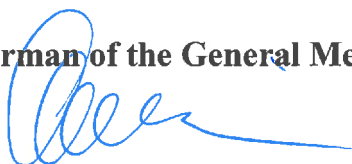


**KR electronics Holding ApS**  
**Central Business Registration No**  
**31501547**  
**Lerbakken 10**  
**8410 Rønde**

**Annual report 2015/16**

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 07.11.2016

**Chairman of the General Meeting**



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Name: Claus Berner Nielsen

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## **Entity details**

### **Entity**

KR electronics Holding ApS  
Lerbakken 10  
8410 Rønde

Central Business Registration No: 31501547

Registered in: Rønde

Financial year: 01.07.2015 - 30.06.2016

### **Board of Directors**

Kim Thomas Rasmussen, Chairman  
Claus Berner Nielsen

### **Executive Board**

Claus Berner Nielsen, Chief Executive Officer

### **Entity auditors**

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
City Tower, Værkmestergade 2  
8000 Aarhus C

## Statement by Management on the annual report

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of KR electronics Holding ApS for the financial year 01.07.2015 - 30.06.2016.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 30.06.2016 and of the results of its operations and cash flows for the financial year 01.07.2015 - 30.06.2016.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Rønde, 07.11.2016

### Executive Board



Claus Berner Nielsen  
Chief Executive Officer

### Board of Directors



Kim Thomas Rasmussen  
Chairman



Claus Berner Nielsen

## **Independent auditor's reports**

### **To the owners of KR electronics Holding ApS**

#### **Report on the financial statements**

We have audited the consolidated financial statements and parent financial statements of KR electronics Holding ApS for the financial year 01.07.2015 - 30.06.2016, which comprise the accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes for the Group as well as for the Parent and the consolidated cash flow statement. The consolidated financial statements and parent financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### **Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements and parent financial statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements and parent 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 consolidated financial statements and parent financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### **Auditor's responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements and parent financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and additional requirements under Danish audit regulation. This requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether consolidated financial statements and parent financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements and parent financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatements of the consolidated financial statements and parent financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of consolidated financial statements and parent financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by Management, as well as the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements and parent financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Our audit has not resulted in any qualification.

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and parent financial statements give a true and fair view of the Group's and the Parent's financial position at 30.06.2016, and of the results of their operations and the Group's cash flows for the financial year 01.07.2015 - 30.06.2016 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

## Independent auditor's reports

### Statement on the management commentary

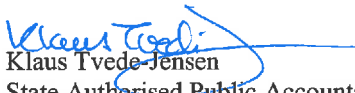
Pursuant to the Danish Financial Statements Act, we have read the management commentary. We have not performed any further procedures in addition to the audit of the consolidated financial statements and parent financial statements.

On this basis, it is our opinion that the information provided in the management commentary is consistent with the consolidated financial statements and parent financial statements.

Aarhus, 07.11.2016

### Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

  
Klaus Tvede-Jensen  
State Authorised Public Accountant

  
Henrik Brorsbøl Jakobsen  
State Authorised Public Accountant

CVR-nr. 33963556

## Management commentary

	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>2011/12</b>
	<b>DKK'000</b>	<b>DKK'000</b>	<b>DKK'000</b>	<b>DKK'000</b>	<b>DKK'000</b>
<b>Financial high-lights</b>					
<b>Key figures</b>					
Revenue	267.748	267.002	252.218	243.171	248.592
Gross profit/loss	152.519	147.437	138.599	131.140	137.954
Operating profit/loss	23.575	36.324	32.983	32.192	39.418
Net financials	-3.193	10.245	317	-1.005	2.323
Profit/loss for the year	15.701	36.460	25.739	25.287	30.760
Total assets	335.472	318.621	279.034	257.712	243.093
Investments in property, plant and equipment	12.932	7.150	7.296	9.124	11.255
Equity	246.221	230.903	199.348	175.043	162.530
<b>Ratios</b>					
Return on equity (%)	6,6	16,9	13,7	15,0	20,4
Profit margin	8,8	13,6	13,1	13,2	15,9
Equity ratio	73,4	72,2	71,4	67,9	66,9

## Management commentary

### Primary activities

The Group develops, produces and sells electronic components. Development and production take place in PR electronics A/S, whereas the Group's products are sold through its foreign sales subsidiaries and independent distributors as well as from PR electronics A/S directly.

