
Riantics A/S

Industrivej 8, DK-9510 Arden

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2019

CVR No 61 62 87 11

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
24/8 2020

Palle Moldrup
Chairman of the General
Meeting



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Riantics A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

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 financial position at 31 December 2019 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations and cash flows for 2019.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

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

Arden, 25 May 2020

Executive Board

Hans-Henrik Jensen
CEO

Board of Directors

Stephan Göttsche
Chairman

Andreas Ebert

Hans-Henrik Jensen

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Riantics A/S

Opinion

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's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Riantics A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement 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 Financials Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, 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 in Management's Review.

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 misstate-

Independent Auditor's Report

ment, 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.
- 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

Independent Auditor's Report

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.

Trekantområdet, 25 May 2020

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Jan Bunk Harbo Larsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne30224

Lasse Berg
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne35811

Company Information

The Company

Riantics A/S
Industrivej 8
DK-9510 Arden

CVR No: 61 62 87 11
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Municipality of reg. office: Mariagerfjord

Board of Directors

Stephan Götttsche, Chairman
Andreas Ebert
Hans-Henrik Jensen

Executive Board

Hans-Henrik Jensen

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Herredsvej 32
DK-7100 Vejle

Financial Highlights

Seen over a five-year period, the development of the Company is described by the following financial highlights:

	2019 TDKK	2018 TDKK	2017 TDKK - 7 months	2016/17 TDKK	2015/16 TDKK
Key figures					
Profit/loss					
Gross profit/loss	96.372	82.263	55.215	44.725	81.100
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses	-4.874	-4.376	-20.538	2.722	18.377
Net financials	-1.380	-187	492	-427	-5.620
Net profit/loss for the year	-15.660	-3.551	-15.843	1.115	10.444
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	127.586	130.974	85.255	112.990	174.372
Equity	18.366	34.027	37.578	53.420	47.188
Cash flows					
Cash flows from:					
including investment in property, plant and equipment	-1.103	-1.351	-2.940	-689	498
Ratios					
Return on assets	-3,8%	-3,3%	-24,1%	2,4%	10,5%
Solvency ratio	14,4%	26,0%	44,1%	47,3%	27,1%
Return on equity	-59,8%	-9,9%	-34,8%	2,2%	19,6%

For definitions, see under accounting policies.

Management's Review

Financial Statements of Riantics A/S for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized enterprises of reporting class C.

The Annual Report has been prepared under the same accounting policies as last year.

Key activities

Riantics focuses on developing, producing and distributing innovative quality products and automation solutions for the optimization of internal logistics in selected businesses.

Development in the year

The company is continuing its growth strategy. Even though order intake did not increase as much as anticipated in 2019, the year showed once again significantly increasing revenues with still larger and more complex projects being sold and executed. Number of employees increased accordingly.

However, profitability of the project business did not follow suit. Hence, the income statement for 2019 shows a disappointing pre-tax result of TDKK -6.254. The result is below expectations and not satisfactory

Capital resources

The company has adequate resources to secure its continued operations; both in relation to cash and financial borrowing facilities and IT/technical equipment. The current credit facilities are adequate to support next year's activity expectations.

Additionally, the company employs a variety of relevant competent employees and continuously onboards relevant key competences to ensure a balanced approach to the market expectations, cf. below.

To secure continued innovation of the company's product portfolio and processes, relevant R&D activities are organized and performed.

Targets and expectations for the year ahead

The market expectations are promising and the business synergies from being a part of an intra-logistics group prove increasingly rewarding.

Next year the company expects to continue its growth; both in terms of increased order intake, number of employees, revenues and profitability.

Management's Review

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

Uncertainties mainly relate to the recognition and measurement of contract work in progress, trade receivables and deferred tax assets.

The computation of the carrying amount of certain assets and liabilities requires assessments, estimates and assumptions regarding future events. The estimates used are based on historical experience and other factors which by management are assessed to be reliable, but which by nature are associated with uncertainty. The assumptions may be incomplete or incorrect, and unexpected events or circumstances may arise.

As at 31 December 2019 a deferred tax asset of mDKK 12.5 has been derecognized from the balance sheet; the asset remains, however measurement and valuation are assessed to be not sufficiently reliable and out of prudence the asset is valued at nil.

Unusual events

The financial position at 31 December 2019 of the Company and the results of the activities and cash flows of the Company for the financial year for 2019 have not been affected by any unusual events.

Subsequent events

The implications of COVID-19 with many governments across the world deciding to "close down their countries" will have great impact on the global economy. Management considers the implications of COVID-19 a subsequent event occurred after the balance sheet date 31 December 2019, which is therefore a non-adjusting event to the Company. At this time, it is not possible to calculate the size of the negative COVID-19 impact.

