

Sulzer Pumps Denmark A/S

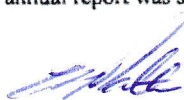
Farum Gyydevej 89, 3520 Farum

Company reg. no. 24 03 05 12

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2020

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 30 June 2021.



Clive Hugh Patten
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes:

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

Management's report

Today, the board of directors and the managing director have presented the annual report of Sulzer Pumps Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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

We consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in our opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020.

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

We recommend that the annual report be approved by the general meeting.

Farum, 30 June 2021

Managing Director



Ove Fjordmand

Board of directors



Clive Hugh Patten



Timo Markus Korelin



Sonja Stahl

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Sulzer Pumps Denmark A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sulzer Pumps Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, which comprise accounting policies, income statement, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements present a fair view of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's activities 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 and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethical requirements for auditors (IESBA's Code of Ethics), 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.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that provide a fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Management is also responsible for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report 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 can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.



Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing, and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, 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, 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 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 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 preparation of the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists arising from 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 disclosures in notes, and whether the financial statements reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that presents a fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in the internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on and the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we express no assurance opinion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the management commentary and to consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the evidence obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.



Independent auditor's report

Furthermore, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that management commentary is consistent with the financial statements and that it has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not discover any material misstatement in the management commentary.

Copenhagen, 30 June 2021

Grant Thornton

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



Michael Beuchert

State Authorised Public Accountant
mnc32794

Company information

The company	Sulzer Pumps Denmark A/S Farum Gyydevej 89 3520 Farum
	Web site www.sulzer.com
	Company reg. no. 24 03 05 12
	Financial year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of directors	Clive Hugh Patten Timo Markus Korelin Sonja Stahl
Managing Director	Ove Fjordmand
Auditors	Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Stockholmsgade 45 2100 København Ø
Bankers	Nordea Bank Danmark A/S



Management commentary

The principal activities of the company

The principal activities of the company are sales and installation of pumps.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 9.919.174 against DKK 9.313.561 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 20.216 against DKK -398.032 last year.

Management considers the loss for the year as expected.

In 2020, the company has merged with Sulzer Mixpac Denmark A/S with Sulzer Pumps Denmark as the continuing entity.

The merger was completed with accounting effect from January 1st 2020. The company has applied the book-value method in connection with the merger, why the compayrative figueres have not been restated.

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Accounting policies

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

The annual report is presented in DKK. The annual report comprises the first financial year and hence comparative figures are not available.

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 company 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 company 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 concerns matters existing on the balance sheet date.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials.

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 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.



Accounting policies

Income statement

Gross profit

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

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

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

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

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

Other external costs comprise costs for sales, advertisement, administration, premises, loss on debtors.

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.

Net financials

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the profit and loss account with the amounts that concerns the financial year. Financial income and payables comprise interest income and expenses, financial cost regarding gains and losses on payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

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 company is subject to the Danish legislation concerning compulsory joint taxation with the Danish group enterprises. The company 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).

Accounting policies

The balance sheet

Tangible fixed assets

Other tangible fixed assets are measured at cost with deduction of accrued depreciation and writedown.

The cost comprises the acquisition cost and costs directly attached to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life and the residual value of the individual assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Buildings	30 years	20 %
Plant and machinery	5-10 years	0-20 %
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0-20 %

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 the 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.

Inventories

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

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, they are written down for impairment to the net realisable value.

Work in progress for the account of others

Contract work in progress is measured at the cost price of the work performed, however with deduction of invoicing on account and expected losses. Contract work in progress is characterised by the manufactured goods featuring a high level of individualisation in the design. Furthermore, it is a requirement that before work is commenced, a binding contract is to be entered into, implying penalty or damages in case of subsequent cancellation.

When it is probable that the total contract costs will exceed the total contract revenue, the expected contract loss is immediately recognised as costs and provisions.

If the results of a contract can not be estimated reliably, the selling price is only recognised on a cost basis, however, to the extent that it is probable that the costs will be recovered.

Accounting policies

Contracts for which the selling price of the work performed exceeds invoicing on account and expected losses are recognised as trade debtors. Contracts for which invoicing on account and expected losses exceed the selling price are recognised as liabilities.

Prepayments from customers are recognised under liabilities.

