



ÅRSREGNSKAPET FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2019 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer: 997 157 834
Organisasjonsform: Norskreg. utenlandsk foretak
Foretaksnavn: KRONES AG
Forretningsadresse: Böhmerwaldstrasse 5
DE-93073 Neutraubling

Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode: 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019

Konsern

Morselskap i konsern: Nei

Regnskapsregler

Regler for små foretak benyttet: Ja
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet til selskapet: Regnskapslovens alminnelige regler

Årsregnskapet fastsatt av kompetent organ

Bekreftet av representant for selskapet: KPMG TAX AS
Dato for fastsettelse av årsregnskapet: 16.03.2021

Grunnlag for avgivelse

År 2019: Årsregnskapet er elektronisk innlevert
År 2018: Tall er hentet fra elektronisk innlevert årsregnskap fra 2019

Det er ikke krav til at årsregnskapet m.v. som sendes til Regnskapsregisteret er undertegnet. Kontrollen på at dette er utført ligger hos revisor/enhetens øverste organ. Sikkerheten ivaretas ved at innsender har rolle/rettighet for innsending av årsregnskapet via Altinn, og ved at det bekreftes at årsregnskapet er fastsatt av kompetent organ.

Brønnøysundregistrene, 22.09.2021



Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: EUR	Note	2019	2018
RESULTATREGNSKAP			
Inntekter			
Revenue	1		11 407 544
Sum inntekter			11 407 544
Kostnader			
Cost of materials			17 730 391
Personnel expenses	2		
Other operating expenses	5	7 619 344	443 480
Sum kostnader		7 619 344	18 173 871
Driftsresultat		-7 619 344	-6 766 327
Netto finans			
Ordinært resultat før skattekostnad		-7 619 344	-6 766 327
Tax on ordinary result	4		
Ordinært resultat etter skattekostnad		-7 619 344	-6 766 327
Årsresultat		-7 619 344	-6 766 327
Årsresultat etter minoritetsinteresser		-7 619 344	-6 766 327
Totalresultat		-7 619 344	-6 766 327
Overføringer og disponeringer			
Udekket tap		-7 619 344	-6 766 327
Sum overføringer og disponeringer		-7 619 344	-6 766 327



Balanse

Beløp i: EUR	Note	2019	2018
BALANSE - EIENDELER			
Anleggsmidler			
Immaterielle eiendeler			
Utsatt skattefordel	4		
Sum anleggsmidler		0	0
Omløpsmidler			
Varer			
Fordringer			
Receivables from head office	5	47 821 561	32 745 078
Sum fordringer		47 821 561	32 745 078
Sum omløpsmidler		47 821 561	32 745 078
SUM EIENDELER		47 821 561	32 745 078
BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD			
Egenkapital			
Innskutt egenkapital			
Opptjent egenkapital			
Other equity		-42 012 283	-34 392 938
Sum opptjent egenkapital		-42 012 283	-34 392 938
Sum egenkapital	6	-42 012 283	-34 392 938
Gjeld			
Langsiktig gjeld			
Utsatt skatt	4		
Annen langsiktig gjeld			
Other long term liabilities	3	35 128 874	34 388 877
Sum annen langsiktig gjeld		35 128 874	34 388 877



Balanse

Beløp i: EUR	Note	2019	2018
Sum langsiktig gjeld		35 128 874	34 388 877
Kortsiktig gjeld			
Leverandørgjeld			675
Tax payable	4		
Other current debt	5	54 704 970	32 748 464
Sum kortsiktig gjeld		54 704 970	32 749 139
Sum gjeld		89 833 844	67 138 016
SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD		47 821 561	32 745 078



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Krones AG

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Org.no.: 997 157 834



PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

KRONES AG

OPERATING INCOME AND OPERATING EXPENSES	2019	2018
Revenue	0	11 407 544
Total operating income	0	11 407 544
Cost of materials	0	17 730 391
Other operating expenses	7 619 344	443 480
Total operating expenses	7 619 344	18 173 871
Operating profit	-7 619 344	-6 766 327
Operating result before tax	-7 619 344	-6 766 327
Ordinary result after tax	-7 619 344	-6 766 327
Annual net profit	-7 619 344	-6 766 327
BROUGHT FORWARD		
Loss brought forward	7 619 344	6 766 327
Net brought forward	-7 619 344	-6 766 327

