Baldo Acquisition ApS

Levygade 14, st., DK-8700 Horsens

Annual Report for 15 May - 31 December 2017

CVR No 38 64 05 69

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 30/1 2018

Micheal Bie
Chairman

Contents

Management's Statement

The Executive and Supervisory Boards have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Baldo Acquisition ApS for the financial year 15 May - 31 December 2017.

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

In our opinion the Financial Statements and the Consolidated Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2017 of the Company and the Group and of the results of the Company and Group operations and of consolidated cash flows for 2017.

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

Horsens, 30 January 2018

Executive Board

Henning Jørgensen

Lise Jørgensen

Supervisory Board

Peter Schulz

Wolfgang Ziegler

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Baldo Acquisition ApS

Opinion
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 2017 and of the results of the Group's and the Parent Company's operations and of consolidated cash flows for the financial year 15 May - 31 December 2017 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements of Baldo Acquisition ApS for the financial year 15 May - 31 December 2017, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies, for both the Group and the Parent Company, as well as consolidated statement of cash flows ("the Financial Statements").

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Group 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 on Management's Review
Management is responsible for Management's Review.

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

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

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

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

Independent Auditor's Report

Management's responsibilities for the 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 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 Group's and 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 Group or 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 ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

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

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

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

- 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.

Trekantområdet, 30 January 2018
PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No 33 77 12 31

Ulrik Ræbild	Henrik Forthoft Lind
State Authorised Public Accountant	State Authorised Public Accountant
mne33262	mne34169

Company Information

The Company	Baldo Acquisition ApS Levygade 14, st. DK-8700 Horsens CVR No: 38 64 05 69 Financial period: 15 May - 31 December Incorporated: 15 May 2017 Municipality of reg. office: Horsens
Supervisory Board	Peter Schulz Wolfgang Ziegler
Executive Board	Henning Jørgensen Lise Jørgensen
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Herredsvej 32 DK-7100 Vejle
Lawyers	Ladegaard, Rasmussen & Partnere Løvenørnsgade 17 8700 Horsens
Bankers	Nykredit Bank A/S Domkirkepladsen 1 8100 Århus C

Financial Highlights

Group financial highlights is described by the following:

	Group 2017 7 months TDKK
Key figures	
Profit/loss	
Revenue	230.218
Operating profit/loss	15.432
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses	16.418
Net financials	-3.924
Net profit/loss for the year	7.152
Balance sheet	
Balance sheet total	403.433
Equity	139.345
Cash flows	
Cash flows from:	
- operating activities	-21.857
- investing activities	-294.796
including investment in property, plant and equipment	-13.621
- financing activities	166.113
Change in cash and cash equivalents for the year	-150.540
Number of employees	58
Ratios	
Gross margin	21,8%
Profit margin	7,1%
Return on assets	4,1%
Solvency ratio	34,5%
Return on equity	5,3%

Management's Review

Key activities

Group's key activities are production and selling of bathroom pods.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Group for 15 May - 31 December 2017 shows a profit of TDKK 7,152, and at 31 December 2017 the balance sheet of the Group shows equity of TDKK 139,345.

Special risks

The groups's special risks relates to competing companies on the market.

The group is not exposed to changes in currency rates and level of interest rates because of its operations, investments and financing. It is management's policy not to speculate in financial movements.

The group has substantial trading in Euro and mainly Polish Zloty that exposes to currency risks. The group hedges currency risks through forward exchange contracts covering the coming years.

Credit risks primarily relates to the customers' ability to pay. Advance payments from customers and payment plans are made to mitigate the risk.

Foreign operations

The group has acitivities in Poland, Bad Element Poland Z.o.o, and in Czech Republic, Bad Element CZ s.r.o.

External environment

The group´s management is aware of environmental effects from production and it is a continuous focus to reduce environmental effects from production.

Intellectual capital resources

It is important to management of the company to maintain focus on delivering high quality products; hence, production resources involve automated processes and a well-educated work force to maintain a high level of competencies.

