CHRISTENSEN
KJÆRULFF
PERSONLIGT ENGAGEMENT

STATSAUTORISERET
REVISIONSAKTIESELSKAB
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ADSERBI A/S

Dybensøvej 10, 2830 Virum

Company reg. no. 87 80 23 10

Annual report

1 May 2018 - 30 April 2019

The annual report has been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the

Claus Adser
Chairman of the meeting

Notes:
- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, British 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 %.

Contents

Management's report

The board of directors and the managing director have today presented the annual report of ADSERBI A/S for the financial year 1 May 2018 to 30 April 2019.

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 consolidated annual accounts and the annual accounts provide a true and fair view of the assets, the liabilities and the financial position, consolidated and for the company respectively at 30 April 2019, and of the results of the activities, consolidated and of the company respectively and of consolidated cash flows in the financial year 1 May 2018 to 30 April 2019.

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.

Virum, 6 September 2019

Managing Director

Peter Adser
Managing Director

Board of directors

Claus Adser

Lars Adser

Peter Adser

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of ADSERBI A/S

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated annual accounts and the annual accounts of ADSERBI A/S for the financial year 1 May 2018 to 30 April 2019, which comprise accounting policies used, profit and loss account, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, consolidated and for the company respectively and consolidated cash flow statement. The consolidated annual accounts and the annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the consolidated annual accounts and the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position, consolidated and for the company respectively at 30 April 2019 and of the results of the company's operations, consolidated and for the company respectively and of consolidated cash flows for the financial year 1 May 2018 to 30 April 2019 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 consolidated annual accounts and 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 consolidated annual accounts and the annual accounts

The management is responsible for the preparation of consolidated annual accounts and 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 consolidated annual accounts and annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated annual accounts and the annual accounts, the management is responsible for evaluating the group's and 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 consolidated annual accounts and the annual accounts, unless the management either intends to liquidate the group or 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 consolidated annual accounts and the annual accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated annual accounts and 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 consolidated annual accounts and 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:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated annual accounts and 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 group's and 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 consolidated annual accounts and 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 group's and 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 consolidated annual accounts and 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 group and the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the consolidated annual accounts and the annual accounts, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the consolidated annual accounts and the annual accounts reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

- Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or the business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated annual accounts. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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 consolidated annual accounts and 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 consolidated annual accounts and 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 consolidated annual accounts or the annual accounts or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

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 consolidated annual accounts and 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.

Copenhagen, 6 September 2019

Christensen Kjærulff

Company reg. no. 15 91 56 41

John Mikkelsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne26748

Company data

The company	ADSERBI A/S Dybensøvej 10 2830 Virum	
	Company reg. no.	87 80 23 10
	Established:	16 March 1979
	Domicile:	Lyngby-Taarbæk
	Financial year:	1 May - 30 April
Board of directors	Claus Adser Lars Adser Peter Adser	
Managing Director	Peter Adser, Managing Director	
Auditors	Christensen Kjærulff Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab Store Kongensgade 68 1264 København K	
Subsidiary	Danscan A/S, Gentofte	

Consolidated financial highlights

DKK in thousands.	2018/19	2017/18	2016/17	2015/16	2014/15
Profit and loss account:					
Net turnover	497.970	535.745			
Gross profit	59.388	57.911	55.254	49.127	51.579
Results from operating activities	23.198	22.518	21.377	15.923	21.320
Net financials	7.040	3.750	8.537	2.881	10.559
Results for the year	23.569	20.508	23.401	14.797	20.011
Balance sheet:					
Balance sheet sum	467.897	425.793	408.856	351.148	330.707
Equity	320.565	291.190	259.395	241.577	231.233
Cash flow:					
Operating activities	20.566	24.246	-3.238	11.797	15.550
Investment activities	-2.441	-2.633	-29.365	4.503	1.454
Financing activities	18.000	-2.000	-2.000	-1.000	-18.279
Cash flow in total	36.125	19.613	-34.603	15.300	-1.275
Employees:					
Average number of full time employees	60	55	41	39	39
Key figures in %:					
Gross margin	11,9	10,8	11,3	11,4	12,0
Profit margin	4,7	4,2	4,4	3,7	4,9
Acid test ratio	291,3	299,6	-	-	-
Solvency ratio	63,9	64,5	63,4	-	-

The calculation of key figures and ratios follow the Danish Association of Finance Analysts' recommendations.

