

# Riwal Scandinavia Holding A/S

P.L. Brandts Allé 1, 5220 Odense SØ

CVR no. 31 84 72 73

## Annual report 2019

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 25 August 2020

Chairman:



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Søren Rosenkrands





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## Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the annual report of Riwal Scandinavia Holding A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

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 of the Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the development in the Company's operations and financial matters and the results of the Company's operations and financial position.

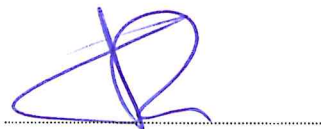
We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Odense, 25 August 2020  
Executive Board:

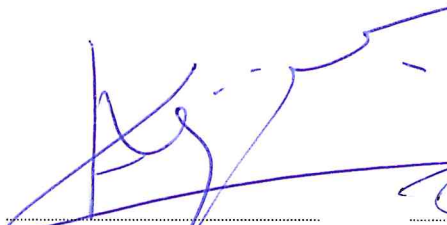


Claus Juel Kromann

Board of Directors:



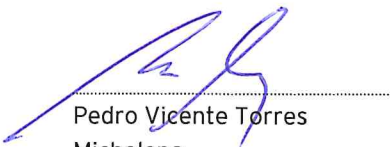
Søren Rosenkrands  
Chairman



Elisabeth Rozetta Desiree  
Meijer



Rene Timmers



Pedro Vicente Torres  
Michelena



Claus Juel Kromann

## Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Riwal Scandinavia Holding A/S

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Riwal Scandinavia Holding A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are 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 of the Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Independence

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.

### 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 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 as to 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 the financial statements.

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.

## Independent auditor's report

- ▶ 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 note 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.

### Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.


Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Odense, 25 August 2020  
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

  
Brian Skovhus Jakobsen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne27701



## Management's review

### Company details

Name	Riwal Scandinavia Holding A/S
Address, Postal code, City	P.L. Brandts Allé 1, 5220 Odense SØ
CVR no.	31 84 72 73
Established	24 September 2008
Registered office	Odense Kommune
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Søren Rosenkrands, Chairman Elisabeth Rozetta Desiree Meijer Rene Timmers Pedro Vicente Torres Michelena Claus Juel Kromann
Executive Board	Claus Juel Kromann
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Englandsgade 25, P.O. Box 200, 5100 Odense C, Denmark

## Management's review

### Financial highlights

DKK'000	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
<b>Key figures</b>					
Gross profit	-2,154	7	-58	-73	-65
Profit before interest and tax (EBITA)	-2,154	7	0	0	0
Net financials	-4,087	-791	-763	-841	-712
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>13,956</b>	<b>35,460</b>	<b>32,885</b>	<b>35,679</b>	<b>31,395</b>
<b>Balance sheet</b>					
Fixed assets	266,177	247,824	198,996	163,120	126,638
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>275,763</b>	<b>248,573</b>	<b>208,153</b>	<b>173,804</b>	<b>137,267</b>
Investment in property, plant and equipment	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Equity</b>	<b>171,889</b>	<b>157,825</b>	<b>196,969</b>	<b>164,794</b>	<b>129,024</b>
<b>Financial ratios</b>					
Equity ratio	62.3%	63.5%	94.6%	94.8%	94.0%
Return on equity	8.5%	20.0%	18.2%	24.3%	27.7%

Financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the recommendations of the Danish Finance Society. For terms and definitions, please see the accounting policies.

## Management's review

### Business review

Riwal Scandinavia Holding A/S is the Parent of Riwal Danmark A/S, Riwal Sverige AB, and Riwal Norge AS, AH-Lift ApS and LIPAC Liftar AB and is part of the Riwal Group, which has subsidiaries in 16 countries and a lift fleet of more than 19,000 units. With the Nordic headquarter located in Odense and branch offices in Aarhus, Aalborg, Glostrup, Malmö, Stockholm and Oslo, Riwal Scandinavia Holding A/S employs well over 200 people.

### Financial review

The income statement for 2019 shows a profit of DKK 13,955,650 against a profit of DKK 35,460,199 last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2019 shows equity of DKK 171,889,159.

