

Annual report for 2021

Cembrit A/S

Gasværksvej 24, 1., 9000 Aalborg

CVR no. 58 71 17 13

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 8
June 2022

Michael Christensen
chairman

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Statement by management on the annual report

The supervisory board and executive board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Cembrit A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Aalborg, 8 June 2022

Executive board

Morten Rosager Andersen

Supervisory board

Jørn Mørkeberg Nielsen
chairman

Michael Christensen

Torben Axelsen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Cembrit A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the financial statements of Cembrit A/S for the financial year 1. januar - 31. december 2021, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes ('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 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.

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 Financial Statements Act.

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

Independent auditor's report

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 the 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'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 internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

Independent auditor's report

- 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 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.

Hellerup, 8 June 2022

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 33 77 12 31

Jacob Fromm Christiansen
statsautoriseret revisor
MNE no. mne18628

Kristian Højgaard Carlsen
statsautoriseret revisor
MNE no. mne44112

Company details

Cembrit A/S
Gasværksvej 24, 1.
9000 Aalborg

CVR-no. 58 71 17 13

Financial year: 1 January - 31 December 2021

Incorporated: 28. January 1969

Domicile: Aalborg

Supervisory Board

Jørn Mørkeberg Nielsen, chairman

Michael Christensen

Torben Axelsen

Executive Board

Morten Rosager Andersen

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Strandvejen 44

2900 Hellerup

Financial highlights

Seen over a 5-year period, the development of the Company may be described by means of the following financial highlights:

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Key figures					
Revenue	716,073	711,679	502,996	484,875	496,489
Gross profit	91,396	71,318	46,650	45,728	57,964
Profit/loss before net financials	41,601	18,826	11,792	11,466	17,640
Net financials	-1,842	-15,686	-15	96	-695
Profit/loss for the year	30,590	493	9,038	9,002	13,548
Balance sheet total	289,147	446,890	187,066	231,190	234,872
Investment in property, plant and equipment	0	0	0	0	606
Equity	110,387	79,797	65,524	56,486	61,032
Number of employees	33	33	33	32	31
Gross margin	12.8%	10.0%	9.3%	9.4%	11.7%
Return on assets	11.3%	5.9%	5.6%	4.9%	7.5%
Solvency ratio	38.2%	17.9%	35.0%	24.4%	26.0%
Return on equity	32.2%	0.7%	14.8%	15.3%	20.2%

The financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the Danish Finance Society's recommendations and guidelines. For definitions, see the summary of significant accounting policies.

Management's review

Business review

The main activity of Cembrit A/S is sales of fibre cement products to the Danish market as well as supply of know-how and technical support services on fibre cement building materials. The Company is a market leader in sales of fibre cement products in Denmark. The main product lines are corrugated sheets and slates used primarily as roofing and flat sheets for interior and exterior cladding of facades, walls and ceilings.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31. december 2021 shows a profit of TDKK 30,590, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2021 shows equity of TDKK 110,387.

The result for 2021 is in line with the expectation stated in the 2020 Annual Report

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

The Russian invasion of Ukraine is expected to have limited direct impact on Cembrit operations. Cembrit has limited sales activities in Russia and Ukraine with no employees present and is therefore not directly impacted by the ongoing invasion or the imposed sanctions. Additionally, Cembrit has taken preventive measures and redirected the limited sales volumes in Russia to other geographies.

However, there will be secondary effects, mainly from increased energy prices that will impact on Cembrit's raw material cost prices. Due to the continuous development and complexity of the situation, the impact going forward is uncertain and volatile.

Besides this, there have been not been any significant events after 31 December 2021 that could materially impact the financial position.

A positive financial development is expected for 2022. Further details are included in the 2022 outlook section of this report.

Outlook

The outlook assumes stable developments in the markets in which we operate and limited COVID-19 restrictions impacting activity in the construction industry.

Knowledge resources

The Company is characterized by a dynamic environment, which places great demands on the company when it comes to attracting and retaining skilled and innovative employees.

Management's review

Special risks

Risk will always play an important part in our business, and we maintain focus on the identification, mitigation and management of risks in our day-to-day work.

Continuing being a leading supplier of fibre cement products is the key risk. Furthermore, is Cembrit's business cyclical by nature. When the level of activity in the industry is high, as is currently the case, the primary focus is on new building rather than renovation. However, the expectation is that the renovation business will partly compensate for any decline in the construction industry in the event of a down-turn in the economy

Forward-looking statements

Statements in the Annual Report 2021 concerning the future reflect the company's current expectations about future events and financial results. Statements concerning the future are naturally subject to uncertainty, and actual results may differ from expected results. COVID-19 has increased the level of uncertainty. Differences may be caused by, but are not limited to, economic and financial market developments, developments in product demand, competitive conditions etc. The company disclaims any liability to update or adjust statements in the Annual Report 2021 about future or possible reasons for differences between actual and anticipated results except where required by legislation.