Financial highlights for the parent company

DKK in thousands.	2018/19	2017/18
Profit and loss account:		
Net turnover	20	40
Gross profit	-109	-73
Results from operating activities	-165	-184
Net financials	20.648	17.516
Results for the year	19.436	16.862
Balance sheet:		
Balance sheet sum	298.466	275.031
Equity	297.689	274.796
Employees:		
Average number of full time employees	1	1
Key figures in %:		
Gross margin	-545,0	-182,5
Profit margin	-825,0	-460,0
Acid test ratio	14.753,4	47.820,9
Solvency ratio	99,7	99,9
Return on equity	6,8	6,3

The calculation of key figures and ratios follow the Danish Association of Finance Analysts' recommendations.

The principal activities of the group

The principal activities of the group are sales of raw materials to the Nordic chemical consuming industries and sales of electrical components and products.

The activities of the parent company are shareholding of the entities of the group and in addition investment of funds in securities.

Development in activities and financial matters

The net turnover for the year is DKK 20.000 against DKK 40.000 last year. The results from ordinary activities after tax are DKK 19.436.000 against DKK 16.862.000 last year. The management consider the results satisfactory.

Special risks

Partikular risks

The group's use of raw materials does not entail essential price risks due to the minor price fluctuations existing on the market as price increases are rarely significant.

Exchange rate risks

The group's activities abroad entail that the result, cash flow and equity are minimally affected by the development of exchange rates and interest rates. It is the policy of the corporation to cover commercial currency risks when these are regarded significant. Currently there is no covering currency risks as these are considered to be ignorable.

No speculative currency positions are made. The group has a significant part of its free capital invested in public securities.

Interest risks

Since the interest borne net debts does not represent a significant amount moderate changes of the interest level will have no significant direct effect on the profitability. Hence no interest positions to cover interest risks are made

Environmental issues

It is the goal of the group to reduce its environmental tolerance as compared to year 2017/18, however no targets have been established due to the fact that a growth of the net revenue is expected versus 2017/18.

The day-to-day monitoring of environmental issues is based on an environmentally responsible operation and is a natural part of the group's targets on product quality and production. Also agreements have been made with cooperation partners on a genuine reduction of CO_2 in connection with production and transportation. Through dialog and comprehension arrangements have been made with subsuppliers on limitation of CO_2 derivation. The group's primary suppliers are all environmentally certified.

Know how resources

The group's business idea prescribes products of high quality. This requires particular skillful know-how resources from the staff and from the business procedures.

To continually produce such solutions it is of considerable importance that the group is able to recruit and maintain employees with a high level of education. It is the group's target to posses the newest know-how for swift readjustments. The mix of employees is an important indicator and the share with a high education makes 45%.

The critical business processes connected to sale of products are service, quality, consultancy and individual solutions. To secure that clients receive the agreed performances it is required that the individual methods and procedures are documentated. The group's required performance on this is measured through statistics on timely deliveries and number of complaints being important indicators on the functionality of the business procedures.

It is the group's view that timely deliveries are conducted and that customer complaints are ignorable.

The expected development

For the consolidated group a positive development of the results 2018/19 is expected.

Events subsequent to the financial year

No events have occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date, which would have material impact on the financial position of the company.

Statement of corporate social responsibility

The Adserbi group is aware of its economical, environmental and social responsibilities and is committed to a sustainable corporate policy.

The shareholders and management of the corporation are committed to the long-term health and working ability of the staff and employees and to an efficient environmental protection, and social responsibility is part of Adserbi's value norms. Adserbi is constantly looking to optimize this and to contribute to a global sustainable development.

Largely, the Adserbi group is supporting the ten principles on social responsibility of the UN, however is not connected to UN Global Compact.

In view of the size of the corporation, its activities and the markets in which the group is operating, the Board of Directors has decided not to adopt policies on voluntary integration of the corporation's social responsibility, neither policies on human rights nor climate. It is constantly being evaluated whether a need to adopt policies on this area is required.

Target figures and policies for the under-represented sex

The Board of Directors has not for 2018/19 established a target for the underrepresentated sex amongst the board members elected by the general assembly.

Considering the activities of the group, the Board of Directors is endeavoring variety at all levels of the group and whereby both sexes are given equal conditions to reach a position in the upper management levels both in connection with new employments and the composition of the management.

However, the Board of Directors is of the opinion that a fixed level of variety would not in all cases be compatible with optimal management. Hence the Board of Directors has not at this time found it appropriate to assume concrete targets on variety in the group's further management levels.

Profit and loss account 1 May - 30 April

DKK in thousands.

