

**O.L. Seals A/S**

**Bymosevej 14  
3200 Helsingør**

**CVR no. 20 11 46 73**

**Annual report for 2020**

**(24th Financial year)**

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 11 May 2021



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Christof Domeisen  
chairman

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## Statement by management on the annual report

The supervisory and executive boards have today discussed and approved the annual report of O.L. Seals A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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


In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.


Helsingør, 11 May 2021

### Executive board

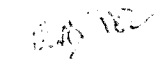
  
Peter Torp Kayser  
managing director

  
Karsten Pedersen

### Supervisory board

  
Christof Domeisen  
Chairman

  
Ove Lorentzen

  
Anthony Dohr

  
Paolo Cavelli

## **Independent auditor's report**

*To the shareholders of O.L. Seals A/S*

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of O.L. Seals A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes. 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 company's financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 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' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, 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.

### **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 the 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.

## **Independent auditor's report**

### **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.

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

## **Independent auditor's report**

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.

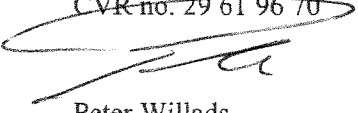
In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read management's review and, in doing so, consider whether management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially 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 Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Elsinore, 11 May 2021

WILLADS & VIBE-HASTRUP  
Godkendte Revisorer ApS  
CVR no. 29 61 96 70



Peter Willads  
state-authorized public accountant  
MNE no. mne27850

## **Company details**

### **The company**

O.L. Seals A/S  
Bymosevej 14  
3200 Helsingø

CVR no.: 20 11 46 73

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2020

Domicile: Gribskov

### **Supervisory board**

Christof Domeisen, chairman  
Ove Lorentzen  
Anthony Dohr  
Paolo Lavelli

### **Executive board**

Peter Torp Kayser  
Karsten Pedersen

### **Auditors**

WILLADS & VIBE-HASTRUP  
Godkendte Revisorer ApS  
Nordlysvænget 10A  
3000 Helsingør

## **Management's review**

### **Business review**

The principal activities in the Company are production and sale of seals and comparative products.

### **Financial review**

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2020 shows a loss of DKK 3.272.228, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2020 shows equity of DKK 20.524.804.

The turnover of O.L. Seals was reduced due to the COVID pandemic and the accompanying restrictions. We ended up with a drop of 16 % in turnover and we expect that there will be a 2-year recovery period and we expect to change the negative result from 2020 to 0. Besides the drop in turnover, the result in 2020 was negatively impacted by the change of management, at a cost of 165 KEUR.

### **Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year**

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.



## **Accounting policies**

The annual report of O.L. Seals A/S for 2020 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected provisions as regards larger entities.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2020 is presented in Danish kroner.

### **Changes in accounting policies**

The company changed the accounting policy for cost of inventory from the FIFO method to the weighted average method, to apply same accounting policies as the Group.

The net effect of the change was not measurable due to the time of implementation of the necessary software updates.

The accounting policies are otherwise consistent with those of last year.

### **Basis of recognition and measurement**

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

## **Accounting policies**

### **Income statement**

#### **Gross profit**

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress and other operating income less costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

#### **Revenue**

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in the income statement, provided that the transfer of risk, usually on delivery to the buyer, has taken place and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

#### **Raw materials and consumables**

Costs of raw materials and consumables include the raw materials and consumables used in generating the year's revenue.

#### **Other operating income**

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature relative to the company's activities.

#### **Other external expenses**

Other external expenses include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

#### **Staff costs**

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the entity's employees. The item is net of refunds made by public authorities.

#### **Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses**

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise the year's amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

## **Accounting policies**

### **Financial income and expenses**

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities, liabilities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities and surcharges and allowances under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme, etc.

### **Tax on profit/loss for the year**

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

### **Balance sheet**

#### **Tangible assets**

Items of plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is cost less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. The cost of self-constructed assets comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub-suppliers and wages.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	<b>Useful life</b>
Plant and machinery	5-10 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and eqp.	3-10 years
Leasehold improvements	10-20 years

Assets costing less than DKK 37.500 are expensed in the year of acquisition.

#### **Stocks**

Stocks are measured at cost using the weighted average method. Where the net realisable value is lower than the cost, inventories are recognised at this lower value.

## **Accounting policies**

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables comprises the purchase price plus delivery costs.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct cost of labour and production/production overheads.

### **Impairment of fixed assets**

The carrying amount of intangible assets, items of property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries, associates and participating interests is tested annually for impairment, other than what is reflected through normal amortisation and depreciation.

### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received, using the effective interest rate of individual receivables or portfolios of receivables as discount rate.

### **Prepayments**

Prepayments recognised under 'Current assets' comprises expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposits at banks.

