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BÖTTCHER TEKNISK GUMMI A/S

NORGESVEJ 6, 8700 HORSENS

ANNUAL REPORT

1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2020

**The Annual Report has been presented and
adopted at the Company's Annual General
Meeting on 10 March 2021**

Franz-Georg Heggemann

The English part of this document is an unofficial translation of the original Danish text, and in case of any discrepancy between the Danish text and the English translation, the Danish text shall prevail.

CVR NO. 31 74 81 94

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COMPANY DETAILS

Company	Böttcher Teknisk Gummi A/S Norgesvej 6 8700 Horsens CVR No.: 31 74 81 94 Established: 1 September 2008 Registered Office: Horsens Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Franz-Georg Heggemann, chairman Albert Maria Heinrich Schlüpen Dirk Johannes Odenbrett
Executive Board	Michael Stidsen
Auditor	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Roms Hule 4, 1. sal 7100 Vejle

BOARD OF DIRECTORS STATEMENT AND MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Board of Directors and Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Böttcher Teknisk Gummi A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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 Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

The Management Commentary includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Horsens, 10 March 2021

Executive Board

Michael Stidsen

Board of Directors

Franz-Georg Heggemann
Chairman

Albert Maria Heinrich Schlüpen

Dirk Johannes Odenbrett

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of Böttcher Teknisk Gummi A/S

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Böttcher Teknisk Gummi A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, which comprise income statement, Balance Sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and 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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations 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 evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

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 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 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 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- 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 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.

Vejle, 10 March 2021

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Bent Skov
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne31481

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Principal activities

The company's activities is production and sale of roller and roller coverings in rubber. The production and sales takes place in the company.

Development in activities and financial and economic position

The company realizes a profit of 1.056 DKK ('000). This is considered satisfactory.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the company's financial position.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
GROSS PROFIT		15.499.161	14.915.965
Staff costs.....	1	-12.629.962	-12.727.306
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment.....		-1.482.726	-1.705.038
OPERATING PROFIT		1.386.473	483.621
Other financial income.....		26.555	34.106
Other financial expenses.....	2	-46.603	-19.141
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		1.366.425	498.586
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	3	-310.833	-119.222
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		1.055.592	379.364
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF DIVIDEND			
Extraordinary dividend.....		745.260	747.118
Retained earnings.....		310.332	-367.754
TOTAL		1.055.592	379.364

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Production plants and machinery.....		3.320.816	4.572.173
Other plants, machinery, tools and equipment.....		175.493	0
Leasehold improvements.....		356.245	131.394
Property, plant and equipment.....	4	3.852.554	4.703.567
Rent deposit and other receivables.....		635.946	719.410
Financial non-current assets.....		635.946	719.410
NON-CURRENT ASSETS.....		4.488.500	5.422.977
Raw materials and consumables.....		3.801.094	4.613.218
Inventories.....		3.801.094	4.613.218
Trade receivables.....		4.125.036	4.673.799
Receivables from group enterprises.....		3.624.145	147.657
Other receivables.....		0	25.871
Receivables.....		7.749.181	4.847.327
Other securities and equity investments.....		2.842	2.842
Current investments.....		2.842	2.842
Cash and cash equivalents.....		2.018.874	124.915
CURRENT ASSETS.....		13.571.991	9.588.302
ASSETS.....		18.060.491	15.011.279

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Share capital.....		7.333.333	7.333.333
Retained profit.....		4.856.084	4.545.752
EQUITY.....		12.189.417	11.879.085
Provision for deferred tax.....		63.762	267.883
PROVISIONS.....		63.762	267.883
Trade payables.....		846.051	956.617
Payables to group enterprises.....		1.676.159	739.778
Corporation tax.....		500.954	349.140
Other liabilities.....		2.784.148	818.776
Current liabilities.....		5.807.312	2.864.311
LIABILITIES.....		5.807.312	2.864.311
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....		18.060.491	15.011.279
 Contingencies etc.	 5		

EQUITY

	Share capital	Retained profit	Proposed dividend	Total
Equity at 1 January 2020.....	7.333.333	4.545.752	0	11.879.085
Proposed profit allocation.....		310.332	745.260	1.055.592
Transactions with owners				
Extraordinary dividend paid.....			-745.260	-745.260
Equity at 31 December 2020.....	7.333.333	4.856.084	0	12.189.417