Note		Group 2018/19	Group 2017/18	Parent enterprise 2018/19	Parent enterprise 2017/18
1	Net turnover	497.970	535.745	20	40
	Raw materials and consumables used	-422.298	-463.848	0	0
	Other external costs	-16.284	-13.986	-129	-113
	Gross results	**59.388**	**57.911**	**-109**	**-73**
2	Staff costs	-33.490	-32.687	-27	-36
	Depreciation and writedown relating to fixed assets	-2.700	-2.706	-29	-75
	Operating profit	**23.198**	**22.518**	**-165**	**-184**
	Income from equity investments in group enterprises	0	0	15.753	15.271
	Other financial income	8.522	4.695	5.470	2.619
3	Other financial costs	-1.482	-945	-575	-374
	Results before tax	**30.238**	**26.268**	**20.483**	**17.332**
	Tax on ordinary results	-6.669	-5.760	-1.047	-470
4	**Results for the year**	**23.569**	**20.508**	**19.436**	**16.862**
	The group's results are as follows:				
	Shareholders in ADSERBI A/S	19.436	16.862		
	Minority interests	4.133	3.646		
		23.569	**20.508**		

Balance sheet 30 April

DKK in thousands.

Assets

Note		Group 2019	Group 2018	Parent enterprise 2019	Parent enterprise 2018
	Fixed assets				
5	Acquired concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks and similar rights	1.702	1.727	0	0
6	Goodwill	17.067	4.646	0	0
7	Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible fixed assets	111	0	0	0
	Intangible fixed assets in total	18.880	6.373	0	0
8	Land and property	20.081	13.280	0	0
9	Production plant and machinery	219	248	0	0
10	Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture	3.483	2.212	0	29
11	Decoration rented premises	446	234	0	0
	Tangible fixed assets in total	24.229	15.974	0	29
12	Equity investments in group enterprises	0	0	183.832	162.623
13	Other debtors	284	278	0	0
14	Deposits	225	225	0	0
	Financial fixed assets in total	509	503	183.832	162.623
	Fixed assets in total	**43.618**	**22.850**	**183.832**	**162.652**

Balance sheet 30 April

DKK in thousands.

Assets

Note		Group 2019	Group 2018	Parent enterprise 2019	Parent enterprise 2018
	Current assets				
	Raw materials and consumables	118.684	111.337	0	0
	Manufactured goods and trade goods	1.796	195	0	0
	Inventories in total	120.480	111.532	0	0
	Trade debtors	108.002	110.415	0	0
	Amounts owed by group enterprises	0	0	25	50
15	Deferred tax assets	631	1.421	0	354
	Receivable corporate tax	45	0	0	0
	Other debtors	3.491	2.351	683	876
16	Accrued income and deferred expenses	609	586	88	65
	Debtors in total	112.778	114.773	796	1.345
	Other securities and equity investments	136.510	129.989	112.339	106.403
	Securities in total	136.510	129.989	112.339	106.403
	Available funds	54.511	46.649	1.499	4.631
	Current assets in total	**424.279**	**402.943**	**114.634**	**112.379**
	Assets in total	**467.897**	**425.793**	**298.466**	**275.031**

Balance sheet 30 April

DKK in thousands.

Equity and liabilities

Note		Group 2019	Group 2018	Parent enterprise 2019	Parent enterprise 2018
	Equity				
	Contributed capital	500	500	500	500
	Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method	168.780	147.567	168.781	147.567
	Results brought forward	127.517	124.729	125.408	124.729
	Proposed dividend for the financial year	2.000	2.000	3.000	2.000
	Equity before non-controlling interest.	298.797	274.796	297.689	274.796
	Minority interests	21.768	16.394	0	0
	Equity in total	**320.565**	**291.190**	**297.689**	**274.796**
	Provisions				
	Provisions for deferred tax	1.695	108	0	0
	Provisions in total	**1.695**	**108**	**0**	**0**
	Liabilities				
	Bank debts	50.920	59.034	0	0
	Trade creditors	39.660	46.809	130	66
	Corporate tax	2.932	5.089	456	0
	Other debts	51.759	22.825	191	169
17	Accrued expenses and deferred income	366	738	0	0
	Short-term liabilities in total	145.637	134.495	777	235
	Liabilities in total	**145.637**	**134.495**	**777**	**235**
	Equity and liabilities in total	**467.897**	**425.793**	**298.466**	**275.031**

18 Contingencies

19 Related parties

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

DKK in thousands.

	Contributed capital	Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method	Results brought forward	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Minority interests	In total
Equity 1 May 2018	500	147.567	124.729	2.000	16.394	291.190
Adjustment at the beginning of the year	0	5.460	-4	0	0	5.456
Distributed dividend	0	0	0	-2.000	0	-2.000
Share of results	0	15.753	2.792	2.000	5.374	25.919
	500	**168.780**	**127.517**	**2.000**	**21.768**	**320.565**

Statement of changes in equity of the parent enterprise

DKK in thousands.