KRONES AG

SIDE 2



BALANCE SHEET

KRONES AG

ASSETS	Note	2019	2018
CURRENT ASSETS			
DEBTORS			
Receivables from head office	5	47 821 561	32 745 078
Total receivables		47 821 561	32 745 078
Total current assets		47 821 561	32 745 078
Total assets		47 821 561	32 745 078



BALANCE SHEET

KRONES AG

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2019	2018
EQUITY			
PAID-UP EQUITY			
RETAINED EARNINGS			
Other equity		-42 012 283	-34 392 938
Total retained earnings		-42 012 283	-34 392 938
Total equity	6	-42 012 283	-34 392 938
LIABILITIES			
OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES			
Other long term liabilities	3	35 128 874	34 388 877
Total of other long term liabilities		35 128 874	34 388 877
CURRENT DEBT			
Trade creditors		0	675
Other current debt	5	54 704 970	32 748 464
Total current debt		54 704 970	32 749 139
Total liabilities		89 833 844	67 138 016
Total equity and liabilities		47 821 561	32 745 078

Neutraubling, 08.03.2021

Uta Anders, Head of Controlling, Accounting and Taxes



NOTE 1 ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The annual accounts are comprised of P&L, balance sheet as well as notes. They have been prepared in accordance with the accounting rules for small companies, cf. the Norwegian Accounting Act and currently (31. December 2019) generally accepted accounting principles. The annual accounts give a true impression of net capital, debt, financial situation and revenue of the Norwegian branch. Only services related to to installation part of the TINE AS project (Tine project) is reflected in the accounting figures, as these are the only services performed in Norway.

SALES REVENUE

The activity comprises installation on-site. The contracts are booked in accordance with the completed contract method, i.e. apart from indirect costs, posting of income is done when the projects are completed. Payments prior to the completion of the delivery is booked as advance payments. Costs in relation to the contract is booked as buildings under construction. Indirect costs are deducted immediately.

PRINCIPAL RULE FOR ASSESSMENT AND CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTY AND DEBT.

Property designated for long lasting ownership and/or usage is classified as capital assets. Other property is classified as current assets. Receivables that are to be paid back within one year are in any case classified as current assets. Analogue criteria are used in the classification of short term and long term debt. Capital assets are assessed to purchase cost, however they are devalued to actual value when the fall in value is not expected to be temporary. Scheduled appreciation is used on assets with limited economical life. Long term debt is recognized in the balance sheet to nominal value at the time when the debt was established.

Current assets are assessed to purchasing cost or real value, whichever value is the lowest. Short term debt is recognized in the balance sheet to nominal value at the time when the debt was established. The value of the project at the end of each year is book as inventory equal to accumulated cost of the project.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

The accounts are booked in EUR. Foreign exchange postings are estimated at the yearly average exchange rate.

LASTING OPERATION FACTORS

Lasting operation factors are depreciated over the course of their expected economical life. As a principal rule the depreciation is dispersed lineally over the expected economical life. The company did not have operation factors in 2019.

RECEIVABLES

Customer receivables and other receivables are entered with face value after a deduction for provision of expected loss. Provision of loss is based on an individual assessment of each receivable.

COMPLETED CONTRACT METHOD

The TINE project is booked in accordance with the completed contract method. Income and costs are postponed until completion of the contract. The value of the contract is booked as an asset. Payments by the client before the takeover is booked as debt (pre-payments).

The Tine project was not completed in FY 2019, and the result (apart from indirect costs) is therefore not recognized for tax purposes in FY 2019.

TAX

The tax cost in the P&L comprises of both the period's payable tax and change in deferred tax. Deferred tax is calculated with 22 %% for differences that exist between the tax value and accounting value, as well as tax related loss carry forwards at the end of the accounting year. Tax increasing and tax decreasing temporary differences that have been reversed or can be reversed within the same period are offset and booked at net value. Deferred tax asset is not booked in the balance sheet, as the chance of utilizing this is considered to not be above 50 %.



NOTE 2 LABOUR COST

The Tine project has been entirely performed by a subcontractor, and the company consequently has no employees in Norway in relation to this project.

The Norwegian branch has no general manager.