Statement of corporate social responsibility

For Cembrit, sustainability and CSR are about making the right choices to make life easier and better for our customers, colleagues, partners and other stakeholders. Behaving in a responsible manner has always been essential to Cembrit, and the CSR statement for Cembrit Group is the basis for our CSR work, together with our Code of Conduct, other policies, guidelines, tone from the top etc. Tone from the top has been and will continue to be a key element of Cembrit's CSR work to ensure ongoing adjustments and adherence to responsible behaviour. The CSR statement for Cembrit Group is based on the Global Compact's 10 principles.

The company's CSR statement is included in the consolidated CSR statement of Cembrit Group A/S.

Management's review

Account of the gender composition of Management

Description of policies for the underrepresented gender

Policies for the underrepresented gender

Equal opportunity for all employees is important to Cembrit, and accordingly we do not differentiate based on gender, race or religion when people are employed or promoted. The industry in which Cembrit operates has an overrepresentation of men, which makes it difficult to ensure a more balanced distribution between men and women. To further ensure gender diversity in the future, Cembrit will pursue the following initiatives, with a focus on women in management:

- Cembrit will always consider diversity when hiring or appointing people at all levels, including the Executive Management and the Board of Directors. If two or more candidates for a position are equally qualified, the candidate of the underrepresented gender will be preferred.
- When recruiting candidates for board positions, Cembrit will require at least one candidate for the under-represented gender.

The number of women in management positions at Cembrit was 33% in 2021, unchanged from 2020. We aim to maintain the number of women in management positions in 2021.

Cembrit's Board of Directors currently comprises five men and no women, and the Executive Board comprises three men.

Cembrit maintains its target of having at least one shareholder-elected woman on the Board of Directors by 2022. This target was not achieved in 2021, as there were no changes in directors during the year.

Statement of policy for data ethics

Description of the disclosing of statement of policy for data ethics is not given, but is given on consolidated level

The company's statement for data ethics is included in the consolidated CSR statement of Cembrit Group A/S.

Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Cembrit A/S for 2021 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to large enterprises of reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2021 is presented in TDKK

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 amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, 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 the asset 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 the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Recognition and measurement of business combinations

Recently acquired entities are recognised in the financial statements from the date of acquisition. Sold entities are recognised in the financial statements until the date of disposal. Comparative figures are not restated in respect of recently acquired entities. Discontinued operations are presented separately, see below.

The date of acquisition is the time when the company actually gains control over the acquiree.

The acquisition method is applied to the acquisition of new entities where the company gains control over the acquiree. The acquirees' identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. Identifiable intangible assets are recognised if they are separable or emanate from a contractual right. Deferred tax on the revaluations made is recognised.

Accounting policies

Positive differences (goodwill) between, on the one side, the purchase consideration, the value of non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of any previously acquired investments and, on the other side, the fair value of the acquired identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are recognised as goodwill under 'Intangible assets'. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis in the income statement based on an individual assessment of its useful life.

Negative differences (negative goodwill) are recognised in the income statement at the date of acquisition.

On acquisition, goodwill is ascribed to / classed with the cash-generating unit, which subsequently forms a basis for impairment testing. Goodwill and fair value adjustments in connection with the acquisition of a foreign entity with another functional currency than the group's presentation currency are accounted for as assets and liabilities belonging to the foreign entity and are translated on initial recognition into the foreign entity's functional currency using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

The purchase consideration for an entity consists of the fair value of the agreed consideration in the form of assets transferred, liabilities assumed and equity instruments issued. If part of the purchase consideration is conditional upon future events or the fulfilment of agreed conditions, this part of the purchase consideration is recognised at fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequent adjustments of conditional purchase consideration are recognised in the income statement.

Expenses defrayed in connection with acquisitions are recognised in the income statement in the year in which they are defrayed.

If, at the date of acquisition, the identification or measurement of acquired assets, liabilities and/or contingent liabilities or the size of the purchase consideration are associated with uncertainty, initial recognition will be based on preliminarily calculated amounts. If it subsequently turns out that the identification or measurement of the purchase consideration, acquired assets, liabilities and/or contingent liabilities was not correct on initial recognition, the calculation will be adjusted with retrospective effect, including goodwill, until 12 months after the acquisition, and comparative figures will be restated. Subsequently, any adjustments made will be recognised as error.

