BEIERHOLM
VI SKABER BALANCE

Baettr Lem A/S

Smed Hansens Vej 27, 6940 Lem St.

CVR no. 35 51 50 46

Annual report for 2020

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 29.06.21

Claus Kousgaard Larsen
Dirigent

STATSAUTORISERET
REVISIONSPARTNERSELSKAB

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Company information etc.

The company

Baettr Lem A/S
Smed Hansens Vej 27
6940 Lem St.
Registered office: Ringkøbing-Skjern
CVR no.: 35 51 50 46
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Peter Christian Pallishøj
Claus Veenstra

Board of Directors

Peter Christian Pallishøj
Thomas Rahbek
Mads Lykke Nørby

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Executive Board and Board of Directors on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.20 - 31.12.20 for Baettr Lem A/S.

The annual report is presented in accordance with Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.20 and of the results of the company's activities and cash flows for the financial year 01.01.20 - 31.12.20.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Lem St., June 29, 2021

Executive Board

Peter Christian Pallishøj	Claus Veenstra

Board of Directors

Peter Christian Pallishøj	Thomas Rahbek	Mads Lykke Nørby

To the Shareholder of Baettr Lem A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Baettr Lem A/S for the financial year 01.01.20 - 31.12.20, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31.12.20 and of the results of the company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 01.01.20 - 31.12.20 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

Basis for conclusion

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

Statement regarding the management's review

Management is responsible for management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read management's review and, in doing so, consider whether management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Furthermore the Management is responsible for the internal control as the 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 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 International Standards on Auditing 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 International Standards on Auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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.

Soeborg, Copenhagen, June 29, 2021

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Lasse Rosenborg Petersen
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne42896

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key figures

Figures in DKK '000	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Profit/loss					
Profit before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	11.836	13.734	9.166	10.662	2.635
Operating profit	6.275	7.614	1.155	3.428	-5.975
Index	-105	-127	-19	-57	100
Total net financials	810	-507	8	-6	-183
Index	-443	277	-4	3	100
Profit before tax	7.085	7.107	1.163	3.422	-6.159
Profit for the year	5.435	5.537	905	2.663	-4.826
Index	-113	-115	-19	-55	100
Balance					
Total assets	245.305	50.318	44.763	47.752	47.506
Investments in property, plant and equipment	6.654	10.926	3.512	3.738	6.354
Equity	30.546	25.110	19.659	18.754	16.091

Ratios

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Profitability					
Return on equity	20%	25%	5%	15%	-17%
Equity ratio					
Equity interest	12%	50%	44%	39%	34%
Others					
Number of employees (average)	115	118	124	135	141

Ratios definitions

Return on equity: $\frac{\text{Profit/loss for the year x 100}}{\text{Average equity}}$

Equity interest: $\frac{\text{Equity, end of year x 100}}{\text{Total assets}}$

Primary activities

The company's activities comprise in machining and surface treatment of large casted components to leading manufactures within wind industry,

The activity is divided between machining and surface treatment of components from Beattr Group's own foundries and sale of free capacity for stategic customers.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.20 - 31.12.20 shows a profit of DKK 5,435,392 against DKK'000 5,537 for the period 01.01.19 - 31.12.19. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 30,545,602.

The earnings expectations for 2020 were a decrease of EBITDA compared to 2019 but still a positive EBITDA. The reason was a margin under pressure. The objective expectations were slightly better than expected, mainly resulting from higher volume and more effective machining and surface treatment incl. outsourcing.

Outlook

The impacts of the coronavirus on the wind industry are extraordinarily dynamic. We are closely monitoring the customers, suppliers but also the governmental rules. The situation is especially volatile in the European Union und US where coronavirus infections continue to skyrocket. One of the risks are that our customers shut down for a limited period of time on the short term f.e. due to supply chain issues as a consequence of potential shortage of key raw materials.
The expectations for 2021 is to deliver a better result than 2020.

