7%	5.4%	5.4%	2.2%	3.6%

The financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the Danish Finance Society's recommendations and guidelines. For definitions, see the summary of significant accounting policies.



## **Management's review**

### **Business review**

Dankalk K/S operates lime plants in Aggersund and Mjels, where the company extracts, produces and trades lime-based products.

### **Financial review**

The company's income statement for 2022 shows a profit of 16,770 tDKK, and the company's balance sheet as of 31 December 2022 shows equity of 296,145 tDKK.

2022 was another very satisfactory year for dankalk K/S, characterised by high levels activity in the production of raw lime as well as sales of finished products. The positive results were partly explained by very high levels of capacity utilisation.

Once again, the extensive digitalisation of the factory in recent years proved its worth and ensured large and stable production with a minimum of downtime.

Increased activity on purchased goods has been increasing during the year, and dankalk K/S negotiated distribution agreements concerning new products that complement its existing wastewater cleaning and hydrogen sulphide removal segments extremely well.

### **Expected development**

In 2023, dankalk K/S expects to generate a profit on the same level as 2022 , which will require the supply of the right volumes of raw materials for production as well as consistently high sales of trading products.

### **Impact on the external environment and measures taken to prevent, reduce or mitigate damage**

The extraction area in Aggersund was expanded during the year, which should make it possible to improve the quality of the raw materials for processing and thus reduce energy consumption in production.

Following certification according to the ISO 50001 energy management standard, dankalk K/S has committed to introducing energy efficiency measures, and expansion of the extraction area is an important step. During the year, machinery has been acquired that will reduce energy consumption and ensure annual energy improvements in production.

The excess heat from the factory is allocated to Løgstør District Heating. Løgstør District Heating has made different initiatives which means, that a larger part of the population in the city of Løgstør receive district heating in form of surplus heat from dankalk K/S.

## **Accounting policies**

The annual report of Dankalk K/S for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized enterprises of reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2022 is presented in TDKK.

### **Basis of recognition and measurement**

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits 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 from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

### **Income statement**

#### **Gross profit**

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, production costs and other operating income and expenses.

#### **Revenue**

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in the income statement, provided that the transfer of risk, usually on delivery to the buyer, has taken place and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration, excluding VAT and other indirect taxes. Revenue is net of all types of discounts granted.

## **Accounting policies**

### **Cost of productions**

Cost of productions comprises the cost of acquiring or manufacturing the products sold by the company to generate the year's revenue. Manufacturing companies recognise direct and indirect costs of production, including costs of raw materials and consumables, wages and salaries, energy consumption, maintenance, leasing and depreciation of production plant, adjustments being made for changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress. Manufacturing companies recognise cost of sales and inventory write-downs for wastage, obsolete inventories and impairment losses.

### **Other operating income**

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature relative to the company's activities, including gains on the sale of intangible assets and items of property, plant and equipment.

### **Other operating expenses**

Other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the company's activities, including losses on the sale of intangible assets and items of property, plant and equipment.

### **Distribution costs**

Distribution costs comprise costs incurred to distribute goods sold during the year and to carry through sales campaigns, etc. in the year, including costs related to sales staff, advertising, exhibitions and amortisation of distribution- and sales-related activities.

### **Administrative costs**

Administrative expenses comprise expenses incurred in the year related to management, administrative staff, office premises, office expenses, depreciation, etc.

### **Staff costs**

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the entity's employees.

### **Depreciation and impairment losses**

Depreciation and impairment losses comprise the year's 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 that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses and foreign currency transactions.

## Accounting policies

### Balance sheet

#### Intangible assets

Patents and licences are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Patents are amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining patent period, however maximally 20 years.

#### Tangible assets

Items of land and buildings, plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is cost less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. The cost of self-constructed assets comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub-suppliers and wages.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Manufacturing plants	5-50 years
Produktionsanlæg og maskiner	2-25 years
Andre anlæg, driftsmateriel og inventar	3-20 years

Assets costing less than DKK 31,000 are expensed in the year of acquisition.

The useful life and residual value are re-assessed annually. A change is accounted for as an accounting estimate, and the impact on amortisation/depreciation is recognised going forward.

#### Leases

All leases are operating leases. Payments relating to operating leases and any other leases are recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease. The company's total liabilities relating to operating leases and other rent agreements are disclosed under 'Contingencies, etc.'.