### Development in activities and finances

Revenue for the year amounts to DKK 267,748k against DKK 267,002k last year. The increase, which corresponds to 0.3%, is driven primarily by the Group's subsidiaries in Sweden, Germany and Italy as well as the Group's domestic business. Likewise, the Group's subsidiary in Belgium contributes positively to the revenue growth. A challenging market environment in USA, China and UK resulted in a negative growth contribution from the Group's American, Chinese and British subsidiaries.

Other external expenses and staff costs increase combined by 4.2% reflecting more employees primarily in the sales organization outside Denmark.

The profit for the year decreases from DKK 36,460k in 2014/2015 to DKK 15,701k in 2015/2016. The decrease in profit for the year reflects the increase in staff costs, impairment of investments related to products under development and and lower financial income, partly offset by an increase in gross profit.

The profit for the year is regarded as dissatisfactory despite the investments made especially in enlarging the sales force during the year, which is expected to enhance profitability in the long term. The Group constantly takes steps and makes adjustments to ensure that its strategy plan for growth in revenue and profitability is met.

### Outlook

Founded in a continuously wider high-quality product range, increased activities to create market awareness and a larger sales force, the Group expects to continue its growth path. Increased profitability is expected through continued optimization of the Group's internal value chains, including purchasing and production optimizations.

The Group expects that order intake, revenue and profit for 2016/2017 will be at a higher level than in 2015/2016.

### Research and development activities

Research and development activities are carried out in PR electronics A/S. The activities primarily comprise development of modules for electronic signal conditioning and related products.

Approx. 8% of revenue for the year is spent on research and development activities of which DKK 19.4m has been recognized under intangible assets.



## Management commentary

### Other financial matters

The Group is strongly focused on financial management, including continuous assessment and hedging of the Group's trading risks and financial risks, etc.

### Business risks

The markets, in which the Group operates, are mainly product-driven. Therefore, the Group's efforts in the research and development area contribute to securing the Group's long-term market position. Consequently, it is important to retain and further enhance the Group's innovative potential and to be able to attract the best-qualified candidates.

Product risks mainly relate to delays in launch of new products. The Group has focus on all parts of the product development and launch processes in order to minimize this risk. The Group's supply chain is constantly monitored and policies ensure availability of minimum inventory levels to avoid adverse consequences of short and medium term interruptions of the supply chain. Finally, significant resources are spent to protect inventions through patents, and the Group continuously develops and maintains its competences in this area.

### Financial risks

As a result of its operations, investments and financing, the Group is exposed to changes in exchange rates and interest levels. The Group manages the financial risks centrally and has a central coordination of the Group's cash management, including capital procurement and investment of excess liquidity.

### Foreign exchange risks

Foreign exchange risks are primarily hedged by means of matching of payments received and made in the same currency and by means of forward exchange contracts.

### Credit risks

Credit risks related to financial assets correspond to the values recognized in the balance sheet. The Group does not have any material risks relating to a single customer or cooperative partner. According to the Group's policy for assuming credit risks, all major customers and other cooperative partners are credit rated on an ongoing basis.

### Interest risks

It is the Group's policy to hedge interest rate risks on Group loans if it is assessed that such interest payments can be ensured at a satisfactory level compared to the related costs. At present, the Group has limited debt compared to its activity level.

### Liquidity risks

The Group has policies stipulating availability of minimum cash resources, which the Group must have at its disposal at any time.

## Management commentary

### Management and employees

The average number of employees (converted into full-time employees) was 206 in 2015/2016 (199 in 2014/2015). The increase mainly reflects an increase in the number of employees in the sales force in line with the sales strategy.

### Knowledge resources

The Group's strategic objective of continued growth in revenue and profit requires maintenance of a high level of innovation through a flexible and knowledge-based organization. This is a sustained process, which is facilitated through the implementation of educational plans, encouragement to cooperation and by inspiring employees to take responsibility.

Maintenance of the Group's leading technology edge requires core competencies amongst others within effective project management, hardware design of analogue and digital electronics, design of solid and high-efficient embedded software as well as development of advanced signal conditioning algorithms. Furthermore, outstanding product quality and productivity of new products requires core competencies within development of high-precision calibration equipment and end test equipment with high production efficiency.

In order to maintain a leading edge in the development of new innovative technologies and products, the Group cooperates with a number of external consultants as well as design and development companies.

