
Skaftø A/S

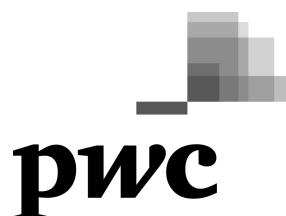
Erritsø Møllebanke 35, DK-7000 Fredericia

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2018

CVR No 31 59 51 77

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
7 /3 2019

Stig Engell Jönsson
Chairman of the General
Meeting



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Skaft A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018.

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

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

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

Fredericia, 7 March 2019

Executive Board

Per Skaft

Board of Directors

Stig Engell Jönsson
Chairman

Per Skaft

Jan Arno Larsen

The Independent Practitioner's Report

To the Shareholder of Skafte A/S

Conclusion

We have performed an extended review of the Financial Statements of Skafte A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work performed, in our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the Company operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our extended review in accordance with the Danish Business Authority's Assurance Standard for Small Enterprises and FSR – Danish Auditors' standard on extended review of financial statements prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Practitioner's responsibilities for the extended review 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 rules and requirements. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Management's responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the extended review of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Financial Statements. This requires that we plan and perform procedures to obtain limited assurance in respect of our conclusion on the Financial Statements and, moreover, that we perform supplementary procedures specifically required to obtain additional assurance in respect of our conclusion.

An extended review consists of making inquiries, primarily of Management and others within the enterprise, as appropriate, and applying analytical procedures and the supplementary procedures specifically required as well as assessing the evidence obtained.

The Independent Practitioner's Report

An extended review is less in scope than an audit and, consequently, we do not express an audit opinion on the Financial Statements.

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 extended review 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 extended review, 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 Financials Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, 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 in Management's Review.

Trekantområdet, 7 March 2019

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Steffen Kjær Rasmussen

statsautoriseret revisor

mne9867

Company Information

The Company

Skaftø A/S
Erritsø Møllebanke 35
DK-7000 Fredericia

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E-mail: info@skaftø.as
Website: Skaftø.as

CVR No: 31 59 51 77
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Municipality of reg. office: Fredericia

Board of Directors

Stig Engell Jönsson, Chairman
Per Skaftø
Jan Arno Larsen

Executive Board

Per Skaftø

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Herredsvej 32
DK-7100 Vejle

Lawyers

Andersen Partners
Jernbanegade 31
6000 Kolding

Bankers

Sydbank
Gothersgade 31 - 33
7000 Fredericia

Management's Review

Financial Statements of Skafte A/S for 2018 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

The Annual Report has been prepared under the same accounting policies as last year.

Key activities

The company's purpose is to trade with industrial and district heating pipes and related business.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2018 shows a profit of DKK 719,295, and at 31 December 2018 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 1,970,474.

Skafte A/S realised solid sales growth in 2018 compared to last year. However, profit before tax is in line with 2017 despite the increase in sales. The reason for this is that, in connection with the establishment of a fellow subsidiary in Sweden, an in-depth market survey was carried out in respect of the Swedish market for special piping systems for the processing industry – including petrochemistry, pharmaceutical industry and paper pulp, etc – and moreover, increased investments were made during the year in sales and marketing activities on the Danish market.

Subsequent events

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

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2018 DKK	2017 DKK
Gross profit		5,595,182	4,926,235
Staff expenses	1	-4,289,412	-3,355,598
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		-284,280	-237,606
Profit before financial income and expenses		1,021,490	1,333,031
Financial income		16,535	3,875
Financial expenses		-114,021	-51,177
Profit before tax		924,004	1,285,729
Tax on profit for the year	2	-204,709	-284,550
Net profit for the year		719,295	1,001,179

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Proposed dividend for the year	0	750,000
Retained earnings	719,295	251,179
	719,295	1,001,179

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2018 DKK	2017 DKK
Goodwill		0	23,400
Intangible assets		0	23,400
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		677,187	831,072
Leasehold improvements		57,591	70,866
Tangible assets		734,778	901,938
Other receivables		57,661	57,661
Financial assets		57,661	57,661
Fixed assets		792,439	982,999
Stocks		3,180,168	2,941,968
Trade receivables		1,669,691	1,475,333
Other receivables		9,321	3,188
Prepayments		36,017	33,065
Receivables		1,715,029	1,511,586
Cash at bank and in hand		29,155	31,806
Currents assets		4,924,352	4,485,360
Assets		5,716,791	5,468,359

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2018 DKK	2017 DKK
Share capital		500,000	500,000
Retained earnings		1,470,474	751,179
Proposed dividend for the year		0	750,000
Equity		1,970,474	2,001,179
Provision for deferred tax		94,266	85,530
Provisions		94,266	85,530
Other credit institutions		648,889	432,273
Lease obligation		0	27,425
Trade payables		1,265,669	1,215,378
Payables to group enterprises		133,567	9,299
Corporation tax		195,973	290,219
Other payables		1,407,953	1,407,056
Short-term debt		3,652,051	3,381,650
Debt		3,652,051	3,381,650
Liabilities and equity		5,716,791	5,468,359
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	3		
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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	500,000	751,179	750,000	2,001,179
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	-750,000	-750,000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	719,295	0	719,295
Equity at 31 December	500,000	1,470,474	0	1,970,474

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2018 DKK	2017 DKK
1 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	4,258,908	3,335,707
Other social security expenses	30,504	19,891
	4,289,412	3,355,598
Average number of employees	9	6
2 Tax on profit for the year		
Current tax for the year	195,973	290,219
Deferred tax for the year	8,736	-5,669
	204,709	284,550
3 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations		
Charges and security		
The following assets have been placed as security with credit institutions: Floating company charge DKK 1,800k providing security on inventory, receivables, tangible assets, and immaterial rights at a total carrying amount of	5,608,137	5,342,639

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2018 DKK	2017 DKK
3 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations (continued)		
Rental and lease obligations		
Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:		
Within 1 year	320,022	188,592
Between 1 and 5 years	138,612	118,074
	458,634	306,666

Other contingent liabilities

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

The Company has issued a self-indemnity guarantee towards group enterprises commitments toward credit institutions. Obligation on balance sheet date DKK 1,374k.

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Skafte A/S for 2018 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2018 are presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

Leases

Leases in terms of which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the net present value of the lease payments computed by applying the interest rate implicit in the lease or an alternative borrowing rate as the discount rate. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated and written down for impairment under the same policy as determined for the other fixed assets of the Company.

The remaining lease obligation is capitalised and recognised in the balance sheet under debt, and the interest element on the lease payments is charged over the lease term to the income statement.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Accounting Policies (continued)

Translation policies

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

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

Income Statement

Revenue

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

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

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

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit/loss

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

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses other than production wages.

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Accounting Policies (continued)

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

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

Financial income and expenses

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

Tax on profit for the year

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

The Company is jointly taxed with wholly owned Danish and foreign subsidiaries. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance Sheet

Intangible assets

Goodwill acquired is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life, which is assessed at 10 years.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

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

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

Other fixtures and fittings,	
tools and equipment	5 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Accounting Policies (continued)

Impairment of fixed assets

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

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Financial assets

Financial assets consist of deposits.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost under the FIFO method and net realisable value.

The net realisable value of stocks is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables equals landed cost.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises the cost of raw materials, consumables and direct labour.

Receivables

Receivables are recognised in the balance sheet at amortised cost, which substantially corresponds to nominal value. Provisions for estimated bad debts are made.

Prepayments

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

Equity

Dividend

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Accounting Policies (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

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

Financial debts

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