

## **Åge Espersen & Søn A/S**

Svansøvej 2

7800 Skive

Business Registration No

42607819

## **Annual report 2017**

Godkendt på selskabets generalforsamling den 17.04.2018

### **Dirigent**

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Name: Hermann Holstein

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## Entity details

### Entity

Åge Espersen & Søn A/S  
Svansøvej 2  
7800 Skive

Central Business Registration No (CVR): 42607819

Registered in: Skive

Financial year: 01.01.2017 - 31.12.2017

Phone: +4597520666

Website: [www.jernesper.dk](http://www.jernesper.dk)

### Board of Directors

Hermann Holstein, Chairman

Elke Hönkhaus

Jørgen Quade Andersen

### Executive Board

Torben Lund Smedegaard

Wolfgang Kämper

### Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Egtved Allé 4

6000 Kolding

## Statement by Management on the annual report

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Åge Espersen & Søn A/S for the financial year 01.01.2017 - 31.12.2017.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2017 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2017 - 31.12.2017.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Skive, 17.04.2018

### Executive Board

Torben Lund Smedegaard

Wolfgang Kämper

### Board of Directors

Hermann Holstein  
Chairman

Elke Hönkhaus

Jørgen Quade Andersen

# Independent auditor's report

## To the shareholders of Åge Espersen & Søn A/S

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Åge Espersen & Søn A/S for the financial year 01.01.2017 - 31.12.2017, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2017 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2017 - 31.12.2017 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of 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 responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity 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:

## Independent auditor's report

- 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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 commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, 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 the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

## Independent auditor's report

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

Kolding, 17.04.2018

### **Deloitte**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Central Business Registration No (CVR)  
33963556

Ole Søndergaard Larsen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
Identification No (MNE) mne11676

Allan Trolle Pedersen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
Identification No (MNE) mne34339

## Management commentary

### Primary activities

The primary activities of the Company are within the recycling industry, i.e. handling of scrap iron and steel scrap and environmental handling of scrapped vehicles.

### Development in activities and finances

Profit for the financial year is DKK 1.470k compared to a profit of DKK 888k last year.

The financial year has shown steady market prices, and an increasing trend towards the end of the year. More focus on highly effective production procedures and a changed purchase strategy have resulted in increased earnings compared to last year.

The result for 2017 is deemed satisfactory.

For 2018 earnings are expected to be at the same level as 2017.

Management has evaluated the company's capital resources and it is Management's assessment that the company has the needed capital resources to fund its activities.

### Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

## Income statement for 2017

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2017 DKK</u>	<u>2016 DKK</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>8.783.964</b>	<b>8.295.744</b>
Staff costs	1	(5.035.415)	(5.391.678)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	2	(1.337.789)	(1.086.686)
Other operating expenses		<u>(46.596)</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>		<b>2.364.164</b>	<b>1.817.380</b>
Other financial income		37	28
Other financial expenses	3	<u>(456.338)</u>	<u>(675.346)</u>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>1.907.863</b>	<b>1.142.062</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	<u>(438.100)</u>	<u>(253.900)</u>
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>1.469.763</b>	<b>888.162</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of profit/loss</b>			
Retained earnings		<u>1.469.763</u>	<u>888.162</u>
		<b>1.469.763</b>	<b>888.162</b>

## Balance sheet at 31.12.2017

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2017 DKK</u>	<u>2016 DKK</u>
Land and buildings		3.349.807	3.652.132
Plant and machinery		5.970.270	4.654.435
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		589.550	720.863
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	5	<b><u>9.909.627</u></b>	<b><u>9.027.430</u></b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b><u>9.909.627</u></b>	<b><u>9.027.430</u></b>
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		4.929.353	3.236.420
<b>Inventories</b>		<b><u>4.929.353</u></b>	<b><u>3.236.420</u></b>
Trade receivables		5.129.995	2.562.559
Receivables from group enterprises		3.275.756	97.939
Deferred tax	6	395.800	833.900
Other receivables		1.664	58.463
Prepayments		334.457	441.901
<b>Receivables</b>		<b><u>9.137.672</u></b>	<b><u>3.994.762</u></b>
Other investments		11.350	11.350
<b>Other investments</b>		<b><u>11.350</u></b>	<b><u>11.350</u></b>
<b>Cash</b>		<b><u>257.203</u></b>	<b><u>6.894.483</u></b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b><u>14.335.578</u></b>	<b><u>14.137.015</u></b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b><u>24.245.205</u></b>	<b><u>23.164.445</u></b>

## Balance sheet at 31.12.2017

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2017</u> <u>DKK</u>	<u>2016</u> <u>DKK</u>
Contributed capital		1.000.000	1.000.000
Revaluation reserve		472.591	1.030.898
Retained earnings		<u>6.010.551</u>	<u>3.982.481</u>
<b>Equity</b>		<b><u>7.483.142</u></b>	<b><u>6.013.379</u></b>
Current portion of long-term liabilities other than provisions		0	1.564.721
Bank loans		3.345.320	8.787
Trade payables		3.061.119	2.223.477
Payables to group enterprises		9.338.225	12.140.353
Other payables		<u>1.017.399</u>	<u>1.213.728</u>
<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b><u>16.762.063</u></b>	<b><u>17.151.066</u></b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b><u>16.762.063</u></b>	<b><u>17.151.066</u></b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		<b><u>24.245.205</u></b>	<b><u>23.164.445</u></b>
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	7		
Contingent liabilities	8		
Assets charged and collateral	9		