Statement of corporate social responsibility

The Group has no policies on corporate social repsonsibility.

Management’s Review

Statement on gender composition

The Group’s governing body consists of two persons and an equal split is achieved, hence no target nor explanation.

The group employs less than 50 employees and has no obligation to prepare and explain a policy for increasing the under-represented gender on other mnagerial posts.

Expectations

Expectations for 2018 is an increase in revenues of 5-8 % because of growth in the company´s primary markets. Expectation on profit is in line with the realized profit for 2017 (corrigated 12 months).

Subsequent events

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

Income Statement 15 May - 31 December

	Note	Consolidated 2017 7 months TDKK	Parent 2017 7 months TDKK
Revenue	1	**230.218**	**2.663**
Other operating income		986	0
Expenses for raw materials and consumables		-170.218	0
Other external expenses		-10.800	-539
Gross profit/loss		**50.186**	**2.124**
Staff expenses	2	-17.260	-1.688
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-16.508	0
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		**16.418**	**436**
Income from investments in subsidiaries		0	20.000
Financial income		508	2
Financial expenses		-4.432	-3.186
Profit/loss before tax		**12.494**	**17.252**
Tax on profit/loss for the year		-5.342	604
Net profit/loss for the year		**7.152**	**17.856**

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	Consolidated 2017 TDKK	Parent 2017 TDKK
Goodwill		223.192	0
Intangible assets	3	**223.192**	**0**
Land and buildings		13.415	0
Plant and machinery		19.740	0
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		4.705	0
Prepayments for property, plant and equipment		3.721	0
Property, plant and equipment	4	**41.581**	**0**
Investments in subsidiaries	5	0	295.831
Deposits		242	0
Fixed asset investments		**242**	**295.831**
Fixed assets		**265.015**	**295.831**
Inventories	6	**21.916**	**0**
Trade receivables		73.864	0
Contract work in progress	7	26.957	0
Receivables from group enterprises		0	8.500
Other receivables		6.085	0
Corporation tax		6.199	604
Prepayments		422	72
Receivables		**113.527**	**9.176**
Cash at bank and in hand		**2.975**	**1.156**
Currents assets		**138.418**	**10.332**
Assets		**403.433**	**306.163**

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	Consolidated 2017 TDKK	Parent 2017 TDKK
Share capital		63	63
Share premium account		130.547	130.547
Retained earnings		8.735	17.856
Equity		**139.345**	**148.466**
Provision for deferred tax		6.943	0
Other provisions		2.919	0
Provisions		**9.862**	**0**
Mortgage loans		2.199	0
Credit institutions		137.195	137.195
Lease obligations		9.146	0
Long-term debt	9	**148.540**	**137.195**
Mortgage loans	9	2.094	0
Credit institutions	9	30.078	18.002
Lease obligations	9	3.499	0
Trade payables		37.097	2.088
Contract work in progress, liabilities	7	21.251	0
Other payables		11.667	412
Short-term debt		**105.686**	**20.502**
Debt		**254.226**	**157.697**
Liabilities and equity		**403.433**	**306.163**

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Statement of Changes in Equity

Consolidated

	Share capital	Share premium account	Retained earnings	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Equity at 15 May	63	130.547	0	130.610
Fair value adjustment of hedging instruments, end of year	0	0	2.030	2.030
Tax on adjustment of hedging instruments for the year	0	0	-447	-447
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	7.152	7.152
Equity at 31 December	**63**	**130.547**	**8.735**	**139.345**

Parent

	Share capital	Share premium account	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 15 May	63	130.547	0	130.610
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	17.856	17.856
Equity at 31 December	**63**	**130.547**	**17.856**	**148.466**

