



**Ljungdahl A/S**

**Hejrevang 22  
3450 Allerød**

**Company reg. no. 42 42 16 18**

**Annual Report  
2019**

The annual report was presented and approved  
at the company's ordinary general meeting  
on / 2020

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman (Signatur)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman (Signatur capital letters)



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## **Management's statement**

Today the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Ljungdahl A/S for the period 1. April - 31. December 2019.

The Annual Report has been prepared in conformity with the Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, equity, liabilities and financial position at 31. December 2019 and of its financial performance for the period 1. April - 31. December 2019.

In our opinion the Management commentary includes a fair review of the matters described.

We recommend that the Annual Report be approved by the Annual General Meeting.

Allerød, April 24, 2020

### **Executive board**

Thomas Helmark Vilmer

### **Bord of Directors**

Dirk Alois Coorevits  
Chairman

Jurgen Vandervelden

Bart Rafaëlj Lambrechts



## **Independent auditor's report**

### **To the shareholders in Ljungdahl A/S**

#### **Conclusion**

We have audited the Financial Statements of Ljungdahl A/S for the period 1. April - 31. December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The Financial Statements are prepared under the Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31. December 2019, and of the results of the Company operations for the period 1. April - 31. December 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### **Basis for conclusion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' 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.

#### **Management's responsibility for the financial statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements in conformity with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Management is also responsible for the internal control that it deems necessary for the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### **Auditor responsible for auditing 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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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



## Independent auditor's report

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

### Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the 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 the Management's Review provides the information required under the Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's Review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatements in the Management's review.

Allerød, April 24, 2020

Nejstgaard & Vetlov  
State Authorized Accounting Company  
CVR-nr 12 86 86 93

Henrik Broe  
State Authorized Public Accountant  
mne34152



## Company information

### **The Company**

Ljungdahl A/S  
Hejrevang 22  
3450 Allerød

Company reg. no. 42 42 16 18  
Founded: 28. oktober 1972  
Financial year: 1. April - 31. December

### **Board of directors**

Dirk Alois Coorevits, chairman  
Jurgen Vandervelden  
Bart Rafaëlj Lambrechts

### **Executive board**

Thomas Helmark Vilmer

### **Accountant**

Nejstgaard & Vetlov  
Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab  
Gydevang 39-41  
3450 Allerød



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## **Management's review**

### **Main activities of the Company**

As in previous years, the main activities of the Company is to trade in building materials and related business.

### **Development in the activities and the financial situation of the Company**

The financial year 2019 releases a result of TDKK 622.

Management considers the result for the year, to be satisfying.

### **Material events after the reporting date**

No events have occurred after the reporting date that may materially affect the financial position of the company.



## Accounting policies

### GENERAL INFORMATION

The financial statement of Ljungdahl A/S for the financial year 2019 have been prepared in conformity with the provisions of the Financial Statements Act on Class B enterprises combined with a few rules on class C enterprises.

This financial year includes the period 1. April - 31. December 2019. As comparative period 1. April 2018 - 31. march 2019 is used. This financial year's figures are not directly comparable with the Comparative figures.

The accounting policies applied in the financial statements are consistent with those of the previous year. The reporting currency is Danish kroner.

#### Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned. Value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are also recognised in the income statement. Costs incurred to generate the earnings for the year are also recognised in the income statement, including amortisation, depreciation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals resulting from changed accounting estimates of amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future financial benefits will flow to the Company and it is possible to obtain a reliable measurement of the individual assets.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future financial benefits will flow from the Company and it is possible to obtain a reliable measurement of the individual liabilities.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, whereby a constant effective interest rate is recognised over the life of the individual asset or liability. Amortised cost is determined as original cost less any repayments and with the addition/deduction of the accumulated amortisation of the difference between cost and nominal amount.

Anticipated losses and risks arising before the presentation of the financial statements and confirming or disconfirming facts and circumstances known at the reporting date are taken into consideration at recognition and measurement.

#### Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated at the exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Gains and losses arising from movements between the exchange rates at the date of the individual transaction and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

### INCOME STATEMENT

#### General information

Certain income and expenses have been aggregated in the item designated 'Gross profit' with reference to section 32 of the Financial Statements Act.





## Accounting policies

### Gross profit

Gross profit is a combination of the items of 'Revenue', 'Other operating income', 'Cost of raw materials and consumables' and 'Other external costs'.

### Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in the income statement if the goods have been delivered and the risk has passed to the buyer before year-end. Revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of sales discounts.

### Other operating income

Other operating income includes items relating to activities secondary to the main activity of the enterprise.