	Contributed capital	Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method	Results brought forward	Proposed dividend for the financial year	In total
Equity 1 May 2018	500	147.568	124.729	2.000	274.797
Distributed dividend	0	0	0	-2.000	-2.000
Share of results	0	15.753	683	3.000	19.436
Adjustment of the beginning	0	5.460	-4	0	5.456
	500	**168.781**	**125.408**	**3.000**	**297.689**

Cash flow statement 1 May - 30 April

DKK in thousands.

Note		Group 2018/19	2017/18
	Results for the year	23.570	20.508
20	Adjustments	3.164	5.773
21	Change in working capital	-6.646	417
	Cash flow from operating activities before net financials	20.088	26.698
	Interest received and similar amounts	8.522	4.695
	Interest paid and similar amounts	-1.482	-945
	Cash flow from ordinary activities	27.128	30.448
	Corporate tax paid	-6.562	-6.202
	Cash flow from operating activities	**20.566**	**24.246**
	Purchase of intangible fixed assets	-522	-1.165
	Sale of intangible fixed assets	74	720
	Purchase of tangible fixed assets	-1.993	-2.188
	Cash flow from investment activities	**-2.441**	**-2.633**
	Dividend paid	-2.000	-2.000
	Other cash flows from financing activities	20.000	0
	Cash flow from financing activities	**18.000**	**-2.000**
	Changes in available funds	**36.125**	**19.613**
	Available funds 1 May	117.604	97.991
	Available funds 30 April	**153.729**	**117.604**

Available funds		
Available funds	54.511	46.649
Short-term bank debts	-50.920	-59.034
Securities	150.138	129.989
Available funds 30 April	**153.729**	**117.604**

Notes

DKK in thousands.

		Group 2018/19	Group 2017/18	Parent enterprise 2018/19	Parent enterprise 2017/18
1.	**Net turnover**				
	Net turnover	176.672	290.954	20	40
	Net turnover, abroad	321.298	244.791	0	0
		497.970	**535.745**	**20**	**40**
2.	**Staff costs**				
	Salaries and wages	31.669	31.350	0	0
	Pension costs	642	432	0	0
	Other costs for social security	262	207	0	0
	Other staff costs	917	698	27	36
		33.490	**32.687**	**27**	**36**
	Average number of employees	60	55	1	1
3.	**Other financial costs**				
	Other financial costs	1.482	945	575	374
		1.482	**945**	**575**	**374**

		Parent enterprise 2018/19	Parent enterprise 2017/18
4.	**Proposed distribution of the results**		
	Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method	15.753	15.271
	Dividend for the financial year	3.000	2.000
	Allocated to results brought forward	683	0
	Allocated from results brought forward	0	-409
	Distribution in total	**19.436**	**16.862**

DKK in thousands.

		Group 30/4 2019	Group 30/4 2018	Parent enterprise 30/4 2019	Parent enterprise 30/4 2018
5.	**Acquired concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks and similar rights**				
	Cost 1 May	4.193	3.063	0	0
	Additions during the year	411	1.130	0	0
	Cost 30 April	**4.604**	**4.193**	**0**	**0**
	Amortisation and writedown 1 May	-2.466	-1.968	0	0
	Adjustment due to change of accounting policies	0	16	0	0
	Amortisation for the year	-436	-514	0	0
	Amortisation and writedown 30 April	**-2.902**	**-2.466**	**0**	**0**
	Book value 30 April	**1.702**	**1.727**	**0**	**0**
6.	**Goodwill**				
	Cost 1 May	8.391	10.367	0	0
	Additions during the year	13.628	0	0	0
	Disposals during the year	-74	-1.976	0	0
	Cost 30 April	**21.945**	**8.391**	**0**	**0**
	Amortisation and writedown 1 May	-3.745	-3.997	0	0
	Amortisation for the year	-1.133	-1.098	0	0
	Reversal of depreciation, amortisation and writedown, assets disposed of	0	1.350	0	0
	Amortisation and writedown 30 April	**-4.878**	**-3.745**	**0**	**0**
	Book value 30 April	**17.067**	**4.646**	**0**	**0**

Notes

DKK in thousands.

		Group 30/4 2019	Group 30/4 2018	Parent enterprise 30/4 2019	Parent enterprise 30/4 2018
7.	**Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible fixed assets**				
	Additions during the year	111	0	0	0
	Cost 30 April	**111**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Book value 30 April	**111**	**0**	**0**	**0**
8.	**Land and property**				
	Cost 1 May	13.662	13.248	0	0
	Additions during the year	0	414	0	0
	Cost 30 April	**13.662**	**13.662**	**0**	**0**
	Revaluations for the year	7.000	0	0	0
	Revaluation 30 April	**7.000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Depreciation and writedown 1 May	-382	-183	0	0
	Depreciation for the year	-199	-199	0	0
	Depreciation and writedown 30 April	**-581**	**-382**	**0**	**0**
	Book value 30 April	**20.081**	**13.280**	**0**	**0**

Notes

DKK in thousands.