#### Stocks

Stocks are measured at cost using the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than the cost, inventories are recognised at this lower value.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables comprises the purchase price plus delivery costs.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct cost of labour and production/production overheads.

## **Accounting policies**

Production overheads include the indirect cost of materials, wages and salaries as well as maintenance and depreciation of production machinery, buildings and equipment and expenses relating to plant administration and management. Borrowing costs are not recognised in the cost.

### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable is impaired, an impairment loss for that individual asset is recognised.

### **Prepayments**

Prepayments recognised under 'Current assets' comprises expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

### **Equity**

#### **Dividends**

Proposed dividends are disclosed as a separate item under equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability when declared by the annual general meeting of shareholders.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions relate to the re-establishment of limestone quarries. These are recognized and measured as the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the costs necessary to settle the liabilities.

#### **Tax on profit/loss for the year**

The company is not an independent tax subject and the tax is the responsibility of the company's owners.

#### **Liabilities**

Liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

#### **Foreign currency translation**

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency instruments are considered cash flow hedges, any unrealised value adjustments are taken directly to a fair value reserve under 'Equity'.

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

## Accounting policies

### Cash flow statement

With reference to The Danish Financial Statements Act section 86 subsection 4, the cash flow analysis is omitted, as the cash flow statement is prepared in the consolidated financial statements for DLG a.m.b.a.

### Financial Highlights

Definitions of financial ratios.

Return on assets	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss before financials} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$
Solvency ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity at year end} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Net profit for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$

**Income statement 1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022**

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> TDKK	<u>2021</u> TDKK
<b>Revenue</b>		<b>181,254</b>	<b>166,888</b>
Cost of productions		<u>-137,161</u>	<u>-127,726</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>44,093</b>	<b>39,162</b>
Distribution costs		-24,257	-21,225
Administrative costs		<u>-3,359</u>	<u>-2,132</u>
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>		<b>16,477</b>	<b>15,805</b>
Financial income	1	329	292
Financial costs		<u>-36</u>	<u>-42</u>
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b><u>16,770</u></b>	<b><u>16,055</u></b>
Distribution of profit	2		

**Balance sheet at 31 December 2022**

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> TDKK	<u>2021</u> TDKK
<b>Assets</b>			
Acquired patents		1,837	1,990
<b>Intangible assets</b>	3	<u>1,837</u>	<u>1,990</u>
Land and buildings		113,324	116,146
Plant and machinery		65,163	72,137
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		12,377	8,932
Property, plant and equipment in progress		691	68
<b>Tangible assets</b>	4	<u>191,555</u>	<u>197,283</u>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<u>193,392</u>	<u>199,273</u>
Raw materials and consumables		34,769	26,928
Finished goods and goods for resale		14,966	14,465
<b>Stocks</b>	5	<u>49,735</u>	<u>41,393</u>
Trade receivables		20,919	14,657
Receivables from group enterprises		58,101	56,430
Other receivables		266	170
Prepayments		208	220
<b>Receivables</b>		<u>79,494</u>	<u>71,477</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>		<u>2,181</u>	<u>11,371</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>131,410</u>	<u>124,241</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u><u>324,802</u></u>	<u><u>323,514</u></u>



**Balance sheet at 31 December 2022**

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> TDKK	<u>2021</u> TDKK
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
Share capital		279,375	279,375
Proposed dividend for the year		<u>16,770</u>	<u>16,055</u>
<b>Equity</b>		<b><u>296,145</u></b>	<b><u>295,430</u></b>
Other provisions	6	<u>5,620</u>	<u>5,528</u>
<b>Total provisions</b>		<b><u>5,620</u></b>	<b><u>5,528</u></b>
Trade payables		14,560	13,707
Payables to group enterprises		512	1,728
Payables to associates		2,409	0
Other payables		<u>5,556</u>	<u>7,121</u>
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b><u>23,037</u></b>	<b><u>22,556</u></b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b><u>23,037</u></b>	<b><u>22,556</u></b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b><u><u>324,802</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>323,514</u></u></b>
Staff	7		
Rent and lease liabilities	9		
Contingent liabilities	10		
Related parties and ownership structure	11		

