VEN-TO ApS

Ribovej 7, DK-6950 Ringkøbing

Annual Report for 2023

CVR No. 34 21 05 51

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the company on 23/5 2024

Henrik Brink
Chairman of the general meeting

pwc

Contents

Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of VEN-TO ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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 2023 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2023.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

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

Ringkøbing, 23 May 2024

Executive Board

Henrik Brink
Executive Officer

Board of Directors

Kaj Damgaard Chairman	Anne Zachariassen	Gitte Kirkegaard

Morten Gregers Johansen

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of VEN-TO ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company´s operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of VEN-TO ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, 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.

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.

Independent Auditor's report

Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company´s internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company´s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Herning, 23 May 2024

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No 33 77 12 31

Poul Spencer Poulsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne23324

Kasper Ladekjær
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne50738

pwc

Company information

The Company	VEN-TO ApS Ribovej 7 DK-6950 Ringkøbing
	CVR No: 34 21 05 51
	Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
	Incorporated: 16 January 2012
	Financial year: 12th financial year
	Municipality of reg. office: Ringkøbing Skjern
Board of Directors	Kaj Damgaard, chairman Anne Zachariassen Gitte Kirkegaard Morten Gregers Johansen
Executive Board	Henrik Brink
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Platanvej 4 DK-7400 Herning
Bankers	Jyske Bank St. Torv 1 7500 Holstebro

Financial Highlights

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

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Key figures					
Profit/loss					
Gross profit	149,377	133,150	107,187	78,898	59,516
Profit/loss of primary operations	18,331	18,959	21,694	18,561	10,968
Profit/loss of financial income and expenses	-2,216	-893	-1,184	-1,397	-1,278
Net profit/loss for the year	12,110	14,763	15,994	13,366	7,749
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	122,394	109,836	95,470	89,557	75,658
Investment in property, plant and equipment	14,818	9,382	3,707	2,557	5,388
Equity	36,418	38,508	36,244	24,751	13,385
Number of employees	330	277	198	140	101
Ratios					
Solvency ratio	29.8%	35.1%	38.0%	27.6%	17.7%
Return on equity	32.3%	39.5%	52.4%	70.1%	76.7%

Management's review

Key activities

Our key activities are the supply of Installation and Maintenance services on the global Renewable and Energy Sector onshore as well as offshore. We are specialized in providing skilled and competent manpower for the Wind turbine industry with a high focus on Health & Safety and Quality. We are a trusted partner who delivers as agreed while at the same time being transparent and compliant throughout the entire business.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2023 shows a profit of DKK 12,110,415, and at 31 December 2023 the balance sheet of the Company shows a positive equity of DKK 36,418,112.

The Company has been satisfied with the development over the years as it continues to grow and develop the company within the Renewable and Energy Sector according to its strategy.

Targets and expectations for the year ahead

The board are convinced that the company has a strong position within the global Renewable and Energy Sector and that continual growth in existing markets and clients are achievable as well as growth in new regions and new clients are an opportunity as well. The company, therefore, expect to continue the positive development and expect a result for 2024 at the level with 2023

Branches abroad

The company has established branches abroad in Germany, Sweden and Taiwan.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

There has been no uncertainty regarding recognition and measurement in the Annual Report.

Unusual events

The financial position at 31 December 2023 of the Company and the results of the activities and cash flows of the Company for the financial year for 2023 have not been affected by any unusual events.

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	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Gross profit		**149,377,335**	**133,149,504**
Staff expenses	1	-125,103,878	-110,243,639
Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment		-5,942,031	-3,947,215
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		**18,331,426**	**18,958,650**
Income from investments in subsidiaries		3,709	38,979
Financial income	2	467,366	301,026
Financial expenses		-2,686,771	-1,233,355
Profit/loss before tax		**16,115,730**	**18,065,300**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	-4,005,315	-3,302,038
Net profit/loss for the year	4	**12,110,415**	**14,763,262**

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		21,839,972	13,123,468
Property, plant and equipment	5	**21,839,972**	**13,123,468**
Investments in subsidiaries	6	0	0
Deposits	7	342,984	268,663
Fixed asset investments		**342,984**	**268,663**
Fixed assets		**22,182,956**	**13,392,131**
Finished goods and goods for resale		950,462	130,557
Inventories		**950,462**	**130,557**
Trade receivables	8	72,162,651	67,198,616
Contract work in progress	9	18,150,453	16,239,065
Receivables from group enterprises		5,183,207	2,929,959
Other receivables		1,015,770	1,470,011
Prepayments	10	1,625,361	2,316,477
Receivables		**98,137,442**	**90,154,128**
Cash at bank and in hand		**1,123,353**	**6,159,537**
Current assets		**100,211,257**	**96,444,222**
Assets		**122,394,213**	**109,836,353**

