Hydraulico Tech A/S

Rådhusgade 87, 8300 Odder

CVR no. 30 73 32 82

Annual report for 2020

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 26.04.21

Michael Gregers Mortensen
Dirigent

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Company information etc.

The company

Hydraulico Tech A/S
Rådhusgade 87
8300 Odder
Registered office: Odder
CVR no.: 30 73 32 82
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Bjarne Ravn Sørensen

Board of Directors

Michael Gregers Mortensen
Lars Bugge
Jens Spaabæk Salling
Lise Spaabæk Salling Stokkebro

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Subsidiaries

Hydraulico A/S, Odder
Hydraulico Upgrade A/S, Odder

Statement of the Board of Directors and Executive Board on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.20 - 31.12.20 for Hydraulico Tech A/S.

The annual report is presented in accordance with Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.20 and of the results of the the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.20 - 31.12.20.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Odder, April 26, 2021

Executive Board

Bjarne Ravn Sørensen

Board Of Directors

Michael Gregers Mortensen
Chairman

Lars Bugge

Jens Spaabæk Salling

Lise Spaabæk Salling Stokkebro

To the Shareholder of Hydraulico Tech A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hydraulico Tech A/S for the financial year 01.01.20 - 31.12.20, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31.12.20 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.20 - 31.12.20 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

Basis for conclusion

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 “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 responsibility for the financial statements

The Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Furthermore the Management is responsible for the 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 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.

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 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.

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 skepticism 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.

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 regarding the 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 Acts. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Aarhus, April 26, 2021

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Jesper Resdal Thomsen
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne34536

Primary activities

The company's activities comprise in maintanance of hydraulic presses.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.20 - 31.12.20 shows a profit/loss of DKK 6,435,638 against DKK 6,863,681 for the period 01.01.19 - 31.12.19. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 14,796,658.

The management considers the net profit for the year to be satisfactory.

Outlook

The company expects a positive growth and a result in 2021 on level with the result in 2020. The result for 2021 is expected to be affected in a lesser extent by the global pandemic COVID-19.

Subsequent events

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

Income statement

Note		2020 DKK	2019 DKK
	Gross profit	**1,786,786**	**1,380,766**
	Depreciation, amortisation and impairments losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-125,678	-34,085
	Profit before net financials	**1,661,108**	**1,346,681**
1	Income from equity investments in group enterprises	5,138,023	5,806,795
2	Financial income	60,797	34,067
3	Financial expenses	-62,435	-25,895
	Profit before tax	**6,797,493**	**7,161,648**
4	Tax on profit for the year	-361,855	-297,967
	Profit for the year	**6,435,638**	**6,863,681**

Proposed appropriation account

Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	-1,861,977	5,224,265
Other statutory reserves	0	191,156
Proposed dividend for the financial year	4,200,000	4,500,000
Retained earnings	4,097,615	-3,051,740
Total	**6,435,638**	**6,863,681**

Balance sheet

ASSETS

Note		31.12.20 DKK	31.12.19 DKK
	Completed development projects	368,783	464,418
5	**Total intangible assets**	**368,783**	**464,418**
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	394,857	59,900
	Total property, plant and equipment	**394,857**	**59,900**
6	Equity investments in group enterprises	14,328,282	12,124,816
	Total investments	**14,328,282**	**12,124,816**
	Total non-current assets	**15,091,922**	**12,649,134**
7	Work in progress for third parties	0	144,783
	Trade receivables	1,182,178	1,504,746
	Receivables from group enterprises	3,047,231	76,933
	Other receivables	371,946	295,830
	Prepayments	63,333	52,500
	Total receivables	**4,664,688**	**2,074,792**
	Cash	**884,070**	**360,427**
	Total current assets	**5,548,758**	**2,435,219**
	Total assets	**20,640,680**	**15,084,353**