Cash Flow Statement 15 May - 31 December

	Note	Consolidated 2017 7 months TDKK
Net profit/loss for the year		7.152
Adjustments	10	25.847
Change in working capital	11	-41.831
Cash flows from operating activities before financial income and expenses		**-8.832**
Financial income		509
Financial expenses		-4.430
Cash flows from ordinary activities		**-12.753**
Corporation tax paid		-9.104
Cash flows from operating activities		**-21.857**
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		-13.621
Sale of property, plant and equipment		800
Business acquisition		-281.975
Cash flows from investing activities		**-294.796**
Repayment of mortgage loans		-1.160
Raising loans from credit institutions		167.273
Cash flows from financing activities		**166.113**
Change in cash and cash equivalents		**-150.540**
Cash and cash equivalents at 15 May		146.954
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		**-3.586**
Cash and cash equivalents are specified as follows:		
Cash at bank and in hand		2.975
Overdraft facility		-6.561
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		**-3.586**

Notes to the Financial Statements

		Consolidated	Parent
		2017	2017
		7 months	7 months
		TDKK	TDKK
1	**Revenue**		
	Geographical segments		
	Revenue, Denmark	230.218	2.663
		230.218	**2.663**
2	**Staff expenses**		
	Wages and salaries	13.681	1.344
	Pensions	2.529	386
	Other social security expenses	377	6
	Other staff expenses	673	-48
		17.260	**1.688**
	Including remuneration to the Executive Board of:		
	Executive Board	1.591	1.128
		1.591	**1.128**
	Average number of employees	**58**	**4**

Notes to the Financial Statements

3 Intangible assets

Consolidated

	Goodwill
	TDKK
Cost at 15 May	0
Net effect from merger and acquisition	237.018
Cost at 31 December	237.018
Impairment losses and amortisation at 15 May	0
Amortisation for the year	13.826
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	13.826
Carrying amount at 31 December	**223.192**

4 Property, plant and equipment

Consolidated

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Prepayments for property, plant and equipment
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Cost at 15 May	0	0	0	0
Net effect from merger and acquisition	12.619	11.407	5.540	1.859
Additions for the year	1.119	10.221	419	1.862
Disposals for the year	-59	-127	-1.124	0
Cost at 31 December	13.679	21.501	4.835	3.721
Impairment losses and depreciation at 15 May	0	0	0	0
Depreciation for the year	298	1.833	550	0
Impairment and depreciation of sold assets for the year	-34	-72	-420	0
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	264	1.761	130	0
Carrying amount at 31 December	**13.415**	**19.740**	**4.705**	**3.721**

Notes to the Financial Statements

		Parent
		2017
		TDKK
5	**Investments in subsidiaries**	
	Cost at 15 May	0
	Additions for the year	295.831
	Cost at 31 December	295.831
	Value adjustments at 15 May	0
	Exchange adjustment	0
	Revaluations for the year, net	0
	Value adjustments at 31 December	0
	Carrying amount at 31 December	**295.831**

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Votes and ownership	Equity	Net profit/loss for the year
Bad Element A/S	Denmark	500.000	100%	64.049.627	36.054.886

		Consolidated	Parent
		2017	2017
		TDKK	TDKK
6	**Inventories**		
	Raw materials and consumables	20.252	0
	Prepayments for goods	1.664	0
		21.916	**0**

Notes to the Financial Statements

	Consolidated	Parent
	2017	2017
	TDKK	TDKK
7 Contract work in progress		
Selling price of work in progress	146.556	0
Payments received on account	-140.850	0
	5.706	**0**
Recognised in the balance sheet as follows:		
Contract work in progress recognised in assets	26.957	0
Prepayments received recognised in debt	-21.251	0
	5.706	**0**

	Parent
	2017
	7 months
	TDKK
8 Distribution of profit	
Retained earnings	17.856
	17.856

9 Long-term debt

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

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

	Consolidated	Parent
	2017	2017
	TDKK	TDKK
Mortgage loans		
Between 1 and 5 years	2.199	0
Long-term part	2.199	0
Within 1 year	2.094	0
	4.293	**0**

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Long-term debt (continued)