## Corporate social responsibility

### Corporate social responsibility policies

#### Environmental performance

The risk of negative impact on the external environment is low for the Group as only small quantities of dangerous substances is used in the production process. The Group is certified according to the DS/EN ISO 14001:2004 standard and has continuous focus on minimizing our environmental footprint.

#### Health and safety at work

The Group takes responsibility for the working environment and focuses on the health of its employees. The working environment complies with the highest national standards, and the Group focuses on being a healthy work place for the well-being of its employees.

#### Society

The Group consents with the 10 UN Global Compact Principles in its day-to-day business operations and has particular focus on maintaining compliance with human rights, labour rights and anti-corruption laws and regulations.

#### Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

## Accounting policies

### Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class C enterprises (medium).

The accounting policies applied for these consolidated financial statements and parent financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

### Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Group, and the value of the assets can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Group, and the value of the liabilities can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year. Value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

### Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements comprise KR electronics Holding ApS (Parent) and the enterprises (group enterprises) that are controlled by the Parent, see note 7 to the consolidated financial statements. Control is achieved by the Parent, either directly or indirectly, holding more than 50% of the voting rights or in any other way possibly or actually exercising controlling influence. Enterprises in which the Group, directly or indirectly, holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights and exercises significant, but not controlling influence are regarded as associates.

### Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on the basis of the financial statements of KR electronics Holding ApS and its subsidiaries. The consolidated financial statements are prepared by combining uniform items. On consolidation, intra-group income and expenses, intra-group accounts and dividends as well as prof-

## Accounting policies

its and losses on transactions between the consolidated enterprises are eliminated. The financial statements used for consolidation have been prepared applying the Group's accounting policies.

Subsidiaries' financial statement items are recognised in full in the consolidated financial statements. Minority interests' pro rata shares of the profit/loss and the net assets are disclosed as separate items in the income statement and the balance sheet, respectively.

Jointly controlled enterprises are recognised in the consolidated financial statements on a pro rata basis. The items in the jointly controlled enterprise are recognised based on the ownership interest of the enterprise.

Investments in subsidiaries are offset at the pro rata share of such subsidiaries' net assets at the takeover date, with net assets having been calculated at fair value.

### **Business combinations**

Newly acquired or newly established enterprises are recognised in the consolidated financial statements from the time of acquiring or establishing such enterprises. Divested or wound-up enterprises are recognised in the consolidated income statement up to the time of their divestment or winding-up.

The purchase method is applied at the acquisition of new enterprises, under which identifiable assets and liabilities of these enterprises are measured at fair value at the acquisition date. On acquisition of enterprises, provisions are made for costs relating to decided and published restructurings in the acquired enterprise. Allowance is made for the tax effect of restatements.

Positive differences in amount (goodwill) between cost of the acquired share and fair value of the assets and liabilities taken over are recognised under intangible assets, and they are amortised systematically over the income statement based on an individual assessment of their useful life, however, no more than 20 years. Negative differences in amount (negative goodwill), corresponding to an estimated adverse development in the relevant enterprises, are recognised in the balance sheet under deferred income, and they are recognised in the income statement when such adverse development is realised.

### **Profits or losses from divestment of equity investments**

Profits or losses from divestment or winding-up of subsidiaries are calculated as the difference between selling price or settlement price and the carrying amount of the net assets at the time of divestment or winding-up, inclusive of non-amortised goodwill and estimated divestment or winding-up expenses

## Accounting policies

### Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the one in effect at the payment date or the rate at the balance sheet date are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. Fixed assets purchased in foreign currencies are translated using historical rates.

When recognising foreign subsidiaries that are independent entities, the income statements are translated at average exchange rates for the months that do not significantly deviate from the rates at the transaction date. Balance sheet items are translated using the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Exchange rate differences arising out of the translation of foreign subsidiaries' equity at the beginning of the year at the balance sheet date exchange rates as well as out of the translation of income statements from average rates to the exchange rates at the balance sheet date are recognised directly in equity.

### Derivative financial instruments

On initial recognition in the balance sheet, derivative financial instruments are measured at cost and subsequently at fair value. Derivative financial instruments are recognised under other receivables or other payables.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments classified as and complying with the requirements for hedging the fair value of a recognised asset or a recognised liability are recorded in the income statement together with changes in the value of the hedged asset or the hedged liability.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments classified as and complying with the requirements for hedging future transactions are recognised directly in equity. When the hedged transactions are realised, the accumulated changes are recognised as part of cost of the relevant financial statement items.

