

## Densit ApS

Rørdalsvej 44  
9220 Aalborg Øst  
CVR No. 73162718

## Annual report 2019

The Annual General Meeting adopted the  
annual report on 05.05.2020

  
**Kita Lund Kærdrup**  
Chairman of the Annual General Meeting

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# Entity details

## Entity

Densit ApS

Rørdalsvej 44

9220 Aalborg Øst

CVR No.: 73162718

Registered office: Aalborg

Financial year: 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019

## Board of Directors

Manoela Pereira Fry, Chairman

Birgit Andersen, Board Member

Bethany Price Ferreira, Director

## Executive Board

Bethany Price Ferreira, Director

## Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Østre Havnepromenade 26, 4th floor

9000 Aalborg

# Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Densit ApS for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019.

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 31.12.2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019.

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.

Aalborg, 05.05.2020

## Executive Board



**Bethany Price Ferreira**  
Director

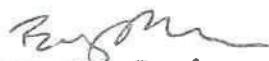
### Board of Directors



**Manóla Ferreira Fry**  
Chairman



**Birgit Andersen**  
Board Member



**Bethany Price Ferreira**  
Director

# Independent auditor's report

## To the shareholders of Densit ApS

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Densit ApS for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019, 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 31.12.2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019 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:

- 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.

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.

Aalborg, 05.05.2020

**Deloitte**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No. 33963556



**René Winther Pedersen**

State Authorised Public Accountant

Identification No (MNE) mne34173

# Management commentary

## Financial highlights

	2019 DKK'000	2018 DKK'000	2017 DKK'000	2016 DKK'000	2015 DKK'000
<b>Key figures</b>					
Gross profit/loss	29,076	26,582	48,134	83,401	39,538
Operating profit/loss	4,515	(3,802)	13,058	27,001	(13,486)
Net financials	(3)	(106)	(427)	(975)	(922)
Profit/loss for the year	3,420	(3,060)	9,804	20,235	2,518
Total assets	26,746	50,064	101,965	313,550	288,761
Investments in property, plant and equipment	1,966	3,035	293	1,546	4,635
Equity	18,363	41,943	95,003	295,199	274,969
<b>Ratios</b>					
Return on equity (%)	11.34	(4.47)	0.50	12.54	0.9
Equity ratio (%)	68.66	83.78	931.31	941.47	95.25

Financial highlights are defined and calculated in accordance with the current version of "Recommendations & Ratios" issued by the CFA Society Denmark.

### Return on equity (%):

Profit/loss for the year \* 100

Average equity

### Equity ratio (%):

Equity \* 100

Total assets



### Primary activities

Densit ApS manufactures cement-based special materials to be used for security industry barriers, wear protection, industrial flooring and within offshore for reinforcement of platforms and foundation of offshore wind turbines. Moreover, the Company manufactures hardwearing components, especially for the cement and power station industry.

### Development in activities and finances

In 2019 Densit ApS realised a profit for the year of DKK 3,420k.

### Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

There hasn't been any uncertainty regarding recognition and measurement.

### Unusual circumstances affecting recognition and measurement

There has been no unusual circumstances with impact on recognition and measurement.

### Outlook

Densit ApS expects a resultat before tax at DKK 8,400 k for 2020, This is an improvement compared to 2019, which primarily is caused by higher activity in the wind industry and reduced costs.

The Company expects the activities to be stable on the other markets in 2020.

### Particular risks

#### **Business risks**

It is Management's assessment that the Company's profit will not be affected by price risks to any material extent.

#### **Financial exposure**

The Company's two most material foreign currencies are EUR and USD. A current assessment is made of the need to hedge contracts in these currencies in accordance with the current group rules.

It is Management's assessment that the Company's profit will not be affected by interest rate to any material extent.

### Intellectual capital resources

During the year, the Company has had employees participating in Danish as well as international supplementary training and continuing education.

### Environmental performance

No green reporting is made for Densit ApS. During the year, however, the Company has been working intensively with environment and work environment in connection with the achieved approvals according to ISO 14001 and 18001.

### Research and development activities

In 2019 Densit ApS has been working on the development of a number of new products which may contribute to future growth. It is currently assessed whether the individual products can serve as the basis for patent applications.

**Foreign branches**

There is no foreign branches.

**Events after the balance sheet date**

The outbreak and spread of COVID-19 at the beginning of 2020 has not yet had an impact on our business but has led to uncertainty regarding future customer demand and impacts in the supply chain.

Densit ApS expects a result before tax above DKK 8,400 k for 2020. No consequences from COVID-19 have been incorporated into these expectations due to the current uncertainties regarding impacts from COVID-19.