Financial risks

Baettr Lem A/S' business is exposed to several internal and external risks and uncertainties, among which the following:

All wind turbine OEMs are facing an increased competition and wind parks are often awarded by means of auctions. The resulting price pressure on wind turbines leads to cost–out measure requests from wind turbine OEMs towards their suppliers, such as Baettr.

The world-wide wind turbine business is partly still supported in some countries by subsidies, tax holidays and other public benefits and regulations, and thereby exposed to political and other changes in this area. The demand for wind turbines and subsequently for Baettr' products can be significantly influenced by fluctuations in the public and political support.

The US market is one of the largest markets for wind turbines in the Western world and large castings are often imported from China and other countries. A change of the energy and/or trade policy by the US government towards China might have a significant impact on the wind turbine business and Baettr' sales to the US.

Vestas as one of the leading and strongest growing OEM's in the world is the main customer of Baettr with a share in Baettr' revenue of more than 90%. We are dependent upon the business relationship we have developed with this customer. In other global and sizeable accounts like Siemens-Gamesa and General Electric we have continued our business development efforts.

If the availability of any of our raw materials is limited, we may be unable to produce some of our products in the quantities demanded by our customers, which could have an adverse effect on plant utilization and our sales of product requiring such raw materials.

While the vast majority of our manufacturing costs are variable, a material amount of costs relating to our manufacturing operations are fixed costs. In periods of economic uncertainty and reduced demand for our products, we generally face a decline in the utilization rates of our manufacturing facilities.

Our success depends on meeting customer needs, and one of the ways in which we meet customer needs is through new product development. We aim to introduce products and new or improved production processes proactively.

We mainly use electricity in our manufacturing. This energy source is essential to our operation and we rely on their continuous supply to conduct our business.

The sale of our products involves a risk of product liability claims against us. We have ongoing strict control measures and systems to ensure that the maximum safety and quality of our products are observed. We are protected through a product liability insurance.

From time to time we are involved in labour, tax, commercial and other legal and arbitration proceedings, the outcomes are difficult to predict. We could become involved in legal arbitration, which may involve substantial claims for damage or other payment.

Our business depends on a skilled workforce to manufacture and distribute our products. We may have difficulties to find skilled persons for the workforce, which could have an adverse effect on our business.

Baettr Lem A/S manages these and other risks and uncertainties by several measures:

The utilization of the global footprint and unique position as an integrated casting-, machining - , surface treatment and assembly provider to optimize market supply between the different continents, continuous improvement activities at all facilities to increase efficiency and reduce own cost basis, broadening the customer base by expanding the business with new customers and doing cross sales with existing customers to achieve a more balanced customer portfolio and to reduce dependency, actively participating in the relevant markets and monitoring political situations to act and adjust proactively and promptly, long term contracts with dedicated volumes on a global level and installing online measurement to prove that we are always in compliance with emissions and other relevant parameters.

Baettr Lem A/S maintains a pragmatic and efficient information and risk management system. The ERP system and IT platforms have been expanded and will be further developed during the coming years. Internal control measures are in place in all facilities and will be integrated into the existing ERP-system where possible.

External environment

The company acts in accordance with the applicable environmental and security legislation, and are working according to the ISO 14001 standard.

Subsequent events

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

Corporate social responsibility

Baettr Lem A/S has ethical rules regarding employees and external business partners. Baettr Lem A/S respect the corporate social responsibility (CSR) and support the principles for human rights, labour rights, the environment, anti-corruptions etc. according to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as presented in the Code of Conduct. Baettr Lem A/S truly believes in "safety first".

During 2020 Baettr have defined the Sustainability strategy towards 2030. The strategy defines targets and workstreams to improve Baettr sustainability performance linked to the UN SDG 4, 8, 12 and 13.