		Group		Parent enterprise	
		30/4 2019	30/4 2018	30/4 2019	30/4 2018
9.	**Production plant and machinery**				
	Cost 1 May	278	141	0	0
	Adjustment due to change of accounting policies	0	137	0	0
	Cost 30 April	**278**	**278**	**0**	**0**
	Depreciation and writedown 1 May	-30	-11	0	0
	Depreciation for the year	-29	-19	0	0
	Depreciation and writedown 30 April	**-59**	**-30**	**0**	**0**
	Book value 30 April	**219**	**248**	**0**	**0**

Notes

DKK in thousands.

		Group 30/4 2019	Group 30/4 2018	Parent enterprise 30/4 2019	Parent enterprise 30/4 2018
10.	**Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture**				
	Cost 1 May	6.199	5.544	104	104
	Additions concerning company transfer	832	0	0	0
	Additions during the year	1.676	1.669	0	0
	Disposals during the year	-317	-1.014	0	0
	Cost 30 April	**8.390**	**6.199**	**104**	**104**
	Depreciation and writedown 1 May	-3.987	-3.590	-104	0
	Depreciation on and writedown of additions concerning company transfer	-432	0	0	0
	Depreciation for the year	-838	-918	0	0
	Adjustment of writedown, opening balance	33	-100	0	-75
	Reversal of depreciation, amortisation and writedown, assets disposed of	317	621	0	0
	Depreciation and writedown 30 April	**-4.907**	**-3.987**	**-104**	**-75**
	Book value 30 April	**3.483**	**2.212**	**0**	**29**

Notes

DKK in thousands.

		Group		Parent enterprise	
		30/4 2019	30/4 2018	30/4 2019	30/4 2018
11.	**Decoration rented premises**				
	Cost 1 May	368	231	0	0
	Additions during the year	317	137	0	0
	Cost 30 April	**685**	**368**	**0**	**0**
	Depreciation and writedown 1 May	-134	-57	0	0
	Depreciation for the year	-105	-77	0	0
	Depreciation and writedown 30 April	**-239**	**-134**	**0**	**0**
	Book value 30 April	**446**	**234**	**0**	**0**

DKK in thousands.

	Group 30/4 2019	Group 30/4 2018	Parent enterprise 30/4 2019	Parent enterprise 30/4 2018
12. Equity investments in group enterprises				
Acquisition sum, opening balance 1 May	0	0	15.193	15.193
Cost 30 April	**0**	**0**	**15.193**	**15.193**
Revaluations, opening balance 1 May	0	0	147.430	132.394
Effect of exchange rate adjustment	0	0	-4	0
Results for the year before goodwill amortisation	0	0	15.753	15.036
Adjustment of the beginning	0	0	5.460	0
Revaluation 30 April	**0**	**0**	**168.639**	**147.430**
Book value 30 April	**0**	**0**	**183.832**	**162.623**

The financial highlights for the enterprises according to the latest approved annual reports

DKK in thousands	**Share of ownership**	**Equity**	**Results for the year**	**Book value at ADSERBI A/S**
Danscan A/S, Gentofte	100 %	183.832.152	15.752.853	183.832
		183.832.152	**15.752.853**	**183.832**

	Group 30/4 2019	Group 30/4 2018	Parent enterprise 30/4 2019	Parent enterprise 30/4 2018
13. Other debtors				
Cost 1 May	284	278	0	0
Cost 30 April	**284**	**278**	**0**	**0**
Book value 30 April	**284**	**278**	**0**	**0**
Other debtors	284	278	0	0
	284	**278**	**0**	**0**

Notes

DKK in thousands.

		Group 30/4 2019	Group 30/4 2018	Parent enterprise 30/4 2019	Parent enterprise 30/4 2018
14.	**Deposits**				
	Cost 1 May	225	0	0	0
	Additions during the year	0	225	0	0
	Cost 30 April	**225**	**225**	**0**	**0**
	Book value 30 April	**225**	**225**	**0**	**0**
15.	**Deferred tax assets**				
	Deferred tax assets 1 May	631	1.421	0	354
		631	**1.421**	**0**	**354**
16.	**Accrued income and deferred expenses**				
	Prepaid insurance	609	586	0	0
	Prepaid interest	0	0	79	56
	Other prepayments/deferred income	0	0	9	9
		609	**586**	**88**	**65**
17.	**Accrued expenses and deferred income**				
	Prepayments/deferred income	366	738	0	0
		366	**738**	**0**	**0**

DKK in thousands.