For derivative financial instruments that do not comply with the requirements for being treated as hedging instruments, changes in fair value are recognised currently in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

## Income statement

### Revenue

Revenue from the sale of manufactured goods and goods for resale is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made and risk has passed to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

## Accounting policies

### Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the Company's primary activities, including rental income and gains from the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

### Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises costs incurred for sales for the year measured at cost.

### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses of distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, etc.

Other external expenses also include development costs settled (including licenses) for the use of the right to market products.

### Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries as well as social costs, pensions, etc for the Company's staff.

### Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment as well as intangible assets comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses for the year, calculated on the basis of the residual values and useful lives of the individual assets and impairment testing as well as gains and losses from the sale of property, plant and equipment as well as intangible assets.

### Other financial income

Other financial income comprises dividends etc received on other investments, interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital gains on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets as well as tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

### Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities as well as tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

### Income taxes

Tax for the year, which consists of tax surcharge and repayment under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme, current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, are recognised in the income statement by the portion at-

## Accounting policies

tributable to the profit/loss for the year and recognised directly on equity by the portion attributable to entries directly on equity

The current tax payable or receivable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax calculated on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid taxes.

Deferred tax is recognised and measured according to the balance-sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value of assets is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

## Balance sheet

### Intellectual property rights etc

Intellectual property rights etc comprise development projects completed and in progress with related intellectual property rights, acquired intellectual property rights and prepayments for intangible assets.

Development projects on clearly defined and identifiable products and processes, for which the technical rate of utilisation, adequate resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the enterprise can be established, and where the intention is to manufacture, market or apply the product or process in question, are recognised as intangible assets. Other development costs are recognised as costs in the income statement as incurred.

The cost of development projects comprises costs such as salaries and amortisation that are directly and indirectly attributable to the development projects.

Completed development projects are amortised on a straight-line basis using the estimated useful lives of the assets. The amortisation period is five years. For development projects protected by intellectual property rights, the maximum amortisation period is the remaining duration of the relevant rights. Development projects are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Intellectual property rights acquired are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Patents are amortised over their remaining duration, and licences are amortised over the term of the agreement, but over no more than 20 years.

## Accounting policies

Intellectual property rights etc are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Other intangible assets are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Profits and losses from the sale of other intangible assets are calculated as the difference between selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profits or losses are recognised in the income statement as an adjustment to amortisation and impairment losses, or under other operating income if the selling price exceeds original cost.

### Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings, other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment as well as leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition, and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation. For assets held under finance leases, cost is the lower of the asset's fair value and present value of future lease payments.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Buildings	50 years
Plant and machinery	5-10 years
Other fixtures and fittings, etc	3-5 years

Property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Profits and losses from the sale of property, plant and equipment are calculated as the difference between selling price less selling costs and carrying amount at the time of sale. Profits or losses are recognised in the income statement as adjustment to depreciation and impairment losses, or under other operating income if the selling price exceeds original cost.

### Investments in group enterprises

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are recognised and measured under the equity method. This means that investments are measured at the pro rata share of the enterprises' equity plus or less unamortised positive, or negative, goodwill and plus or less unrealised intra-group profits or losses.

The Company's share of the enterprises' profits or losses after elimination of unrealised intra-group profits and losses and less or plus amortisation of positive, or negative, goodwill is recognised in the income statement.



## Accounting policies

Subsidiaries and associates with a negative equity value are measured at zero value, and any receivables from these enterprises are written down by the Parent's share of such negative equity if it is deemed irrecoverable. If the negative equity exceeds the amount receivable, the remaining amount is recognised under provisions if the Parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover the liabilities of the relevant enterprise.

Net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries and associates is taken to reserve for net revaluation under the equity method if the carrying amount exceeds cost.

The purchase method is applied in the acquisition of subsidiaries; see above description under consolidated financial statements.

Goodwill on consolidation is calculated as the difference between cost of the investments and fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired. The amortisation period for goodwill on consolidation is ten years.

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less write-downs for bad and doubtful debts.

### Other investments

Securities recognised under current assets comprise listed bonds and investments measured at fair value (quoted price) at the balance sheet date.

### Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost using the FIFO method and net realisable value.

Cost of goods for resale comprises cost plus delivery costs.