Income statement

Note		2020 DKK	2019 DKK '000
	Gross profit	**84.068.936**	**80.595**
1	Staff costs	-72.232.664	-66.861
	Profit before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	**11.836.272**	**13.734**
	Depreciation and impairments losses of property, plant and equipment	-5.561.771	-6.120
	Profit before net financials	**6.274.501**	**7.614**
	Financial income	1.819.808	443
	Financial expenses	-1.009.452	-950
	Profit before tax	**7.084.857**	**7.107**
2	Tax on profit for the year	-1.649.465	-1.570
	Profit for the year	**5.435.392**	**5.537**

3 Distribution of net profit

Balance sheet

ASSETS

Note		31.12.20 DKK	31.12.19 DKK '000
	Land and buildings	5.961.324	5.722
	Plant and machinery	18.082.260	19.932
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	1.640.044	275
	Property, plant and equipment under construction	1.982.661	673
	Prepayments for property, plant and equipment	5.891.649	0
4	**Total property, plant and equipment**	**33.557.938**	**26.602**
	Total non-current assets	**33.557.938**	**26.602**
	Raw materials and consumables	74.628.354	3.236
	Work in progress	16.196.006	0
	Manufactured goods and goods for resale	56.798.954	0
	Total inventories	**147.623.314**	**3.236**
	Work in progress for third parties	0	2.393
	Trade receivables	1.993.507	1.688
	Receivables from group enterprises	61.501.277	13.995
	Other receivables	1.954	94
5	Prepayments	335.963	362
	Total receivables	**63.832.701**	**18.532**
	Cash	**290.926**	**1.948**
	Total current assets	**211.746.941**	**23.716**
	Total assets	**245.304.879**	**50.318**

Balance sheet

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note		31.12.20 DKK	31.12.19 DKK '000
6	Share capital	1.000.000	1.000
	Retained earnings	29.545.602	24.110
	Total equity	**30.545.602**	**25.110**
7	Provisions for deferred tax	1.875.733	2.081
	Total provisions	**1.875.733**	**2.081**
8	Payables to other credit institutions	4.952.554	0
8	Lease commitments	1.054.928	149
	Total long-term payables	**6.007.482**	**149**
8	Short-term part of long-term payables	1.326.917	128
	Trade payables	27.763.745	6.905
	Payables to group enterprises	142.474.397	0
	Income taxes	1.765.832	1.948
	Other payables	33.545.171	13.997
	Total short-term payables	**206.876.062**	**22.978**
	Total payables	**212.883.544**	**23.127**
	Total equity and liabilities	**245.304.879**	**50.318**

9 Contingent liabilities
10 Charges and security
11 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.20 - 31.12.20		
Balance as at 01.01.20	1.000.000	24.110.210
Net profit/loss for the year	0	5.435.392
Balance as at 31.12.20	1.000.000	29.545.602

Cash flow statement

Note		2020 DKK	2019 DKK '000
	Profit for the year	**5.435.392**	**5.537**
12	Adjustments	6.400.880	8.197
	Change in working capital:		
	Inventories	-141.994.213	-797
	Receivables	-517.080	-1.143
	Trade payables	166.087.222	-2.894
	Other payables relating to operating activities	19.142.025	2.780
	Cash flows from operating activities before net financials	**54.554.226**	**11.680**
	Interest income and similar income received	860.374	0
	Interest expenses and similar expenses paid	-50.047	-501
	Income tax paid	-2.037.068	-1.193
	Cash flows from operating activities	**53.327.485**	**9.986**
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-12.519.944	-9.214
	Sale of property, plant and equipment	28.100	0
	Cash flows from investing activities	**-12.491.844**	**-9.214**
	Repayment of lease commitments	0	-440
	Arrangement of payables to group entreprises	-49.549.950	0
	Repayment of payables to group entreprises	7.057.360	0
	Cash flows from financing activities	**-42.492.590**	**-440**
	Total cash flows for the year	**-1.656.949**	**332**
	Cash, beginning of year	1.947.875	1.616
	Cash, end of year	**290.926**	**1.948**
	Cash, end of year, comprises:		
	Cash	290.926	1.948
	Total	**290.926**	**1.948**

	2020 DKK	2019 DKK '000

1. Staff costs

Wages and salaries	65.523.463	59.712
Pensions	4.319.007	4.516
Other social security costs	2.077.553	1.978
Other staff costs	312.641	655
Total	72.232.664	66.861
Average number of employees during the year	115	118

Remuneration for the management:

Total remuneration for the Executive Board	3.308.458	0

Remuneration for the Executive Board is partly paid from group enterprises. In 2019 the remuneration for the Executive Board is not disclosed.