No additional events have occurred after the balance sheet date affecting the company's financial position.

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2019 TDKK	2018 TDKK
Gross profit/loss		96.372	82.263
Staff expenses	3	-96.008	-82.657
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	4	-5.238	-3.982
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		-4.874	-4.376
Financial income	5	492	43
Financial expenses	6	-1.872	-230
Profit/loss before tax		-6.254	-4.563
Tax on profit/loss for the year	7	-9.406	1.012
Net profit/loss for the year		-15.660	-3.551

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings	-15.660	-3.551
	-15.660	-3.551

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2019 TDKK	2018 TDKK
Completed development projects		4.630	2.701
Acquired patents		997	2.984
Goodwill		2.180	2.377
Development projects in progress		3.455	2.048
Intangible assets	8	11.262	10.110
Land and buildings		17.110	17.756
Plant and machinery		122	0
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		3.437	3.851
Property, plant and equipment	9	20.669	21.607
Fixed assets		31.931	31.717
Raw materials and consumables		8.062	7.024
Finished goods and goods for resale		2.692	2.885
Prepayments for goods		2.221	0
Inventories		12.975	9.909
Trade receivables		51.547	40.736
Contract work in progress	10	26.063	24.350
Receivables from group enterprises		1.183	952
Other receivables		334	6.065
Deferred tax asset	14	0	12.598
Prepayments	11	1.916	1.944
Receivables		81.043	86.645
Cash at bank and in hand		1.637	2.703
Currents assets		95.655	99.257
Assets		127.586	130.974

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2019 TDKK	2018 TDKK
Share capital		7.500	7.500
Revaluation reserve		1.773	1.871
Reserve for development costs		6.307	4.749
Retained earnings		2.786	19.907
Equity	12	18.366	34.027
Other provisions	15	5.011	3.857
Provisions		5.011	3.857
Other payables		3.497	0
Long-term debt	16	3.497	0
Credit institutions		42.695	24.570
Prepayments received from customers		357	0
Trade payables		14.732	32.677
Contract work in progress, liabilities	10	22.417	20.601
Payables to group enterprises		3.908	307
Other payables	16	16.603	14.935
Short-term debt		100.712	93.090
Debt		104.209	93.090
Liabilities and equity		127.586	130.974
Uncertainty in recognition and measurement	1		
Subsequent events	2		
Distribution of profit	13		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	19		
Related parties	20		

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Equity at 1 January	7.500	1.872	4.749	19.905	34.026
Development costs for the year	0	0	1.558	-1.558	0
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment for the year	0	-99	0	99	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	0	-15.660	-15.660
Equity at 31 December	7.500	1.773	6.307	2.786	18.366

Cash Flow Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2019 TDKK	2018 TDKK
Net profit/loss for the year		-15.660	-3.551
Adjustments	17	16.024	3.156
Change in working capital	18	-19.514	-18.142
Cash flows from operating activities before financial income and expenses		-19.150	-18.537
Financial income		492	43
Financial expenses		-1.873	-230
Cash flows from ordinary activities		-20.531	-18.724
Corporation tax received		3.192	246
Cash flows from operating activities		-17.339	-18.478
Purchase of intangible assets		-4.348	-4.825
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		-1.103	-1.351
Cash flows from investing activities		-5.451	-6.176
Repayment of loans from credit institutions, net		18.124	24.570
Repayment of payables to group enterprises, net		3.600	-1.841
Cash flows from financing activities		21.724	22.729
Change in cash and cash equivalents		-1.066	-1.925
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		2.703	4.628
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		1.637	2.703
Cash and cash equivalents are specified as follows:			
Cash at bank and in hand		1.637	2.703
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		1.637	2.703

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Uncertainty in recognition and measurement

The computation of the carrying amount of certain assets as deferred tax assets and work in progress and liabilities as warranty accruals requires assessments, estimates and assumptions regarding future events. The estimates used are based on historical experience and other factors which by Management are assessed to be reliable, but which by nature are associated with uncertainty. The assumptions may be incomplete or incorrect, and unexpected events or circumstances may arise.

2 Subsequent events

The implications of COVID-19 with many governments across the world deciding to "close down their countries" will have great impact on the global economy. Management considers the implications of COVID-19 a subsequent event occurred after the balance sheet date 31 December 2019, which is therefore a non-adjusting event to the Company. At this time, it is not possible to calculate the size of the negative COVID-19 impact.

No additional events have occurred after the balance sheet date affecting the company's financial position.