Indirect production costs comprise indirect materials and labour costs, costs of maintenance of and depreciation and impairment losses on machinery, factory buildings and equipment applied for the manufacturing process as well as costs of factory administration and management. Financing costs are not included in cost.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the estimated selling price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute sale.

## Accounting policies

### Prepayments

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost, which is usually nominal value.

### Other investments

Securities recognised under current assets comprise listed bonds and investments measured at fair value (market price) at the balance sheet date.

### Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

### Minority interests

Minority interests consist of non-controlling interests share of equity in subsidiaries not 100% owned by the parent company.

### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value of assets is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Deferred tax relating to re-taxation of previously deducted losses of foreign subsidiaries is recognised based on a specific assessment of the purpose of the individual subsidiary,

### Other provisions

Other provisions comprise anticipated costs of non-recourse guarantee commitments, returns, loss on contract work in progress, decided and published restructurings, etc.

Other provisions are recognised and measured as the best estimate of the expenses required to settle the liabilities at the balance sheet date. Provisions that are estimated to mature more than one year after the balance sheet date are measured at their discounted value.

### Mortgage debt

At the time of borrowing, mortgage debt is measured at cost which corresponds to the proceeds received less transaction costs incurred. The mortgage debt is subsequently measured at amortised cost which corresponds to the capitalised value applying the effective interest method.

## Accounting policies

### Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value.

### Prepayments received from customers

Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to delivery of the goods agreed or completion of the service agreed.

### Income tax receivable or payable

Current tax payable or receivable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax calculated on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.

### Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement of the Group is presented using the indirect method and shows cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities as well as the Group's cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and the end of the financial year.

Cash flows from acquisition and divestment of enterprises are shown separately under cash flows from investing activities. Cash flows to acquired enterprises are recognised in the cash flow statement from the time of their acquisition, and cash flows from divested enterprises are recognised up to the time of sale.

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the operating profit/loss adjusted for non-cash operating items, working capital changes and income taxes paid.

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments in connection with acquisition and divestment of enterprises and activities as well as purchase and sale, etc of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment and assets held under finance leases.

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in the size or composition of the Parent's share capital and related costs as well as the raising of loans, instalments on interest-bearing debt and payment of dividends.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and other investments less short-term bank debt.

### Financial highlights

Financial highlights are defined and calculated in accordance with "Recommendations & Ratios 2010" issued by the Danish Society of Financial Analysts.

Ratios are calculated as follows:

## Accounting policies

<b>Ratios</b>	<b>Calculation formula</b>	<b>Ratios reflect</b>
Return on equity (%)	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$	The Entity's return on capital invested in the Entity by the owners.
Profit margin	$\frac{\text{EBIT} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$	The Entity's profitability
Equity ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$	The financial strength of the Entity.

**Consolidated income statement for 2015/16**

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2015/16 DKK'000</u>	<u>2014/15 DKK'000</u>
Revenue		267.748	267.002
Other operating income		291	211
Cost of sales		-67.703	-68.051
Other external expenses		<u>-47.817</u>	<u>-51.725</u>
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>152.519</b>	<b>147.437</b>
Staff costs	1	-103.697	-93.887
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	2	<u>-25.247</u>	<u>-17.226</u>
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>		<b>23.575</b>	<b>36.324</b>
Other financial income		457	10.792
Other financial expenses		<u>-3.650</u>	<u>-547</u>
<b>Profit/loss from ordinary activities before tax</b>		<b>20.382</b>	<b>46.569</b>
Tax on profit/loss from ordinary activities	3	<u>-4.681</u>	<u>-10.109</u>
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b><u>15.701</u></b>	<b><u>36.460</u></b>
<b>Proposed distribution of profit/loss</b>			
Retained earnings		<u>15.701</u>	<u>36.460</u>
		<b><u>15.701</u></b>	<b><u>36.460</u></b>

