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CapHold Guldager ApS

Hejrevang 1 - 3, 3450 Allerød

Company reg. no. 37 55 76 76

Annual report

2021

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 27 June 2022.

Martin Stieper
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

Notes to users of the English version of this document:
- This document is a translation of a Danish version of the document. In the event of any dispute regarding the interpretation of any part of the document, the Danish version of the document shall prevail.
- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from Danish version of the document. This means that DKK 146.940 corresponds to the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % corresponds to 23.5 %.

Management's statement

Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of CapHold Guldager ApS for the financial year 2021.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Parent Company at 31 December 2021, and of the results of the Group and the Company's operations as well as the consolidated cash flows for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Allerød, 27 June 2022

Managing Director

Claus Christian Torbøl

Board of directors

Carsten Bjerg Chairman	Jens Thøger Hansen Deputy chairman	Ulla Iversen
Ole Jess Bandholtz Røsdahl	Ernst Ulrik Kristensen	

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of CapHold Guldager ApS

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements of CapHold Guldager ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2021, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes for both the Group the Parent Company, as well as consolidated statement of cash flows. The consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Parent Company at 31 December 2021, and of the results of the Group and the Company's operations as well as the consolidated cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021 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 Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Group 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.

Management's Responsibilities for the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Group´s and the Parent 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Group or 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 Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 Group´s and 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 Group´s and 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 Group and the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

Independent auditor's report

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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 Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 27 June 2022

Grant Thornton
State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36

Brian Rasmussen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne30153

Company information

The company	CapHold Guldager ApS Hejrevang 1 - 3 3450 Allerød
	Company reg. no. 37 55 76 76 Established: 22 March 2016 Financial year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of directors	Carsten Bjerg, Chairman Jens Thøger Hansen, Deputy chairman Ulla Iversen Ole Jess Bandholtz Røsdahl Ernst Ulrik Kristensen
Managing Director	Claus Christian Torbøl
Auditors	Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Stockholmsgade 45 2100 København Ø
Parent company	TopCap Guldager ApS
Subsidiary	Guldager A/S, Allerød, Denmark Guldager N.V.*, Belgium Guldager AG*, Switzerland Guldager GmbH*, Germany Stutz GmbH*, Germany SiWaTec AG*, Switzerland Owned 100% by Guldager A/S, -

Consolidated financial highlights

DKK in thousands.	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Income statement:					
Gross profit	58.355	51.146	44.669	45.707	47.434
EBITDA	8.377	6.719	-4.029	3.382	4.519
Normalized EBITDA	9.317	7.244	640	3.382	4.519
Profit from operating activities	467	794	-8.547	-1.217	-6
Net profit or loss for the year	-1.697	-837	-8.198	-3.642	-1.197
Statement of financial position:					
Balance sheet total	117.070	92.557	88.895	93.947	94.443
Investments in property, plant and equipment	988	1.116	170	183	264
Equity	44.152	45.849	44.848	44.875	47.713
Key figures in %:					
Solvency ratio	37,7	49,5	50,5	47,8	50,5
Return on equity	-3,8	-1,8	-18,3	-7,9	-2,4

Calculations of key figures and ratios do, in all material respects, follow the recommendations of the Danish Association of Finance Analysts, only in a few respects deviating from the recommendations.

The key figures and ratios shown in the statement of financial highlights have been calculated as follows:

Solvency ratio $$\frac{\text{Equity, closing balance x 100}}{\text{Total assets, closing balance}}$$

Return on equity $$\frac{\text{Net profit or loss for the year x 100}}{\text{Average equity}}$$

Management´s review

The principal activities of the group

Guldager Group is a service company within water treatment that offers solutions within corrosion protection, softening, additive care, etc.

The purpose of the parent company is, directly or through the holding of shares in other companies, to operate industrial business as well as other business which, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, is connected with this.

Uncertainties about recognition or measurement

There are no uncertainties about recognition or measurement.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 58.355.383 against DKK 51.145.637 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -1.697.021 against DKK -837.034 last year which is considered satisfactory compared to last year. During the year, the company has continued the optimization of activities in the core business consisting of sale and service of products relating to corrosion protection and water treatment. This optimization of activities has proceeded satisfactorily.

Further, in 2021, the group has bought three foreign companies within water treatment and these acquisitions which will contribute positively to the company’s earnings.