NOTE 3 OUTSTANDING ACCOUNT WITH COMPANY IN THE SAME GROUP

Debt:	2019	2018
Intercompany debt (head office account)	35 128 874	34 388 877
Advance payment from customer (head office)	54 704 970	0
Receivables:		
Work in progress (receivable head office)	42 351 064	32 745 078
Trade receivable (head office)	5 470 497	0

Note 4 Tax

This year's tax expense	2019
Entered tax on ordinary profit/loss:	
Payable tax	0
Changes in deferred tax assets	0
Tax expense on ordinary profit/loss	0
Taxable income:	
Ordinary result before tax	-7 619 344
Permanent differences	0
Changes in temporary differences	0
Taxable income	-7 619 344
Payable tax in the balance:	
Payable tax on this year's result	0
Total payable tax in the balance	0

The tax effect of temporary differences and loss for to be carried forward that has formed the basis for deferred tax and deferred tax advantages, specified on type of temporary differences:

	2019
Accumulated loss to be brought forward	-42 012 284
Not included in the deferred tax calculation	42 012 284
Basis for deferred tax assets	0
Deferred tax assets (22 %)	0
Effect of change in tax rate	



Deferred tax asset is not booked in the balance sheet, as the chance of utilizing this is considered to not be above 50 %.

NOTE 5 LONG TERM CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT

Construction contract	TINE project
Booked as income from project (prior amount booked as pre-payment now recognized as income)	0
Accumulated prepayment from customer (booked as debt in the balance sheet, cf. completed contract method).	54 704 970
Indirect costs 2018	4 061
Indirect costs 2019	7 619 344
Costs in 2019 (booked as asset under construction, cf. completed contract method)	42 329 691
Costs in 2018 (booked as asset under construction, cf. completed contract method).	21 373
Total costs booked as asset under construction cf. completed contact method.	42 351 064
Estimated result for finished projects (recognized as income when completed, cf. completed contract method).	4 730 501

NOTE 6 EQUITY CAPITAL

	2019
Equity capital 01.01.2019	-34 392 938
Head office sttlement	0
Year end result	-7 619 344
Equity capital 31.12.2019	-42 012 283

NOTE 7 AUDITOR

Reimbursement to auditor amounted to NOK 0 ex. VAT in 2019. The amount is related to performance of statutory audit.

The following has been invoiced in relation to related services; NOK 1 157 828,24.



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Sarkedalsveien 6
Postboks 7000 Majorstuen
0306 Oslo

Telephone +47 45 40 40 63
Fax
Internet www.kpmg.no
Enterprise 935 174 627 MVA

To the Owners of Krones AG NUF (Norwegian Branch of Krones AG)

Independent auditor's report

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Krones AG NUF showing a loss of NOK 7 619 344. The financial statements comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2019, the income statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with law and regulations and give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Branch as at 31 December 2019, and its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, including International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Branch as required by laws and regulations, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Owners for the Financial Statements

The Owners (management) is responsible for the preparation in accordance with law and regulations, including a true and fair view of the financial statements in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, 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 Branch's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern. The financial statements use the going concern basis of accounting insofar as it is not likely that the enterprise will cease operations.

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 laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, including ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, including ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. We 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

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Statsautoriserte revisorer - medlemmer av Den norske Revisorforening

Offices in:

Oslo	Elverum	Mo i Rana	Stord
Alta	Finnsnes	Molde	Straume
Arendal	Hamar	Skien	Tromsø
Bergen	Haugesund	Sandefjord	Trondheim
Bodo	Knarvik	Sandnessjøen	Tynset
Drammen	Kristiansand	Stavanger	Ålesund

Penneo Dokumentnøkkel: 2E0PK-A4GBF-NRWDE-0IPWE-CVIMC8-KPAAJ



Krones AG NUF

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 Branch'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 and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Branch'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 Branch to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a true and fair view.

We communicate with the management 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Opinion on Registration and Documentation

Based on our audit of the financial statements as described above, and control procedures we have considered necessary in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, *Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information*, it is our opinion that management has fulfilled its duty to produce a proper and clearly set out registration and documentation of the Branch's accounting information in accordance with the law and bookkeeping standards and practices generally accepted in Norway.

Other Matters

This audit report replaces our previous audit report as of 31.08.2020, which was issued at the statutory deadline for holding the annual meeting. Complete annual financial statements were at this point in time not submitted by the Owners.