3 Staff expenses

	<u>2019</u> TDKK	<u>2018</u> TDKK
Wages and salaries	88.067	76.442
Pensions	6.542	5.287
Other social security expenses	1.399	928
	<u>96.008</u>	<u>82.657</u>
Average number of employees	<u>151</u>	<u>140</u>

Remuneration to the Executive Board has not been disclosed in accordance with section 98 B(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

4 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

Amortisation of intangible assets	3.195	2.261
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	2.043	1.721
	<u>5.238</u>	<u>3.982</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2019 <u>TDKK</u>	2018 <u>TDKK</u>
5 Financial income		
Other financial income	23	7
Exchange adjustments	<u>469</u>	<u>36</u>
	<u>492</u>	<u>43</u>
6 Financial expenses		
Interest paid to group enterprises	297	67
Other financial expenses	1.575	160
Exchange loss	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
	<u>1.872</u>	<u>230</u>
7 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	0	1.021
Deferred tax for the year	12.598	-1.855
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	1.356	-178
Adjustment of deferred tax concerning previous years	<u>-4.548</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>9.406</u>	<u>-1.012</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Intangible assets

	Completed development projects	Acquired pa- tents	Goodwill	Development projects in progress
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Cost at 1 January	2.778	28.280	3.660	2.047
Additions for the year	1.984	0	0	2.813
Disposals for the year	-449	0	0	0
Transfers for the year	1.405	0	0	-1.405
Cost at 31 December	<u>5.718</u>	<u>28.280</u>	<u>3.660</u>	<u>3.455</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	77	25.297	1.282	0
Amortisation for the year	<u>1.011</u>	<u>1.986</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>0</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	<u>1.088</u>	<u>27.283</u>	<u>1.480</u>	<u>0</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>4.630</u>	<u>997</u>	<u>2.180</u>	<u>3.455</u>

Development projects comprise costs related to software products.

Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the company are recognized as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it is available for use;
- management intends to complete or sell the software product;
- there is an ability to use or sell the software product;
- it can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software product are available; and
- the expenditure attributable to the software product during the development can be reliably measured.

Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognized as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognized as an expense are not recognized as an asset in a subsequent period

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Cost at 1 January	31.308	1.596	10.965
Additions for the year	268	156	679
Cost at 31 December	<u>31.576</u>	<u>1.752</u>	<u>11.644</u>
Revaluations at 1 January	5.052	0	0
Revaluations at 31 December	<u>5.052</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	18.603	1.595	7.114
Depreciation for the year	915	35	1.093
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	<u>19.518</u>	<u>1.630</u>	<u>8.207</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>17.110</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>3.437</u>
Revaluation less amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses	2.273	0	0
Carrying amount at 31 December before revaluations	<u>14.837</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>3.437</u>

10 Contract work in progress

Selling price of work in progress	300.304	250.772
Payments received on account	-296.658	-247.023
	<u>3.646</u>	<u>3.749</u>
Recognised in the balance sheet as follows:		
Contract work in progress recognised in assets	26.063	24.350
Prepayments received recognised in debt	-22.417	-20.601
	<u>3.646</u>	<u>3.749</u>

11 Prepayments

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

12 Equity

The share capital consists of 7,500 shares of a nominal value of TDKK 1,000. No shares carry any special rights.

	<u>2019</u> TDKK	<u>2018</u> TDKK
13 Distribution of profit		
Retained earnings	-15.660	-3.551
	<u>-15.660</u>	<u>-3.551</u>

14 Provision for deferred tax

Provision for deferred tax at 1 January	-12.598	-11.838
Amounts recognised in the income statement for the year	12.598	-1.855
Amounts recognised in equity for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>1.095</u>
Provision for deferred tax at 31 December	<u>0</u>	<u>-12.598</u>

15 Other provisions

General provisions is guarantee obligations concerning goods sold within sales and product sales which are delivered with one year's guarantee. The provisions are prepared based on previous years' experiences. Expectations are that the costs will be incurred within 12 months.

Other provisions	<u>5.011</u>	<u>3.857</u>
	<u>5.011</u>	<u>3.857</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

16 Long-term debt

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

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

	2019 TDKK	2018 TDKK
Other payables		
Between 1 and 5 years	3.497	0
Long-term part	3.497	0
Other short-term payables	16.603	14.935
	20.100	14.935

17 Cash flow statement - adjustments

Financial income	-492	-43
Financial expenses	1.872	230
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, including losses and gains on sales	5.238	3.981
Tax on profit/loss for the year	9.406	-1.012
	16.024	3.156

18 Cash flow statement - change in working capital

Change in inventories	-3.066	-3.007
Change in receivables	-6.996	-41.683
Change in other provisions	1.154	-7.618
Change in trade payables, etc	-10.606	34.166
	-19.514	-18.142