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Share capital	11	200,000	200,000
Retained earnings		36,218,112	24,107,697
Proposed dividend for the year		0	14,200,000
Equity		**36,418,112**	**38,507,697**
Provision for deferred tax	12	1,859,484	4,498,512
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations		528,000	1,584,279
Provisions		**2,387,484**	**6,082,791**
Lease obligations		10,658,342	5,848,282
Long-term debt	13	**10,658,342**	**5,848,282**
Subordinate loan capital		0	456,618
Credit institutions		30,997,567	34,213,774
Lease obligations	13	3,787,822	1,937,855
Trade payables		12,139,918	13,827,537
Payables to group enterprises		0	26,777
Corporation tax		2,483,350	114,598
Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax		3,776,212	106,040
Other payables		19,745,406	8,714,384
Short-term debt		**72,930,275**	**59,397,583**
Debt		**83,588,617**	**65,245,865**
Liabilities and equity		**122,394,213**	**109,836,353**
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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	200,000	24,107,697	14,200,000	38,507,697
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	-14,200,000	-14,200,000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	12,110,415	0	12,110,415
Equity at 31 December	**200,000**	**36,218,112**	**0**	**36,418,112**

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
1. Staff Expenses		
Wages and salaries	119,769,903	105,410,670
Pensions	2,293,561	1,814,510
Other social security expenses	3,040,414	3,018,459
	125,103,878	**110,243,639**
Including remuneration to the Executive Board and Board of Directors	**1,061,570**	**968,848**
Average number of employees	**330**	**277**

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
2. Financial income		
Interest received from group enterprises	467,366	420,163
Other financial income	0	5,123
Exchange adjustments	0	-124,260
	467,366	**301,026**

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
3. Income tax expense		
Current tax for the year	5,911,078	106,040
Deferred tax for the year	-2,639,028	3,195,998
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	733,265	0
	4,005,315	**3,302,038**

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
4. Profit allocation		
Proposed dividend for the year	0	14,200,000
Retained earnings	12,110,415	563,262
	12,110,415	**14,763,262**

Notes to the Financial Statements

5. Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
	DKK
Cost at 1 January	29,586,753
Additions for the year	14,818,401
Disposals for the year	-3,526,648
Cost at 31 December	40,878,506
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	16,463,285
Depreciation for the year	5,942,031
Impairment and depreciation of sold assets for the year	-3,366,782
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	19,038,534
Carrying amount at 31 December	**21,839,972**
Including assets under finance leases amounting to	14,744,089

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK

6. Investments in subsidiaries

	2023	2022
Cost at 1 January	1	1
Cost at 31 December	1	1
Value adjustments at 1 January	-250,039	-250,039
Net profit/loss for the year	3,709	0
Other adjustments	41,452	0
Value adjustments at 31 December	-204,878	-250,039
Equity investments with negative net asset value amortised over receivables	204,877	250,038
Carrying amount at 31 December	**0**	**0**

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Ownership
Vento Energy Support Ltd, London	London	100 GBP	100%

7. Other fixed asset investments

	Deposits
	DKK
Cost at 1 January	268,663
Additions for the year	74,998
Disposals for the year	-677
Cost at 31 December	342,984
Carrying amount at 31 December	**342,984**

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
8. Receivables		
The following receivables fall due for payment more than 1 year after year end:		
Trade receivables	1,712,191	1,332,608
	1,712,191	**1,332,608**

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
9. Contract work in progress		
Selling price of work in progress	67,961,703	73,034,604
Payments received on account	-49,811,250	-56,795,539
	18,150,453	**16,239,065**
Recognised in the balance sheet as follows:		
Contract work in progress recognised in assets	18,150,453	16,239,065
	18,150,453	**16,239,065**

10. Prepayments

Prepayments consist of prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest as well.

11. Share capital

The share capital consists of 200 shares of a nominal value of DKK 1.000. No shares carry any special rights.

There have been no changes in the share capital during the last 5 years.