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note		31.12.20 DKK	31.12.19 DKK
	Share capital	500,000	500,000
	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	3,381,603	5,178,137
	Reserve for development costs	287,651	361,009
	Retained earnings	6,427,404	2,256,431
	Proposed dividend for the financial year	4,200,000	4,500,000
	Total equity	**14,796,658**	**12,795,577**
	Provisions for deferred tax	45,071	34,358
	Total provisions	**45,071**	**34,358**
7	Prepayments received from work in progress for third parties	0	219,683
	Trade payables	455,083	358,298
	Payables to group enterprises	4,542,726	1,525,802
	Income taxes	351,142	150,635
	Other payables	450,000	0
	Total short-term payables	**5,798,951**	**2,254,418**
	Total payables	**5,798,951**	**2,254,418**
	Total equity and liabilities	**20,640,680**	**15,084,353**

8 Contingent liabilities
9 Charges and security

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.20 - 31.12.20						
Balance as at 01.01.20	500,000	5,178,137	361,009	2,256,431	4,500,000	12,795,577
Total depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs during the year	0	0	-73,358	73,358	0	0
Fair value adjustment of hedging instruments	0	65,443	0	0	0	65,443
Dividend paid	0	0	0	0	-4,500,000	-4,500,000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-1,861,977	0	4,097,615	4,200,000	6,435,638
Balance as at 31.12.20	500,000	3,381,603	287,651	6,427,404	4,200,000	14,796,658

	2020 DKK	2019 DKK

1. Income from equity investments in group enterprises

Share of profit or loss of group enterprises	5,138,023	5,806,795
Total	5,138,023	5,806,795

2. Financial income

Interest, group enterprises	53,451	2,910
Other financial income	7,346	31,157
Total	60,797	34,067

3. Financial expenses

Interest, group enterprises	0	22,566
Other financial expenses total	62,435	3,329
Total	62,435	25,895

4. Tax on profit for the year

Current tax for the year	351,142	150,635
Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	10,713	147,332
Total	361,855	297,967

5. Intangible assets

Figures in DKK	Completed development projects	Goodwill
Cost as at 01.01.20	486,523	2,250,000
Cost as at 31.12.20	486,523	2,250,000
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 01.01.20	-22,105	-2,250,000
Amortisation during the year	-95,635	0
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 31.12.20	-117,740	-2,250,000
Carrying amount as at 31.12.20	368,783	0

Completed development projects comprise of a online support module.

6. Equity investments in group enterprises

Figures in DKK	Equity investments in group enterprises
Cost as at 01.01.20	6,946,679
Cost as at 31.12.20	6,946,679
Revaluations as at 01.01.20	5,178,137
Net profit/loss from equity investments	5,138,023
Dividend relating to equity investments	-3,000,000
Other equity adjustments relating to equity investments	65,443
Revaluations as at 31.12.20	7,381,603
Carrying amount as at 31.12.20	14,328,282

6. Equity investments in group enterprises - continued -

Name and registered office:	Ownership interest
Subsidiaries:	
Hydraulico A/S, Odder	100%
Hydraulico Upgrade A/S, Odder	100%

	31.12.20 DKK	31.12.19 DKK

7. Work in progress for third parties

	31.12.20 DKK	31.12.19 DKK
Work in progress for third parties	0	144,783
On-account invoicing	0	-219,683
Work in progress for third parties	0	-74,900
Work in progress for third parties	0	144,783
Prepayments received from work in progress for third parties, short-term payables	0	-219,683
Total	0	-74,900

8. Contingent liabilities

Other contingent liabilities

The company is taxed jointly with the other companies in the group and has joint, several and unlimited liability for income taxes and any obligations to withhold tax at source on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies. The liability also includes any subsequent corrections to the calculated tax liability as a consequence of changes made to the jointly taxable income etc.

9. Charges and security

The company has not provided any security over assets.

10. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

In accordance with section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

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 depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, 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 such assets 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 such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

10. Accounting policies - continued -

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises revenue and raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement in line with completion of services, which means that revenue corresponds to the selling price of the work performed for the year stated on the basis of the stage of completion at the balance sheet date (percentage of completion method).

Costs of raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables comprise raw materials and consumables used for the year as well as any changes in inventories, including any inventory wastage.

