

**Nordjysk Døgngalvanisering A/S**  
**Banesvinget 3, 9530 Støvring**

**Company reg. no. 76 81 97 18**

**Annual report**

**2018**

The annual report have been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 13 March 2019.

---

**Hans Lohmann**  
Chairman of the meeting

## Contents

---

	<b><u>Page</u></b>
<b>Reports</b>	
Management's report	1
Independent auditor's report	2
<b>Management's review</b>	
Company data	5
Management's review	6
<b>Annual accounts 1 January - 31 December 2018</b>	
Accounting policies used	7
Profit and loss account	12
Balance sheet	13
Notes	15

Notes to users of the English version of this document:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, British English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from the Danish version of the document. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 is the same as the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % is the same as the English 23.5 %.

## **Management's report**

---

The board of directors and the managing director have today presented the annual report of Nordjysk Dønggalvanisering A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018.

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

We consider the accounting policies used appropriate, and in our opinion the annual accounts provide a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities and its financial position at 31 December 2018 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018.

We are of the opinion that the management's review includes a fair description of the issues dealt with.

The annual report is recommended for approval by the general meeting.

Støvring, 13 March 2019

### **Managing Director**

John Nielsen

### **Board of directors**

Hans Lohmann  
(Chairman)

John Nielsen

Birgitte Rasmussen

## **Independent auditor's report**

---

### **To the shareholder of Nordjysk Dønggalvanisering A/S**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the annual accounts of Nordjysk Dønggalvanisering A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018, which comprise accounting policies used, profit and loss account, balance sheet and notes. The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the below section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethics standards for accountants (IESBA's Code of Ethics) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these standards and requirements. We believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **The management's responsibilities for the annual accounts**

The management is responsible for the preparation of annual accounts that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. The management is also responsible for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts, the management is responsible for evaluating the company's ability to continue as a going concern, and, when relevant, disclosing matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting when preparing the annual accounts, unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or if it has no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report including an opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error and may be considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions made by users on the basis of the annual accounts.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional evaluations and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

## **Independent auditor's report**

---

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures in response 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 the risk of not detecting a misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of the 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 by the management and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's preparation of the annual accounts being based on the going concern principle and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may raise significant doubt about 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 annual accounts 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 annual accounts, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the annual accounts reflect 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 the internal control that we identify during our audit.

### **Statement on the management's review**

The management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the annual accounts does not cover the management's review, and we do not express any kind of assurance opinion on the management's review.

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts, our responsibility is to read the management's review and in that connection consider whether the management's review is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

## **Independent auditor's report**

---

Furthermore, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that the management's review is in accordance with the annual accounts and that it has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Acts. We did not find any material misstatement in the management's review.

Herning, 13 March 2019

### **Partner Revision**

State Authorised Public Accountants  
Company reg. no. 15 80 77 76

**Peter Vinderslev**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne32848

## Company data

---

<b>The company</b>	Nordjysk Døgngalvanisering A/S	
	Banesvinget 3	
	9530 Støvring	
	Phone	98-373755
<b>Board of directors</b>	Company reg. no.	76 81 97 18
	Financial year:	1 January - 31 December
	Hans Lohmann, (Chairman)	
	John Nielsen	
<b>Managing Director</b>	Birgitte Rasmussen	
	John Nielsen	
<b>Auditors</b>	Partner Revision statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab	
	Industrivej Nord 15	
	7400 Herning	
<b>Parent company</b>	PF Group A/S	

## **Management's review**

---

### **The principal activities of the company**

The principal activity of the company is galvanizing steel items.

### **Development in activities and financial matters**

The gross profit for the year is DKK 9.045.436 against DKK 8.695.963 last year. The results from ordinary activities after tax are DKK 2.074.848 against DKK 1.873.882 last year. The management consider the results satisfactory.



## **Accounting policies used**

---

The annual report for Nordjysk Dønggalvanisering A/S is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has chosen to comply with some of the rules applying for class C enterprises.