### Cost of raw materials and consumables

Cost of raw materials and consumables includes the cost of goods purchased less discounts and changes in inventories for the year.

### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include costs for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, rental expenses under operating leases, etc.

### Staff costs

Staff costs include wages, salaries and other pay-related costs, such as sickness benefits for enterprise employees less wage/salary reimbursement from the Government.

### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement based on the amounts which relate to the financial year. Financial income and expenses include interest revenue and expenses, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses on securities, accounts payable and transactions in foreign currencies. Dividends from other equity investments are recognised as income in the financial year in which the dividends are declared.

### Tax on net profit for the year

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

The Company is assessed for Danish tax purposes jointly with domestic Group enterprises. Foreign subsidiaries are not covered by the joint taxation scheme.

The Company and Soudal A/S (administration company), are assessed jointly for Danish tax purposes. The joint taxation contributions are recognised in the consolidated income statement and paid through the administration company at the due dates.

The tax effect of joint taxation scheme is allocated to both profit and loss of the enterprises in proportion to their taxable income.



## Accounting policies

### BALANCE SHEET

#### Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is measured at cost on initial recognition and subsequently at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is calculated taking into consideration the residual value of the asset at the end of its useful life, reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the date of acquisition. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, depreciation is discontinued. Land is not depreciated.

In case of changes in depreciation period or residual value, the effect of a change in depreciation period is recognised prospectively in accounting estimates.

Cost includes the purchase price and expenses directly related to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use. The cost of self-constructed assets includes costs for materials, components, subcontractors, direct payroll costs and indirect production costs.

The cost of a composite asset is disaggregated into components, which are separately depreciated if the useful lives of the individual components differ.

	<u>User time</u>
Properties	50 years
Tools and equipment	5 years

Assets with a cost price of less than DKK 13,800 per unit, is recognized as an expense in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

#### Impairment losses relating to non-current assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property plant and equipment are tested annually to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than what is expressed by amortisation and depreciation. If so, the assets are tested for impairment to determine whether the recoverable amounts are lower than the carrying amounts and the relevant assets are written down to such lower recoverable amounts. An impairment test is carried out annually of ongoing development projects, whether or not there is any indication of impairment.

The recoverable amount of an asset is determined as the higher of the net sales price and the value in use. Where the recoverable amount of the individual assets cannot be determined, the assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that can be estimated to determine an aggregate reliable recoverable amount for those units.

#### Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost according to the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, the inventories are written down to this lower value.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables is the landed cost.



## Accounting policies

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the selling price less costs of completion and costs incurred to perform sales. The value is determined taking into consideration marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which normally corresponds to the nominal value. The value is reduced by an allowance for expected impairment losses.

Impairment of accounts receivable past due is established on individual assessment of receivables.

### Equity

#### Dividends

Proposed dividends for the year are recognised as a separate item under equity. Proposed dividends are recognised as a liability when approved by the Annual General Meeting.

### Corporate income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the balance sheet as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance-sheet liability method on temporary differences arising between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases. In cases where the tax base can be determined under alternative taxation rules, such as in relation to shares, deferred tax is measured on the basis of the intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are measured at their anticipated net realizable value, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by offsetting against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal entity. Any deferred net tax are measured at their net realizable values.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are measured at their anticipated net realisable value, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by offsetting against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at their net realisable values.

### Payables

Payables are measured at amortised cost, which normally corresponds to the nominal value.



## Income statement

Note	2019 kr.	2018/19 tkr.
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b> .....	<b>5.634.116</b>	<b>10.677</b>
1 Staff costs .....	-4.603.036	-5.464
2 Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses - intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.....	-134.309	-195
<b>OPERATING PROFIT OR LOSS</b> .....	<b>896.771</b>	<b>5.018</b>
Other financial income .....	0	3
Financial expenses arising from Group enterprises.....	-84.024	0
Other financial expenses.....	-6.209	-14
<b>PROFIT OR LOSS FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAX</b> .....	<b>806.538</b>	<b>5.007</b>
3 Tax on net profit for the year.....	-184.726	-1.115
<b>PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR</b> .....	<b>621.812</b>	<b>3.892</b>
<b>PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF NET PROFIT</b>		
Extraordinary dividends paid in the financial year.....	0	712
Retained earnings .....	621.812	3.180
<b>SETTLEMENT OF DISTRIBUTION TOTAL</b> .....	<b>621.812</b>	<b>3.892</b>