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
12. Provision for deferred tax		
Deferred tax liabilities at 1 January	4,498,512	1,302,514
Amounts recognised in the income statement for the year	-2,639,028	3,195,998
Deferred tax liabilities at 31 December	**1,859,484**	**4,498,512**

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK

13. Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

	2023	2022
Lease obligations		
After 5 years	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	10,658,342	5,848,282
Long-term part	10,658,342	5,848,282
Within 1 year	3,787,822	1,937,855
	14,446,164	**7,786,137**

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK

14. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Charges and security

The following assets have been placed as security with bankers:

	2023	2022
Trade receivables, other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment and Finished goods and goods for resale with a total book value of:	94,953,085	80,452,641

For Security for debt to Jyske Bank A / S, the company has pledged a corporate mortgage of a nominal TDKK 11.000.

For Security for debt to AL Finans, the company has pledged a mortgage for all trade receivables

The following assets have been placed as security for lease obligations:

Rental and lease obligations

Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:

	2023	2022
Within 1 year	134,221	64,399
Between 1 and 5 years	0	1,628
	134,221	**66,027**
Lease obligations	391,800	392,155

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK

14. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

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 HBHA Holding ApS, CVR-nr. 33503806, 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.

15. Related parties and disclosure of consolidated financial statements

	Basis
Controlling interest	
VEN-TO Group ApS, Ringkøbing-skjern	Main shareholder
HBHA Holding ApS, Ringkøbing-Skjern	Main shareholder, VEN-TO Group ApS
Henrik Brink, Hoffgaardsvej 13, 6950 Ringkøbing	Main shareholder, HBHA Holding ApS

Other related parties

Transactions

The Company has chosen only to disclose transactions which have not been made on an arm's length basis in accordance with section 98(c)(7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the consolidated report for the parent company

Name	Place of registered office
HBHA Holding ApS	Hoffgaardsvej 13, 6950 Ringkøbing

16. Subsequent events

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

17. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of VEN-TO ApS for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized enterprises of reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2023 are presented in DKK.

Consolidated financial statements

With reference to section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the consolidated financial statements for 2023 of HBHA Holding ApS, the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

Cash flow statement

With reference to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the cash flow statement included in the consolidated financial statements of HBHA Holding ApS, the Company has not prepared a cash flow statement.

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.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the maturity period. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less any repayments and with addition/deduction of the cumulative amortisation of any difference between cost and the nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the maturity period.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

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

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.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Income statement

Revenue

Work in progress is recognised at the rate of completion, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the work completed for the year (percentage-of-completion method). This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the contract and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the contract.

Services are recognised at the rate of completion of the service to which the contract relates by using the percentage-of-completion method, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the service completed for the year. This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the service and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the service.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

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

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

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company, including gains and losses on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Income from investments in subsidiaries

The item "Income from investments in subsidiaries" in the income statement includes the proportionate share of the profit for the year.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest, financial expenses in respect of finance leases, realised and unrealised exchange adjustments, price adjustment of securities, amortisation of mortgage loans as well as extra payments and repayment under the on account taxation scheme.

Tax on profit/loss 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 Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment 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	3-5 years

The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

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.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured under the equity method.

The item"Investments in subsidiaries" in the balance sheet include the proportionate ownership share of the net asset value of the enterprises calculated on the basis of the fair values of identifiable net assets at the time of acquisition.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The total net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries is transferred upon distribution of profit to “Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method“ under equity. The reserve is reduced by dividend distributed to the Parent Company and adjusted for other equity movements in the subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries with a negative net asset value are recognised at DKK 0. Any legal or constructive obligation of the Parent Company to cover the negative balance of the enterprise is recognised in provisions.

Other fixed asset investments

Other fixed asset investments consist of desposits.

Inventories

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

The net realisable value of inventories 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 with addition of indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise the cost of indirect materials and labour as well as maintenance and depreciation of the machinery, factory buildings and equipment used in the manufacturing process as well as costs of factory administration and management.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at selling price of the work performed calculated on the basis of the stage of completion. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion that the contract expenses incurred to date bear to the estimated total contract expenses. Where it is probable that total contract expenses will exceed total revenues from a contract, the expected loss is recognised as an expense in the income statement.

Where the selling price cannot be measured reliably, the selling price is measured at the lower of expenses incurred and net realisable value.

Payments received on account are set off against the selling price. The individual contracts are classified as receivables when the net selling price is positive and as liabilities when the net selling price is negative.

Expenses relating to sales work and the winning of contracts are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

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

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when - in consequence of an event occurred before or on the balance sheet date - the Company has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that economic benefits must be given up to settle the obligation.

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 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 liabilities

Loans, such as loans from credit institutions, are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

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

Financial Highlights

Explanation of financial ratios

Solvency ratio	Equity at year end x 100 / Total assets at year end
Return on equity	Net profit for the year x 100 / Average equity