### **Equity**

#### **Dividends**

Proposed dividends are disclosed as a separate item under equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability when declared by the annual general meeting of shareholders.

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

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

## **Accounting policies**

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

### **Liabilities**

Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual finance lease commitment.

Other liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

### **Cash flow statement**

The cash flow statement shows the company's cash flows for the year, broken down under cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities, the year's changes in cash and cash equivalents and the company's cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and at the end of the year.

The cash flow effect of additions and disposals of entities is shown separately under cash flows from investing activities. The cash flow statement includes cash flows from acquired entities from the time of acquisition, and cash flows from sold entities are included until the date of sale.

#### **Cash flows from operating activities**

Cash flows from operating activities are stated as the company's profit or loss for the year, adjusted for non-cash operating items, changes in working capital and paid income taxes. Dividend income from investments is recognised under 'Interest income and dividend received'.

#### **Cash flows from investing activities**

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments related to the acquisition and sale of entities and activities as well as intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments.

#### **Cash flows from financing activities**

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in the size or composition of the company's share capital and related costs, as well as the raising of loans, repayment of interest-bearing debt and payment of dividends to shareholders.

## **Accounting policies**

### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term securities whose remaining life is less than three months and which are readily convertible into cash and which are subject only to insignificant risks of changes in value.

**Income statement**  
**1 January 2020 - 31 December 2020**

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u> DKK	<u>2019</u> DKK
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>18.166.528</b>	<b>23.517.053</b>
Staff costs	2	<u>-19.709.649</u>	<u>-20.176.671</u>
<b>Profit/loss before amortisation/depreciation and impairment losses</b>		<b>-1.543.121</b>	<b>3.340.382</b>
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		<u>-2.537.708</u>	<u>-2.242.226</u>
<b>Profit/loss before net financials</b>		<b>-4.080.829</b>	<b>1.098.156</b>
Financial costs	3	<u>-112.417</u>	<u>-89.964</u>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>-4.193.246</b>	<b>1.008.192</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	<u>921.018</u>	<u>-236.412</u>
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b><u>-3.272.228</u></b>	<b><u>771.780</u></b>
<b>Recommended appropriation of profit/loss</b>			
Retained earnings		<u>-3.272.228</u>	<u>771.780</u>
		<b><u>-3.272.228</u></b>	<b><u>771.780</u></b>

## Balance sheet at 31 December 2020

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u> DKK	<u>2019</u> DKK
<b>Assets</b>			
Plant and machinery		9.273.177	10.824.572
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		1.136.290	1.173.974
Leasehold improvements		1.820.056	2.060.412
<b>Tangible assets</b>	5	<u><b>12.229.523</b></u>	<u><b>14.058.958</b></u>
Deposits		507.773	496.400
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>		<u><b>507.773</b></u>	<u><b>496.400</b></u>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<u><b>12.737.296</b></u>	<u><b>14.555.358</b></u>
Raw materials and consumables		3.908.212	5.537.499
Work in progress		3.598.206	3.624.508
Finished goods and goods for resale		1.206.382	2.167.992
<b>Stocks</b>		<u><b>8.712.800</b></u>	<u><b>11.329.999</b></u>
Trade receivables		4.854.840	4.828.632
Other receivables		267.652	263.526
Corporation tax		0	637.772
Prepayments		675.670	608.528
<b>Receivables</b>		<u><b>5.798.162</b></u>	<u><b>6.338.458</b></u>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<u><b>517.115</b></u>	<u><b>129.238</b></u>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u><b>15.028.077</b></u>	<u><b>17.797.695</b></u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u><u><b>27.765.373</b></u></u>	<u><u><b>32.353.053</b></u></u>



## Balance sheet at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
Share capital		2.500.000	2.500.000
Retained earnings		18.024.804	21.297.032
<b>Equity</b>		<b>20.524.804</b>	<b>23.797.032</b>
Provision for deferred tax		711.705	1.632.064
<b>Total provisions</b>		<b>711.705</b>	<b>1.632.064</b>
Lease obligations		856.473	1.156.731
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	6	<b>856.473</b>	<b>1.156.731</b>
Short-term part of long-term debet	6	300.259	291.943
Banks		505.886	2.251.351
Trade payables		685.610	1.198.922
Other payables		4.180.636	2.025.010
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>5.672.391</b>	<b>5.767.226</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>6.528.864</b>	<b>6.923.957</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>27.765.373</b>	<b>32.353.053</b>
Rent and lease liabilities	7		
Mortgages and collateral	8		
Related parties and ownership structure	9		

## Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January 2020	2.500.000	21.297.032	23.797.032
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-3.272.228	-3.272.228
<b>Equity at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>2.500.000</b>	<b>18.024.804</b>	<b>20.524.804</b>