At the end of 2018 the company AH Lift ApS was acquired and in April 2019 Lipac Liftar AB was taken over. Both Acquisitions to extend the geographical coverage of the Nordic business.

We refer to note 7 in the statement for further information.

In the annual report for 2019, Management expected a profit at the level of 2018. The net result of 2019 is significantly lower than last year, mainly impacted by the lower net result of Riwal Danmark A/S impacted by strategic decisions, the higher financial expenses related to the acquisitions and the above mentioned acquisition costs taken as direct expense. Management considers the Company's financial performance for the year satisfactory.

### Special risks

Riwal Scandinavia Holding A/S' strategy is i.a. based on providing our customers with the highest degree of safety in connection with rental or sale. Moreover, in Riwal we are working with risks and safety within our impact on the external environment. We consider our largest external impact on the environment to be fuel consumption relating to our nationwide transportation of the rental fleet. Moreover, oil spill from repair and service of the fleet and from any breakdowns.

To manage the environmental circumstances, the ISO and DRA quality schemes are used.

## Corporate Social Responsibility

### *Our Strategy*

Our vision: To be the first choice for jobs done at height

Our Mission: Through engaged people, deliver the best customer experience.

### *Our Policy*

Maintaining high standards in regards to corporate social responsibility is of the utmost importance to Riwal. Riwal has always demonstrated a very firm commitment to society and the local community, throughout all our work processes. By creating a positive work culture for our employees, being aware of our carbon footprint and reducing waste, and supporting causes in the local communities. Along with safety, sustainability is one of our core values and we are constantly analyzing our practices to see how we can run our business more sustainably. Additionally, we find it important, as good corporate citizens, to engage in positive ways and strengthen local connections through sports, philanthropy and culture. Overall, our goal is to keep economic, environmental and social interests in balance with respect to people, planet and profit.

### *People*

Our employees are our most important resource, and we strive to operate our business in a way that ensures their health and safety and to provide them with career development opportunities. Riwal is a company with an innovative, international and open character. We comply with all relevant laws this includes any Laws pertaining to non-discrimination and transparency. The commitment we make to our employees also extends to all our other stakeholders as well- our business partners, our customers, and our suppliers.



## Management's review

### *Planet*

We believe that renting out powered access equipment is a sustainable solution - for the environment, and also, for the long-term business success of our customers.

Our customers do not need to own, store, and maintain equipment on their sites that they only use occasionally, nor do they need to maintain the in-house expertise and insight that we can provide as specialists. They get state-of-the-art equipment and can focus on their core business rather than spending valuable resources on what is not central to them. Ultimately, we are a one-stop shop for anything to do with working safely at height. The rental industry operates in a circular business model and therefore contributes to the transformation towards a more circular economy.

We know that the resources on our planet are limited, and so we are working in many ways to reduce our own environmental footprint to a minimum. We do constantly work towards reducing our energy consumption and our waste, recycling as much as we possibly can and making conscious choices for products and processes that are good for our planet. Sustainability is clearly important for the planet, but it is also very important for our business. And we firmly believe it gives us and our customers a competitive advantage. For example, when we can provide low-emissions, low-noise electric-powered solutions, hybrid machines with lower CO2 footprints, and newer, more energy efficient equipment, we are delivering added value to our customers.

### *Profit*

Sustainability is also about long-term continuity. If we do not operate our business "sustainably", we will not be around in the future to offer our customers the safe and efficient solutions they rely on us for. As a company we also constantly assess what we are doing. How can we improve our performance for our customers? How can we further develop the talents of our staff? How can we reduce the impact of our business on the environment? This strategy of self-improvement keeps us focused on the little details that when put together make a big difference. Safety, responsibility, integrity, engagement and teamwork are the core principles of our business. We call this "The Riwal Way".

"The Riwal Way" delivers advantages in quality and reliability to our customers, and it also is a business methodology designed to ensure our own business success, profitability, and our future.

Riwal Scandinavia Holding A/S is located in Denmark wherefrom the Nordic countries are managed.