## Consolidated balance sheet at 30.06.2016

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2015/16</u> <u>DKK'000</u>	<u>2014/15</u> <u>DKK'000</u>
Completed development projects		36.668	27.980
Acquired patents		1.850	1.155
Development projects in progress		16.421	25.477
<b>Intangible assets</b>	4	<u>54.939</u>	<u>54.612</u>
Land and buildings		83.747	77.058
Plant and machinery		6.525	6.967
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		4.739	6.211
Property, plant and equipment in progress		1.521	483
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	5	<u>96.532</u>	<u>90.719</u>
Other investments		25	34
Other receivables		624	648
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>	6	<u>649</u>	<u>682</u>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<u>152.120</u>	<u>146.013</u>
Raw materials and consumables		14.750	18.766
Work in progress		3.990	4.596
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		6.692	5.484
<b>Inventories</b>		<u>25.432</u>	<u>28.846</u>
Trade receivables		44.039	44.556
Other short-term receivables		6.103	6.428
Prepayments	8	1.918	1.942
<b>Receivables</b>		<u>52.060</u>	<u>52.926</u>
Other investments		8.624	10.613
<b>Other investments</b>		<u>8.624</u>	<u>10.613</u>
<b>Cash</b>		<u>97.236</u>	<u>80.223</u>
<b>Current assets</b>		<u>183.352</u>	<u>172.608</u>
<b>Assets</b>		<u>335.472</u>	<u>318.621</u>

**Consolidated balance sheet at 30.06.2016**

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2015/16 DKK'000</u>	<u>2014/15 DKK'000</u>
Contributed capital		125	125
Retained earnings		246.096	230.778
<b>Equity</b>		<b>246.221</b>	<b>230.903</b>
<b>Minority interests</b>	9	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Provisions for deferred tax		17.165	16.802
Other provisions		651	1.067
<b>Provisions</b>		<b>17.816</b>	<b>17.869</b>
Mortgage debts		23.523	16.543
<b>Non-current liabilities other than provisions</b>	10	<b>23.523</b>	<b>16.543</b>
Current portion of long-term liabilities other than provisions	10	2.981	1.934
Prepayments received from customers		98	295
Trade payables		14.794	17.289
Income tax payable		2.381	6.031
Other payables		27.558	27.657
<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>47.812</b>	<b>53.206</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>71.335</b>	<b>69.749</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		<b>335.472</b>	<b>318.621</b>
Subsidiaries	7		
Mortgages and securities	12		
Transactions with related parties	13		

**Consolidated statement of changes in equity for 2015/16**

	<b>Contri- buted capi- tal DKK'000</b>	<b>Retained earnings DKK'000</b>	<b>Total DKK'000</b>
Equity beginning of year	125	230.778	230.903
Exchange rate adjustments	0	-383	-383
Profit/loss for the year	0	15.701	15.701
<b>Equity end of year</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>246.096</b>	<b>246.221</b>



## Consolidated cash flow statement for 2015/16

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2015/16</u> <u>DKK'000</u>	<u>2014/15</u> <u>DKK'000</u>
Operating profit/loss		23.576	36.324
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses		25.247	17.226
Working capital changes	11	746	2.093
<b>Cash flow from ordinary operating activities</b>		<b>49.569</b>	<b>55.643</b>
Financial income received		457	747
Financial income paid		-3.651	-547
Income taxes refunded/(paid)		-7.969	-6.221
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		<b>38.406</b>	<b>49.622</b>
Acquisition etc of intangible assets		-18.477	-23.562
Acquisition etc of property, plant and equipment		-12.932	-7.150
Sale of property, plant and equipment		0	290
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		<b>-31.409</b>	<b>-30.422</b>
Loans raised		10.000	0
Instalments on loans etc		-1.973	-1.532
Dividend paid		0	-2.400
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		<b>8.027</b>	<b>-3.932</b>
<b>Increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>15.024</b>	<b>15.268</b>
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of year		90.836	75.568
<b>Cash and cash equivalents end of year</b>		<b>105.860</b>	<b>90.836</b>

## Notes to consolidated financial statements

	<b>2015/16</b> <b>DKK'000</b>	<b>2014/15</b> <b>DKK'000</b>
<b>1. Staff costs</b>		
Wages and salaries	86.214	75.898
Pension costs	6.134	5.661
Other social security costs	8.484	7.809
Other staff costs	2.865	4.519
	<b>103.697</b>	<b>93.887</b>
Average number of employees	<b>206</b>	<b>199</b>
	<b>Remune- ration of manage- ment 2015/16 DKK'000</b>	<b>Remune- ration of manage- ment 2014/15 DKK'000</b>
Executive Board	6.660	6.240
Board of Directors	50	50
	<b>6.710</b>	<b>6.290</b>
	<b>2015/16</b> <b>DKK'000</b>	<b>2014/15</b> <b>DKK'000</b>
<b>2. Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses</b>		
Amortisation of intangible assets	13.879	10.449
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6.967	6.946
Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment	4.270	0
Profit/loss from sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	131	-169
	<b>25.247</b>	<b>17.226</b>
	<b>2015/16</b> <b>DKK'000</b>	<b>2014/15</b> <b>DKK'000</b>
<b>3. Tax on profit/loss from ordinary activities</b>		
Tax on current year taxable income	4.118	7.699
Change in deferred tax for the year	324	3.206
Adjustment concerning previous years	239	-796
	<b>4.681</b>	<b>10.109</b>