## Cash flow statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Net profit/loss for the year		-3.272.228	771.780
Adjustments	10	1.729.107	2.568.602
<b>Cash flows from operating activities before financial income and expenses</b>		<b>-1.543.121</b>	<b>3.340.382</b>
Interest expenses and similar charges		-112.416	-89.964
<b>Cash flows from ordinary activities</b>		<b>-1.655.537</b>	<b>3.250.418</b>
Corporation tax paid		638.431	-1.220.260
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		<b>-1.017.106</b>	<b>2.030.158</b>
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		-708.272	-2.185.451
Fixed asset investments made etc		-11.373	-14.316
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		<b>-719.645</b>	<b>-2.199.767</b>
Raising of lease obligations		-291.942	560.948
Raising of loans from credit institutions		-1.745.466	1.280.395
Lease liabilities assumed		-97.475	-719.941
Assets held for sale		2.617.199	1.036.951
Change in short term debt		1.642.312	140.104
Dividend paid		0	-2.000.000
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		<b>2.124.628</b>	<b>298.457</b>
<b>Change in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>387.877</b>	<b>128.848</b>
Cash and cash equivalents		129.238	390
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>517.115</b>	<b>129.238</b>
Analysis of cash and cash equivalents:			
Cash at bank and in hand		517.115	129.238
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>517.115</b>	<b>129.238</b>

## Notes

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	DKK	DKK
<b>1 Special items</b>		
<b>Covid-19 compensation</b>		
Covid-19 compensation, recognized as other operating income	975.023	0
	<u><b>975.023</b></u>	<u><b>0</b></u>
<b>2 Staff costs</b>		
Wages and salaries	17.171.996	17.325.883
Pensions	2.185.408	2.415.589
Other social security costs	345.582	433.435
Other staff costs	6.663	1.764
	<u><b>19.709.649</b></u>	<u><b>20.176.671</b></u>
Average number of employees	<u>38</u>	<u>41</u>
<b>3 Financial costs</b>		
Other financial costs	81.292	60.263
Exchange adjustments costs	31.125	29.701
	<u><b>112.417</b></u>	<u><b>89.964</b></u>

## Notes

	2020	2019
	DKK	DKK
<b>4 Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>		
Current tax for the year	0	184.228
Deferred tax for the year	-920.359	40.887
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-659	11.297
	<u><b>-921.018</b></u>	<u><b>236.412</b></u>

## 5 Tangible assets

	Plant and ma- chinery	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold im- provements
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 January 2020	24.181.235	2.386.755	2.928.803
Additions for the year	0	650.612	57.660
Cost at 31 December 2020	<u>24.181.235</u>	<u>3.037.367</u>	<u>2.986.463</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2020	13.356.663	1.212.781	868.391
Depreciation for the year	1.551.395	688.296	298.016
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2020	<u>14.908.058</u>	<u>1.901.077</u>	<u>1.166.407</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2020</b>	<u><b>9.273.177</b></u>	<u><b>1.136.290</b></u>	<u><b>1.820.056</b></u>
Value of leased assets	<u>1.437.847</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

## Notes

### 6 Long term debt

	Debt at 1 January 2020	Debt at 31 Decem- ber 2020	Instalment ne- xt year	Debt outstan- ding after 5 years
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Lease obligations	<u>1.448.674</u>	<u>1.156.732</u>	<u>300.259</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u><b>1.448.674</b></u>	<u><b>1.156.732</b></u>	<u><b>300.259</b></u>	<u><b>0</b></u>

	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
<b>7 Rent and lease liabilities</b>		
Operating lease liabilities.		
Total future lease payments:		
Within 1 year	608.613	662.013
Between 1 and 5 years	<u>68.216</u>	<u>170.540</u>
	<u><b>676.829</b></u>	<u><b>832.553</b></u>

### 8 Mortgages and collateral

None.

### 9 Related parties and ownership structure

#### Controlling interest

Angst & Pfister AG, Thurgauerstrasse 66, 8050 Zürich, Schweiz- is the owner of 51 % of the shares.

#### Ownership structure

According to the company's register of shareholders, the following shareholder holds at least 5% of the votes or at least 5% of the share capital:

Angst & Pfister AG, Thurgauerstrasse 66, 8050 Zürich, Schweiz  
MCM SpA, Via Castello 70, I-24060 Adrara S. Martino, Italy

## Notes

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	DKK	DKK
<b>10 Cash flow statement - adjustments</b>		
Financial costs	112.417	89.964
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	2.537.708	2.242.226
Tax on profit/loss for the year	<u>-921.018</u>	<u>236.412</u>
	<u><b>1.729.107</b></u>	<u><b>2.568.602</b></u>