Corporate governance

Companies owned by private equity funds and presenting the annual report according to the rules of large class C-companies, must incorporate DVCA’s (Danish Venture Capital Association) guidelines for good corporate governance. The company presents the annual report in accordance to the rules of class B-companies. The company is not fully covered by the DVCA’s guidelines but has voluntarily chosen to present additional relevant information. Capidea is represented in the board by Partner Jens Thøger Hansen. Board meetings are as a minimum held four times annually and no particular board committee has been established.

Environmental issues

The group works continuously with optimization of the company's material consumption and packaging for the benefit of the environment.

The Guldager group has prepared an ESG-report that is available on: https://www.guldager.com/da/guldager-baeredygtighed/

Know how resources

The group is based on knowledge and expertise within the company’s focus areas that are continuously being further developed.

Research and development activities

The group has no research activities. The group’s products are developed at own locations.

Management´s review

Expected developments

For 2022, revenue growth and an improved result are expected compared to 2021, as a result of a continued optimization of the activities in the core business.

Events occurring after the end of the financial year

From the balance sheet date and until today, no events occurred that may change the assessment of the annual report.

Accounting policies

The annual report for CapHold Guldager ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class C enterprises (medium sized enterprises).

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

In connection with the accounts for 2021, some presentation corrections have been made to the comparative figures. Software investments have previously been presented under completed development projects. These are now presented under software.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the group and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the group and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Accounting policies

Fixed assets acquired and paid for in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Group enterprises abroad, associates, and equity investments are considered to be independent entities. The income statements are translated at an average exchange rate for the month, and the balance sheet items are translated at the closing rates. Currency translation differences, arising from the translation of the equity of group enterprises abroad at the beginning of the year to the closing rate and from the translation of income statements from average prices to the closing rate, are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve. This also applies to differences arising from translation of income statements from average exchange rate to closing rate.

Translation adjustment of balances with group enterprises abroad that are considered part of the total investment in group enterprises are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve. Likewise, foreign exchange gains and losses on loans and derived financial instruments for currency hedging independent group enterprises abroad are recognised directly in equity.

When recognising foreign group enterprises which are integral units, the monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the time of acquisition or at the time of the subsequent revaluation or writedown for impairment of the asset. Income statement items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. However, items in the income statement derived from non-monetary items are translated using historical prices.

The consolidated financial statements

The consolidated income statements comprise the parent company CapHold Guldager ApS and those group enterprises of which CapHold Guldager ApS directly or indirectly owns more than 50 % of the voting rights or in other ways exercise control.

Consolidation policies

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared as a summary of the parent company's and the group enterprises' financial statements by adding together uniform accounting records calculated in accordance with the group's accounting policies.

Investments in group enterprises are eliminated by the proportionate share of the group enterprises' market value of net assets and liabilities at the acquisition date.

In the consolidated financial statements, the accounting records of the group enterprises are recognised by 100%. The minority interests' share of the profit for the year and of the equity in the group enterprises, which are not 100% owned, is included in the group's profit and equity, but presented separately.

Business combinations

Acquisitions completed by the 1 July 2018 or later (method of consolidation)

Accounting policies

Acquisition of group enterprises are dealt with in accordance with the acquisition method, and afterwards the assets and liabilities of the acquired entity are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If it is possible to measure the value reliably, acquired contingent liabilities are measured at fair value under the item Equity investments in group enterprises.

The date of acquisition is the date when control of the acquired entity is obtained.

The cost of the acquired entity represents the fair value of the consideration agreed upon, including the considerations that are conditional on future events. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of group enterprises are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Positive differences between the cost of the acquired entity and the identified assets and liabilities are recognised in the equity investment as goodwill, which is amortised on a straight-line basis in the income statement over the expected useful life. Amortisation of goodwill is allocated to the functions to which the goodwill relates. If the difference is negative, this is recognised immediately in the income statement.

If the allocation of the purchase price is not final, positive and negative differences from acquired group enterprises may, as a result of changes in recognition and measurement of the identified net assets, be adjusted up to 12 months from the date of acquisition. These adjustments are also reflected in the value of goodwill or negative goodwill, including depreciation already made.

If the cost includes contingent considerations, these are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequently, contingent considerations at fair value are measured again. Value adjustments are recognised in the income statement.

In case of step-by-step acquisitions, the value of the hitherto equity holding in the acquired entity is measured again at the fair value at the date of acquisition. The difference between the carrying amount of the hitherto equity investment and the fair value is recognised in the income statement.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, work performed for own account and capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Recognition of revenue is exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Accounting policies

Own work capitalised

Own work capitalised includes staff cost and other internal costs incurred during the financial year and recognised in the cost of proprietary intangible and tangible fixed assets.