2. Tax on profit or loss for the year

Current tax for the year	1.765.832	1.948
Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	-205.095	-378
Adjustment of tax in respect of previous years	88.728	0
Total	1.649.465	1.570

3. Distribution of net profit

Retained earnings	5.435.392	5.537
Total	5.435.392	5.537

4. Property, plant and equipment

Figures in DKK	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Property, plant and equipment under construction	Prepayments for property, plant and equipment
Cost as at 01.01.20	5.721.522	51.959.420	382.286	672.633	0
Additions during the year	443.142	2.635.058	1.593.403	1.982.661	5.891.649
Transfers during the year to/from other items	0	672.633	0	-672.633	0
Cost as at 31.12.20	6.164.664	55.267.111	1.975.689	1.982.661	5.891.649
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.01.20	0	-32.027.156	-106.815	0	0
Depreciation during the year	-203.340	-5.157.695	-228.830	0	0
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.20	-203.340	-37.184.851	-335.645	0	0
Carrying amount as at 31.12.20	5.961.324	18.082.260	1.640.044	1.982.661	5.891.649
Carrying amount of assets held under finance leases as at 31.12.20	0	0	1.439.264	0	0

	31.12.20 DKK	31.12.19 DKK '000

5. Prepayments

Other prepayments	335.963	362
Total	335.963	362

6. Share capital

The share capital consists of:

	Quantity	Total nominal value
Share capital	1.000	1.000.000
Total		1.000.000

7. Deferred tax

Deferred tax as at 01.01.20	2.080.828	2.483
Deferred tax recognised in the income statement	-205.095	-402
Deferred tax as at 31.12.20	1.875.733	2.081

8. Long-term payables

	Repayment first year DKK	Outstanding debt after 5 years DKK	Total payables at 31.12.20 DKK	Total payables at 31.12.19 DKK '000
Payables to credit institutions	939.095	0	5.891.649	0
Lease commitments	387.822	0	1.442.750	277
Total	1.326.917	0	7.334.399	277

9. Contingent liabilities

Recourse guarantee commitments

The company has provided a guarantee whereby the guarantor assumes primary liability for group enterprises' debt to credit institutions. The guarantee is maximised at DKK 100m. The group enterprises' relevant debt to the credit institutions concerned amounts to DKK 22.693k at the balance sheet date.

Other contingent liabilities

The company is taxed jointly with the other Danish companies in the group and has joint, several and unlimited liability for income taxes and any obligations to withhold tax at source on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies. The liability also includes any subsequent corrections to the calculated tax liability as a consequence of changes made to the jointly taxable income etc.

10. Charges and security

The company has provided a company charge of DKK 25m as security for own debt and group enterprises' debt to credit institutions. As at 31.12.20, the company charge comprises the following assets with the following carrying amounts:

- Goodwill and intellectual property rights, DKK 0
- Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment, DKK 33.558k
- Inventories, DKK 147,623k

11. Related parties

Controlling influence	Basis of influence
Baettr Holding GmbH, Germany	Parent company
Baettr Canopy GmbH, Germany	Parent company
Global Castings GmbH & Co. KG, Germany	Parent company
VTC Industriebeteiligungen GmbH & Co. KG, Germany	Parent company

Related party transactions are not disclosed, as all transactions are entered into in the ordinary course of business at arms' length.

Remuneration for the management is specified in note 1. Staff costs.

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent VTC Industriebeteiligungen GmbH & Co. KG, Germany.