## Management's review

### Statutory CSR report

#### Environment, Climate and Energy

As a market leader, we closely follow how our activities affect our surroundings, and we constantly seek improvement measures and further development, in order to continuously reduce our environmental and climate impact.

Our certification, ISO14001 (environment), ensures that we work systematically to improve our environmental performance and we comply with applicable legislation at all time.

This is done, among other things, by improving the energy efficiency in our internal processes, our transport and the use of our equipment. We are replacing our fleet with the latest technology that continuously reduces CO2 emissions, and each year we set new targets according to the ALARA (As Low As Reasonable Achievable) and ALARP principles (As Low As Reasonable Practicable).

We constantly seek to reduce fuel consumption and operates in environmentally friendly solutions. Through risk assessments, we work continuously with our environmental aspects, and initiatives are implemented in our process flows. We calculate our Carbon Footprint every year, and we have implemented the "Waste Hierarchy" in our daily operations to reduce waste and promote circular economy.

#### Environment aspects

We have identified our environmental aspects and the impact as followed:

Carbon footprint calculation module Denmark 2019							
Category	Part	Additional data	Unit	Quantities	Conversion factor	Ton CO <sub>2</sub>	
Scope 1	fuel consumption	heating	all branches together	m <sup>3</sup> gas	14 462	1,890	27,3
		CH <sub>4</sub> : CO <sub>2</sub> EQ	fuel	CO <sub>2</sub>	0		0,0
	heavy vehicles/employment	diesel		litres of diesel	657 451	3,230	2 160,7
		petrol		litres of petrol	0	2,740	0,0
		LPG		litres LPG	0	1,806	0,0
		CNG		litres CNG	0		0,0
		LNG		litres LNG	0		0,0
		propane		litres of propane	0	1,726	0,0
	business car travel	leasing company	diesel	litres of diesel	108 263	3,230	349,7
			petrol	litres of petrol	0	2,740	0,0
		LPG	litres LPG	0	1,806	0,0	
		CNG	litres CNG	0		0,0	
		LNG	litres LNG	0		0,0	
		own management cars	diesel	litres of diesel	0	3,230	0,0
			petrol	litres of petrol	0	2,740	0,0
			LPG	litres LPG	0	1,806	0,0
			CNG	litres CNG	0	2,728	0,0
		air conditioning refrigerants	cooling/heating	location 1	kg leaked refrigerant gas	0	
	location 2			0		0,0	
	location 3		0		0,0		
location 4	0			0,0			
projects	0			0,0			
other	0			0,0			
<b>3 146,7</b>							

Category	Part	Additional data	Unit	Quantities	Conversion factor	Ton CO <sub>2</sub>	
Scope 2	business air travel	leaving agent	flight < 780 km	passenger kilometers	0	297	0,0
		flight 708-2000 km	0	280	0,0		
	flight > 2000 km	0	147	0,0			
	business mileage private car electricity consumption	claimed mileage for business trips	paid km's by employees	kilometers	0	220	0,0
			Chassis steps	kWh	118 022	049	76,6
		grey power	1kWh steps	kWh	293 575	049	190,5
		grey power	1kWh steps	kWh	97 566	049	63,3
		CH <sub>4</sub> : CO <sub>2</sub> EQ	Auditing steps	kWh	42 560	049	27,6
CH <sub>4</sub> : CO <sub>2</sub> EQ		other	kWh	0	0	0,0	
other	other	kWh	0	0	0,0		
<b>306,9</b>							