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including profit from the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members. Staff costs are less government reimbursements.

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and writedown for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Results from investments in subsidiaries

After full elimination of intercompany profit or loss less amortised consolidated goodwill, the equity investment in the individual subsidiaries are recognised in the income statement of the parent as a proportional share of the subsidiaries' post-tax profit or loss.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

The parent and the Danish group enterprises are subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportional to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

Accounting policies

Statement of financial position

Intangible assets

Development projects, patents, and licences

Development costs comprise salaries, wages, and amortisation directly attributable to development activities.

Clearly defined and identifiable development projects are recognised as intangible assets provided that they are proven to be technically practicable, that sufficient resources and a potential market or development opportunity exist, and insofar as the intention is to produce, market or utilise the project. It is, however, a condition that the cost can be reliably calculated and that a sufficiently high degree of certainty indicates that future earnings will cover the costs of production, sales, and administration. Other development costs are recognised in the income statement concurrently with their realisation.

Development costs recognised in the statement of financial position are measured at cost less accrued amortisations and writedowns for impairment.

After completion of the development work, capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The amortisation period is usually 7 years.

Goodwill

Acquired goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Given that it is impossible to make a reliable estimate of the useful life, the amortisation period is set at 5-20 years.

Property, plant, and equipment

Property is measured at cost plus revaluations and less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment. Land is not subject to depreciation.

Property is revaluated on the basis of regular, independent fair-value assessments. Net revaluation at fair value adjustment is recognised directly in equity less deferred tax and tied up in a particular revaluation reserve. Net impairment loss at fair value adjustment is recognised in the income statement.

The depreciable amount is cost plus revaluations at fair value less expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period is fixed at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying mount of the asset, depreciation is discontinued.

Reversal of previous revaluations and recognised deferred taxes concerning revaluations are recognised directly in company equity.

Other property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment.

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

Accounting policies

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life:

	Useful life
Buildings	25 years
Leasehold improvements	10 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-7 years

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

As regards self-constructed assets, the cost comprises direct costs for materials, components, deliveries from subsuppliers, payroll costs, and borrowing costs from specific and general borrowing concerning the construction of each individual asset.

Leases

Leases are regarded as operating leases. Payments in connection with operating leases and other lease agreements are recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract. The group's total liabilities concerning operating leases and lease agreements are recognised under contingencies, etc.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in subsidiaries are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. Writedown for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

Accounting policies

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Leasehold improvements

Leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accrued depreciations. Depreciation is done on a straightline basis over the estimated useful life of the asset, which is set at 5 years.

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured by applying the equity method. The equity method is used as a method of consolidation.

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised in the statement of financial position at the proportionate share of the enterprise's equity value. This value is calculated in accordance with the parent's accounting policies with deductions or additions of unrealised intercompany gains and losses as well as with additions or deductions of the remaining value of positive or negative goodwill calculated in accordance with the acquisition method. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement at the time of acquisition of the equity investment. If the negative goodwill relates to contingent liabilities acquired, negative goodwill is not recognised until the contingent liabilities have been settled or lapsed.

Consolidated goodwill is amortised over its estimated useful life, which is determined on the basis of the management's experience with the individual business areas. Consolidated goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the amortisation period, which represent 5-20 years. The depreciation period is determined on the basis of an assessment that these are strategically acquired enterpriseswith a strong market position and a long-term earnings profile.

Investments in subsidiaries with a negative equity value are measured at DKK 0, and any accounts receivable from these enterprises are written down to the extent that the account receivable is uncollectible. To the extent that the parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover an negative balance that exceeds the account receivable, the remaining amount is recognised under provisions.

To the extent the equity exceeds the cost, the net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries transferred to the reserve under equity for net revaluation according to the equity method. Dividends from subsidiaries expected to be adopted before the approval of this annual report are not subject to a limitation of the revaluation reserve. The reserve is adjusted by other equity movements in subsidiaries.

Newly acquired or newly established companies are recognised in the financial statement as of the time of acquisition. Sold or liquidated companies are recognised until the date of disposal.

Accounting policies

On the acquisition of enterprises, the acquisition method, the uniting-of-interests method or the book value method is applied, cf. the above description under Business combinations.