## ASSETS

Note	2019 kr.	2019 tkr.
4 Land and buildings .....	7.928.104	0
4 Other plant, fixtures and operating equipment .....	39.118	63
<b>Property, plant and equipment .....</b>	<b>7.967.222</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS .....</b>	<b>7.967.222</b>	<b>63</b>
Raw materials and consumables.....	6.454.956	6.978
<b>Inventories.....</b>	<b>6.454.956</b>	<b>6.978</b>
Trade receivables.....	4.505.816	6.115
Other receivables.....	6.184	14
Deferred tax asset .....	0	10
<b>Receivables .....</b>	<b>4.512.000</b>	<b>6.139</b>
<b>Cash .....</b>	<b>3.803.970</b>	<b>823</b>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS .....</b>	<b>14.770.926</b>	<b>13.940</b>
<b>ASSETS.....</b>	<b>22.738.148</b>	<b>14.003</b>



## LIABILITIES

Note	2019 kr.	2019 tkr.
Contributed capital .....	1.200.000	1.200
Retained earnings .....	10.886.479	10.265
<b>5 EQUITY .....</b>	<b>12.086.479</b>	<b>11.465</b>
Provision for deferred tax.....	23.283	0
<b>PROVISIONS .....</b>	<b>23.283</b>	<b>0</b>
Amounts owed to group enterprises .....	5.950.000	0
Other accounts payable.....	129.820	0
<b>6 Long-term payables.....</b>	<b>6.079.820</b>	<b>0</b>
Current portion of long-term liabilities .....	932.729	0
Trade creditors.....	711.227	368
Amounts owed to group enterprises .....	258.123	0
Corporate income tax .....	151.756	256
Other accounts payable.....	2.494.731	1.914
<b>Short-term payables .....</b>	<b>4.548.566</b>	<b>2.538</b>
<b>LIABILITIES (SHORT- AND LONGTERM) .....</b>	<b>10.628.386</b>	<b>2.538</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES .....</b>	<b>22.738.148</b>	<b>14.003</b>

7 Contractual obligations and contingent items, etc.

8 Charges and securities



## Notes

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018/19</b>
	<b>kr.</b>	<b>tkr.</b>
<b>1 Staff costs</b>		
Number of people employed .....	12	13
Wages and salaries .....	4.367.452	4.928
Pensions.....	181.232	438
Other social security costs .....	54.352	98
	<b>4.603.036</b>	<b>5.464</b>
<b>2 Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses - intangible assets and property, plant and equipment</b>		
Buildings .....	96.726	0
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment .....	37.583	195
	<b>134.309</b>	<b>195</b>
<b>3 Tax on net profit for the year</b>		
Calculated tax on net profit for the year .....	151.756	1.149
Adjustment of deferred tax .....	32.970	-34
	<b>184.726</b>	<b>1.115</b>



## Notes

	<b>Land and buildings</b>	<b>Other plant, fixtures and operating equipment</b>
<b>4 Property, plant and equipment</b>		
Cost 1. April 2019 .....	0	432.241
Additions .....	8.024.830	13.367
Disposals .....	0	0
<b>Cost 31. December 2019</b> .....	<b>8.024.830</b>	<b>445.608</b>
Kostpris 1. April 2019 .....	0	-368.907
Depreciation and impairment losses arising on assets disposed of .....	0	0
Kostpris 1. April 2019 .....	-96.726	-37.583
<b>Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses 31. December 2019</b> .....	<b>-96.726</b>	<b>-406.490</b>
<b>Book value 31. December 2019</b> .....	<b>7.928.104</b>	<b>39.118</b>
	<b>Proposed distribution of the net profit</b>	
<b>5 Equity</b>	<b>1/4 2019</b>	<b>31/12 2019</b>
Contributed capital .....	1.200.000	1.200.000
Retained earnings .....	10.264.667	10.886.479
	<b>11.464.667</b>	<b>12.086.479</b>





## Notes

	<b>31/12 2019</b>		<b>Outstanding balance after 5 years</b>
	<b>Total debt</b>		
<b>6 Long-term payables</b>			
Amounts owed to group enterprises .....	6.882.729	932.729	2.337.500
Other accounts payable.....	129.820	0	0
	<b>7.012.549</b>	<b>932.729</b>	<b>2.337.500</b>

### 7 Contractual obligations and contingent items, etc.

The company is included in the national joint taxation with Soudal A/S as management company and, as of the financial year 2018/19, is liable proportionately for tax claims in the joint taxation.

As of November 1, 2018, the Company is liable proportionately for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies.

Commitment for rental amounts to approximately TDKK 136.

### 8 Charges and securities

The company are not engaged in any guarantees or securities.