

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

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

**Annual report**

**2021**

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 24 February 2022.

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**Hans Lohmann**  
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

## **Management's statement**

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Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of Nordjysk Døngalvanisering A/S for the financial year 2021.

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

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Støvring, 24 February 2022

### **Managing Director**

John Nielsen

### **Board of directors**

Hans Lohmann  
(Chairman)

John Nielsen

Birgitte Rasmussen

## **Independent auditor's report**

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

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Nordjysk Dønggalvanisering A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

#### **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’ International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. 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 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.

## **Independent auditor's report**

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As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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 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 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.

## **Independent auditor's report**

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In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Herning, 24 February 2022

### **Partner Revision**

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

Peter Vinderslev

State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne32848

## Company information

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<b>The company</b>	Nordjysk Døgn galvanisering 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>	PcP Corporation A/S	

## **Management's review**

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

Like previous years, the activities are galvanizing steel items.

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

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 10.523.578 against DKK 10.173.332 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 2.419.616 against DKK 2.591.613 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year satisfactory.

### **The expected development**

The company expect a satisfactory net profit for 2022.



## Accounting policies

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The annual report for Nordjysk Døgn galvanisering A/S has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

### Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

### Foreign currency translation

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. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

## **Accounting policies**

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Fixed assets acquired and paid for in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

### **Income statement**

#### **Gross profit**

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, work performed for own account and capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 11 and IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Recognition of revenue is exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including profit from the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

Other external expenses comprise expenses incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

#### **Staff costs**

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

#### **Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment**

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and writedown for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

#### **Financial income and expenses**

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

## Accounting policies

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### Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

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

### Statement of financial position

#### Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment. Land is not subject to depreciation.

The depreciable amount is cost less 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 carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with 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, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life:

	Useful life
Buildings	20 years
Plant and machinery	2-10 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

## Accounting policies

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### Leases

The enterprise will be applying IAS 17 as its base of interpretation for recognition of classification and recognition of leases.

At their initial recognition in the statement of financial position, leases concerning property, plant, and equipment where the company holds all essential risks and advantages associated with the proprietary right (finance lease) are measured either at fair value or at the present value of the future lease payments, whichever value is lower. When calculating the present value, the discount rate used is the internal rate of return of the lease or, alternatively, the borrowing rate of the enterprise. Hereafter, assets held under a finance lease are treated in the same way as other similar property, plant, and equipment.

The capitalised residual lease commitment is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability other than provisions, and the interest part of the lease is recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract.

All other leases are regarded as operating leases. Payments in connection with operating leases and other lease agreements are recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operating leases and lease agreements are recognised under contingencies, etc.

### Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets 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 for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

### Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost according to the FIFO method. In cases when the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

Costs of goods for resale, raw materials, and consumables comprise acquisition costs plus delivery costs.

## **Accounting policies**

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

### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

### **Prepayments**

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand.

### **Equity**

#### **Dividend**

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under equity.

### **Income tax and deferred tax**

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Income tax receivable" or "Income tax payable".

## Accounting policies

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According to the rules of joint taxation, Nordjysk Dønggalvanisering A/S is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

### **Liabilities other than provisions**

Financial liabilities other than provisions related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds less transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value when using the effective interest rate. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement during the term of the loan.

Mortgage loans and bank loans are thus measured at amortised cost which, for cash loans, corresponds to the outstanding payables. For bond loans, the amortised cost corresponds to an outstanding payable calculated as the underlying cash value at the date of borrowing, adjusted by amortisation of the market value on the date of the borrowing effectuated over the repayment period.

Also, capitalised residual leasing liabilities associated with financial leasing contracts are recognised in the financial liabilities.

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	2021	2020
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>10.523.578</b>	<b>10.173.332</b>
1 Staff costs	-6.739.822	-6.313.590
Depreciation and impairment of property, land, and equipment	-642.694	-495.603
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>3.141.062</b>	<b>3.364.139</b>
Other financial income	7.525	4.956
2 Other financial expenses	-46.515	-46.514
<b>Pre-tax net profit or loss</b>	<b>3.102.072</b>	<b>3.322.581</b>
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-682.456	-730.968
<b>Net profit or loss for the year</b>	<b>2.419.616</b>	<b>2.591.613</b>
<b>Proposed appropriation of net profit:</b>		
Dividend for the financial year	4.000.000	2.000.000
Transferred to retained earnings	0	591.613
Allocated from retained earnings	-1.580.384	0
<b>Total allocations and transfers</b>	<b>2.419.616</b>	<b>2.591.613</b>

## Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Assets</b>			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
3	Property	682.386	606.228
4	Plant and machinery	1.856.208	1.719.821
5	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	747.262	993.297
	Total property, plant, and equipment	<u>3.285.856</u>	<u>3.319.346</u>
	<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b><u>3.285.856</u></b>	<b><u>3.319.346</u></b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
	Raw materials and consumables	<u>2.209.880</u>	<u>1.312.560</u>
	Total inventories	<u>2.209.880</u>	<u>1.312.560</u>
	Trade receivables	923.963	604.208
	Receivables from group enterprises	0	6.294
	Prepayments	<u>18.362</u>	<u>23.775</u>
	Total receivables	<u>942.325</u>	<u>634.277</u>
	Cash and cash equivalents	<u>5.680.592</u>	<u>5.857.691</u>
	<b>Total current assets</b>	<b><u>8.832.797</u></b>	<b><u>7.804.528</u></b>
	<b>Total assets</b>	<b><u>12.118.653</u></b>	<b><u>11.123.874</u></b>



## Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>Equity</b>			
6	Contributed capital	500.000	500.000
	Retained earnings	3.487.807	5.068.191
	Proposed dividend for the financial year	4.000.000	2.000.000
	<b>Total equity</b>	<b>7.987.807</b>	<b>7.568.191</b>
<b>Provisions</b>			
	Provisions for deferred tax	125.992	72.848
	<b>Total provisions</b>	<b>125.992</b>	<b>72.848</b>
<b>Long term liabilities other than provisions</b>			
7	Lease liabilities	431.506	668.162
8	Other payables	266.748	501.902
	Total long term liabilities other than provisions	698.254	1.170.064
	Current portion of long term liabilities	678.540	321.119
	Trade payables	856.437	51.564
	Payables to group enterprises	3.425	0
	Income tax payable	628.158	645.687
	Other payables	1.140.040	1.294.401
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	3.306.600	2.312.771
	<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b>4.004.854</b>	<b>3.482.835</b>
	<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>12.118.653</b>	<b>11.123.874</b>
<b>9 Charges and security</b>			
<b>10 Contingencies</b>			
<b>11 Related parties</b>			

## Statement of changes in equity

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All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Total
Equity 1 January 2020	500.000	4.476.578	2.000.000	6.976.578
Distributed dividend	0	0	-2.000.000	-2.000.000
Retained earnings for the year	0	591.613	2.000.000	2.591.613
Equity 1 January 2021	500.000	5.068.191	2.000.000	7.568.191
Distributed dividend	0	0	-2.000.000	-2.000.000
Retained earnings for the year	0	-1.580.384	4.000.000	2.419.616
	<b>500.000</b>	<b>3.487.807</b>	<b>4.000.000</b>	<b>7.987.807</b>

## Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	2021	2020
<b>1. Staff costs</b>		
Salaries and wages	6.073.175	5.722.323
Pension costs	460.361	444.064
Other staff costs	206.286	147.203
	<b>6.739.822</b>	<b>6.313.590</b>
Average number of employees	13	13
<b>2. Other financial expenses</b>		
Other financial costs	46.515	46.514
	<b>46.515</b>	<b>46.514</b>
	31/12 2021	31/12 2020
<b>3. Property</b>		
Cost 1 January	6.103.594	6.083.954
Additions during the year	177.598	19.640
<b>Cost 31 December</b>	<b>6.281.192</b>	<b>6.103.594</b>
Depreciation and writedown 1 January	-5.497.366	-5.399.039
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-101.440	-98.327
<b>Depreciation and writedown 31 December</b>	<b>-5.598.806</b>	<b>-5.497.366</b>
<b>Carrying amount, 31 December</b>	<b>682.386</b>	<b>606.228</b>

## Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	31/12 2021	31/12 2020
<b>4. Plant and machinery</b>		
Cost 1 January	4.387.547	3.701.092
Additions during the year	383.256	1.749.156
Disposals during the year	-185.000	-1.062.701
<b>Cost 31 December</b>	<b>4.585.803</b>	<b>4.387.547</b>
Depreciation and writedown 1 January	-2.667.726	-3.621.512
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-246.869	-108.915
Reversal of depreciation, amortisation and impairment loss, assets disposed of	185.000	1.062.701
<b>Depreciation and writedown 31 December</b>	<b>-2.729.595</b>	<b>-2.667.726</b>
<b>Carrying amount, 31 December</b>	<b>1.856.208</b>	<b>1.719.821</b>
<b>5. Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment</b>		
Cost 1 January	1.768.000	1.768.000
Additions during the year	48.350	150.000
Disposals during the year	0	-150.000
<b>Cost 31 December</b>	<b>1.816.350</b>	<b>1.768.000</b>
Depreciation and writedown 1 January	-774.703	-636.342
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-294.385	-288.361
Reversal of depreciation, amortisation and impairment loss, assets disposed of	0	150.000
<b>Depreciation and writedown 31 December</b>	<b>-1.069.088</b>	<b>-774.703</b>
<b>Carrying amount, 31 December</b>	<b>747.262</b>	<b>993.297</b>
Lease assets are recognised at a carrying amount of	655.490	889.130
<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.

	31/12 2021	31/12 2020
<b>7. Lease liabilities</b>		
Total lease liabilities	668.162	900.710
Share of amount due within 1 year	-236.656	-232.548
	<b>431.506</b>	<b>668.162</b>
Share of liabilities due after 5 years	0	0
<b>8. Other payables</b>		
Total other payables	708.632	590.473
Share of amount due within 1 year	-441.884	-88.571
<b>Total other payables</b>	<b>266.748</b>	<b>501.902</b>
Share of liabilities due after 5 years	0	354.284

## 9. Charges and security

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

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

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

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

Other plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture, all representing a book value of DKK 655.490 at 31 December 2021, have been financed by means of financial leasing. At 31 December 2021, the liabilities of this financial leasing amount to DKK 668.162.

PcP Corporation A/S has provided guarantees for the lease liabilities of the company.

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

### 10. Contingencies

#### Contingent liabilities

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

#### Joint taxation

PcP Corporation 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.

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

PcP Corporation A/S  
Sverigesvej 2  
7480 Vildbjerg

Majority shareholder

#### Transactions

Transactions between group enterprises has been carried out on an arm`s length basis.

#### Consolidated annual accounts

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