Carbon footprint calculation module Norway 2019							
Category	Part	Additional data	Unit	Quantities	Conversion factor	Ton CO <sub>2</sub>	
Scope 1	fuel consumption	heating	all branches together	m <sup>3</sup> gas	0	1,890	0,0
		CH <sub>4</sub> : CO <sub>2</sub> EQ	fuel	CO <sub>2</sub>	0		0,0
	heavy vehicles/employment	diesel		litres of diesel	25 000	3,230	80,8
		petrol		litres of petrol	50	2,740	0,1
		LPG		litres LPG	0	1,806	0,0
		CNG		litres CNG	0		0,0
		LNG		litres LNG	0		0,0
		propane		litres of propane	0	1,726	0,0
	business car travel	leasing company	diesel	litres of diesel	6 500	3,230	21,0
			petrol	litres of petrol	0	2,740	0,0
		LPG	litres LPG	0	1,806	0,0	
		CNG	litres CNG	0		0,0	
		LNG	litres LNG	0		0,0	
		own management cars	diesel	litres of diesel	0	3,230	0,0
			petrol	litres of petrol	0	2,740	0,0
			LPG	litres LPG	60	1,806	0,1
			CNG	litres CNG	0	2,728	0,0
		air conditioning refrigerants	cooling/heating	location 1	kg leaked refrigerant gas	10	
	location 2			0		0,0	
	location 3		0		0,0		
location 4	0			0,0			
projects	0			0,0			
other	0			0,0			
<b>102,9</b>							

## Management's review

Category	Part	Additional data	Unit	Quantities	Conversion factor	Ton CO <sub>2</sub>		
Scope 2	business air travel	booking agent	flight < 700 km	0	297	0,0		
			flight 700-2500 km	0	280	0,0		
	business mileage private car	claimed mileage for business trips	flight > 2500 km	0	147	0,0		
			paid km's to employees	0	220	0,0		
	electricity consumption	water power	paid km's to employees	kWh	180 000	0	0,0	
				CHOOSE ORIGIN	kWh	0	0	0,0
				CHOOSE ORIGIN	kWh	0	0	0,0
				CHOOSE ORIGIN	kWh	0	0	0,0
				CHOOSE ORIGIN	kWh	0	0	0,0
				CHOOSE ORIGIN	kWh	0	0	0,0
other	other	other	kWh	0	0	0,0		
						<b>0,0</b>		

Carbon footprint calculation module Sweden 2019								
Category	Part	Additional data	Unit	Quantities	Conversion factor	Ton CO <sub>2</sub>		
Scope 1	fuel consumption	all branches together	fuel	0	1.890	0,0		
			CHOOSE ORIGIN	fuel	0	0,0	0,0	
			heavy vehicles/empgament	diesel	liters of diesel	20 452	3.230	65,7
				patrol	liters of petrol	0	2.740	0,0
				LPG	liters LPG	0	1.806	0,0
				CNG	liters CNG	0	0,0	0,0
			LNG	liters LNG	0	0,0	0,0	
			welding gas	propene acetylene	liters of propene	0	1.725	0,0
					liters of acetylene	0	0,0	0,0
			business car travel	leasing category	diesel	liters of diesel	5 200	3.230
	patrol	liters of petrol			0	2.740	0,0	
	LPG	liters LPG			0	1.806	0,0	
	CNG	liters CNG			0	0,0	0,0	
	LNG	liters LNG			0	0,0	0,0	
	own management cars	diesel		liters of diesel	0	3.230	0,0	
		patrol		liters of petrol	0	2.740	0,0	
		LPG		liters LPG	0	1.806	0,0	
		CNG		liters CNG	0	2.720	0,0	
		LNG		liters LNG	0	3.370	0,0	
air conditioning refrigerants	cooling/heating	location 1	kg leaked refrigerant	0	0,0			
		location 2	kg leaked refrigerant	0	0,0			
		location 3	kg leaked refrigerant	0	0,0			
		location 4	kg leaked refrigerant	0	0,0			
projects	kg leaked refrigerant	0	0,0	0,0				
						<b>111,5</b>		

Category	Part	Additional data	Unit	Quantities	Conversion factor	Ton CO <sub>2</sub>		
Scope 2	business air travel	booking agent	flight < 700 km	0	297	0,0		
			flight 700-2500 km	2 800	280	0,0		
	business mileage private car	claimed mileage for business trips	flight > 2500 km	0	147	0,0		
			paid km's to employees	0	220	0,0		
	electricity consumption	water power	paid km's to employees	kWh	72 130	0	0,0	
				CHOOSE ORIGIN	kWh	0	0	0,0
				CHOOSE ORIGIN	kWh	0	0	0,0
				CHOOSE ORIGIN	kWh	0	0	0,0
				CHOOSE ORIGIN	kWh	0	0	0,0
				CHOOSE ORIGIN	kWh	0	0	0,0
other	other	other	kWh	0	0	0,0		
						<b>0,0</b>		

### Social responsibility, human rights, anticorruption and bribery

Instead of procedures we have internal and external Code of Conducts (CoC).