Oslo, 2 March 2021
KPMG AS

Ole Christian Fongaard
State Authorised Public Accountant
(This document is signed electronically)

Penneo Dokumentnøkkel: 2E0PK-A4GBF-NRWDE-OIPWE-CVIMC8-KPAAJ



PENNEO

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Ole Christian Fongaard

Partner

Serienummer: 9578-5997-4-274114

IP: 80.232.xxx.xxx

2021-03-02 06:48:16Z



Ole Christian Fongaard

Statsautorisert revisor

Serienummer: 9578-5997-4-274114

IP: 80.232.xxx.xxx

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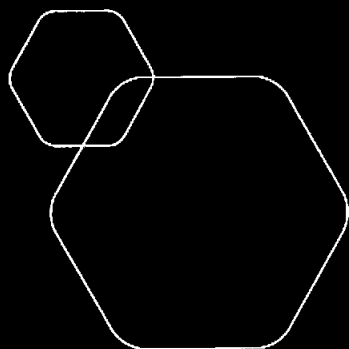
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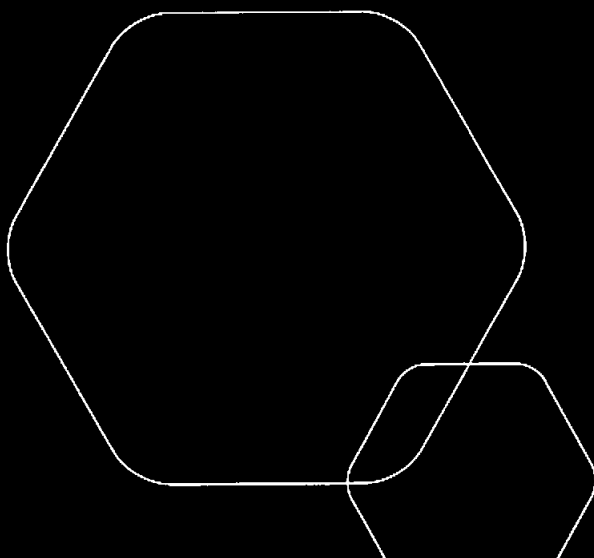
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Org.no.: 997 157 834



PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

KRONES AG

OPERATING INCOME AND OPERATING EXPENSES	Note	2019	2018
Revenue	1	0	11 407 544
Total operating income		0	11 407 544
Cost of materials		0	17 730 391
Other operating expenses	5	7 619 344	443 480
Total operating expenses		7 619 344	18 173 871
Operating profit		-7 619 344	-6 766 327
Ordinary result after tax		-7 619 344	-6 766 327
Annual net profit		-7 619 344	-6 766 327
BROUGHT FORWARD			
Loss brought forward		7 619 344	6 766 327
Net brought forward		-7 619 344	-6 766 327



BALANCE SHEET

KRONES AG

ASSETS	Note	2019	2018
CURRENT ASSETS			
DEBTORS			
Receivables from head office	5	47 821 561	32 745 078
Total receivables		47 821 561	32 745 078
Total current assets		47 821 561	32 745 078
Total assets		47 821 561	32 745 078



BALANCE SHEET

KRONES AG

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2019	2018
EQUITY			
PAID-UP EQUITY			
RETAINED EARNINGS			
Other equity		-42 012 283	-34 392 938
Total retained earnings		-42 012 283	-34 392 938
Total equity	6	-42 012 283	-34 392 938
LIABILITIES			
OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES			
Other long term liabilities	3	35 128 874	34 388 877
Total of other long term liabilities		35 128 874	34 388 877
CURRENT DEBT			
Trade creditors		0	675
Other current debt	5	54 704 970	32 748 464
Total current debt		54 704 970	32 749 139
Total liabilities		89 833 844	67 138 016
Total equity and liabilities		47 821 561	32 745 078

Neutraubling, 25.01.2021


Uta Anders, Head of Controlling, Accounting and Taxes



NOTE 1 ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The annual accounts are comprised of P&L, balance sheet as well as notes. They have been prepared in accordance with the accounting rules for small companies, cf. the Norwegian Accounting Act and currently (31. December 2019) generally accepted accounting principles. The annual accounts give a true impression of net capital, debt, financial situation and revenue of the Norwegian branch. Only services related to installation part of the TINE AS project (Tine project) is reflected in the accounting figures, as these are the only services performed in Norway.

SALES REVENUE

The activity comprises installation on-site. The contracts are booked in accordance with the completed contract method, i.e. apart from indirect costs, posting of income is done when the projects are completed. Payments prior to the completion of the delivery is booked as advance payments. Costs in relation to the contract is booked as buildings under construction. Indirect costs are deducted immediately.