The accounting policies used are unchanged compared to last year, and the annual accounts are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

### **Recognition and measurement in general**

Income is recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs, these including depreciation, amortisation, writedown, provisions, and reversals which are due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the profit and loss account are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to achieve future, financial benefits and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to lose future, financial benefits and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At the first recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Later, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain fixed asset investments and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, by which method a fixed, effective interest is recognised during the useful life of the asset or the liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost with deduction of any payments and additions/deductions of the accrued amortisation of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way capital losses and capital profits are spread over the useful life.

At recognition and measurement, such predictable losses and risks are taken into consideration, which may appear before the annual report is presented, and which concerns matters existing on the balance sheet date.

### **Translation of foreign currency**

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials.

Debtors, creditors, and other monetary items in foreign currency are translated by using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or the recognition in the latest annual accounts of the amount owed or the liability is recognised in the profit and loss account under financial income and expenses.

## **Accounting policies used**

---

Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currency and which are not considered to be investment assets purchased in foreign currencies are measured at the exchange rate on the transaction date.

### **The profit and loss account**

#### **Gross profit**

The gross profit comprises the net turnover, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, work performed for own purposes and capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

The net turnover is recognised in the profit and loss account if delivery and risk transfer to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year, and if the income can be determined reliably and is expected to be received. The net turnover is recognised exclusive of VAT and taxes and with the deduction of any discounts granted in connection with the sale.

Costs of sales includes costs for the purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other operating income comprise accounting items of secondary nature in proportion to the principal activities of the enterprise, including gains on disposal of intangible and tangible fixed assets.

Other external costs comprise costs for distribution, sales, advertisement, administration, premises, loss on debtors, and operational leasing costs.

#### **Staff costs**

Staff costs include salaries and wages including holiday allowances, pensions and other costs for social security etc. for staff members. Staff costs are less public reimbursements.

#### **Depreciation, amortisation and writedown**

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown comprise depreciation on, amortisation of and writedown relating to intangible and tangible fixed assets respectively.

#### **Net financials**

Net financials comprise interest, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses concerning financial assets and liabilities, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities, additions and reimbursements under the Danish tax prepayment scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the profit and loss account with the amounts that concerns the financial year.

#### **Tax of the results for the year**

The tax for the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

## Accounting policies used

---

The company is subject to the Danish legislation concerning compulsory joint taxation with the Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish corporate tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

### The balance sheet

#### **Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost with deduction of accrued depreciation and writedown. Land is not depreciated.

The basis of depreciation is cost with deduction of any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the book value, the amortisation discontinues.

The cost comprises the acquisition cost and costs directly attached to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing.

Depreciation takes place on a straight line basis and based on an evaluation of the expected useful life:

Buildings	20 years
Technical plants and machinery	2-10 years
Other plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture	3-5 years

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the profit and loss account in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss deriving from the sales of tangible fixed assets is measured as the difference between the sales price reduced by the selling costs and the book value at the time of the sale. Profit or losses are recognised in the profit and loss account as other operating income or other operating expenses.

#### **Writedown of fixed assets**

The book values of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in subsidiaries and associated enterprises are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets respectively. Writedown takes place to the recoverable amount, if this value is lower than the book value.

## **Accounting policies used**

---

The recoverable value is equal to the value of the net selling price or the value in use, whichever is higher. The value in use is determined as the present value of the expected net cash flow deriving from the use of the asset or the group of assets.

### **Inventories**

Inventories are measured at cost on basis of the FIFO method. In case the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, writedown takes place to this lower value.

The cost for trade goods, raw materials, and consumables comprises the acquisition cost with the addition of the delivery costs.

The cost for manufactured goods and works in progress comprises the cost for raw materials, consumables, direct wages, and indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise indirect materials and wages, maintenance of and depreciation on machinery, factory buildings and equipment applied during the production process, and costs for factory administration and factory management. Borrowing costs are not recognised in cost.

The net realisable value for inventories is recognised as the market price with deduction of completion costs and selling costs. The net realisable value is determined taking into consideration the negotiability, obsolescence, and development of the expected market price.