It does not mean that we find it less important than other areas, where procedures are in place, we just think that CoC is a better and more specific toll to use toward many different people - Riwal employees, Riwal suppliers/contractors and subcontractors.

All employees in Riwal are presented to Riwal Code of Conduct, and all employees are obliged to comply with our CoC, and naturally contribute to comply with this.

As a responsible company we want to have an influence on our suppliers responsibility as well, and have developed specific procedures for supplier evaluation containing supplier CoC, which supports the principles of the UN's Global Compact.

We evaluate the suppliers before contracting, and we have pre-evaluations after 4 and 12 month. Among other, they are evaluated due to their CSR performance, and how well they are complying with our CoC

We have zero-tolerance towards bribery, anticorruption and child labor, and we expect the same from our business relations.

We believe that the above represent a minimal risk in the Nordic countries and for that reason we also think that the CoC covers the subjects well enough.

Our ethical guidelines cover our basic standards and core values that apply to all of us - all the time.

### Social relations - responsibility/work environment

## Management's review

Our employees are the most valuable asset, and we encourage them to participate in the development of the jobs, the processes and the work environment

We do not tolerate non-social activities or any kind of workplace discrimination or situations, where people are discriminated due to their gender, sexual relation, ethnicity religion or other beliefs.

In Denmark the Workplace Assessment is an ongoing work process where new cases will be added continuously. By the end of 2019 we had 319 cases that had been reported since the Workplace Assessment was initiated in 2018. These cases will all be processed. By the end of 2019, 220 cases had been closed, we continue to work on these cases. In 2021 a new round of general Workplace Assessment will be initiated.

In Norway and Sweden, we initiated Workplace Assessments in 2019, resulting in 31 cases in Norway, out of which, 10 had been closed by the end of the year, and 20 cases in Sweden, non of which were closed during 2019, but we will continue the processing of the cases into 2020.

Engagement surveys are done every other year, so no survey was done in 2019.

### Non-financial KPI's

In Riwal, we have implemented The Riwal Way. The idea behind The Riwal Way is to create standardized, repeatable systems for every aspect of our business to ensure high quality and service for each customer.

To support this, we are monitoring several leading KPI's which gives us a unique opportunity to control the development in business units, departments e.g. The KPI's are monitored continuously.

### Account of the gender composition of Management

Riwal Scandinavia Holding A/S supports diversity among the Group's employees in the Scandinavian companies, including gender composition on the Board of Directors and at other management levels. In 2015, a woman was elected to the Board of Directors of Riwal Scandinavia Holding A/S and the Group's other companies. In 2016, a male member of the Board of Directors resigned from the Board of Directors, whereby the Board of Directors now consists of the five male members and one female member. During 2019 there has not been any election for the Board, and therefor no development in Equality on the Board of directors have been achieved.

The board assess that a 40% representation of the underrepresented gender is an equal gender composition. There are no plans for changing the compositions current year, but composition will be taken into consideration when new-elections or replacements are coming up. It is the intention to reach a 40% representation of the underrepresented gender within coming 4 years.

Riwal Scandinavia Holding A/S has prepared a policy for attracting the underrepresented gender at other management levels, and the Board of Directors believes that the most dynamic team is often obtained by having an equal gender distribution. Accordingly, the Group continues to focus on gender distribution at other management levels. The Management team consists of 9 male members and three female members.

When recruiting and developing employees who want a career with management responsibility, apart from professional qualifications and experience, the Group also focuses on the overall aim of securing an equal gender distribution at other management levels.