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

# Income statement for 2019

	Notes	2019 DKK'000	2018 DKK'000
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>29,076</b>	<b>26,582</b>
Distribution costs		(16,139)	(15,787)
Administrative expenses		(8,422)	(14,597)
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>		<b>4,515</b>	<b>(3,802)</b>
Income from investments in group enterprises		(57)	(33)
Other financial income		132	373
Other financial expenses	3	(135)	(447)
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>4,455</b>	<b>(3,909)</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	(1,035)	849
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>	5	<b>3,420</b>	<b>(3,060)</b>

# Balance sheet at 31.12.2019

## Assets

	Notes	2019 DKK'000	2018 DKK'000
Plant and machinery		1,743	2,386
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		1,074	62
Leasehold improvements		1,746	2,236
Property, plant and equipment in progress		1,835	1,561
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6,398</b>	<b>6,245</b>
Investments in group enterprises		0	62
Deposits		267	0
<b>Other financial assets</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>6,665</b>	<b>6,307</b>
Raw materials and consumables		2,164	2,203
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		1,052	1,492
<b>Inventories</b>		<b>3,216</b>	<b>3,695</b>
Trade receivables		6,247	7,712
Receivables from group enterprises		7,992	29,142
Deferred tax	8	831	813
Other receivables		1,067	856
Joint taxation contribution receivable		0	681
Prepayments	9	641	410
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>16,778</b>	<b>39,614</b>
<b>Cash</b>		<b>87</b>	<b>448</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>20,081</b>	<b>43,757</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>26,746</b>	<b>50,064</b>

**Equity and liabilities**

	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2019 DKK'000</b>	<b>2018 DKK'000</b>
Contributed capital		4,000	4,000
Retained earnings		14,363	10,943
Proposed dividend		0	27,000
<b>Equity</b>		<b>18,363</b>	<b>41,943</b>
Other payables		600	0
<b>Non-current liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>600</b>	<b>0</b>
Prepayments received from customers		305	0
Trade payables		2,564	2,364
Payables to group enterprises		132	275
Income tax payable		306	0
Other payables		4,476	5,482
<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>7,783</b>	<b>8,121</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>8,383</b>	<b>8,121</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		<b>26,746</b>	<b>50,064</b>
Events after the balance sheet date	1		
Staff costs	2		
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	10		
Contingent liabilities	11		
Assets charged and collateral	12		
Related parties with controlling interest	13		
Non-arm's length related party transactions	14		
Group relations	15		

## Statement of changes in equity for 2019

	Contributed capital DKK'000	Retained earnings DKK'000	Proposed dividend DKK'000	Total DKK'000
Equity beginning of year	4,000	10,943	27,000	41,943
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	(27,000)	(27,000)
Profit/loss for the year	0	3,420	0	3,420
<b>Equity end of year</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>14,363</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,363</b>

# Notes

## 1 Events after the balance sheet date

The outbreak and spread of COVID-19 at the beginning of 2020 has not yet had an impact on our business but has led to uncertainty regarding future customer demand and impacts in the supply chain.

Densit ApS expects a result before tax above DKK 8,400 k for 2020. No consequences from COVID-19 have been incorporated into these expectations due to the current uncertainties regarding impacts from COVID-19.

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

## 2 Staff costs

	2019 DKK'000	2018 DKK'000
Wages and salaries	18,018	18,431
Pension costs	1,391	1,270
Other social security costs	491	494
Other staff costs	711	463
	<b>20,611</b>	<b>20,658</b>
Average number of full-time employees	<b>28</b>	<b>24</b>

## 3 Other financial expenses

	2019 DKK'000	2018 DKK'000
Other financial expenses	135	447
	<b>135</b>	<b>447</b>

## 4 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2019 DKK'000	2018 DKK'000
Current tax	1,053	(681)
Change in deferred tax	(18)	(168)
	<b>1,035</b>	<b>(849)</b>

## 5 Proposed distribution of profit and loss

	2019 DKK'000	2018 DKK'000
Ordinary dividend for the financial year	0	27,000
Retained earnings	3,420	(30,060)
	<b>3,420</b>	<b>(3,060)</b>

## 6 Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and machinery DKK'000	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK'000	Leasehold improvements DKK'000	Property, plant and equipment in progress DKK'000
Cost beginning of year	54,517	1,470	4,360	1,561
Additions	609	1,083	0	274
Disposals	(110)	0	0	0
<b>Cost end of year</b>	<b>55,016</b>	<b>2,553</b>	<b>4,360</b>	<b>1,835</b>
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(52,131)	(1,408)	(2,124)	0
Depreciation for the year	(1,252)	(71)	(490)	0
Reversal regarding disposals	110	0	0	0
<b>Depreciation and impairment losses end of year</b>	<b>(53,273)</b>	<b>(1,479)</b>	<b>(2,614)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Carrying amount end of year</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>1,835</b>

## 7 Financial assets

	Investments in group enterprises DKK'000	Deposits DKK'000
Cost beginning of year	24,115	0
Additions	0	267
<b>Cost end of year</b>	<b>24,115</b>	<b>267</b>
Impairment losses beginning of year	(24,053)	0
Exchange rate adjustments	(5)	0
Share of profit/loss for the year	(57)	0
<b>Impairment losses end of year</b>	<b>(24,115)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Carrying amount end of year</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>267</b>



## 8 Deferred tax

	2019 DKK'000	2018 DKK'000
<b>Changes during the year</b>		
Beginning of year	813	645
Recognised in the income statement	18	168
<b>End of year</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>813</b>

Deferred tax asset is recognized under the presumption that the difference between the booked and fiscal value will be realized and deducted in expected positive taxable income in the future.