### **Debtors**

Debtors are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, writedown takes place at the net realisable value.

### **Available funds**

Available funds comprise cash at bank and in hand.

### **Equity**

#### **Dividend**

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under the equity. Proposed dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of approval by the general meeting (the time of declaration).

### **Corporate tax and deferred tax**

Current tax receivable and tax liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on previous years' taxable income and prepaid taxes. Tax receivable and tax liabilities are set off to the extent that legal right of set-off exists and if the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

According to the rules of joint taxation, Nordjysk Døgn galvanisering A/S is unlimited, jointly and severally liable towards the Danish tax authorities for the total corporation tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties and dividends, arising within the jointly taxed group of companies.

## **Accounting policies used**

---

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of all temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a balance sheet focus.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation on the balance sheet date and prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.

### **Liabilities**

Financial liabilities related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds with the deduction of transaction costs incurred. In following periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value by use of the effective interest. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the profit and loss account during the term of the loan.

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

## Profit and loss account 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	2018	2017
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>9.045.436</b>	<b>8.695.963</b>
1 Staff costs	-6.078.580	-5.877.980
Depreciation and writedown relating to tangible fixed assets	-279.828	-422.530
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>2.687.028</b>	<b>2.395.453</b>
Other financial income from group enterprises	2.390	2.521
Other financial income	33	18.298
2 Other financial costs	-29.092	-13.436
<b>Results before tax</b>	<b>2.660.359</b>	<b>2.402.836</b>
Tax on ordinary results	-585.511	-528.954
<b>Results for the year</b>	<b>2.074.848</b>	<b>1.873.882</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of the results:</b>		
Dividend for the financial year	2.000.000	1.000.000
Allocated to results brought forward	74.848	873.882
<b>Distribution in total</b>	<b>2.074.848</b>	<b>1.873.882</b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Assets</b>			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
3	Land and property	780.277	651.156
4	Production plant and machinery	46.989	87.733
5	Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture	136.386	293.053
	Tangible fixed assets in total	<u>963.652</u>	<u>1.031.942</u>
	<b>Fixed assets in total</b>	<b><u>963.652</u></b>	<b><u>1.031.942</u></b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
	Raw materials and consumables	<u>1.821.988</u>	<u>1.867.287</u>
	Inventories in total	<u>1.821.988</u>	<u>1.867.287</u>
	Trade debtors	1.208.085	1.525.855
	Deferred tax assets	10.602	39.901
	Other debtors	<u>0</u>	<u>1.394</u>
	Debtors in total	<u>1.218.687</u>	<u>1.567.150</u>
	Available funds	<u>3.984.597</u>	<u>2.935.335</u>
	<b>Current assets in total</b>	<b><u>7.025.272</u></b>	<b><u>6.369.772</u></b>
	<b>Assets in total</b>	<b><u>7.988.924</u></b>	<b><u>7.401.714</u></b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<b>Equity</b>			
6	Contributed capital	500.000	500.000
7	Results brought forward	3.795.756	3.720.908
8	Proposed dividend for the financial year	2.000.000	1.000.000
	<b>Equity in total</b>	<b><u>6.295.756</u></b>	<b><u>5.220.908</u></b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
	Trade creditors	90.216	222.530
	Debt to group enterprises	33.694	242.648
	Corporate tax	556.212	547.792
	Other debts	1.013.046	1.167.836
	Short-term liabilities in total	<u>1.693.168</u>	<u>2.180.806</u>
	<b>Liabilities in total</b>	<b><u>1.693.168</u></b>	<b><u>2.180.806</u></b>
	<b>Equity and liabilities in total</b>	<b><u>7.988.924</u></b>	<b><u>7.401.714</u></b>