### Events after the balance sheet date

After year-end Denmark and the rest of the world is affected by the COVID-19 virus. The short-term effects have been minimal in Sweden and Denmark, because construction places have continued during lock-down. In Norway the new sales of AWP's have dropped significantly, caused by the currency impact on the NOK, and this way causes the full year net result in Norway to fall below current years level.

### Outlook

### **Management's review**

Expectations for next year are positive. We expect a profit at the same level as or slightly below 2019, as we plan for further investments in domiciles in the Swedish branches. Further we foresee a continuing price competition upon the current COVID-19 situation. The branch in Norway will for sure perform at a lower level as 2019, mainly as a result of the weaker NOK-currency.

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Income statement

Note	DKK	2019	2018
	Other external expenses	-2,153,980	6,624
	<b>Gross profit</b>	-2,153,980	6,624
	Income from investments in group enterprises	18,829,735	36,067,941
4	Financial income	254,130	259,719
5	Financial expenses	-4,341,241	-1,050,603
	<b>Profit before tax</b>	12,588,644	35,283,681
6	Tax for the year	1,367,006	176,518
	<b>Profit for the year</b>	13,955,650	35,460,199

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2019	2018
	<b>ASSETS</b>		
	Fixed assets		
7	Investments		
	Investments in group enterprises	266,176,566	247,823,902
		<u>266,176,566</u>	<u>247,823,902</u>
	<b>Total fixed assets</b>	<u>266,176,566</u>	<u>247,823,902</u>
	<b>Non-fixed assets</b>		
	Receivables		
	Receivables from group enterprises	40,499	0
	Corporation tax receivable	1,230,339	172,537
	Joint taxation contribution receivable	6,476,701	0
		<u>7,747,539</u>	<u>172,537</u>
	<b>Cash</b>	<u>1,838,603</u>	<u>576,946</u>
	<b>Total non-fixed assets</b>	<u>9,586,142</u>	<u>749,483</u>
	<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<u>275,762,708</u>	<u>248,573,385</u>
	<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
	Equity		
8	Share capital	3,382,638	3,382,638
	Net revaluation reserve according to the equity method	71,535,702	137,783,499
	Retained earnings	96,970,819	16,659,028
	Dividend proposed	0	0
	<b>Total equity</b>	<u>171,889,159</u>	<u>157,825,165</u>
	<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		
	<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>		
	Payables to group enterprises	103,844,410	90,707,636
	Other payables	29,139	40,584
		<u>103,873,549</u>	<u>90,748,220</u>
	<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<u>103,873,549</u>	<u>90,748,220</u>
	<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	<u>275,762,708</u>	<u>248,573,385</u>

- 1 Accounting policies
- 2 Events after the balance sheet date
- 3 Staff costs
- 9 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
- 10 Collateral
- 11 Related parties
- 12 Fee to the auditors appointed by the Company in general meeting
- 13 Appropriation of profit

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Statement of changes in equity

Note	DKK	Share capital	Net revaluation reserve according to the equity method	Retained earnings	Dividend proposed	Total
		3,382,638	176,319,180	17,266,770	0	196,968,588
13	Equity at 1 January 2018	0	-38,438,059	-607,742	74,506,000	35,460,199
	Transfer, see "Appropriation of profit"	0	-97,622	0	0	-97,622
	Adjustment of investments through foreign exchange adjustments	0	0	0	-74,506,000	-74,506,000
	Dividend distributed					
	<b>Equity at 1 January 2019</b>	<b>3,382,638</b>	<b>137,783,499</b>	<b>16,659,028</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>157,825,165</b>
13	Transfer, see "Appropriation of profit"	0	-66,356,141	80,311,791	0	13,955,650
	Adjustment of investments through foreign exchange adjustments	0	169,469	0	0	169,469
	Other value adjustments of equity	0	-61,125	0	0	-61,125
	<b>Equity at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>3,382,638</b>	<b>71,535,702</b>	<b>96,970,819</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>171,889,159</b>



## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Riwal Scandinavia Holding A/S for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to large reporting class C entities.

With reference to section 112(1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

#### Omission of a cash flow statement

With reference to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no cash flow statement is prepared for the parent company, as its cash flows are reflected in the consolidated cash flow statement.