Income statement

Segment information

The allocation of revenue to activities and geographical markets is disclosed where these activities and markets differ significantly in the organisation of sales of goods and services.

Revenue

The Company has chosen IAS 18 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

Accounting policies

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Income from the rendering of services is recognised as revenue as the services are rendered. Accordingly, revenue corresponds to the market value of the services rendered during the year (percentage-of completion method)

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

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise costs incurred to achieve revenue for the year. Such costs include direct and indirect costs of raw materials, consumables and production staff, rent and leases, as well as depreciation on production plant.

Cost of sales also includes research and development costs that do not qualify for capitalisation as well as amortisation of capitalised development costs. Finally, provisions for losses on contract work are recognised.

Distribution costs

Distribution costs comprise costs related to the distribution of goods sold in the year and to sales campaigns, etc. carried out in the year, including costs related to sales staff, advertising, exhibitions and depreciation.

Administrative costs

Administrative expenses include expenses incurred in the year for company management and administration, including expenses relating to administrative staff, Management, office premises and expenses as well as amortisation/depreciation of assets used for administrative purposes

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate 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 other group entities. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Accounting policies

Jointly taxed entities entitled to a tax refund are reimbursed by the management company based on the rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed entities which have paid too little tax pay a surcharge according to the rates applicable to interest surcharges to the management company.

Balance sheet

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.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. The cost of self-constructed assets comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub-suppliers and wages.

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:

	Useful life	Residual value
Plant and machinery	15 years	0 %
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-15 years	0 %

The useful life and residual value are re-assessed annually. A change is accounted for as an accounting estimate, and the impact on amortisation/depreciation is recognised going forward.

Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Leases

The Company has chosen IAS 17 as interpretation for classification and recognition of leases.

Leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to the ownership to the Company are classified as operating leases. Payments relating to operating leases and any other rent agreements are recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease. The Company's aggregate liabilities relating to operating leases and other rent agreements are disclosed under "Rent and lease liabilities".

Accounting policies

Investments in subsidiaries

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

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost using the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than the cost, inventories are recognised at this lower value.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the expected selling price less direct costs of completion and expenses incurred to effect the sale. The net realisable value is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and expected selling price movements.

The cost of goods for resale equals landed cost.

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.

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment of financial receivables.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable is impaired, an impairment loss for that individual asset is recognised.

Receivables for which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on debtors' domicile and credit ratings in accordance with the Company's credit risk management policy. The objective indicators used for portfolios are determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received, using the effective interest rate of individual receivables or portfolios of receivables as discount rate.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning subsequent financial years.

Provisions

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

Accounting policies

Provisions are measured at net realisable value or at fair value if the obligation is expected to be settled far into the future.

Income tax and deferred tax

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

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax adjustments resulting from changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement, with the exception of items taken directly to equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carry forward, are measured at the value to which the asset is expected to be realised, either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities

Loans, such as 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.

Other liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

Foreign currency translation

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.

Accounting policies

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Cash flow statement

No cash flow statement has been prepared for the parent company, as the parent company's cash flows are included in the consolidated cash flow statement, see section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Financial highlights

Definitions of financial ratios.

Gross margin ratio	$\frac{\text{Gross profit} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Return on assets	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss before financials} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$
Solvency ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity, end of year} \times 100}{\text{Total assets at year-end}}$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Net profit for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2021 TDKK	2020 TDKK
Revenue	2	716,073	711,679
Cost of sales	3	-624,677	-640,361
Gross profit		91,396	71,318
Distribution costs	3	-49,439	-43,885
Administrative costs	3	-356	-8,607
Operating profit/loss		41,601	18,826
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		41,601	18,826
Financial income	4	4,361	-1
Financial costs	5	-6,203	-15,685
Profit/loss before tax		39,759	3,140
Tax on profit/loss for the year	6	-9,169	-2,647
Net profit/loss for the year		30,590	493
Distribution of profit	7		

Balance sheet 31 December

	Note	2021 TDKK	2020 TDKK
Assets			
Plant and machinery		101	124
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		1,049	1,189
Tangible assets	8	1,150	1,313
Investments in subsidiaries	9	3,596	3,596
Fixed asset investments		3,596	3,596
Total non-current assets		4,746	4,909
Finished goods and goods for resale		71,964	42,663
Inventories		71,964	42,663
Trade receivables		30,704	59,417
Receivables from group enterprises		151,946	333,390
Other receivables		26,162	2,444
Deferred tax asset	11	949	2,493
Prepayments	10	2,661	1,559
Receivables		212,422	399,303
Cash at bank and in hand		15	15
Total current assets		284,401	441,981
Total assets		289,147	446,890