## Statement of changes in equity for 2017

	<b>Contributed capital DKK</b>	<b>Revaluation reserve DKK</b>	<b>Retained earnings DKK</b>	<b>Total DKK</b>
Equity beginning of year	1.000.000	1.030.898	3.982.481	6.013.379
Dissolution of revaluations	0	(558.307)	558.307	0
Profit/loss for the year	0	0	1.469.763	1.469.763
<b>Equity end of year</b>	<b>1.000.000</b>	<b>472.591</b>	<b>6.010.551</b>	<b>7.483.142</b>

## Notes

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK</b>
<b>1. Staff costs</b>		
Wages and salaries	4.401.523	4.685.043
Pension costs	495.236	548.075
Other social security costs	88.937	110.642
Other staff costs	49.719	47.918
	<b>5.035.415</b>	<b>5.391.678</b>
Average number of employees	<b>10</b>	
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK</b>
<b>2. Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses</b>		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1.337.789	1.122.416
Profit/loss from sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	0	(35.730)
	<b>1.337.789</b>	<b>1.086.686</b>
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK</b>
<b>3. Other financial expenses</b>		
Financial expenses from group enterprises	334.882	387.253
Other interest expenses	117.718	249.095
Exchange rate adjustments	2.363	37.615
Other financial expenses	1.375	1.383
	<b>456.338</b>	<b>675.346</b>
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK</b>
<b>4. Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>		
Change in deferred tax	438.100	253.900
	<b>438.100</b>	<b>253.900</b>

## Notes

	<b>Land and buildings DKK</b>	<b>Plant and machinery DKK</b>	<b>Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK</b>
<b>5. Property, plant and equipment</b>			
Cost beginning of year	7.822.728	10.929.384	2.455.927
Additions	0	2.139.699	119.763
Disposals	(65.399)	(28.000)	(1.062.071)
<b>Cost end of year</b>	<b>7.757.329</b>	<b>13.041.083</b>	<b>1.513.619</b>
Revaluations beginning of year	1.924.531	0	0
<b>Revaluations end of year</b>	<b>1.924.531</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(6.095.127)	(6.274.949)	(1.735.064)
Depreciation for the year	(255.729)	(823.864)	(171.306)
Reversal regarding disposals	18.803	28.000	982.301
<b>Depreciation and impairment losses end of year</b>	<b>(6.332.053)</b>	<b>(7.070.813)</b>	<b>(924.069)</b>
<b>Carrying amount end of year</b>	<b>3.349.807</b>	<b>5.970.270</b>	<b>589.550</b>
			<b>2017</b>
			<b>DKK</b>
<b>6. Deferred tax</b>			
<b>Changes during the year</b>			
Beginning of year			833.900
Recognised in the income statement			(438.100)
<b>End of year</b>			<b>395.800</b>
		<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
		<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK</b>
<b>7. Unrecognised rental and lease commitments</b>			
Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total		<b>2.396.350</b>	<b>2.875.831</b>

## Notes

### **8. Contingent liabilities**

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement in which TSR Danmark ApS serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable from the financial year 2013 for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed companies and from 1 July 2012 also for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed companies.

### **9. Assets charged and collateral**

As security for reestablishment, the Company has provided a bank guarantee of DKK 100,000.

## Accounting policies

### Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of certain provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

### Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

### Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets that have been purchased in foreign currencies are translated using historical rates.

### Income statement

#### Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, other operating income, cost of raw materials and consumables and external expenses.

#### Revenue

Revenue from the sale of manufactured goods and goods for resale is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made and risk has passed to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

## Accounting policies

### Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the Entity's primary activities, including gains from the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

### Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises goods consumed in the financial year measured at cost, adjusted for ordinary inventory writedowns.

### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes writedowns of receivables recognised in current assets.

### Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages as well as social security contributions, pension contributions, etc for entity staff.

### Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses relating to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses for the financial year, calculated on the basis of the residual values and useful lives of the individual assets and impairment testing.

### Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise expenses of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the Entity's primary activities.

### Other financial income

Other financial income comprises dividends etc received on other investments, interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital gains on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets as well as tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

### Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities as well as tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

### Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

## Accounting policies

### Balance sheet

#### Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings, plant and machinery as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation. For self-constructed assets, cost comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, subsuppliers and labour costs. For assets held under finance leases, cost is the lower of the asset's fair value and present value of future lease payments.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Buildings	10 - 25 years
Plant and machinery	2,5 - 15 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	2 - 8 years

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

#### Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost using the weighted average method and net realisable value.

Cost consists of purchase price plus delivery costs. Cost of manufactured goods and work in progress consists of costs of raw materials, consumables, direct labour costs and indirect production costs.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the estimated selling price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute sale.

#### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value of assets is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

## Accounting policies

### Prepayments

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

### Other investments

Securities recognised under current assets comprise non-listed securities measured at cost.

Other investments are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

### Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

### Finance lease liabilities

Lease commitments relating to assets held under finance leases are recognised in the balance sheet as liabilities other than provisions, and, at the time of inception of the lease, measured at the present value of future lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, lease commitments are measured at amortised cost. The difference between present value and nominal amount of the lease payments is recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the leases.

### Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.