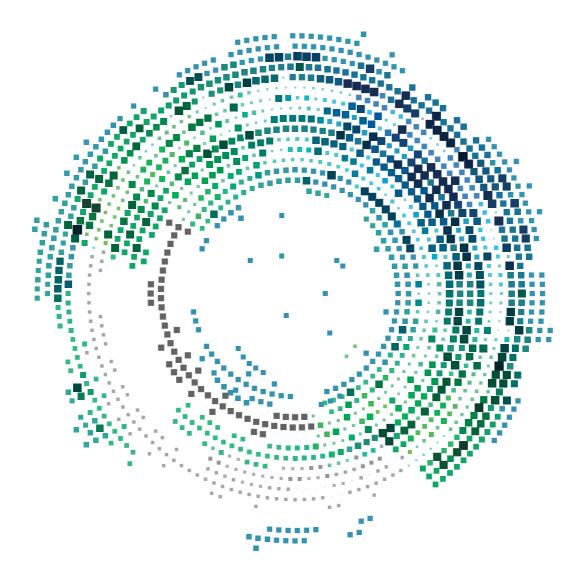
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AstenJohnson Holdings Europe DK ApS

Sundkrogsgade 5 2100 København Ø CVR No. 26847133

Annual report 2019

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 31.08.2020

James M Gibson Chairman of the General Meeting

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Entity details

Entity

AstenJohnson Holdings Europe DK ApS Sundkrogsgade 5 2100 København Ø

CVR No.: 26847133 Registered office: Copenhagen Financial year: 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019

Executive Board

James M Gibson Steven Daniel Gray Brenda Scott Szymanowski

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Weidekampsgade 6 P. O. Box 1600 0900 Copenhagen C

Statement by Management

The Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of AstenJohnson Holdings Europe DK ApS for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 31.08.2020

Executive Board

James M Gibson

Steven Daniel Gray

Brenda Scott Szymanowski

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of AstenJohnson Holdings Europe DK ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of AstenJohnson Holdings Europe DK ApS for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of 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 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, 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 the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, 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 conclude that the management commentary 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 the management commentary.

Copenhagen, 31.08.2020

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab CVR No. 33963556

Jan Larsen

State Authorised Public Accountant Identification No (MNE) mne16541

Management commentary

Primary activities

Activities comprise the Entity acting as a holding company for investment activities.

Development in activities and finances

Profit for the year amounts to EUR 1.875 thousand which is considered satisfactory. According to the annual report for 2018, Management forecasted profit to reach a level of EUR 2-3 million.

Outlook

Profit for 2020 is expected to reach a level of EUR 1,5-2,5 million.

Events after the balance sheet date

The COVID-19 outbreak has escalated in the beginning of 2020.

Income statement for 2019

		2019	2018
	Notes	EUR	EUR
Other external expenses		(8,280)	(14,864)
Gross profit/loss		(8,280)	(14,864)
Income from investments in group enterprises		2,132,852	1,891,797
Other financial expenses	1	0	(2,023)
Profit/loss for the year		2,124,572	1,874,910
Proposed distribution of profit and loss:			
Retained earnings		2,124,572	1,874,910
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		2,124,572	1,874,910

Balance sheet at 31.12.2019

Assets

		2019	2018
	Notes	EUR	EUR
Investments in group enterprises		11,518,048	40,485,196
Other financial assets	2	11,518,048	40,485,196
Fixed assets		11,518,048	40,485,196
Assets		11,518,048	40,485,196

Equity and liabilities

		2019	2018
	Notes	EUR	EUR
Contributed capital	3	40,377	40,377
Retained earnings		11,308,148	40,283,576
Equity		11,348,525	40,323,953
Payables to group enterprises		161,243	152,782
Other payables		8,280	8,461
Current liabilities other than provisions		169,523	161,243
Liabilities other than provisions		169,523	161,243
Equity and liabilities		11,518,048	40,485,196

Group relations

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Statement of changes in equity for 2019

	Contributed	Retained	
	capital	earnings	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR
Equity beginning of year	40,377	40,283,576	40,323,953
Extraordinary dividend paid	0	(31,100,000)	(31,100,000)
Profit/loss for the year	0	2,124,572	2,124,572
Equity end of year	40,377	11,308,148	11,348,525

Notes

1 Other financial expenses

	2019	2018
	EUR	EUR
Exchange rate adjustments	0	2,023
	0	2,023

2 Financial assets

	Investments in
	group
	enterprises
	EUR
Cost beginning of year	42,480,709
Cost end of year	42,480,709
Impairment losses beginning of year	(1,995,513)
Share of profit/loss for the year	2,132,852
Dividend	(31,100,000)
Impairment losses end of year	(30,962,661)
Carrying amount end of year	11,518,048

			Equity
		Corporate	interest
Investments in subsidiaries	Registered in	form	%
Investments in group enterprises comprise:			
AstenJohnson PGMBH	Kettenis	PGMBH	100
	(Eupen),		
	Belgium		
Domäne Buschberg PGMBH	Kettenis	PGMBH	100
	(Eupen),		
	Belgium		

3 Share capital

			Nominal
		Par value	value
	Number	EUR	EUR
Ordinary shares	300	135	40
	300		40

4 Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group: AstenJohnson Holding Ltd. 4399 Corporate Road, Charleston South Carolina, USA

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of certain provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

Consolidated financial statements

Referring to section 112(2) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements have been prepared.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date, are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for stationery and office supplies.

Income from investments in group enterprises

Income from investments in group enterprises comprises the pro rata share of the individual enterprises' profit/loss after full elimination of intra-group profits or losses.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities, and tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Balance sheet

Investments in group enterprises

Investments in group enterprises are recognised and measured according to the equity method. This means that investments are measured at the pro rata share of the enterprises' equity value plus or minus unamortised goodwill and plus or minus unrealised intra-group profits or losses.

Upon distribution of profit or loss, net revaluation of investments in group enterprises is transferred to reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method in equity.

Goodwill is the positive difference between cost of investments and fair value of assets and liabilities arising from acquisitions. The amortisation periods used are 10 years.

Investments in group enterprises are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Other financial liabilities

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