Deposits

Deposits are measured at amortised cost and represent lease deposits, etc.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost according to the FIFO method. In cases when the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

Costs of goods for resale, raw materials, and consumables comprise acquisition costs plus delivery costs.

Costs of manufactured goods and work in progress comprise the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct wages, and indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise indirect materials and wages, maintenance and depreciation of machinery, factory buildings, and equipment used in the production process, and costs for factory administration and factory management. Borrowing expenses are not recognised in cost.

The net realisable value for inventories is recognised as the market price less costs of completion and selling costs. The net realisable value is determined with due consideration of negotiability, obsolescence, and the development of expected market prices.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, they are written down for impairment to the net realisable value.

Prepayments and accrued income

Prepayments and accrued income recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Equity

Share premium

Share premium comprises premium payments made in connection with the issue of shares. Costs incurred for carrying through an issue are deducted from the premium.

The premium reserve can be used for dividend, for issuing bonus shares, and for covering losses.

Accounting policies

Revaluation reserve

Revaluations of property less deferred tax are recognised under the revaluation reserve. The reserve is reduced when the value of revalued property is reduced due to depreciation. The reduction represents the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the property and depreciation based on the original cost of the property.

The reserve is partly or totally dissolved on the sale of the property and reduced as a result of impairment loss on property.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as ”Income tax receivable” or “Income tax payable”.

According to the rules of joint taxation, CapHold Guldager ApS is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Accounting policies

Provisions

Provisions comprise expected costs of warranty commitments, loss on work in progress, restructuring, etc. Provisions are recognised when the group has a legal or actual commitment resulting from a previously occurred event and when it is probable that the settlement of the liability will result in consumption of the financial resources of the group.

Provisions are measured at net realisable value or at fair value. If the fulfilment of a liability is expected to take place far in the future, the liability is measured at fair value.

Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities other than provisions related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds less transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value when using the effective interest rate. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement during the term of the loan.

Mortgage loans and bank loans are thus measured at amortised cost which, for cash loans, corresponds to the outstanding payables. For bond loans, the amortised cost corresponds to an outstanding payable calculated as the underlying cash value at the date of borrowing, adjusted by amortisation of the market value on the date of the borrowing effectuated over the repayment period.

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Accruals and deferred income

Payments received concerning future income are recognised under accruals and deferred income.

Statement of cash flows

The cash flow statement shows the cash flows for the year, divided in cash flows deriving from operating activities, investment activities and financing activities, respectively, the changes in the liabilities, and cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and the end of the year, respectively.

The effect on cash flows derived from the acquisition and sale of enterprises appears separately under cash flows from investment activities. In the statement of cash flows, cash flows derived from acquirees are recognised as of the date of acquisition, and cash flows derived from sold enterprises are recognised until the date of sale.

Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the group's share of the profit adjusted for non-cash operating items, changes in the working capital, and corporate income tax paid. Dividend income from equity investments are recognised under “Interest income and dividend received”.

Accounting policies

Cash flows from investment activities

Cash flows from investment activities comprise payments in connection with the acquisition and sale of enterprises and activities as well as the acquisition and sale of intangible assets, property, plant, and equipment, and investments, respectively.

Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities include changes in the size or the composition of the group's share capital and costs attached to it, as well as raising loans, repayments of interest-bearing payables and payment of dividend to shareholders.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand with deduction of short-term bank debts and short-term securities with a maturity less than 3 months that are readily convertible into cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

		Group		Parent	
Note		2021	2020	2021	2020
	Gross profit	**58.355.383**	**51.145.637**	**-93.652**	**-109.802**
2	Staff costs	-49.978.161	-44.426.655	-425.000	-400.000
	Depreciation, amortisation, and impairment	-7.910.478	-5.925.268	0	0
	Operating profit	**466.744**	**793.714**	**-518.652**	**-509.802**
	Income from equity investments in subsidiaries	0	0	-476.999	437.279
	Other financial income	1.214	15.025	0	0
3	Other financial costs	-1.203.572	-1.089.449	-701.370	-764.511
	Pre-tax net profit or loss	**-735.614**	**-280.710**	**-1.697.021**	**-837.034**
	Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-961.407	-556.324	0	0
4	**Net profit or loss for the year**	**-1.697.021**	**-837.034**	**-1.697.021**	**-837.034**