#### External business combinations

Recently acquired entities are recognised in the financial statements from the date of acquisition. Entities sold or otherwise disposed of are recognised up to the date of disposal. Comparative figures are not restated to reflect newly acquired entities.

The date of acquisition is the date when the company actually obtains control of the acquiree.

The acquisition method is applied to the acquisition of new entities of which the company obtains control. The acquirees' identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. Identifiable intangible assets are recognised if they are separable or arise from a contractual right. Deferred tax related to the revaluations is recognised.

Positive differences (goodwill) between, on the one hand, the consideration for the acquiree, the value of non-controlling interests in the acquired entity and the fair value of any previously acquired equity investments and, on the other hand, the fair value of the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired are recognised as goodwill under "Investments". Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis in the income statement based on an individual assessment of the economic life of the asset.

Negative differences (negative goodwill) are recognised in the income statement at the date of acquisition.

Expenses incurred to acquire entities are recognised in the income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

Where, at the date of acquisition, the identification or measurement of acquired assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities or the determination of the consideration is associated with uncertainty, initial recognition will take place on the basis of provisional amounts. If it turns out subsequently that the identification or measurement of the consideration transferred, acquired assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities was incorrect on initial recognition, the statement will be adjusted retrospectively, including goodwill, until 12 months after the acquisition.

#### Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the most recent financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### *Foreign group entities*

Foreign subsidiaries and associates are considered separate entities. Items in such entities' income statements are translated at an average exchange rate for the month, and balance sheet items are translated at closing rates. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation of the opening equity of foreign subsidiaries to closing rates and on translation of the income statements from average exchange rates to closing rates are taken directly to equity.

### Income statement

#### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

#### Profit from investments in subsidiaries

A proportionate share of the underlying entities' profit/loss after tax is recognised in the income statement according to the equity method. Shares of profit/loss after tax in subsidiaries are presented as separate line items in the income statement. Full elimination of intra-group gains/losses is made for equity investments in subsidiaries.

#### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statements at the amounts that concern the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses as well as allowances and surcharges under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

#### Tax

The parent company is covered by the Danish rules on mandatory joint taxation of the Group's Danish subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are included in the joint taxation arrangement from the date at which they are included in the consolidated financial statements and up to the date when they are no longer consolidated.

The parent company acts as management company for the joint taxation arrangement and consequently settles all corporate income tax payments with the tax authorities.

On payment of joint taxation contributions, the Danish corporate income tax charge is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have been able to use the tax losses to reduce their own taxable income.

Tax for the year, which comprises the current income tax charge, joint taxation contributions and deferred tax adjustments, including adjustments arising from changes in tax rates, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

### Balance sheet

#### Investments in subsidiaries

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

Equity investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured according to the equity method.

Identified increases in value and goodwill, if any, compared to the underlying entity's net asset value are amortised in accordance with the accounting policies for the assets and liabilities to which they can be attributed. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement.

Goodwill is amortized on a straight-line basis of 5 years.

Dividend received is deducted from the carrying amount.

Equity investments in subsidiaries measured at net asset value are subject to impairment test requirements if there is any indication of impairment.

#### Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries and associates is assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

#### 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 has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

#### Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Equity

###### *Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method*

The net revaluation reserve according to the equity method includes net revaluations of investments in subsidiaries and associates relative to cost. The reserve can be eliminated in case of losses, realisation of investments or a change in accounting estimates. The reserve cannot be recognised at a negative amount.

###### *Proposed dividends*

Dividend proposed for the year is recognised as a liability once adopted at the annual general meeting (declaration date). Dividends expected to be distributed for the financial year are presented as a separate item under "Equity".

##### Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

##### Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan. Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual lease liability in respect of finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

##### Financial ratios

The financial ratios stated under "Financial highlights" have been calculated as follows:

Equity ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity, year-end} \times 100}{\text{Total equity and liabilities, year-end}}$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss after tax} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 2 Events after the balance sheet date

After year-end Denmark and the rest of the world is affected by the COVID-19 virus. The short-term effects have been minimal in Sweden and Denmark, because construction places have continued during lock-down. In Norway the new sales of AWP's have dropped significantly, caused by the currency impact on the NOK, and this way causes the full year net result in Norway to fall below current years level.