**9 Mortgage and securities**

**10 Contingencies**

**11 Related parties**



## Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	2018	2017
<b>1. Staff costs</b>		
Salaries and wages	5.909.196	5.728.009
Other staff costs	169.384	149.971
	<b>6.078.580</b>	<b>5.877.980</b>
Average number of employees	13	13
<b>2. Other financial costs</b>		
Financial costs, group enterprises	6.604	0
Other financial costs	22.488	13.436
	<b>29.092</b>	<b>13.436</b>
<b>3. Land and property</b>		
Cost 1 January	5.872.416	5.583.880
Additions during the year	211.538	288.536
<b>Cost 31 December</b>	<b>6.083.954</b>	<b>5.872.416</b>
Depreciation and writedown 1 January	-5.221.260	-5.173.848
Depreciation for the year	-82.417	-47.412
<b>Depreciation and writedown 31 December</b>	<b>-5.303.677</b>	<b>-5.221.260</b>
<b>Book value 31 December</b>	<b>780.277</b>	<b>651.156</b>

## Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	31/12 2018	31/12 2017
<b>4. Production plant and machinery</b>		
Cost 1 January	4.682.155	4.682.155
Disposals during the year	-1.012.915	0
<b>Cost 31 December</b>	<b>3.669.240</b>	<b>4.682.155</b>
Depreciation and writedown 1 January	-4.594.422	-4.367.082
Depreciation for the year	-40.744	-227.340
Depreciation and writedown, assets disposed of	1.012.915	0
<b>Depreciation and writedown 31 December</b>	<b>-3.622.251</b>	<b>-4.594.422</b>
<b>Book value 31 December</b>	<b>46.989</b>	<b>87.733</b>
<b>5. Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture</b>		
Cost 1 January	1.502.900	1.417.900
Additions during the year	0	320.000
Disposals during the year	0	-235.000
<b>Cost 31 December</b>	<b>1.502.900</b>	<b>1.502.900</b>
Depreciation and writedown 1 January	-1.209.847	-1.297.069
Depreciation for the year	-156.667	-147.778
Depreciation and writedown, assets disposed of	0	235.000
<b>Depreciation and writedown 31 December</b>	<b>-1.366.514</b>	<b>-1.209.847</b>
<b>Book value 31 December</b>	<b>136.386</b>	<b>293.053</b>
<b>6. Contributed capital</b>		
Contributed capital 1 January	500.000	500.000
	<b>500.000</b>	<b>500.000</b>

The share capital consists of shares, each with a nominal value of DKK 1.000 and multipla thereof.  
No shares hold particular rights.

## Notes

---

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2018</u>	<u>31/12 2017</u>
<b>7. Results brought forward</b>		
Results brought forward 1 January	3.720.908	2.847.026
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	<u>74.848</u>	<u>873.882</u>
	<b><u>3.795.756</u></b>	<b><u>3.720.908</u></b>
<b>8. Proposed dividend for the financial year</b>		
Dividend 1 January	1.000.000	1.000.000
Distributed dividend	-1.000.000	-1.000.000
Dividend for the financial year	<u>2.000.000</u>	<u>1.000.000</u>
	<b><u>2.000.000</u></b>	<b><u>1.000.000</u></b>

## 9. Mortgage and securities

There has been given a negative pledge as security for the company and some group enterprises accounts with the bank.

Owner's mortgage in property, nominal value of 8.000.000 DKK, is in retention.

Some of the group enterprises has provided guarantees for the bank debts of the company.

## 10. Contingencies

### Contingent liabilities

The company has provided guarantees for the bank debts of some group enterprises.

The shares of the company are provided as guantees for the bank debt of some group enterprises.

The company has entered a binding agreement on purchase of a truck for 1.298 thousand DKK for delivery in the year 2019.

### Joint taxation

PF Group A/S, company reg. no 35242147 being the administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimited jointly and severally liable with the other jointly taxed companies for the total corporation tax.

## Notes

---

All amounts in DKK.

### 10. Contingencies (continued)

#### Joint taxation (continued)

The company is unlimited jointly and severally liable with the other jointly taxed companies for any obligation to withhold tax on interest, royalties and dividends.

### 11. Related parties

#### Controlling interest

PF Group A/S

Majority shareholder

Sverigesvej 2

7480 Vildbjerg

#### Other related parties

Group enterprises.

#### Consolidated annual accounts

The company is included in the consolidated annual accounts for PF Group A/S, reg. nr. 35 24 21 47.