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

Accrued income and deferred expenses

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

Available funds

Available funds comprise cash at bank and in hand.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under equity. Proposed dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of approval by the annual general meeting (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 exist and if the items are expected to the extent that legal right of set-off exists and if the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

Sulzer Pumps Denmark 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, Sulzer Pumps Denmark 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.

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.

Accounting policies

Other provisions

Provisions comprise expected costs for guarantee liabilities, restructuring, etc. Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or actual liability which is due to a previous event and when it is likely that the settlement of the liability will result in expenditure of the financial resources of the company. Provisions are measured at value in use.

If the settlement of the liability is expected to take place in some remote future, provisions are measured at the net realisable value or at fair value.

Guarantee liabilities comprise liabilities for repairs within the guarantee period of 1-5 years. The provisions are measured at the net realisable value and recognised on basis of the obtained experience with guarantee work. If provisions have an expected due date later than 1 year from the balance sheet date, they are discounted at the average bond interest.

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.



Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Gross profit	9.919.174	9.313.561
1 Staff costs	-10.249.602	-9.700.177
Depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	-17.661	-24.060
Operating profit	-348.089	-410.676
Other financial income	220.378	0
2 Other financial costs	-54.889	-99.622
Pre-tax net profit or loss	-182.600	-510.298
3 Tax on ordinary results	202.816	112.266
Net profit or loss for the year	20.216	-398.032
Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
Transferred to retained earnings	20.216	0
Allocated from retained earnings	0	-398.032
Total allocations and transfers	20.216	-398.032

Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets		
Note	2020	2019
Non-current assets		
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	11.632	29.293
Total property, plant, and equipment	11.632	29.293
Deposits	660.811	65.454
Total investments	660.811	65.454
Total non-current assets	672.443	94.747
Current assets		
Manufactured goods and goods for resale	493.816	596.171
Total inventories	493.816	596.171
Trade receivables	12.803.089	15.685.922
Contract work in progress	702.937	2.098.279
Receivables from group enterprises	31.368.910	12.032.691
Deferred tax assets	563.027	360.211
Tax receivables from group enterprises	539	0
Other receivables	0	78.500
Prepayments and accrued income	141.655	41.216
Total receivables	45.580.157	30.296.819
Cash on hand and demand deposits	1.833.000	675.000
Total current assets	47.906.973	31.567.990
Total assets	48.579.416	31.662.737



Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities	2020	2019
<u>Note</u>		
Equity		
Contributed capital	501.000	500.000
Retained earnings	23.245.738	8.505.014
Total equity	23.746.738	9.005.014
Provisions		
Other provisions	72.000	0
Total provisions	72.000	0
Liabilities other than provisions		
Mortgage loans	309	194
Other payables	1.239.705	362.179
Total long term liabilities other than provisions	1.240.014	362.373
Prepayments received from customers	856.028	1.074.258
Trade payables	6.742.319	6.109.326
Payables to group enterprises	8.170.878	10.132.040
Income tax payable to group enterprises	0	772.585
Other payables	7.751.439	4.207.141
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	23.520.664	22.295.350
Total liabilities other than provisions	24.760.678	22.657.723
Total equity and liabilities	48.579.416	31.662.737

4 Contingencies

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 January 2020	500.000	8 505 015	9 005 015
Retained earnings for the year	0	20 216	20 216
Addition in connection with merger	1.000	14 720 507	14 721 507
	<u>501.000</u>	<u>23.245.738</u>	<u>23.746.738</u>



Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	10.168.603	9.583.852
Other costs for social security	42.647	116.325
Other staff costs	<u>38.352</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>10.249.602</u>	<u>9.700.177</u>
Average number of employees	<u>14</u>	<u>13</u>
2. Other financial costs		
Financial costs, group enterprises	40.745	24.276
Other financial costs	<u>14.144</u>	<u>75.346</u>
	<u>54.889</u>	<u>99.622</u>
3. Tax on ordinary results		
Deferred tax for the year	<u>-202.816</u>	<u>-112.266</u>
	<u>-202.816</u>	<u>-112.266</u>

4. Contingencies**Contingent liabilities**

The Company has entered into tenancy agreements and operating lease agreements with a total contractual obligation of T.DKK 195.

The Company has provided guarantees to its customers through financial institutions. At 31 December 2020, these guarantees amounted to T.DKK 10.485.