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets

Note		Group 2021	Group 2020	Parent 2021	Parent 2020
	Non-current assets				
5	Completed development projects	1.599.104	2.052.429	0	0
6	Software	5.662.113	3.026.551	0	0
7	Goodwill	62.150.703	53.917.977	0	0
8	Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets	0	0	0	0
	Total intangible assets	69.411.920	58.996.957	0	0
9	Property	2.742.805	2.960.484	0	0
10	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	2.002.684	1.225.837	0	0
11	Leasehold improvements	129.961	251.374	0	0
	Total property, plant, and equipment	4.875.450	4.437.695	0	0
12	Investments in subsidiaries	0	0	54.517.943	54.994.942
13	Deposits	679.010	601.326	0	0
	Total investments	679.010	601.326	54.517.943	54.994.942
	Total non-current assets	**74.966.380**	**64.035.978**	**54.517.943**	**54.994.942**

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets

Note		Group 2021	Group 2020	Parent 2021	Parent 2020
	Current assets				
	Manufactured goods and goods for resale	14.023.860	9.191.212	0	0
	Total inventories	14.023.860	9.191.212	0	0
	Trade receivables	18.143.803	13.364.425	0	0
14	Deferred tax assets	2.008.222	2.696.282	0	0
	Other receivables	1.146.756	276.038	0	0
15	Prepayments and accrued income	1.012.458	1.394.483	0	0
	Total receivables	22.311.239	17.731.228	0	0
	Cash on hand and demand deposits	5.768.188	1.598.626	3.741	6.544
	Total current assets	**42.103.287**	**28.521.066**	**3.741**	**6.544**
	Total assets	**117.069.667**	**92.557.044**	**54.521.684**	**55.001.486**

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities

Note		Group 2021	Group 2020	Parent 2021	Parent 2020
	Equity				
	Contributed capital	1.279.955	1.279.955	1.279.955	1.279.955
	Revaluation reserve	1.072.733	1.123.899	0	0
	Retained earnings	41.799.329	43.445.184	42.872.062	44.569.083
	Total equity	**44.152.017**	**45.849.038**	**44.152.017**	**45.849.038**
	Provisions				
16	Provisions for deferred tax	895.784	316.989	0	0
17	Other provisions	897.000	143.894	0	0
	Total provisions	**1.792.784**	**460.883**	**0**	**0**
	Long term labilities other than provisions				
	Bank loans	4.255.051	0	0	0
	Deposits	206.694	101.561	0	0
	Payables to group enterprises	8.824.251	8.196.959	8.875.708	8.196.959
	Other payables	6.867.479	4.229.058	0	0
18	Total long term liabilities other than provisions	20.153.475	12.527.578	8.875.708	8.196.959

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities

Note		Group 2021	Group 2020	Parent 2021	Parent 2020
18	Current portion of long term payables	3.213.866	2.198.615	0	0
	Bank loans	3.135.566	3.694.378	0	0
	Prepayments received from customers	360.080	395.323	0	0
	Trade payables	5.178.798	5.177.521	50.000	25.000
	Payables to group enterprises	0	0	1.443.959	930.489
	Income tax payable	907.632	113.658	0	0
	Other payables	23.196.702	10.694.166	0	0
19	Accruals and deferred income	14.978.747	11.445.884	0	0
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	50.971.391	33.719.545	1.493.959	955.489
	Total liabilities other than provisions	**71.124.866**	**46.247.123**	**10.369.667**	**9.152.448**
	Total equity and liabilities	**117.069.667**	**92.557.044**	**54.521.684**	**55.001.486**

1 Special items

20 Charges and security

21 Contingencies

22 Related parties

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital not paid	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2020	1.232.955	1.256.937	42.357.692	44.847.584
Reversal of prior revaluations	0	-133.038	0	-133.038
Cash capital increase	47.000	0	1.820.780	1.867.780
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	0	-704.050	-704.050
Exchange rate adjustments	0	0	-29.238	-29.238
Equity 1 2021	1.279.955	1.123.899	43.445.184	45.849.038
Reversal of prior revaluations	0	-51.166	51.166	0
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	0	-1.697.021	-1.697.021
	1.279.955	**1.072.733**	**41.799.329**	**44.152.017**

Statement of changes in equity of the parent

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2020	1.232.955	43.614.629	44.847.584
Cash capital increase	47.000	0	47.000
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	-837.034	-837.034
Transferred from share premium	0	1.820.780	1.820.780
Exchange rate adjustments	0	-29.292	-29.292
Equity 1 January 2021	1.279.955	44.569.083	45.849.038
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	-1.697.021	-1.697.021
	1.279.955	**42.872.062**	**44.152.017**