	Consolidated	Parent
		2017
	2017	7 months
	TDKK	TDKK
Credit institutions		
After 5 years	76.000	76.000
Between 1 and 5 years	61.195	61.195
Long-term part	137.195	137.195
Within 1 year	23.517	18.000
Other short-term debt to credit institutions	6.561	2
Short-term part	30.078	18.002
	167.273	**155.197**
Lease obligations		
Between 1 and 5 years	9.146	0
Long-term part	9.146	0
Within 1 year	3.499	0
	12.645	**0**

10 Cash flow statement - adjustments

	Consolidated
	2017
	7 months
	TDKK
Financial income	-508
Financial expenses	4.432
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, including losses and gains on sales	16.581
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5.342
	25.847

Notes to the Financial Statements

11 Cash flow statement - change in working capital

	Consolidated 2017 7 months TDKK
Change in inventories and contract work	-21.695
Change in receivables	-12.804
Change in other provisions	709
Change in trade payables, etc	-8.041
	-41.831

12 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

	Consolidated 2017 TDKK	Parent 2017 TDKK
Charges and security		
The following assets have been placed as security with mortgage credit institutes:		
Land and buildings carrying amount	562	0

Contingent liabilities

The group have signed a rental contract of rooms on the company adress, Levysgade 14 st., 8700 Horsens. The rental contract contains following conditions:
The lease have a notice on 6 months. The rent represents in total TDKK 420 per year.

Following assets provide security for banks:
Group: Company charge of nominally TDKK 5.000 provide security in group assets with a carrying value of TDKK 91.822.

Parent: Shares in subsidiaries with a carrying value of TDKK 295.831.

The Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. Moreover, the Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company’s liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements

13 Related parties

	Basis
Controlling interest	
Baldo Zehn Holding GmbH, Germany	Parent

14 Fee to auditors appointed at the general meeting

	Consolidated	Parent
	2017	2017
	7 months	7 months
	TDKK	TDKK
PricewaterhouseCoopers		
Audit fee	342	15
Other assurance engagements	25	10
Tax advisory services	10	5
	377	**30**

Notes to the Financial Statements

15 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Baldo Acquisition ApS for 2017 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to large enterprises of reporting class C .

The Consolidated and Parent Company Financial Statements for 2017 are presented in TDKK.

Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

Basis of consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements comprise the Parent Company, Baldo Acquisition ApS, and subsidiaries in which the Parent Company directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the votes or in which the Parent Company, through share ownership or otherwise, exercises control. Enterprises in which the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the votes and exercises significant influence but not control are classified as associates.

On consolidation, items of a uniform nature are combined. Elimination is made of intercompany income and expenses, shareholdings, dividends and accounts as well as of realised and unrealised profits and losses on transactions between the consolidated enterprises.

The Parent Company's investments in the consolidated subsidiaries are set off against the Parent Company's share of the net asset value of subsidiaries stated at the time of consolidation.

Business combinations

Acquisitions

On acquisition of subsidiaries, the difference between cost and net asset value of the enterprise acquired is determined at the date of acquisition after the individual assets and liabilities having been adjusted to fair value (the purchase method). Cost comprises the fair value of the consideration paid as well as expenses for consultants etc directly related to the acquisition. Any remaining positive differences are recognised in intangible assets in the balance sheet as goodwill, which is amortised in the income statement on a straightline basis over its estimated useful life. Any remaining negative differences are recognised as income in the income statement at the date of acquisition.

Positive and negative differences from enterprises acquired may, due to changes to the recognition and measurement of net assets, be adjusted until the end of the financial year following the year of acquisition. These adjustments are also reflected in the value of goodwill or negative goodwill, including in amortisation already made. Moreover, any change in contingent consideration is adjusted in the value of goodwill or negative goodwill.

Amortisation of goodwill is recognised in "Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses".

Leases

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

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

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

Translation policies

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

15 Accounting Policies (continued)

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

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised in the balance sheet at cost and are subsequently remeasured at their fair values. Positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments are classified as ”Other receivables” and ”Other payables”, respectively.

Changes in the fair values of derivative financial instruments are recognised in the income statement unless the derivative financial instrument is designated and qualify as hedge accounting, see below.