## 9 Prepayments

Prepayment consist of prepaid costs.

## 10 Unrecognised rental and lease commitments

	2019 DKK'000	2018 DKK'000
Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	3,061	8,567

## 11 Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where ITW Denmark serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

## 12 Assets charged and collateral

Densit ApS has through its bank issued performance guarantees which amounts to a total of DKK 9,697 k

## 13 Related parties with controlling interest

ITW Denmark ApS, Priorsvej 36 Silkeborg, wholly owns the shares of the Entity and thus has control over the Entity.

## 14 Non-arm's length related party transactions

Only related party transactions not conducted on an arm's length basis are disclosed in the annual report. No such transactions have been conducted in the financial year.

## 15 Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group:  
Illinois Tool Works Inc., 155 Harlem Avenue, Glenview, IL 60025, Chigago, USA

# Accounting policies

## Reporting class

This annual report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class C enterprises (medium).

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

## Consolidated financial statements

Referring to section 112(1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements have been prepared.

## 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.

When recognising foreign subsidiaries and associates that are independent entities, the income statements are translated at average exchange rates for the months that do not significantly deviate from the rates at the transaction date. Balance sheet items are translated using the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Goodwill is considered belonging to the independent foreign entity and is translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising out of the translation of foreign subsidiaries' equity at the beginning of the year at the balance sheet date exchange rates and out of the translation of income statements from average rates to the exchange rates at the balance sheet date are classified directly as equity.

Exchange adjustments of outstanding accounts with independent foreign subsidiaries, which are considered part of the total investment in the subsidiary in question, are classified directly as equity.

When recognising foreign subsidiaries that are integral entities, monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate at the time of acquisition or the time of any subsequent revaluation or writedown. The items of the income statement are translated at the average rates of the months; however, items deriving from non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the historical rates applicable to the relevant non-monetary items.

## **Income statement**

### **Gross profit or loss**

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue and production costs.

### **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 from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Contract work in progress is included in revenue based on the stage of completion so that revenue corresponds to the selling price of the work performed in the financial year (the percentage-of-completion method).

### **Production costs**

Production costs comprise expenses incurred to earn revenue for the financial year. Production costs comprise direct and indirect costs for raw materials and consumables, wages and salaries, rent and lease as well as amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses relating to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment included in the production process. In addition, the item includes ordinary writedown of inventories.

### **Distribution costs**

Distribution costs comprise costs incurred for sale and distribution of the Entity's products, including wages and salaries for sales staff, advertising costs, travelling and entertainment expenses, etc as well as amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses relating to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment attached to the distribution process.

### **Administrative expenses**

Administrative expenses comprise expenses incurred for the Entity's administrative functions, including wages and salaries for administrative staff and Management, stationery and office supplies as well as amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses relating to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment used for administration of the Entity.

### **Income from investments in group enterprises**

Income from investments in group enterprises comprises the pro rata share of the individual enterprises' profit/loss after full elimination of intra-group profits or losses.

### **Other financial income**

Other financial income comprises changes of exchange rates.

### Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise bank fees and changes of exchange rates.

### 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.

The Entity is jointly taxed with its Parent and the Parent's Danish subsidiaries. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

### Balance sheet

#### Property, plant and equipment

Plant and machinery as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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.

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

Plant and machinery	5-15 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-7 years
Leasehold improvements	5-10 years

For leasehold improvements and assets subject to finance leases, the depreciation period cannot exceed the contract period.

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually. The estimated residual value of tangible assets compromise DKK 0

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

**Investments in group enterprises**

Investments in group enterprises are recognised and measured according to the equity method. This means that investments are measured at the pro rata share of the enterprises' equity value plus or minus unrealised intra-group profits or losses. Upon distribution of profit or loss, net revaluation of investments in group enterprises is transferred to Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method under equity.

Investments in group enterprises are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

**Inventories**

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost using the FIFO 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.

Indirect production costs comprise indirect materials and labour costs, costs of maintenance of, depreciation of and impairment losses relating to machinery, factory buildings and equipment used in the manufacturing process, and costs of factory administration and management. Finance costs are not included in cost.

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 taxbased 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.

**Joint taxation contributions receivable or payable**

Current joint taxation contributions payable or joint taxation contributions receivable are recognised in the balance sheet, calculated as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, which has been adjusted for prepaid tax. For tax losses, joint taxation contributions receivable are only recognised if such losses are expected to be used under the joint taxation arrangement.

**Prepayments**

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

**Cash**

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

**Dividend**

Dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of adoption at the general meeting. Proposed dividend for the financial year is disclosed as a separate item in equity. Extraordinary dividend adopted in the financial year is recognised directly in equity when distributed and disclosed as a separate item in Management's proposal for

distribution of profit/loss. proposal for distribution of profit/loss.

**Other financial liabilities**

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

**Prepayments received from customers**

Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to delivery of the goods agreed or completion of the service agreed.

**Income tax receivable or payable**

Current tax receivable or payable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.

**Cash flow statement**

According to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial statements Act, the Company has omitted to prepare a cash flow statement as the Company is included in the cash flow statement of the Group.