18. Contingencies

Joint taxation

The company is the administration company of the group of companies subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and TDKK 2.900 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.

The liability relating to obligations in connection with withholding tax on dividends, interest and royalties represents an estimated maximum of DKK 0 thousand.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withheld taxes etc. may cause changes in the company's liabilities.

19. Related parties

Transactions

Related parties of the Group comprehend the Board, who are also shareholders in ADSERBI A/S.

The Group leases properties by Scandiflex Nordic A/S. The lease contracts have been entered on market terms.

The Group also has balances with the companies mentioned. Interests on the balances are calculated on marked terms.

The group also has sold goods to companies in the group. The revenue has been entered on marked terms.

DKK in thousands.

		Group 2018/19	2017/18
20.	**Adjustments**		
	Depreciation and amortisation	2.711	2.706
	Other financial income	-8.522	-4.695
	Other financial costs	1.482	945
	Tax on ordinary results	8.037	6.510
	Other adjustments	-544	307
		3.164	**5.773**

		Group 2018/19	2017/18
21.	**Change in working capital**		
	Change in inventories	-10.485	-6.784
	Change in debtors	2.363	16.361
	Change in trade creditors and other liabilities	1.476	-9.160
		-6.646	**417**

Accounting policies used

The annual report for ADSERBI A/S is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class C enterprises (large 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 group 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 group 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 concern 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.

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.

In case the foreign group enterprises and associated enterprises meet the criteria for being independent units, the profit and loss accounts are translated by using an average exchange rate for the period in question, and the balance sheet items are translated by using the closing rate. Differences arising in connection with the translation of the equity of foreign group enterprises at the beginning of the year to the closing rate are recognised directly in the equity. The same goes for differences arising in connection with translation of the profit and loss accounts from average exchange rate to the closing rate.

At recognition of foreign group enterprises which are integrated units, the monetary items are translated by using the closing rate. Non monetary items are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the time of acquisition or at the time of the following depreciation or writedown of the asset. The items of the profit and loss account are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. However, items in the profit and loss account deriving from non monetary items are translated by using historical prices.

Currency adjustment of balances with group enterprises abroad that are considered part of the total investment in group enterprises are recognised directly in the equity. Likewise, foreign exchange gains and losses on loans and derived financial instruments for currency hedging independent group enterprises abroad are recognised in the equity.

The consolidated annual accounts

The consolidated annual accounts comprise the parent company ADSERBI A/S and those group enterprises of which ADSERBI A/S directly or indirectly owns more than 50 % of the voting rights or in other ways has controlling interest. As it appears from the group chart, enterprises of which the group owns between 20 and 50 % of the voting rights and exercises considerable, but not controlling interest are considered associated enterprises.

By the consolidation, elimination of intercompany income and costs, shareholding, intercompany balances and dividends and realised and unrealised gains and losses from transactions among the consolidated enterprises takes place.

Equity interests in group enterprises are settled by the proportional share of the group enterprises' trade value of net assets and liabilities at the date of acquisition.

Newly acquired or newly established enterprises are recognised in the consolidated annual accounts as of the date of acquisition. Disposed or terminated enterprises are recognised in the consolidated annual accounts until the date of disposal. In relation to newly acquired, disposed or terminated enterprises, comparative figures are not adjusted.

In connection with the acquisition of new enterprises, the acquisition method is applied, by which the acquirees' identifiable assets and liabilities are measured at fair value at the time of acquisition. Costs for restructuring which are recognised in the acquiree before the acquisition date and which have not been agreed upon as part of the acquisition, are recognised in the pre-acquisition balance sheet and thereby forms part of the measurement of goodwill. Restructuring decided by the acquiree is recognised in the profit and loss account. The tax effect of the revaluations carried out is taken into consideration.

Positive balances (goodwill) between cost and fair value of the acquired, identifiable assets and liabilities, including provisions for restructuring, are recognised under intangible fixed assets and in accordance with an individual evaluation allocated on a systematic basis over their useful lives in the profit and loss account. Negative balances (negative goodwill) is recognised as income in the profit and loss account at the date of acquisition when the general requirements for recognition of income are met.

Goodwill and negative goodwill from acquirees may be adjusted until 12 months after the acquisition.

Gains or losses from the disposal or termination of group enterprises or associated enterprises are recognised as the difference between the sales price or the termination sum and the book value of the net assets at the sales date and expected costs of sale or termination.

In case of business combinations such as acquisition and sale of equity investments, mergers, demergers, addition of assets and exchange of shares etc. with participation of enterprises under the control of the parent company, the merger method is applied, in which case the merger is considered implemented on the first day of the financial year, and restatement of comparative figures is made.