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2019</u> TDKK	<u>2018</u> TDKK
19 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations		
Charges and security		
The following assets have been placed as security with mortgage credit institutes:		
Land and buildings with a carrying amount of	17.110	17.756.422
The following assets have been placed as security with bankers:		
The guarantor has provided a guarantee in connection with projects in progress. Guarantees amounts at the balance sheet date to DKK:	31.066.284	37.954.352
Rental and lease obligations		
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	3.377.927	3.411.900

Notes to the Financial Statements

20 Related parties

Basis

Controlling interest

Körber Logisitcs Systems GmbH

Holds all company shares and therefore has a controlling interest in the Company.

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.

With reference to section 98c of the Danish Financial Statements Act. 7, no transactions with related parties have been disclosed, as these have been conducted on market terms.

Consolidated Financial Statements

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group:

Name

Place of registered office

Körber AG

Hamburg, Germany

Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The Annual Report of Riantics A/S for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized enterprises of reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2019 are presented in TDKK.

Consolidated financial statements

With reference to section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the consolidated financial statements of Körber AG, the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

Recognition and measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost method.

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

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

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

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

Translation policies

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

Accounting Policies

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

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

Income Statement

Revenue

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.

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

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

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as the Company's administration, etc.

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Accounting Policies

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

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

Financial income and expenses

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

Tax on profit/loss for the year

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

Balance Sheet

Intangible assets

Development projects, patents and licences

Costs of development projects comprise salaries, amortisation and other expenses directly or indirectly attributable to the Company's development activities.

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable and in respect of which technical feasibility, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the enterprise can be demonstrated, and where it is the intention to manufacture, market or use the project, are recognised as intangible assets. This applies if sufficient certainty exists that the value in use of future earnings can cover cost of sales, distribution and administrative expenses involved as well as the development costs.

Capitalised development costs are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses or at a lower recoverable amount. An amount corresponding to the recognised development costs is allocated to the equity item "Reserve for development costs". The reserve comprises only development costs recognised in financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2016. The reserve is reduced by amortisation of and impairment losses on the development projects on a continuing basis.

As of the date of completion, capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of the expected economic benefit from the development work. The amortisation period is 15 years.

Patents and licences are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and less any accumulated impairment losses or at a lower value in use.

Patents are amortised over the remaining patent period or a shorter useful life. The amortisation period

Accounting Policies

is years. Software licences are amortised over the period of the agreement, which is years.

Goodwill

Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of years. determined on the basis of Management's experience with the individual business areas.

Property, plant and equipment

On acquisition land and buildings are measured at cost comprising the acquisition price and costs of acquisition. The cost of own constructed properties comprises the acquisition price and expenses directly related to the acquisition, including costs of acquisition and indirect expenses for labour, materials, components and suppliers up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Interest expenses on loans contracted directly for financing the construction of properties are recognised in cost over the construction period.

After the initial recognition land and buildings are measured at fair value.

Fair value is the amount for which the property could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction on the balance sheet date. The determination of fair value involves material accounting estimates.

In Management's opinion the determination of fair value for the year was enabled through comparable market transactions and, consequently, valuation is based on the expected selling price of land and buildings.

Other 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.

Interest expenses on loans raised directly for financing the construction of property, plant and equipment are recognised in cost over the period of construction. All indirectly attributable borrowing expenses are recognised in the income statement.

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

Buildings	30-50 years
Plant and machinery	5-10 years
Other fixtures and equipment etc.	3-13 years

Accounting Policies

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

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

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

Inventories

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

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

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

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

Receivables

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

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at selling price based on the stage of completion and the total estimated income from the individual contracts in progress. Usually, the stage of completion is determined as the ratio of actual to total budgeted consumption of resources.

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

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

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

Accounting Policies

incurred.

Prepayments

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

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.

Other provisions include warranty obligations in respect of repair work within the warranty period of 1-5. Provisions are measured and recognised based on experience with guarantee work. Provisions with an expected maturity exceeding 1 year from the balance sheet date are discounted at the average bond yield.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

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

Current tax receivables and liabilities

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

Financial debts

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

Accounting Policies

Cash Flow Statement

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

Cash flows from operating activities

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

Cash flows from investing activities

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

Cash flows from financing activities

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

Financial Highlights

Explanation of financial ratios

Return on assets

$$\frac{\text{Profit before financials} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$$

Solvency ratio

$$\frac{\text{Equity at year end} \times 100}{\text{Total assets at year end}}$$

Return on equity

$$\frac{\text{Net profit for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$$