Write-downs of inventories of raw materials and consumables are also recognised under raw materials and consumables to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

10. Accounting policies - continued -

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

The depreciation and amortisation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation and amortisation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated and amortised according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful lives, years	Residual value, per cent
Completed development projects	5	0
Goodwill	5	0
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3	0

The basis of depreciation and amortisation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation and amortisation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the ‘Impairment losses on fixed assets’ section.

Income from equity investments in group entreprises

For equity investments in equity investments in subsidiaries, measured using the equity method, the share of the enterprises’ profit or loss is recognised in the income statement after elimination of unrealised intercompany profits and losses and less any goodwill amortisation and impairment losses.

Income from equity investments in equity investments in subsidiaries also comprises gains and losses on the sale of equity investments.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

10. Accounting policies - continued -

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible assets

Completed development projects and development projects in progress

Development projects are recognised in the balance sheet where the project aims at developing a specific product or a specific process, intended to be produced or used, respectively, by the company in its production process. On initial recognition, development projects are measured at cost. Cost comprises the purchase price plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase, including wages and salaries directly attributable to the development projects until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance development projects in the development period is not included in the cost. Other development projects and development costs are recognised in the income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

Development projects in progress are transferred to completed development projects when the asset is ready for use.

Development projects are subsequently measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Completed development projects are amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Goodwill

Goodwill is measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

10. Accounting policies - continued -

Goodwill is amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of intangible assets

Gains and losses on the disposal of intangible assets are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

Equity investments in group entreprises

Equity investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured according to the equity method. For equity investments in subsidiaries, the equity method is considered a measurement method.

On initial recognition, equity investments measured according to the equity method are measured at cost. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are recognised in the cost of equity investments.

10. Accounting policies - continued -

Under subsequent recognition and measurement of equity investments according to the equity method, equity investments are measured at the proportionate share of the enterprises' equity value, determined according to the accounting policies of the parent, adjusted for the remaining value of goodwill and gains and losses on transactions with the enterprises in question. Equity investments, where information for recognition according to the equity method is not known, are measured at cost.

Gains or losses on disposal of equity investments are determined as the difference between the disposal consideration and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of sale, including non-amortised goodwill, as well as the expected costs of divestment or discontinuation. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement under income from equity investments.

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation and amortisation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

10. Accounting policies - continued -

Work in progress for third parties

Work in progress for third parties is measured at the selling price of the work performed less on-account invoicing made for each piece of work in progress.

The selling price is measured according to the stage of completion at the balance sheet date and total expected income from each piece of work in progress. The degree of completion for each piece of work in progress is normally calculated as the ratio between the resources spent and the total budgeted resource consumption. For some work in progress where the resource consumption cannot be used as a basis, the ratio between completed subactivities and the combined subactivities for the individual piece of work in progress is used instead.

When the selling price of a piece of work in progress cannot be determined reliably, the selling price is measured at the lower of costs incurred and net realisable value.

The individual piece of work in progress is recognised under receivables or payables in the balance sheet depending on whether the net value of the selling price less prepayments received is positive or negative.
When it is likely that the total costs of the individual piece of work in progress will exceed total sales income, the total expected loss is recognised as a provision.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank accounts as well as operating cash.

Equity

The proposed dividend for the financial year is recognised as a separate item in equity.

The net revaluation of equity investments measured according to the equity method is recognized in the net revaluation reserve in equity according to the equity method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the cost. Dividends from subsidiaries which are adopted before adoption of the annual report for Hydraulico Tech A/S are not tied up in the revaluation reserve (simultaneous principle).

10. Accounting policies - continued -

An amount equivalent to internally generated development costs in the balance sheet is recognised in equity under reserve for development costs. The reserve is measured less deferred tax and reduced by amortisation and impairment losses on the asset. If impairment losses on development costs are subsequently reversed, the reserve will be restored with a corresponding amount. The reserve is dissolved when the development costs are no longer recognized in the balance sheet, and the remaining amount will be transferred to retained earnings.

Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.