

# **EMCO Controls A/S**

**Høgevej 6, 3400 Hillerød**

**Company reg. no. 80 21 95 12**

## **Annual report**

**1 October 2020 - 30 September 2021**

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 15 March 2022.

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**Henrik Lisberg**  
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 presented the annual report of EMCO Controls A/S for the financial year 1 October 2020 - 30 September 2021.

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

We consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in our opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 30 September 2021 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 October 2020 – 30 September 2021.

We are of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

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

Hillerød, 15 March 2022

### **Managing Director**

Mads Rolighed Lisberg Nielsen  
CEO

### **Board of directors**

Henrik Lisberg Nielsen  
Chairman

Jenny Strøe Nielsen

Mads Rolighed Lisberg Nielsen

Kim Saastamoinen-Jakobsen

## Independent auditor's report

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### To the Shareholder of EMCO Controls A/S

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of EMCO Controls A/S for the financial year 1 October 2020 - 30 September 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 30 September 2021, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 October 2020 - 30 September 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.

Copenhagen, 15 March 2022

### **Grant Thornton**

State Authorised Public Accountants  
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36

### **Anders Flymer-Dindler**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne35423

## Company information

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### The company

EMCO Controls A/S  
Høgevej 6  
3400 Hillerød

Web site                www.emco.dk  
E mail                    emco@emco.dk

Company reg. no.    80 21 95 12  
Established:         4 January 1977  
Domicile:             Hillerød  
Financial year:      1 October - 30 September

### Board of directors

Henrik Lisberg Nielsen, Chairman  
Jenny Strøe Nielsen  
Mads Rolighed Lisberg Nielsen  
Kim Saastamoinen-Jakobsen

### Managing Director

Mads Rolighed Lisberg Nielsen, CEO

### Auditors

Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Stockholmsgade 45  
2100 København Ø

## **Management's review**

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

EMCO Controls is a instrumentation Company with factory placed in Hillerød near Copenhagen.

### **Unusual circumstances**

The financial year 2020/21 was again a very unusual year highly under the influence of the COVID-19 pandemic. The year started awful in fact it took 6 months before the we started to receive the PO's for the projects we believed should have been booked at the year start.

This resulted in a loss for the first 6 month of more than 3 million DKK and the entire year was a battle back to making profit.

All costs were adjusted to match the much lower revenue. We reduced the number of employees and negotiated better agreements with our supplier and internal processes were optimized. All this has resulted that we now have a much lower cost level and are much more prepared for the future.

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

The income statement for 2020/21 shows a profit of DKK 623 thousand against a loss of DKK 777 thousand last year. The result for the year is considered unsatisfactory, but in the light of the halfway status we cannot be too disappointed.

### **Expected developments**

The Company has experienced the most positive start to the financial year 2021/22 ever seen. Management expects that the high activity will bring EMCO Controls back on the track before the pandemic. The target is to have the both the highest turnover and the highest profit in the history of the company at year end.

### **Events occurring after the end of the financial year**

In February 2022, the Company lost a lawsuit at the Danish Court of Appeal. The loss has resulted in a significant compensation fine, however it will not affect the daily operations as it relates to an activity, that is no longer part of the operations. No events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end.



## Accounting policies

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The annual report for EMCO Controls 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.

### 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 costs comprise costs 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

#### Intangible assets

##### Development projects, patents, and licences

Development costs and internally generated rights are recognised in the income statement as costs in the acquisition year.

Patents and licenses are measured at cost less accrued amortisation. Patents are amortised on a straightline basis over the remaining patent period and licenses are amortised over the contract period, however, for a maximum of 10 years.

#### Cryptocurrencies

Acquired intangible assets comprising cryptocurrencies are measured at cost less accumulated amortisations.

Since it is impossible to reliably estimate future impairment of cryptocurrencies and to determine a useful life, residual values are determined as equalling cost and no similarly acquired rights are therefore amortised.