## Notes to consolidated financial statements

	<b>Completed develop- ment pro- jects DKK'000</b>	<b>Acquired patents DKK'000</b>	<b>Develop- ment pro- jects in progress DKK'000</b>	
<b>4. Intangible assets</b>				
Cost beginning of year	72.312	1.155	25.476	
Transfer to and from other items	22.517	-965	-22.517	
Additions	0	1.995	17.446	
Disposals	0	-287	-3.984	
<b>Cost end of year</b>	<b>94.829</b>	<b>1.898</b>	<b>16.421</b>	
Amortisation and impairment losses beginning of year	-44.330	0	0	
Amortisation for the year	-13.831	-48	0	
<b>Amortisation and impairment losses end of year</b>	<b>-58.161</b>	<b>-48</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Carrying amount end of year</b>	<b>36.668</b>	<b>1.850</b>	<b>16.421</b>	
	<b>Land and buildings DKK'000</b>	<b>Plant and machinery DKK'000</b>	<b>Other fix- tures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK'000</b>	<b>Property, plant and equipment in progress DKK'000</b>
<b>5. Property, plant and equipment</b>				
Cost beginning of year	93.997	40.037	13.563	483
Exchange rate adjustments	-8	0	-14	0
Transfer to and from other items	0	401	670	-1.071
Additions	8.658	1.907	258	2.109
Disposals	0	-396	-389	0
<b>Cost end of year</b>	<b>102.647</b>	<b>41.949</b>	<b>14.088</b>	<b>1.521</b>
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of the year	-16.939	-33.070	-7.353	0
Exchange rate adjustments	2	0	7	0
Depreciation for the year	-1.963	-2.620	-2.386	0
Reversal regarding disposals	0	266	383	0
<b>Depreciation and impairment losses end of the year</b>	<b>-18.900</b>	<b>-35.424</b>	<b>-9.349</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Carrying amount end of year</b>	<b>83.747</b>	<b>6.525</b>	<b>4.739</b>	<b>1.521</b>

## Notes to consolidated financial statements

### 6. Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments consist primarily of deposits on leases (other receivables).

	Registered in	Corpo- rate form	Equity inte- rest %
<b>7. Subsidiaries</b>			
PR electronics Holding	Denmark	ApS	100,0
PR electronics	Denmark	A/S	95,0
PR electronics France	France	Sarl	95,0
P. Rasmussen electronics	Sweden	AB	95,0
PR electronics ITALY	Italy	SrL	95,0
PR electronics	Germany	GmbH	95,0
PR electronics Instruments	Spain	S.L.	95,0
PR electronics	USA	Inc.	95,0
PR electronics (Shanghai) Co	China	Ltd.	95,0
PR electronics UK	Scotland	Ltd.	95,0
PR electronics Lyon	France	Sci	95,0
PR electronics	Belgium	BVBA	95,0
PR Invest, Rønde	Denmark	ApS	70,0

### 8. Prepayments

Prepayments cover substantially prepaid insurance, licenses, lease payments, etc.

### 9. Minority interests

	2015/16 DKK'000	2014/15 DKK'000
Minority interests at 01.07.2015	100	100
Addition and disposal	0	0
Share of profit/loss for the year	0	0
Minority interests at 30.06.2016	100	100

## Notes to consolidated financial statements

	<b>Instalments within 12 months 2015/16 DKK'000</b>	<b>Instalments within 12 months 2014/15 DKK'000</b>	<b>Instalments beyond 12 months 2015/16 DKK'000</b>
<b>10. Long-term liabilities other than provisions</b>			
Mortgage debts	2.981	1.934	23.523
	<u>2.981</u>	<u>1.934</u>	<u>23.523</u>
		<b>2015/16 DKK'000</b>	<b>2014/15 DKK'000</b>
<b>11. Change in working capital</b>			
Other changes		746	2.093
		<u>746</u>	<u>2.093</u>
<b>12. Mortgages and securities</b>			
<b>Operating leases</b>			

The subsidiaries have entered into a number of operating leases. The leases have an average remaining term of 30 months and a total residual lease payment of DKK 7,750k (2014/15: DKK 9,724k).