Minority interests

The items of the group enterprises are recognised by 100 % in the consolidated annual accounts. The minority interests' proportionate share of the profit or loss and the equity of the group enterprises are adjusted annually, and they are recognised as a separate item below the profit and loss account and as a separate item in the balance sheet respectively.

The profit and loss account

Net turnover

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.

When the results of a contract can not be determined reliably, the net turnover is only recognised on a cost basis, however, to the extent that it is probable that the costs will be recovered.

Cost of sales

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

Other external costs

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 concern the financial year.

Interest and other costs concerning loans for financing the production of intangible and tangible fixed assets and concerning the production period are not recognised in the cost of the fixed asset.

Results from equity investments in group enterprises

After full elimination of intercompany profit or loss and deduction of amortisation of consolidated goodwill, the equity investment in the individual group enterprises are recognised in the profit and loss account at a proportional share of the group enterprises' results after tax.

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.

The parent enterprise and the Danish group enterprises are subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the consolidated Danish enterprises. The parent enterprise acts as an administration company in relation to the joint taxation. This means that the total Danish tax payable of the income of the Danish consolidated companies is paid to the tax authorities by the company.

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

Intangible fixed assets

Development projects, patents, and licences

Development costs and internally generated rights are recognised in the profit and loss account as costs in the acquisition year.

Clearly defined and identifiable development projects are recognised as intangible fixed assets provided that the technical feasibility, sufficient resources, and a potential market or a development opportunity can be demonstrated, and provided that it is the intention to produce, market or utilise the project. It is, however, a condition that the cost can be calculated reliably and that a sufficiently high degree of certainty indicates that future earnings will cover the costs for production, sales, and administration. Other development costs are recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with their realisation.

Development costs recognised in the balance sheet are measured at cost with deduction of accrued depreciation and writedown.

After completion of the development work, capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated financial useful life. Usually, the amortisation period is 10 years.

Patents and licenses are measured at cost with deduction of accrued amortisation. Patents are amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining patent period, and licenses are amortised over the contract period, however, for a maximum of 10 years.

Gain and loss from the sale of development projects, patents, and licenses are measured as the difference between the sales price with deduction of sales costs and the book value at the time of the sale. Gain or loss are recognised in the profit and loss account as other operating income or other operating expenses respectively.

Goodwill

Acquired goodwill is measured at cost with deduction of accumulated amortisation. As it is not possible to determine a reliable estimate of the useful life, the amortisation period is set at 10 years.

Tangible fixed assets

Land and buildings are measured at cost with addition of revaluations and with deduction of accrued depreciation and writedown. Land is not depreciated.

Land and buildings are revaluated on the basis of regular, independent evaluation of the fair value. The net revaluation at fair value adjustment is recognised directly on the equity after deduction of deferred tax and tied up in a particular revaluation reserve. Net impairment at fair value adjustments is recognised in the profit and loss account.

The basis of depreciation is cost with the addition of revaluations at fair value and with the deduction of expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The depreciation period is fixed at the acquisition date and re-evaluated annually. If the residual value exceeds the book value of the asset, the depreciation expires.

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

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:

	Useful life
Buildings	30 years
Technical plants and machinery	5-10 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.

Leasing contracts

At the first recognition in the balance sheet, leasing contracts concerning tangible fixed assets by which the group holds all essential risks and advantages attached to the proprietary right (financial leasing) are measured either at fair value or at the present value of the future leasing services, whichever value is lower. When calculating the present value, the internal interest rate of the leasing contract or alternatively the borrowing rate of the enterprise is used as discount rate. Afterwards, financially leased assets are treated in the same way as other similar tangible assets.

The capitalised residual leasing liability is recognised in the balance sheet as a liability, and the interest part of the leasing contract is recognised in the profit and loss account over the term of the contract.

All other leasing contracts are considered operational leasing. Payments in connection with operational leasing and other rental agreements are recognised in the profit and loss account over the term of the contract. The group's total liabilities concerning operational leasing and rental agreements are recognised under contingencies etc.

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.

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.

Previously recognised writedown is reversed when the condition for the writedown no longer exists. Writedown relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Financial fixed assets

Equity investments in group enterprises

Equity investments in group enterprises are recognised in the balance sheet at a proportional share under the equity method, the value being calculated on the basis of the accounting policies of the parent company by the deduction or addition of unrealised intercompany profits and losses, and with the addition or deduction of residual value of positive or negative goodwill measured by applying the acquisition method.

Group enterprises and associated enterprises with negative equity are recognised without any value, and to the extent they are considered irrevocable, amounts owed by these companies are written down by the parent's share of the equity. If the negative equity exceeds the debtors, the residual amount is recognised under liability provisions to the extent the parent has a legal or actual liability to cover the negative equity of the subsidiary.