**Statement of changes in equity**

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Proposed dividend for the year</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 1 January 2022	279,375	0	16,055	295,430
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	-16,055	-16,055
Net profit/loss for the year	0	16,770	0	16,770
Proposed dividend for the year	0	-16,770	16,770	0
<b>Equity at 31 December 2022</b>	<b><u>279,375</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>16,770</u></b>	<b><u>296,145</u></b>

## Notes

### 1 Financial income

Interest received from group enterprises	329	279
Exchange gains	<u>0</u>	<u>13</u>
	<b><u>329</u></b>	<b><u>292</u></b>

### 2 Distribution of profit

Proposed dividend for the year	<u>16,770</u>	<u>16,055</u>
	<b><u>16,770</u></b>	<b><u>16,055</u></b>

### 3 Intangible assets

	<u>Acquired pa- tents</u>
Cost at 1 January 2022	<u>3,062</u>
Cost at 31 December 2022	<u>3,062</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January 2022	1,072
Depreciation for the year	<u>153</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December 2022	<u>1,225</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2022</b>	<b><u>1,837</u></b>

### 4 Tangible assets

	<u>Land and buildings</u>	<u>Plant and machinery</u>	<u>Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment</u>	<u>Property, plant and equipment in progress</u>
Cost at 1 January 2022	154,012	184,135	12,274	68
Additions for the year	564	6,862	4,881	623
Disposals for the year	<u>-1,219</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-811</u>	<u>0</u>
Cost at 31 December 2022	<u>153,357</u>	<u>190,997</u>	<u>16,344</u>	<u>691</u>

## Notes

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Property, plant and equipment in progress
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2022	37,866	111,998	3,342	0
Depreciation for the year	2,963	13,836	1,201	0
Reversal of impairment and depreciation of sold assets	-796	0	-576	0
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2022	40,033	125,834	3,967	0
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>113,324</b>	<b>65,163</b>	<b>12,377</b>	<b>691</b>

  

	2022 TDKK	2021 TDKK
<b>5 Stocks</b>		
Raw materials and consumables	34,769	26,928
Finished goods and goods for resale	14,966	14,465
	<b>49,735</b>	<b>41,393</b>
Deployed after 1 year	23,807	22,307
<b>6 Other provisions</b>		
Balance at beginning of year at 1 January 2022	5,528	5,437
Provision in year	92	91
<b>Balance at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>5,620</b>	<b>5,528</b>
Over 5 years	5,620	5,528
	<b>5,620</b>	<b>5,528</b>

## Notes

	2022	2021
	TDKK	TDKK
<b>7 Staff</b>		
Wages and Salaries	13,815	13,401
Pensions	1,332	1,294
Other social security expenses	257	243
Other staff expenses	961	1,005
	<u>16,365</u>	<u>15,943</u>

Wages and Salaries, pensions, other social security expenses and other staff expenses are recognised in the following items:

Cost of sales	13,621	13,389
Distribution expenses	2,106	1,935
Administrative expenses	638	619
	<u>16,365</u>	<u>15,943</u>

Average number of employees	<u>23</u>	<u>24</u>
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Remuneration to the Executive Board has not been disclosed in accordance with section 98 B(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

## 9 Rent and lease liabilities

Operating lease liabilities.

Total future lease payments:

Within 1 year	1,372	870
Between 1 and 5 years	680	1,586
After 5 years	0	555
	<u>2,052</u>	<u>3,011</u>

Lease obligations have been entered into:

## Notes

### 9 Rent and lease liabilities (continued)

With annual obligation	686	654
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The lease obligation was entered into in 2003 with a basic amount of TDKK 500 which is price adjusted annually according to the net price index. The agreement expires on June 30, 2023.

### 10 Contingent liabilities

Guarantees have been made to public authorities for a total of TDKK 6,584, of which Dankalk K/S has provided a guarantee of a total of TDKK 1,600, which is included under cash and cash equivalents, while the parent company DLG amba has provided guarantees of a total of TDKK 4,984. The guarantees relate to re-establishment, including the provisions under note 7.

### 11 Related parties and ownership structure

#### Controlling interest

Dansk Landbrugs Grovareselskab a.m.b.a., CVR no. 24246930, Fredericia, Parent company

#### Transactions

In accordance with The Danish Financial Statements Act section 98c subsection 7, the transactions with related parties are not disclosed.

#### Consolidated financial statements

The company is included in the consolidated report for DLG amba, CVR no. 24246930. The Group annual report can be requested from DLG amba, Ballesvej 2, 7000 Fredericia.