Cryptocurrencies are written down for impairment to a lower recoverable amount. This means that if the price (fair value) drops to below cost, they must be written down for impairment to a lower value in the income statement.

If the price (fair value) subsequently rises, write down for impairment must be wholly or partly reversed in the income statement.

Gains of losses on sale of cryptocurrencies (the difference between selling price and carrying amount) is recognised in the income statement, normally under other operating income and other operating charges, respectively.

## Accounting policies

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### Goodwill

Acquired goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Given that it is impossible to make a reliable estimate of the useful life, the amortisation period is set at 10 years.

### Property, plant, and equipment

Property is measured at cost plus revaluations and less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment. Land is not subject to depreciation.

Property is revaluated on the basis of regular, independent fair-value assessments. Net revaluation at fair value adjustment is recognised directly in equity less deferred tax and tied up in a particular revaluation reserve. Net impairment loss at fair value adjustment is recognised in the income statement.

The depreciable amount is cost plus revaluations at fair value less expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period is fixed at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, depreciation is discontinued.

Reversal of previous revaluations and recognised deferred taxes concerning revaluations are recognised directly in company equity.

Other property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment.

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 and the residual value of the individual assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Plant and machinery	3-15 years	0-20 %
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0-20 %

## Accounting policies

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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.

As regards self-constructed assets, the cost comprises direct costs for materials, components, deliveries from sub-suppliers, payroll costs, and borrowing costs from specific and general borrowing concerning the construction of each individual asset.

### 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.

## Accounting policies

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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.

Costs of manufactured goods and work in progress comprise the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct wages, and indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise indirect materials and wages, maintenance and depreciation of machinery, factory buildings, and equipment used in the production process, and costs for factory administration and factory management. Borrowing expenses are not recognised in cost.

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.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of accounts receivable and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any securities received. The effective interest rate for the individual account receivable or portfolio is used as the discount rate.

## Accounting policies

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### Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work performed. The selling price is measured on the basis of the stage of completion on the reporting date and the total expected income from the individual work in progress. The stage of completion is calculated as the share of costs incurred in proportion to the estimated total costs of the individual work in progress.

When the selling price of the individual work in progress can not be determined reliably, the selling price is measured at the costs incurred or at net realisable value, if this is lower.

The individual work in progress is recognised in the statement of financial position under accounts receivables or liabilities. Net assets consist of the sum of the work in progress, where the selling price of the work performed exceeds invoicing on account. Net liabilities consist of the sum of the work in progress, where invoicing on account exceeds the selling price.

Costs in connection with sales work and the procurement of contracts are recognised in the income statement when incurred.

### Prepayments and accrued income

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

### Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits 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, EMCO Controls 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.

Liabilities other than provisions relating to investment properties are measured at amortised cost.

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 October - 30 September

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2020/21</u>	<u>2019/20</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>12.990.311</b>	<b>13.602.656</b>
3 Staff costs	-10.859.631	-12.687.438
Depreciation and writedown relating to fixed assets	-954.923	-1.348.099
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>1.175.757</b>	<b>-432.881</b>
4 Other financial income	-25.538	51.388
5 Other financial costs	-527.154	-396.299
<b>Pre-tax net profit or loss</b>	<b>623.065</b>	<b>-777.792</b>
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-64.285	93.408
<b>Net profit or loss for the year</b>	<b>558.780</b>	<b>-684.384</b>
<b>Proposed appropriation of net profit:</b>		
Dividend for the financial year	650.000	650.000
Allocated from retained earnings	-91.220	-1.334.384
<b>Total allocations and transfers</b>	<b>558.780</b>	<b>-684.384</b>