NOTES

	2020 DKK	2019 DKK	Note
Staff costs			1
Average number of employees	26	27	
Wages and salaries.....	10.744.975	10.732.745	
Pensions.....	1.249.745	1.304.633	
Social security costs.....	318.025	328.840	
Other staff costs.....	317.217	361.088	
	12.629.962	12.727.306	
Other financial expenses			2
Interest to group enterprises.....	20.704	16.601	
Other interest expenses.....	25.899	2.540	
	46.603	19.141	
Tax on profit/loss for the year			3
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year.....	514.954	349.140	
Adjustment of deferred tax.....	-204.121	-229.918	
	310.833	119.222	
Property, plant and equipment			4
	Production plants and machinery	Other plants, machinery, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements
Cost at 1 January 2020.....	21.895.791	422.498	2.518.368
Additions.....	170.373	206.462	254.879
Disposals.....	0	-167.715	0
Cost at 31 December 2020.....	22.066.164	461.245	2.773.247
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2020.....	17.323.618	422.497	2.386.974
Reversal of depreciation of assets disposed of..	0	-167.715	0
Depreciation for the year.....	1.421.730	30.970	30.028
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2020.....	18.745.348	285.752	2.417.002
Carrying amount at 31 December 2020.....	3.320.816	175.493	356.245
			Rent deposit and other receivables
Cost at 1 January 2020.....			719.410
Disposals.....			-83.464
Cost at 31 December 2020.....			635.946
Carrying amount at 31 December 2020.....			635.946

NOTES**Note****Contingencies etc.****5****Contingent liabilities**

The company has signed rental agreement regarding buildings until December 2026. The total liabilities amounted to T.DKK. 6.086.

In addition to financial leases, which are recognized in the balance sheet, the Company has entered into operating leases with an annual lease payment of T.DKK 159. The leases have remaining maturity up to 53 months and a total remaining lease payments T.DKK. 424.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of Böttcher Teknisk Gummi A/S for 2020 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

INCOME STATEMENT

Net revenue

Net revenue from sale of merchandise and finished goods is recognised in the Income Statement if supply and risk transfer to purchaser has taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received. Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT, duties and less discounts related to the sale.

Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and less duties and discounts related to the sale.

Other operating income

Other operating income includes items of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprises' principal activities, including profit from sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise costs incurred to achieve the net revenue for the year, including direct and indirect costs of raw materials and consumables.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include cost of sales, advertising, administration, buildings, bad debts, operational lease expenses, etc.

Payments related to operating lease expenses and other lease agreements are recognised in the Income Statement during the continuance of the contract. The Company's total liability concerning operating and other lease agreements are stated under contingencies, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions and other costs for social security etc. for the company's employees. Repayments from public authorities are deducted from staff costs.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from investments in financial assets, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in the equity by the portion that may be attributed to entries directly to the equity.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BALANCE SHEET

Tangible fixed assets

Production plant and machinery, other plants, fixtures and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and write-down.

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used. As regards self-manufactured assets, the cost price includes cost of materials, components, subcontractors, direct payroll and indirect production costs.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

	Useful life	Residual value
Production plant and machinery.....	10-15 years	10-15 %
Other plant, fixtures and equipment.....	3-15 years	0 %
Leasehold improvements.....	3-8 years	0 %

Profit or loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Fixed asset investments

Deposits include rental deposits which are recognised and measured at amortised cost. Deposits are not depreciated.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible and tangible fixed assets together with investments, which are not measured at fair value, are valued on an annual basis for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the net realisable value is lower than the carrying amount, write-down is provided to the lower value.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of net selling price and capital value. The capital value is determined as the fair value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the expected net cash flows from sale of the asset or group of assets after the end of its useful life.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost using the FIFO-principle. If the net realisable value is lower than cost, write-down is provided to the lower value.

The cost of merchandise as well as raw materials and consumables is calculated at acquisition price with addition of transportation and similar costs.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes cost of raw materials, consumables, direct payroll cost and indirect production cost. Indirect production costs include indirect materials and payroll and maintenance and depreciation of the machines, factory buildings and equipment used in the production process, cost of factory administration and management and capitalised development costs relating to the products.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is reduced by write-down to meet expected losses.

Investments

Investments, recognised as current assets, comprise public quoted bonds, shares and other current investments that are measured at fair market value on the balance sheet date. Public quoted securities are measured at quoted price.

Tax payable and deferred tax

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

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the expected realisable value of the asset, either by set-off against tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that under the legislation in force on the balance sheet date would be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less borrowing costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the income statement over the term of loan.

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to nominal value.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date. Exchange differences arising between the rate on the transaction date and the rate on the payment date are recognised in the income statement as a financial income or expense.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that are not settled on the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate on the balance sheet date and the exchange rate at the time of occurrence of the receivables or payables is recognised in the income statement as financial income or expenses.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date.