Hedge accounting

Changes in the fair values of financial instruments that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges of a recognised asset or a recognised liability are recognised in the income statement as are any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or the hedged liability related to the hedged risk.

Changes in the fair values of derivative financial instruments that are designated and qualify as hedges of expected future transactions are recognised in retained earnings under equity as regards the effective portion of the hedge. The ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement. If the hedged transaction results in an asset or a liability, the amount deferred in equity is transferred from equity and recognised in the cost of the asset or the liability, respectively. If the hedged transaction results in an income or an expense, the amount deferred in equity is transferred from equity to the income statement in the period in which the hedged transaction is recognised. The amount is recognised in the same item as the hedged transaction.

Changes in the fair values of financial instruments that are designated and qualify as hedges of net investments in independent foreign subsidiaries or associates are recognised directly in equity as regards the effective portion of the hedge, whereas the ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement.

Revenue

Information on business segments and geographical segments based on the Group´s risks and returns and its internal financial reporting system. Business segments are regarded as the primary segments.

Notes to the Financial Statements

15 Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Statement

Revenue

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

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

Other external expenses

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

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, revenue has not been disclosed in the Annual Report.

Staff expenses

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

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

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

Other operating income and expenses

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

15 Accounting Policies (continued)

Income from investments in subsidiaries

Dividends from subsidiaries are recognised as income in the income statement when adopted at the General Meeting of the subsidiary. However, dividends relating to earnings in the subsidiary before it was acquired by the Parent Company are set off against the cost of the subsidiary.

Financial income and expenses

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

Tax on profit/loss for the year

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

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

Balance Sheet

Intangible assets

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

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

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

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

Production buildings	30	years
Other buildings	10	years
Plant and machinery	10	years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5	years
Leasehold improvements	10	years

Notes to the Financial Statements

15 Accounting Policies (continued)

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

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

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

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. Where cost exceeds the recoverable amount, write-down is made to this lower value.

Inventories

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

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

The cost of raw materials and consumables equals landed cost.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises the cost of raw materials, consumables and direct labour with addition of indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise the cost of indirect materials and labour as well as maintenance and depreciation of the machinery, factory buildings and equipment used in the manufacturing process as well as costs of factory administration and management.

Receivables

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

15 Accounting Policies (continued)

Contract work in progress

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

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

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

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

Prepayments

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

Equity

Dividend

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

Provisions

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

Other provisions include warranty obligations in respect of repair work within the warranty period of . Provisions are measured and recognised based on experience with guarantee work.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimi-

15 **Accounting Policies** (continued)

nation in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

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

Current tax receivables and liabilities

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

Financial debts

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

Mortgage loans are measured at amortised cost, which for cash loans corresponds to the remaining loan. Amortised cost of debenture loans corresponds to the remaining loan calculated as the underlying cash value of the loan at the date of raising the loan adjusted for depreciation of the price adjustment of the loan made over the term of the loan at the date of raising the loan.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

15 Accounting Policies (continued)

Cash Flow Statement

The cash flow statement shows the Group´s cash flows for the year broken down by operating, investing and financing activities, changes for the year in cash and cash equivalents as well as the Group´s cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the net profit/loss for the year adjusted for changes in working capital and non-cash operating items such as depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, and provisions. Working capital comprises current assets less short-term debt excluding items included in cash and cash equivalents.

Cash flows from investing activities

Cash flows from investing activities comprise cash flows from acquisitions and disposals of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment as well as fixed asset investments.

Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities comprise cash flows from the raising and repayment of long-term debt as well as payments to and from shareholders.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise ”Cash at bank and in hand”.

The cash flow statement cannot be immediately derived from the published financial records.

Financial Highlights

Explanation of financial ratios

Profit margin	$\frac{\text{Profit before financials x 100}}{\text{Revenue}}$
Return on assets	$\frac{\text{Profit before financials x 100}}{\text{Total assets}}$
Solvency ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity at year end x 100}}{\text{Total assets at year end}}$

15 Accounting Policies (continued)

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