**Balance sheet at 30 September**

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Assets</b>		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
6 Completed development projects, including patents and similar rights arising from development projects	91.396	143.547
Total intangible assets	91.396	143.547
7 Plant and machinery	3.644.483	4.549.611
8 Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	72.498	149.060
Total property, plant, and equipment	3.716.981	4.698.671
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>3.808.377</b>	<b>4.842.218</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Raw materials and consumables	9.939.188	7.819.539
Total inventories	9.939.188	7.819.539
Trade receivables	5.128.991	6.391.091
Work in progress for the account of others	0	383.139
Amounts owed by group enterprises	276.250	1
Deferred tax assets	94.286	82.248
Tax receivables from group enterprises	49.307	0
Other debtors	214.465	0
Accrued income and deferred expenses	277.033	103.641
Total receivables	6.040.332	6.960.120
Available funds	339.590	976.562
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>16.319.110</b>	<b>15.756.221</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>20.127.487</b>	<b>20.598.439</b>

**Balance sheet at 30 September**

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>Equity</b>		
Contributed capital	900.000	900.000
Retained earnings	3.723.342	3.814.562
Proposed dividend for the financial year	650.000	650.000
<b>Total equity</b>	<b><u>5.273.342</u></b>	<b><u>5.364.562</u></b>
<b>Long term liabilities other than provisions</b>		
Bank debts	3.000.000	3.000.000
Leasing liabilities	2.411.723	2.966.761
Income tax payable	76.323	0
Other payables	1.099.801	1.146.232
Total long term liabilities other than provisions	<u>6.587.847</u>	<u>7.112.993</u>
Short-term part of long-term liabilities	667.388	762.609
Bank debts	3.236.886	3.028.015
Prepayments received from customers	130.528	6.008
Trade payables	1.710.772	2.759.485
Tax payables to group enterprises	0	305.778
Other payables	2.520.724	1.258.989
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>8.266.298</u>	<u>8.120.884</u>
<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b><u>14.854.145</u></b>	<b><u>15.233.877</u></b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b><u>20.127.487</u></b>	<b><u>20.598.439</u></b>

- 1 Subsequent events**
- 2 Special items**
- 9 Charges and security**
- 10 Contingencies**
- 11 Related parties**

## Statement of changes in equity

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All amounts in DKK.

	<b>Contributed capital</b>	<b>Retained earnings</b>	<b>Proposed dividend for the financial year</b>	<b>Total</b>
Equity 1 October 2020	900.000	3.814.562	650.000	5.364.562
Distributed dividend	0	0	-650.000	-650.000
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	-91.220	650.000	558.780
	<b>900.000</b>	<b>3.723.342</b>	<b>650.000</b>	<b>5.273.342</b>

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

### 1. Subsequent events

In February 2022, the Company lost a lawsuit at the Danish Court of Appeal. The loss has resulted in a significant compensation fine, however it will not affect the daily operations as it relates to an activity, that is no longer part of the operations. No events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end.

### 2. Special items

Special items include significant income and expenses of a special nature relative to the enterprise's ordinary operating activities, such as the cost of extensive structuring of processes and fundamental structural adjustments and any related gains on disposal and losses which, over time, have a significant impact. Special items also include other significant amounts of a nonrecurring nature.

As mentioned in the management commentary, the company has received compensation packages from the Danish State due to the COVID-19 outbreak.

Special items for the year are specified below, indicating where they are recognised in the income statement.

	<u>2020/21</u>	<u>2019/20</u>
Income:		
COVID-19 Compensation	<u>1.230</u>	<u>1.098</u>
	<u>1.230</u>	<u>1.098</u>
Special items are recognised in the following items in the financial statements:		
Gross margin (Other operating income)	<u>1.230</u>	<u>1.098</u>
<b>Profit of special items, net</b>	<b><u>1.230</u></b>	<b><u>1.098</u></b>

### 3. Staff costs

Salaries and wages	9.319.632	10.934.612
Pension costs	1.289.906	1.395.548
Other costs for social security	73.085	88.895
Other staff costs	<u>177.008</u>	<u>268.383</u>
	<b><u>10.859.631</u></b>	<b><u>12.687.438</u></b>
Average number of employees	<u>22</u>	<u>26</u>