Balance sheet 31 December

	Note	2021 TDKK	2020 TDKK
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		21,625	21,625
Retained earnings		88,762	58,172
Equity		110,387	79,797
Other provisions	12	0	147
Total provisions		0	147
Trade payables		31,920	77,600
Payables to group enterprises		105,388	259,921
Corporation tax		7,774	149
Other payables		33,678	29,276
Total current liabilities		178,760	366,946
Total liabilities		178,760	366,946
Total equity and liabilities		289,147	446,890
Uncertainty about the continued operation (going concern)	1		
Rent and lease liabilities	13		
Contingent liabilities	14		
Related parties	15		
Fee to auditors appointed at the general meeting	16		

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2021	21,625	58,172	79,797
Net profit/loss for the year	0	30,590	30,590
Equity at 31 December 2021	21,625	88,762	110,387

Notes

1 Uncertainty about the continued operation (going concern)

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.

The short-term bank credit facility will expire in fourth quarter 2022, and the Group is currently reviewing the refinancing of the bank credit facility. Due to the positive development in the recent years and the outlook for the coming years, management expects a successful outcome of the refinancing. Management therefore submits and approves the annual report for 2021 on the assessment of going concern.

2 Information on segments

Geographical - secondary segment

	<u>Denmark</u>	<u>Group enterprises</u>	<u>I alt</u>
2021			
Revenue	630,760	85,313	716,073
2020			
Revenue	637,053	74,626	711,679

Notes

	2021 TDKK	2020 TDKK
3 Staff		
Wages and Salaries	17,033	16,433
Pensions	1,305	1,283
Other social security expenses	360	214
	18,698	17,930
Wages and Salaries, pensions and other social security expenses are recognised in the following items:		
Cost of sales	1,636	1,686
Distribution expenses	16,706	15,868
Administrative expenses	356	376
	18,698	17,930
Average number of employees	33	33
Remuneration to the Executive Board has not been disclosed in accordance with section 98 B(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.		
4 Financial income		
Exchange adjustments	4,361	-1
	4,361	-1

Notes

	2021 TDKK	2020 TDKK
5 Financial costs		
Interest paid to subsidiaries	5,540	6,068
Other financial costs	663	2,878
Exchange loss	0	6,739
	<u>6,203</u>	<u>15,685</u>
6 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	7,625	149
Deferred tax for the year	1,544	1,390
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	0	-2,514
Adjustment of deferred tax concerning previous years	0	3,622
	<u>9,169</u>	<u>2,647</u>
7 Distribution of profit		
Retained earnings	30,590	493
	<u>30,590</u>	<u>493</u>

Notes

8 Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Cost at 1 January 2021	176	4,521
Additions for the year	0	250
Cost at 31 December 2021	176	4,771
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2021	53	3,332
Depreciation for the year	22	390
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2021	75	3,722
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	101	1,049

	2021 TDKK	2020 TDKK
9 Investments in subsidiaries		
Cost at 1 January 2021	3,596	3,596
Cost at 31 December 2021	3,596	3,596
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	3,596	3,596

10 Prepayments

Prepayments include accrual of expenses relating to subsequent financial years, insurance policies and other prepayments

Notes

	2021 TDKK	2020 TDKK
11 Provision for deferred tax		
Provisions for deferred tax on:		
Property, plant and equipment	-116	-148
Inventories	0	-32
Tax loss carry-forward	-833	-2,313
Transferred to deferred tax asset	949	2,493
Deferred tax asset		
Calculated tax asset	949	2,493
Carrying amount	949	2,493
12 Other provisions		
Balance at beginning of year at 1 January 2021	147	116
Provision in year	0	31
Employed in year	-147	0
Balance at 31 December 2021	0	147
13 Rent and lease liabilities		
Operating lease liabilities.		
Total future lease payments:		
Within 1 year	7,800	7,130
Between 1 and 5 years	27,014	25,253
After 5 years	15,731	21,427
	50,545	53,810

Notes

14 Contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of Cembrit Group A/S, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the 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.

15 Related parties

Transactions

The Company has chosen only to disclose transactions which have not been made on an arm's length basis in accordance with section 98(c)(7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Consolidated financial statements

The Company is included in the consolidated financial statements of Cembrit Group A/S

The group report of Cembrit Group A/S can be obtained at the following address:

Gasværksvej 24, 1.
9000 Aalborg

16 Fee to auditors appointed at the general meeting

Audit fees are not disclosed with reference to section 96(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act. The fee is specified in the consolidated financial statements for Cembrit Group A/S.