Statement of cash flows 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note		Group 2021	2020
	Net profit or loss for the year	-1.697.021	-837.034
23	Adjustments	9.277.369	6.782.349
24	Change in working capital	5.742.328	-2.567.859
	Cash flows from operating activities before net financials	13.322.676	3.377.456
	Interest received, etc.	1.214	15.042
	Interest paid, etc.	-616.608	-293.260
	Cash flows from ordinary activities	12.707.282	3.099.238
	Income tax paid	0	277.209
	Cash flows from operating activities	**12.707.282**	**3.376.447**
	Purchase of intangible assets	-4.420.980	-7.741.426
	Purchase of property, plant, and equipment	-987.767	-1.115.547
	Purchase of fixed asset investments	0	-7.361
	Acquisition of enterprises and activities	-16.550.709	0
	Cash flows from investment activities	**-21.959.456**	**-8.864.334**
	Long-term payables incurred	10.734.630	7.219.722
	Repayments of long-term payables	-2.198.615	0
	Cash capital increase	0	1.867.780
	Cash flows from investment activities	**8.536.015**	**9.087.502**
	Change in cash and cash equivalents	**-716.159**	**3.599.615**
	Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January 2021	-2.095.753	-5.695.368
	Cash acquired with acquisition of enterprises and activities	5.444.536	0
	Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2021	**2.632.624**	**-2.095.753**

	2021	2020
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand and demand deposits	5.768.190	1.598.625
Short-term bank loans	-3.135.566	-3.694.378
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2021	**2.632.624**	**-2.095.753**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

1. Special items

Special items include significant income and expenses of a special nature relative to the enterprise's ordinary operating activities, such as the cost of extensive structuring of processes and fundamental structural adjustments, special aid packages relating to COVID-19 and any related gains on disposal and losses which, over time, have a significant impact. Special items also include other significant amounts of a nonrecurring nature.

Special items for the year are specified below, indicating where they are recognised in the income statement.

	Group		Parent	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Income:				
Compensation packages, COVID-19	0	742.707	0	0
	0	742.707	0	0
Special items are recognised in the following items in the financial statements:				
Gross profit	0	742.707	0	0
Profit of special items, net	**0**	**742.707**	**0**	**0**

2. Staff costs

Salaries and wages	42.447.309	38.170.429	425.000	400.000
Pension costs	2.954.586	2.903.600	0	0
Other costs for social security	3.733.015	1.684.353	0	0
Other staff costs	843.251	1.668.273	0	0
	49.978.161	**44.426.655**	**425.000**	**400.000**
Executive board and board of directors	2.234.964	3.122.860	425.000	400.000
Average number of employees	88	80	1	1

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		Group 2021	Group 2020	Parent 2021	Parent 2020
3.	**Other financial costs**				
	Financial costs, group enterprises	665.717	796.189	698.765	764.493
	Other financial costs	537.855	293.260	2.605	18
		1.203.572	**1.089.449**	**701.370**	**764.511**

		Parent 2021	Parent 2020
4.	**Proposed appropriation of net profit**		
	Allocated from retained earnings	-1.697.021	-837.034
	Total allocations and transfers	**-1.697.021**	**-837.034**

		Group 2021	Group 2020	Parent 2021	Parent 2020
5.	**Completed development projects**				
	Cost 1 January 2021	3.595.499	4.283.987	0	0
	Additions during the year	0	2.351.535	0	0
	Transfers	0	-3.040.023	0	0
	Cost 31 December 2021	**3.595.499**	**3.595.499**	**0**	**0**
	Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2021	-1.543.070	-1.936.626	0	0
	Amortisation for the year	-453.325	-588.581	0	0
	Transfers	0	982.137	0	0
	Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2021	**-1.996.395**	**-1.543.070**	**0**	**0**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2021	**1.599.104**	**2.052.429**	**0**	**0**

Development projects relate to the development of new products. Prior to the commencement of the projects, calculations have been prepared which show that the projects are expected to lead to increased revenue and earnings in the company.