#### 3 Staff costs

The Company has no employees.

DKK	2019	2018
<b>4 Financial income</b>		
Interest receivable, group entities	40,499	204,727
Other financial income	213,631	54,992
	<u>254,130</u>	<u>259,719</u>
<b>5 Financial expenses</b>		
Interest expenses, group entities	4,146,387	1,013,248
Other financial expenses	194,854	37,355
	<u>4,341,241</u>	<u>1,050,603</u>
<b>6 Tax for the year</b>		
Estimated tax charge for the year	-1,373,040	-172,537
Tax adjustments, prior years	6,034	-3,981
	<u>-1,367,006</u>	<u>-176,518</u>

#### 7 Investments

DKK	Investments in group enterprises
Cost at 1 January 2019	110,040,403
Additions	86,576,727
Disposals	-1,976,266
Cost at 31 December 2019	<u>194,640,864</u>
Value adjustments at 1 January 2019	137,783,499
Foreign exchange adjustments	169,469
Dividend received	-85,185,876
Profit/loss for the year	18,829,735
Changes in equity	-61,125
Value adjustments at 31 December 2019	<u>71,535,702</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019	<u>266,176,566</u>

Goodwill included in carrying amount at 31 December 2019 amount to 118.295.336 DKK.

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 7 Investments (continued)

Name	Domicile	Interest	Equity DKK	Profit/loss DKK
<b>Subsidiaries</b>				
Riwal Danmark A/S	Odense	100.00%	79,259,818	16,989,891
Riwal Norge AS	Norge	100.00%	23,006,575	6,554,954
Riwal Sverige AB	Sverige	100.00%	94,553	-958,325
AH-Lift ApS	Hvidovre	100.00%	38,185,276	6,706,532
Lipac AB	Sverige	100.00%	7,335,009	6,506,236

DKK 2019 2018

#### 8 Share capital

Analysis of the share capital:

3,380 A shares of DKK 1,000.7805 nominal value each	3,382,638	3,382,638
	<u>3,382,638</u>	<u>3,382,638</u>

The company was formed with a share capital of € 454.564 allocated on shares of € 134,49 each.

The Company's share capital has remained DKK 3,382,638 over the past 5 years.

#### 9 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

##### Contingent liabilities

The Company is jointly taxed with its subsidiaries and acts as a management company, and is jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed group entities for payment of income taxes for the income year 2013 onwards as well as withholding taxes on interest, royalties and dividends falling due for payment on or after 1 July 2012.

#### 10 Collateral

The Company has not provided any security or other collateral in assets at 31 December 2019.

#### 11 Related parties

Riwal Scandinavia Holding A/S' related parties comprise the following:

##### Parties exercising control

Related party	Domicile	Basis for control
Riwal Holding Group B.V.	Dordrecht, Netherlands	Participating interest
S og C Holding, Odense ApS	Odense, Denmark	Participating interest

##### Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile	Requisitioning of the parent company's consolidated financial statements
Riwal Holding Group B.V.	Dordrecht, Netherlands	Wilgenbos 2, 3311 JX Dordrecht, Netherlands

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### Related party transactions

The Company solely discloses related party transactions that have not been carried out on an arm's length basis, cf. section 98c(7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

All transactions have been carried out on an arm's length basis.

DKK	2019	2018
<b>12 Fee to the auditors appointed by the Company in general meeting</b>		
Total fees to EY	38,580	37,585
Statutory audit	25,330	24,585
Other assistance	13,250	13,000
	38,580	37,585
<b>13 Appropriation of profit</b>		
Recommended appropriation of profit		
Proposed dividend recognised under equity	0	74,506,000
Net revaluation reserve according to the equity method	-66,356,141	-38,438,059
Retained earnings/accumulated loss	80,311,791	-607,742
	13,955,650	35,460,199