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2020/21</u>	<u>2019/20</u>
<b>4. Other financial income</b>		
Exchange differences	-25.538	51.388
	<u><b>-25.538</b></u>	<u><b>51.388</b></u>
<b>5. Other financial costs</b>		
Other financial costs	527.154	396.299
	<u><b>527.154</b></u>	<u><b>396.299</b></u>
<b>6. Completed development projects, including patents and similar rights arising from development projects</b>		
Cost opening balance	1.406.765	3.138.595
Additions during the year	<u>0</u>	<u>207.795</u>
<b>Cost end of period</b>	<u><b>1.406.765</b></u>	<u><b>3.346.390</b></u>
Amortisation and writedown opening balance	-1.315.369	-2.886.625
Amortisation for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>-316.218</u>
<b>Amortisation and writedown end of period</b>	<u><b>-1.315.369</b></u>	<u><b>-3.202.843</b></u>
<b>Carrying amount, end of period</b>	<u><b>91.396</b></u>	<u><b>143.547</b></u>

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

	<u>30/9 2021</u>	<u>30/9 2020</u>
<b>7. Plant and machinery</b>		
Cost opening balance	14.771.205	14.658.178
Additions during the year	41.266	286.000
Disposals during the year	<u>-3.569.291</u>	<u>-173.000</u>
<b>Cost end of period</b>	<b><u>11.243.180</u></b>	<b><u>14.771.178</u></b>
Depreciation and writedown opening balance	-10.341.778	-9.311.881
Depreciation for the year	-826.210	-1.752.612
Reversal of depreciation, amortisation and writedown, assets disposed of	<u>3.569.291</u>	<u>842.926</u>
<b>Depreciation and writedown end of period</b>	<b><u>-7.598.697</u></b>	<b><u>-10.221.567</u></b>
<b>Carrying amount, end of period</b>	<b><u>3.644.483</u></b>	<b><u>4.549.611</u></b>
Lease assets are recognised at a carrying amount of	<u>2.918.288</u>	<u>3.592.520</u>
<b>8. Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment</b>		
Cost opening balance	<u>1.134.135</u>	<u>1.134.135</u>
<b>Cost end of period</b>	<b><u>1.134.135</u></b>	<b><u>1.134.135</u></b>
Amortisation and writedown opening balance	-985.075	-863.391
Depreciation for the year	<u>-76.562</u>	<u>-121.684</u>
<b>Amortisation and writedown end of period</b>	<b><u>-1.061.637</u></b>	<b><u>-985.075</u></b>
<b>Carrying amount, end of period</b>	<b><u>72.498</u></b>	<b><u>149.060</u></b>
<b>9. Charges and security</b>		
As security for the Company's debt to banks, the Company has provided a letter of indemnity for a total amount of DKK 3.500 thousand at 30 September 2021.		

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

### 10. Contingencies

#### Contingent liabilities

#### Joint taxation

With Mads Lisberg Holding, company reg. no 34714347 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for the total corporation tax.

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

### 11. Related parties

#### Controlling interest

Mads Lisberg Holding ApS

Majority shareholder

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## Jenny Strøe Nielsen

Bestyrelsesmedlem

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-320938175741

IP: 176.22.xxx.xxx

2022-03-15 06:32:11 UTC

NEM ID 

## Mads Rolighed Lisberg Nielsen

Adm. direktør

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-098169435866

IP: 176.22.xxx.xxx

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## Mads Rolighed Lisberg Nielsen

Bestyrelsesmedlem

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IP: 176.22.xxx.xxx

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NEM ID 

## Kim Saastamoinen-Jakobsen

Bestyrelsesmedlem

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-653399847962

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## Henrik Lisberg Nielsen

Bestyrelsesformand

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## Anders Flymer-Dindler

Statsautoriseret revisor

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## Henrik Lisberg Nielsen

Dirigent

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