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		Group		Parent	
		31/12 2021	31/12 2020	31/12 2021	31/12 2020
6.	**Software**				
	Cost 1 January 2021	4.802.980	0	0	0
	Additions during the year	4.420.980	1.762.957	0	0
	Transfers	0	3.040.023	0	0
	Cost 31 December 2021	**9.223.960**	**4.802.980**	**0**	**0**
	Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2021	-1.776.429	0	0	0
	Amortisation for the year	-1.785.418	-794.292	0	0
	Transfers	0	-982.137	0	0
	Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2021	**-3.561.847**	**-1.776.429**	**0**	**0**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2021	**5.662.113**	**3.026.551**	**0**	**0**
7.	**Goodwill**				
	Cost 1 January 2021	70.402.482	65.516.482	0	0
	Translation by use of the exchange rate valid on balance sheet date 31 December 2021	-41.082	0	0	0
	Additions during the year	12.755.616	4.886.000	0	0
	Cost 31 December 2021	**83.117.016**	**70.402.482**	**0**	**0**
	Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2021	-16.484.505	-12.615.765	0	0
	Amortisation for the year	-4.481.808	-3.868.740	0	0
	Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2021	**-20.966.313**	**-16.484.505**	**0**	**0**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2021	**62.150.703**	**53.917.977**	**0**	**0**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	Group 31/12 2021	Group 31/12 2020	Parent 31/12 2021	Parent 31/12 2020
8. Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets				
Cost 1 January 2021	0	1.259.066	0	0
Transfers	0	-1.259.066	0	0
Cost 31 December 2021	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

	Group 31/12 2021	Group 31/12 2020	Parent 31/12 2021	Parent 31/12 2020
9. Property				
Cost 1 January 2021	3.810.853	3.812.079	0	0
Translation by use of the exchange rate valid on balance sheet date 31 December 2021	-1.114	-1.226	0	0
Cost 31 December 2021	**3.809.739**	**3.810.853**	**0**	**0**
Revaluation 1 January 2021	1.440.896	1.512.674	0	0
Translation by use of the exchange rate valid on balance sheet date 31 December 2021	0	-6.156	0	0
Revaluations for the year	-65.597	-65.622	0	0
Revaluation 31 December 2021	**1.375.299**	**1.440.896**	**0**	**0**
Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2021	-2.291.265	-2.134.638	0	0
Depreciation for the year	-150.968	-156.627	0	0
Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2021	**-2.442.233**	**-2.291.265**	**0**	**0**
Carrying amount, 31 December 2021	**2.742.805**	**2.960.484**	**0**	**0**
Carrying amount less revaluations	1.368.048	1.519.588	0	0

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		Group		Parent	
		31/12 2021	31/12 2020	31/12 2021	31/12 2020
10.	**Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment**				
	Cost 1 January 2021	4.613.048	3.504.591	0	0
	Translation by use of the exchange rate valid on balance sheet date 31 December 2021	-4.146	349	0	0
	Additions concerning company transfer	655.501	0	0	0
	Additions during the year	968.289	1.115.547	0	0
	Disposals during the year	-407.074	-7.439	0	0
	Cost 31 December 2021	**5.825.618**	**4.613.048**	**0**	**0**
	Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2021	-3.387.211	-2.916.076	0	0
	Depreciation for the year	-514.490	-478.574	0	0
	Reversal of depreciation, amortisation and writedown, assets disposed of	78.767	7.439	0	0
	Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2021	**-3.822.934**	**-3.387.211**	**0**	**0**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2021	**2.002.684**	**1.225.837**	**0**	**0**
11.	**Leasehold improvements**				
	Cost 1 January 2021	1.116.885	1.116.885	0	0
	Additions during the year	19.478	0	0	0
	Cost 31 December 2021	**1.136.363**	**1.116.885**	**0**	**0**
	Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2021	-865.511	-761.175	0	0
	Depreciation for the year	-140.891	-104.336	0	0
	Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2021	**-1.006.402**	**-865.511**	**0**	**0**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2021	**129.961**	**251.374**	**0**	**0**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		Group		Parent	
		31/12 2021	31/12 2020	31/12 2021	31/12 2020
12.	**Investments in subsidiaries**				
	Acquisition sum, opening balance 1 January 2021	0	0	68.574.086	66.706.306
	Additions during the year	0	0	0	1.867.780
	Cost 31 December 2021	**0**	**0**	**68.574.086**	**68.574.086**
	Revaluations, opening balance 1 January 2021	0	0	-7.129.144	-10.762.131
	Translation by use of the exchange rate valid on b	0	0	0	-29.292
	Results for the year before goodwill amortisation	0	0	2.748.001	3.662.279
	Revaluation 31 December 2021	**0**	**0**	**-4.381.143**	**-7.129.144**
	Amortisation of goodwill, opening balance 1 January 2021	0	0	-6.450.000	-3.225.000
	Amortisation of goodwill for the year	0	0	-3.225.000	-3.225.000
	Depreciation on goodwill 31 December 2021	**0**	**0**	**-9.675.000**	**-6.450.000**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2021	**0**	**0**	**54.517.943**	**54.994.942**