Except this, the Group has no guarantee commitments or contingent liabilities apart from guarantees relating to the Group's normal activities.

### 13. Transactions with related parties

Related parties with a controlling interest in the KR electronics Holding ApS Group:

Kim Thomas Rasmussen, Domaine du Colombier 166, Allée des acacias 06250 Mougins, France, (principal shareholder)

**Parent income statement for 2015/16**

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2015/16 DKK'000</u>	<u>2014/15 DKK'000</u>
Other external expenses		-143	-418
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>		<b>-143</b>	<b>-418</b>
Income from investments in group enterprises		16.184	34.019
Other financial income		408	2.568
Other financial expenses		-869	0
<b>Profit/loss from ordinary activities before tax</b>		<b>15.580</b>	<b>36.169</b>
Tax on profit/loss from ordinary activities	1	121	291
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>15.701</b>	<b>36.460</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of profit/loss</b>			
Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method		16.184	34.019
Retained earnings		-483	2.441
		<b>15.701</b>	<b>36.460</b>

**Parent balance sheet at 30.06.2016**

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2015/16 DKK'000</u>	<u>2014/15 DKK'000</u>
Investments in group enterprises		232.671	220.271
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>	2	<u>232.671</u>	<u>220.271</u>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<u>232.671</u>	<u>220.271</u>
Income tax receivable		244	0
<b>Receivables</b>		<u>244</u>	<u>0</u>
Other investments		8.624	10.613
<b>Other investments</b>		<u>8.624</u>	<u>10.613</u>
<b>Cash</b>		<u>4.687</u>	<u>488</u>
<b>Current assets</b>		<u>13.555</u>	<u>11.101</u>
<b>Assets</b>		<u><u>246.226</u></u>	<u><u>231.372</u></u>

**Parent balance sheet at 30.06.2016**

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2015/16 DKK'000</u>	<u>2014/15 DKK'000</u>
Contributed capital		125	125
Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method		143.910	128.110
Retained earnings		102.185	102.668
<b>Equity</b>		<u><b>246.220</b></u>	<u><b>230.903</b></u>
Income tax payable		0	458
Other payables		6	11
<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>		<u><b>6</b></u>	<u><b>469</b></u>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		<u><b>6</b></u>	<u><b>469</b></u>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		<u><u><b>246.226</b></u></u>	<u><u><b>231.372</b></u></u>
Contingent liabilities	3		
Ownership	4		



**Parent statement of changes in equity for 2015/16**

	<b>Contributed capital DKK'000</b>	<b>Reserve for net revalua- tion accor- ding to the equity me- thod DKK'000</b>	<b>Retained earnings DKK'000</b>	<b>Total DKK'000</b>
Equity beginning of year	125	128.110	102.668	230.903
Exchange rate adjustments	0	-384	0	-384
Profit/loss for the year	0	16.184	-483	15.701
<b>Equity end of year</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>143.910</b>	<b>102.185</b>	<b>246.220</b>

## Notes to parent financial statements

	<u>2015/16</u> <u>DKK'000</u>	<u>2014/15</u> <u>DKK'000</u>
<b>1. Tax on profit/loss from ordinary activities</b>		
Tax on current year taxable income	-125	505
Adjustment concerning previous years	4	-796
	<u>-121</u>	<u>-291</u>
		<b>Investments in group enter- prises DKK'000</b>
<b>2. Fixed asset investments</b>		
Cost beginning of year		<u>92.161</u>
<b>Cost end of year</b>		<u>92.161</u>
Revaluations beginning of year		128.110
Exchange rate adjustments		-384
Dividend		-3.400
Revaluations		16.184
<b>Revaluations end of year</b>		<u>140.510</u>
<b>Carrying amount end of year</b>		<u>232.671</u>

### 3. Contingent liabilities

The Company serves as an administration company in a Danish joint taxation arrangement. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Company is therefore liable from the financial year 2013 for income taxes etc. for the jointly taxed companies and from 1 July 2012 also for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividends for these companies.

### 4. Ownership

The Company has registered the following shareholders to hold more than 5% of the voting share capital or of the nominal value of the share capital:

Kim Thomas Rasmussen, Domaine du Colombier 166, Allée des acacias 06250 Mougins, France.