

WIKA Danmark A/S

Banevænget 13, st., 3460 Birkerød
CVR no. 39 08 48 99

Annual report for the financial year 02.11.17 - 31.12.18

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 25.03.19

Alexander Wiegand
Dirigent



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The company

WIK A Danmark A/S
Banevænget 13, st.
3460 Birkerød
Registered office: Birkerød
CVR no.: 39 08 48 99
Financial year: 02.11 - 31.12

Executive Board

Henrik Müller Jensen

Board Of Directors

Henrik Müller Jensen
Alexander Konrad Wiegand
Dirk Feller mann

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

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

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 02.11.17 - 31.12.18 for WIKÅ Danmark A/S.

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

The financial statements have not been audited, and we declare that the relevant conditions have been met.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.18 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 02.11.17 - 31.12.18.

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

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

Birkerød, March 20, 2019

Executive Board

Henrik Müller Jensen

Board Of Directors

Henrik Müller Jensen

Alexander Konrad
Wiegand

Dirk Fellermann

To the management of WIKÅ Danmark A/S

Based on the company's book-keeping and other information provided by the management, we have compiled the financial statements of WIKÅ Danmark A/S for the financial year 02.11.17 - 31.12.18.

The financial statements comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, inclusive of accounting policies.

We have performed our compilation engagement in accordance with the ISRS 4410 standard on Engagements to Compile Financial Statements.

We have applied our professional expertise to assist the management with the preparation and presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. We have complied with relevant provisions of the Danish Act on Approved Auditors and Audit Firms (Revisorloven) and the code of ethics of FSR – Danish Auditors, including principles concerning integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care.

Management retains responsibility for the financial statements and for the accuracy and completeness of the financial information on the basis of which the financial statements are prepared and presented.

Since a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by management for the compilation of the financial statements. Accordingly, we will not express an audit opinion or a review conclusion on whether the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Soeborg, Copenhagen, March 20, 2019

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Thomas Thomsen
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne34079

Primary activities

The company's activities comprise sales, marketing and maintenance of measuring instruments and measurement systems.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 02.11.17 - 31.12.18 shows a profit/loss of DKK 22,661. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 522,661.

The management considers the net profit for the year to be satisfactory.

Subsequent events

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

Income statement

	02.11.17	31.12.18
Note	DKK	
Gross profit		7,307,370
1 Staff costs		-7,186,385
Profit/loss before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses		120,985
Depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs of property, plant and equipment		-13,945
Profit/loss before net financials		107,040
Financial income		12,042
2 Financial expenses		-76,158
Profit/loss before tax		42,924
Tax on profit or loss for the year		-20,263
Profit/loss for the year		22,661
Proposed appropriation account		
Retained earnings		22,661
Total		22,661

ASSETS		31.12.18
		DKK
Note		
	Leasehold improvements	35,833
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	26,350
	Total property, plant and equipment	62,183
	Deposits	115,508
	Total investments	115,508
	Total non-current assets	177,691
	Receivables from group enterprises	807,253
	Deferred tax asset	18,149
	Other receivables	148,620
	Prepayments	183,608
	Total receivables	1,157,630
	Cash	937,524
	Total current assets	2,095,154
	Total assets	2,272,845

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		31.12.18
		DKK
Note		
	Share capital	500,000
	Retained earnings	22,661
	Total equity	522,661
	Trade payables	166,347
	Income taxes	38,412
	Other payables	1,545,425
	Total short-term payables	1,750,184
	Total payables	1,750,184
	Total equity and liabilities	2,272,845

3 Contingent liabilities

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings
Statement of changes in equity for 02.11.17 - 31.12.18		
Capital contributed on establishment	500,000	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	22,661
Balance as at 31.12.18	500,000	22,661

02.11.17
31.12.18
DKK

1. Staff costs

Wages and salaries	6,517,212
Pensions	455,252
Other social security costs	32,160
Other staff costs	181,761
Total	7,186,385
Average number of employees during the year	7

2. Financial expenses

Interest, group enterprises	12,391
Other financial expenses total	63,767
Total	76,158

3. Contingent liabilities

Lease commitments

The company has concluded lease agreements with terms to maturity of 19 - 52 months and lease payments between t.DKK 9 - 19, a total of t.DKK 1.715.

4. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

No comparative figures have been provided as this is the company's first financial year.

Basis of recognition and measurement

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

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

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

CURRENCY

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

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

4. Accounting policies - continued -

LEASES

Lease payments relating to operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises revenue, other operating income and cost of sales and other external expenses.

Revenue

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

Other operating income

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

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises cost of sales for the year measured at cost plus any changes in inventories, including write-downs to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Other external expenses

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

4. Accounting policies - continued -

Staff costs

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

Depreciation and impairment losses

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

	Useful lives, years	Residual value, per cent
Leasehold improvements	3-8	0
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-8	0

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

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

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

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

4. Accounting policies - continued -

BALANCE SHEET

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise leasehold improvements as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

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

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

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

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

Impairment losses on fixed assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Accounting policies - continued -

Receivables

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

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

Deposits recognised under assets comprise deposits paid to the lessor under leases entered into by the company.

Prepayments

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

Cash

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

Current and deferred tax

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

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

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

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

4. Accounting policies - continued -**Payables**

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