Subsidiaries:

	Domicile	**Equity interest**
Guldager A/S	Allerød, Denmark	100 %
Guldager N.V.*	Belgium	100 %
Guldager AG*	Switzerland	100 %
Guldager GmbH*	Germany	100 %
Stutz GmbH*	Germany	100 %
SiWaTec AG*	Switzerland	100 %
*Owned 100% by Guldager A/S	-	

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		Group 31/12 2021	Group 31/12 2020	Parent 31/12 2021	Parent 31/12 2020
13.	**Deposits**				
	Cost 1 January 2021	601.326	594.629	0	0
	Additions during the year	65.337	7.361	0	0
		12.347	-664	0	0
	Cost 31 December 2021	**679.010**	**601.326**	**0**	**0**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2021	**679.010**	**601.326**	**0**	**0**

14. Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax consists of deferred tax on tangible and intangible fixed assets as well as prepaid costs and tax losses to be carried forward.

15. Prepayments and accrued income

Prepayments and accrued income consist of prepaid expenses on insurance, subscriptions, etc.

16. Provisions for deferred tax

Deferred tax consists of deferred tax on tangible and intangible fixed assets as well as prepaid costs and tax losses to be carried forward.

		Group 31/12 2021	Group 31/12 2020	Parent 31/12 2021	Parent 31/12 2020
17.	**Other provisions**				
	Provisions for group enterprises	897.000	143.894	0	0
		897.000	**143.894**	**0**	**0**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

18. Liabilities other than provision

	Total payables 31 Dec 2021	Current portion of long term payables	Long term payables 31 Dec 2021	Outstanding payables after 5 years
Group				
Bank loans	5.318.814	1.063.763	4.255.051	0
Deposits	206.694	0	206.694	0
Payables to group enterprises	8.824.251	0	8.824.251	0
Other payables	9.017.582	2.150.103	6.867.479	0
	23.367.341	**3.213.866**	**20.153.475**	**0**
Parent				
Payables to group enterprises	8.875.708	0	8.875.708	0
	8.875.708	**0**	**8.875.708**	**0**

19. Accruals and deferred income

Prepayments and accrued income consist of accrued income.

20. Charges and security

For bank loans, DKK 5.000 thousand, there has been provided security in the groups non-current assets, inventory and trade receivables representing a nominal value of DKK 48.650 thousand.

21. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

	DKK in thousands
Lease liabilities	6.404
Total contingent liabilities	**6.404**

The company is a party to some litigations brought by counterparties. The management considers the counterparties' accusations to be unfounded and assesses that the outcome of the case will not have a financial impact on the company.

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

21. Contingencies (continued)

Contingent liabilities (continued)

The company has provided security in unlisted shares for a surety bond to Guldager A/S amounting to DKK 500 thousand per balance sheet date.

Joint taxation

With TopCap Guldager ApS, company reg. no 37557404 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for the total corporation tax.

The company is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends.

The jointly taxed enterprises' total known net liability to the Danish tax authorities emerges from the financial statements of the administration company.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding tax, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.

22. Related parties

Controlling interest

TopCap Guldager ApS, Hejrevang 1-3, 3450 Allerød owns 58% of the shares in the company and thus has decisive influence on this.

Transactions

Only transactions with related parties on non-market terms are disclosed. There have been no such transactions in the financial.

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		Group 2021	2020
23.	**Adjustments**		
	Depreciation, amortisation, and impairment	7.910.478	5.925.268
	Other financial income	-1.214	-15.033
	Other financial costs	1.282.325	293.260
	Tax on net profit or loss for the year	961.407	556.324
	Deferred tax	-778.197	0
	Other adjustments	-97.430	22.530
		9.277.369	**6.782.349**

		Group 2021	2020
24.	**Change in working capital**		
	Change in inventories	-2.018.758	202.993
	Change in receivables	1.833.521	-2.205.457
	Change in trade payables and other payables	5.927.565	-565.395
		5.742.328	**-2.567.859**

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"Med min underskrift bekræfter jeg indholdet og alle datoer i dette dokument."

Claus Christian Torbøl
Direktør
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IP: 195.41.xxx.xxx
2022-06-27 11:25:57 UTC

Carsten Bjerg
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