	2020 DKK	2019 DKK '000
12. Adjustments for the cash flow statement		
Depreciation and impairments losses of property, plant and equipment	5.561.771	6.120
Financial income	-1.819.808	-443
Financial expenses	1.009.452	950
Tax on profit or loss for the year	1.649.465	1.570
Total	6.400.880	8.197

13. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for medium-sized enterprises in reporting class C.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

Basis of recognition and measurement

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

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

13. Accounting policies - continued -

LEASES

Leases relating to assets where the company has substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet. On initial recognition, assets held under finance leases and related lease commitments are measured at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of future lease payments. Subsequently, assets held under finance leases are treated like other similar assets.

Lease commitments relating to assets held under finance leases are recognised in the balance sheet as payables. Subsequent to initial recognition, lease commitments are measured at amortised cost according to which the interest element of the lease payment is recognised in the income statement over the lease term.

The company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease

13. Accounting policies - continued -

unless the company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises revenue, other operating income and raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year and where the selling price can be determined reliably and is expected to be paid. Revenue is measured at fair value and is determined exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise’s activities, including rental income, negative goodwill and gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

13. Accounting policies - continued -

Costs of raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables comprise raw materials and consumables used for the year as well as any changes in inventories, including any inventory wastage.

Write-downs of inventories of raw materials and consumables are also recognised under raw materials and consumables to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

Depreciation and impairment losses

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful lives, years	Residual value, per cent
Buildings	25	0
Plant and machinery	3-10	0
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10	0

Land is not depreciated.

The basis of depreciation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the ‘Impairment losses on fixed assets’ section.

13. Accounting policies - continued -

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, the interest element of finance lease payments, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

BALANCE SHEET

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise land and buildings, plant and machinery as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

The total cost of an asset is decomposed into separate components that are depreciated separately if the useful lives of the individual components vary.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the ‘Depreciation and impairment losses' section.

Property, plant and equipment under construction

13. Accounting policies - continued -

Property, plant and equipment under construction are measured at cost. Costs incurred on property, plant and equipment under construction are transferred to the relevant asset category when the asset is ready for use.

Prepayments for property, plant and equipment

Prepayments for property, plant and equipment comprise prepayments to suppliers.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost calculated according to the FIFO-method. Inventories are written down to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The cost of raw materials and consumables as well as goods for resale is determined as purchase prices plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase.

13. Accounting policies - continued -

The cost of manufactured finished goods and work in progress is determined as the value of direct material and labour costs. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

The net realisable value of inventories is determined as the selling price less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and the expected development in the selling price.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Work in progress for third parties

Work in progress for third parties is measured at the selling price of the work performed less on-account invoicing made for each piece of work in progress.

The selling price is measured according to the stage of completion at the balance sheet date and total expected income from each piece of work in progress. The degree of completion for each piece of work in progress is normally calculated as the ratio between the resources spent and the total budgeted resource consumption. For some work in progress where the resource consumption cannot be used as a basis, the ratio between completed subactivities and the combined subactivities for the individual piece of work in progress is used instead.

When the selling price of a piece of work in progress cannot be determined reliably, the selling price is measured at the lower of costs incurred and net realisable value.

The individual piece of work in progress is recognised under receivables or payables in the balance sheet depending on whether the net value of the selling price less prepayments received is positive or negative.

When it is likely that the total costs of the individual piece of work in progress will exceed total sales income, the total expected loss is recognised as a provision.

13. Accounting policies - continued -

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank accounts as well as operating cash.

Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

Long-term payables are measured at cost at the time of contracting such liabilities (raising of the loan). The payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost where capital losses and loan expenses are recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the payable on the basis of the calculated effective interest rate in force at the time of contracting the liability.

13. Accounting policies - continued -

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The cash flow statement is prepared using the indirect method, showing cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities as well as cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

Cash flows from operating activities comprise the net profit or loss for the year, adjusted for non-cash operating items, income tax paid and changes in working capital.

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments in connection with the acquisition and divestment of companies and financial assets as well as the purchase, development, improvement and sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in the company's share capital and associated costs and financing from and dividends paid to shareholders as well as the arrangement and repayment of long-term payables. Cash flows from financing activities also comprise finance lease payments.

Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year comprise cash and short-term payables to credit institutions.