PRINCIPAL RULE FOR ASSESSMENT AND CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTY AND DEBT.

Property designated for long lasting ownership and/or usage is classified as capital assets. Other property is classified as current assets. Receivables that are to be paid back within one year are in any case classified as current assets. Analogue criteria are used in the classification of short term and long term debt. Capital assets are assessed to purchase cost, however they are devalued to actual value when the fall in value is not expected to be temporary. Scheduled appreciation is used on assets with limited economical life. Long term debt is recognized in the balance sheet to nominal value at the time when the debt was established.

Current assets are assessed to purchasing cost or real value, whichever value is the lowest. Short term debt is recognized in the balance sheet to nominal value at the time when the debt was established. The value of the project at the end of each year is book as inventory equal to accumulated cost of the project.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

The accounts are booked in EUR. Foreign exchange postings are estimated at the yearly average exchange rate.

LASTING OPERATION FACTORS

Lasting operation factors are depreciated over the course of their expected economical life. As a principal rule the depreciation is dispersed lineally over the expected economical life. The company did not have operation factors in 2019.

RECEIVABLES

Customer receivables and other receivables are entered with face value after a deduction for provision of expected loss. Provision of loss is based on an individual assessment of each receivable.

COMPLETED CONTRACT METHOD

The TINE project is booked in accordance with the completed contract method. Income and costs are postponed until completion of the contract. The value of the contract is booked as an asset. Payments by the client before the takeover is booked as debt (pre-payments).

The Tine project was not completed in FY 2019, and the result (apart from indirect costs) is therefore not recognized for tax purposes in FY 2019.

TAX

The tax cost in the P&L comprises of both the period's payable tax and change in deferred tax. Deferred tax is calculated with 22 %% for differences that exist between the tax value and accounting value, as well as tax related loss carry forwards at the end of the accounting year. Tax increasing and tax decreasing temporary differences that have been reversed or can be reversed within the same period are offset and booked at net value. Deferred tax asset is not booked in the balance sheet, as the chance of utilizing this is considered to not be above 50 %.



NOTE 2 LABOUR COST

The Tine project has been entirely performed by a subcontractor, and the company consequently has no employees in Norway in relation to this project.

The Norwegian branch has no general manager.

NOTE 3 OUTSTANDING ACCOUNT WITH COMPANY IN THE SAME GROUP

Debt:	2019	2018
Intercompany debt (head office account)	35 128 874	34 388 877
Advance payment from customer (head office)	54 704 970	0
Receivables:		
Work in progress (receivable head office)	42 351 064	32 745 078
Trade receivable (head office)	5 470 497	0

Note 4 Tax

This year's tax expense	2019
Entered tax on ordinary profit/loss:	
Payable tax	0
Changes in deferred tax assets	0
Tax expense on ordinary profit/loss	0
Taxable income:	
Ordinary result before tax	-7 619 344
Permanent differences	0
Changes in temporary differences	0
Taxable income	-7 619 344
Payable tax in the balance:	
Payable tax on this year's result	0
Total payable tax in the balance	0

The tax effect of temporary differences and loss for to be carried forward that has formed the basis for deferred tax and deferred tax advantages, specified on type of temporary differences:

	2019
Accumulated loss to be brought forward	-42 012 284
Not included in the deferred tax calculation	42 012 284
Basis for deferred tax assets	0
Deferred tax assets (22 %)	0
Effect of change in tax rate	



Deferred tax asset is not booked in the balance sheet, as the chance of utilizing this is considered to not be above 50 %.

NOTE 5 LONG TERM CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT

Construction contract	TINE project
Booked as income from project (prior amount booked as pre-payment now recognized as income)	0
Accumulated prepayment from customer (booked as debt in the balance sheet, cf. completed contract method).	54 704 970
Indirect costs 2018	4 061
Indirect costs 2019	7 619 344
Costs in 2019 (booked as asset under construction, cf. completed contract method)	42 329 691
Costs in 2018 (booked as asset under construction, cf. completed contract method).	21 373
Total costs booked as asset under construction cf. completed contact method.	42 351 064
Estimated result for finished projects (recognized as income when completed, cf. completed contract method).	4 730 501

NOTE 6 EQUITY CAPITAL

	2019
Equity capital 01.01.2019	-34 392 938
Head office settlement	0
Year end result	-7 619 344
Equity capital 31.12.2019	-42 012 283

NOTE 7 AUDITOR

Reimbursement to auditor amounted to NOK 0 ex. VAT in 2019. The amount is related to performance of statutory audit.