To the extent the equity exceeds the cost, the net revaluation of equity investments in group enterprises are transferred to the reserves under the equity for net revaluation as per the equity method. Dividends from group enterprises expected to be decided before the approval of this annual report are not subject to a limitation of the revaluation reserves. The reserves are adjusted by other equity movements in group enterprises.

Newly taken over or newly established companies are recognised in the annual accounts as of the time of acquisition. Sold or liquidated companies are recognised at the time of cession.

Profit or loss in connection with the sale of group enterprises are measured as the difference between the sales amount and the book value of net assets at the time of the sale, inclusive of remaining consolidated goodwill and expected costs for sale and cession. Profit and loss are recognised in the profit and loss account under net financials.

In connection with the acquisition of new group enterprises and associated enterprises, the acquisition method is applied, by which the acquirees' assets and liabilities are measured at fair value at the time of acquisition. Provisions for payment of costs for decided restructuring activities in the acquirees in relation to the acquisition are recognised. The tax effect of the revaluations carried out is taken into consideration.

Positive differences (goodwill) between cost and fair value of identifiable, acquired assets and liabilities, inclusive of liability provisions for restructuring, are recognised under equity investments in group enterprises, and they are amortised over their estimated useful life. The useful life is determined on the basis of the management's experience with the individual business areas. The amortisation period is maximum 20 years, being the longer for strategical acquirees with a strong market position and a long-range earnings potential. The book value of goodwill is evaluated currently and written down in the profit and loss account in those cases where the book value exceeds the expected future net income from the enterprise or the activity, to which the goodwill is attached.

Other securities and equity investments

Securities and equity investments recognised under fixed assets comprise listed bonds and shares which are measured at fair value on the balance sheet date. Listed securities are measured at market price.

Other unlisted securities are measured at cost. Writedown takes place to the recoverable amount, if this value is lower than the book value.

Deposits

Deposits are measured at amortised cost and represent rent deposits, etc.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost on the basis of measured average prices. In case the net realisable value is lower than the cost, writedown takes place at 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.

Accrued income and deferred expenses

Accrued income and deferred expenses recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the next financial year.

Securities and equity investments

Securities and equity investments recognised as current assets are measured at fair value on the balance sheet date.

Available funds

Available funds comprise cash at bank and in hand.

Equity

Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method

Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method comprise net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries and associates in proportion to cost.

The reserves may be eliminated in case of losses, realisation of equity investments or changes in the financial estimates.

It is not possible to recognise the reserves with a negative amount.

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.

ADSERBI A/S is jointly taxed with the Danish group companies and acts in this respect as the administration company. According to the rules of joint taxation, ADSERBI 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.

Payable and receivable joint taxation contributions are recognised in the balance sheet as "Receivable corporate tax" or “Payable corporate tax".

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

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses eligible for carry-over, 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.

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.

Mortgage debt and bank debt are for instance measured at amortised cost. As to cash loans, this corresponds to the outstanding debt of the loan. For bond loans, the amortised cost corresponds to an outstanding debt calculated as the underlying cash value at the date of borrowing adjusted by amortisation of the market value adjustment on the date of the borrowing carried out over the repayment period.

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

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

Accrued expenses and deferred income

Received payments concerning income during the following years are recognised under accrued expenses and deferred income.

The cash flow statement

The cash flow statement shows the cash flow of the group for the year, divided in cash flows deriving from operating activities, investment activities, and financing activities respectively, the changes in the liabilities, and the available funds at the beginning and the end of the year respectively.

The effect of cash flow deriving from purchase and sale of enterprises appears separately under cash flow from investment activities. In the cash flow statement, cash flow deriving from purchased enterprises is recognised as of the date of acquisition, and cash flow deriving from sold enterprises is recognised until the sales date.

Cash flow from operating activities

Cash flow from operating activities are calculated as the results for the year adjusted for non-cash operating items, the change in the working capital, and corporate tax paid.

Cash flow from investment activities

Cash flow from investment activities comprises payments in connection with the acquisition and sale of enterprises and activities as well as the acquisition and sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets and fixed asset investments respectively.

Cash flow from financing activities

Cash flow from financing activities comprises changes in the size or the composition of the share capital and the costs in this connection. Furthermore, these activities comprise borrowings, instalments on interestbearing debt, and payment of dividend to the shareholders.

Available funds

Available funds comprise cash funds with deduction of short-term bank debt and short-term securities with a term of less than 3 months which can easily be converted into cash funds and on which only an insignificant risk of value changes exists.

Segment information

Information on activity and geographical markets is provided. The segment information follows the consolidated accounting policies, risks and internal financial control systems.