The following has been invoiced in relation to related services; NOK 1 157 828,24.



Skattedirektoratet

Saksbehandler Torstein Kinden Helleland	Deres dato 04.12.2013	Vår dato 04.12.2013
Telefon 22078139	Deres referanse VCB/ARE/CN 244391	Vår referanse 2013/Ø16572

KPMG LAW ADVOKATFIRMA AS
Postboks 7000 Majorstuen
0306 OSLO

Tillatelse til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på engelsk språk for Krones AG (NUF), org. nr. 997 157 834

Det vises til deres brev 3. desember 2013 samt telefonsamtale i sakens anledning. Det søkes om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk for Krones AG.

Skattedirektoratet gir på bakgrunn av en konkret helhetsvurdering Krones AG dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk, jf. regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd. Dispensasjonen forutsetter at opplysningene som vedtaket baserer seg på ikke endres vesentlig.

Kopi av dette brevet må sendes Regnskapsregisteret i Brønnøysund sammen med årsregnskapet. Det påligger den regnskapspliktige å dokumentere ved dette brev at tillatelsen er gitt.

Bakgrunn

Krones AG er en filial av det tyske selskapet Krones AG. Selskapet opererer innenfor leveranse, montasje og installasjon av maskin/anlegg som benyttes for emballering av flytende produkter. Kundemassen består utelukkende av profesjonelle aktører. Selskapet er utpreget internasjonal med tilstedeværelse på samtlige kontinenter. Arbeidsspråket er engelsk. Alle sentrale aktører og samarbeidspartnere innen denne bransjen behersker og benytter engelsk. En norsk oversettelse vil kun ha til formål å oppfylle regnskapslovens språkkrav.

Skattedirektoratets vurdering

Etter regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd skal *"årsregnskapet og årsberetningen ... være på norsk.* Departementet kan ved ... *enkeltvedtak bestemme at årsregnskapet og/eller årsberetningen kan være på et annet språk.*"

I Ot. prp. nr. 42 (1997-1998) Om lov om årsregnskap m.v., er det uttalt følgende om regnskapslovens formål, jf. pkt. 1.1:

"Regjeringen har som siktemål at regnskapsloven skal bidra til informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere. Regnskapsbrukerne er dels investorer og kreditorer som tilfører kapital til foretakene, og dels andre grupper som har interesse av å vite hvordan

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foretaket drives, f.eks. de ansatte og lokalsamfunnet. Informasjonen til kapitalmarkedet skal gi grunnlag for riktig prising av finansielle objekter. Riktig prisdannelse på aksjer er en forutsetning for at ressursbruken i samfunnsøkonomien skal bli best mulig. Gode regnskaper vil også gjøre det vanskeligere for markedsdeltakere å ta ut spekulasjonsgevinster med basis i skjevt fordelt informasjon.”

Det fremgår således at et av hovedformålene med regnskapsloven er å bidra til “informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere”. Regnskapsbrukere vil omfatte, jf. uttalelsen i proposisjonen, blant andre investorer, kreditorer, ansatte og lokalsamfunnet.

Det er etter Skattedirektoratets vurdering derfor avgjørende ved vurdering av om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og/eller årsberetning på norsk kan gis, at det ikke foreligger mulige brukere av regnskapsinformasjon som blir vesentlig berørt negativt ved en eventuell dispensasjon.

Det er særlig hensynet til brukerne av regnskapsinformasjon som skal vurderes ved en dispensasjonssøknad. I denne vurderingen har Skattedirektoratet lagt særlig vekt på at selskapet er en filial av et utenlandsk selskap. Eierkretsen er begrenset. Arbeidsspråket er engelsk og all kommunikasjon skjer på engelsk. Videre er det vektlagt at selskapet driver virksomhet i en internasjonal bransje der alle aktører behersker og benytter engelsk språk.

Vennligst oppgi vår referanse ved henvendelser i saken.

Med hilsen

Rune Tystad

seniorrådgiver

Rettsavdelingen, foretaksskatt

Skattedirektoratet

Torstein Kinden Helleland



KPMG LAW
MOTTATT
06 DES. 2013

Anders Eivås



