

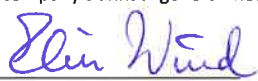
## Hydro Precision Tubing Tønder A/S

Hydrovej 6, 6270 Tønder, Denmark

CVR-no. 37 48 84 10

### Annual report 2020

The annual report has been approved at the company's annual general meeting on 10.06. 2021

As chairman of the annual general meeting 

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### Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today presented the annual report for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020 of Hydro Precision Tubing Tønder A/S.

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

It is our opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the development in the matters addressed therein.

We recommend the annual report to be approved at the annual general meeting.

Tønder, 10/6 2021  
Executive Board

DocuSigned by:  
*Tommy Seeberg*  
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Tommy Seeberg  
Chief executive Officer

Board of Directors:

DocuSigned by:  
*Erik Fossum*  
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Erik Fossum  
Chairman

DocuSigned by:  
*Tommy Seeberg*  
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Tommy Seeberg

DocuSigned by:  
*Maria Ljungström*  
42DC7461C2A84CD...  
Maria E. B. Ljungström

DocuSigned by:  
*Jesper Pedersen*  
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Jesper Pedersen  
employee representative

DocuSigned by:  
*Jesper Karlsfort*  
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Jesper Karlsfort  
employee representative

## Independent auditor's report

### To the shareholders of Hydro Precision Tubing Tønder A/S

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hydro Precision Tubing Tønder A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020 comprising income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes, including 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 Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these rules and 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

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 that 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 as to 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 in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may 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 financial statement users made 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 company 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.

### Independent auditor's report

- ▶ 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 on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Kolding, 10/6 2021

**KPMG**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 25 57 81 98



Nikolaj Møller Hansen  
State Authorised  
Public Accountant  
mne 33220

## Management's review

### Company details

Name	Hydro Precision Tubing Tønder A/S
Address, zip code, city	Hydrovej 6, 6270 Tønder, Denmark
CVR no.	37 48 84 10
Established	12 September 1957
Registered office	Tønder
Financial year	1 January 2020 – 31 December 2020
E-mail	ptt@hydro.com
Telephone	+45 74 72 03 04
Telefax	+45 74 72 33 13
Board of Directors	Erik Fossum, Chairman Tommy Seeberg Maria E. B. Ljungström Jesper Pedersen, employee representative Jesper Karlsfort, employee representative
Executive Board	Tommy Seeberg, Chief Executive Officer
Auditors	KPMG P/S Jupitervej 4, st., 6000 Kolding

DKK'000	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
<b>Key figures</b>					
Revenue	807,425	975,871	1,118,952	1,126,434	1,055,979
Gross profit	348,665	280,454	328,562	349,887	323,462
Operating profit/loss from ordinary activities	111,550	36,128	72,474	91,471	79,313
Financial income and financial expenses	-792	-1,891	-915	-4,949	-8,221
Profit/loss from ordinary activities	110,758	34,237	71,559	86,522	71,092
<b>Profit/loss from ordinary activities after tax</b>	<b>86,377</b>	<b>26,683</b>	<b>55,798</b>	<b>67,467</b>	<b>55,519</b>
Non-current assets	189,412	195,256	183,459	180,943	186,643
Current assets	389,216	304,657	320,586	433,787	383,328
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>578,628</b>	<b>499,913</b>	<b>504,045</b>	<b>614,730</b>	<b>569,971</b>
Share capital	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
<b>Equity</b>	<b>360,127</b>	<b>283,750</b>	<b>257,067</b>	<b>201,269</b>	<b>163,802</b>
Provisions	10,353	8,342	5,579	2,755	2,426
Non-current liabilities other than provisions	17,234	9,351	77,217	202,759	201,278
Current liabilities other than provisions	190,914	198,470	164,182	207,947	202,465
Operating margin	13.8 %	3.7 %	6.5 %	8.1 %	7.5 %
Return on invested capital	34.6 %	13.4 %	31.6 %	50.1 %	51.7 %
Gross margin	43.2 %	28.7 %	29.4 %	31.1 %	30.6 %
Current ratio	203.9 %	153.5 %	195.3 %	208.6 %	189.3 %
Solvency ratio	62.2 %	56.8 %	51.0 %	32.7 %	28.7 %
Return on equity	26.8 %	9.9 %	24.3 %	37.0 %	36.2 %
<b>Average number of full-time employees</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>424</b>

Financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the recommendations of the Danish Finance Society.

## Operating review

### Main activities

The Company's main activity is development, manufacturing, processing, sale and delivery of precision drawn aluminium tubes, extruded tubes, multiport extrusions and structural parts primarily for the European market.

### Development in activities and financial position

Profit before tax for 2020 was DKK 110,758 thousand, which is satisfactory taking into consideration the market conditions. Profit for 2020 is considerably affected of money received from insurance in regards of cyber-attack and income from the COVID-19 government aid packages.

### Intellectual capital

The ambition of being market leader and on front of the technological development means that the Company is marked by a dynamic knowledge environment in rapid change, which in particular is important when it comes to gathering and sharing new knowledge. Besides, the knowledge of each employee plays a major role.

In order still to be able to deliver and develop competitive products and solutions it is crucial that the Company can recruit and maintain employees with a high education level. As a goal for this, the composition and the turnover of employees are important indicators. The employee part with high education level is 15%, which is satisfactory. The turnover of employees in 2020 was 10%, which is acceptable.

The critical business processes are development and optimisation of products and processes according to market needs and management of quality and margins. In order to secure that the customer gets the agreed service, it is a demand that the different methods and procedures are documented. Business processes are controlled by KPIs as OTD and PPM. In the financial year, the agreed-upon delivery time was fulfilled. The number of customer claims in relation to the deliveries was 42 PPM in 2020.

### Particular risks

#### General risks

The Company's major operational risk is related to the ability to be strongly positioned on the markets where the products are sold. During the financial year, the Company has maintained its market shares on the main markets within the European automotive industry.

Furthermore, it is important for the Company all the time to be on front of the technological development within the activity area of the Company. Consequently, the Company has maintained an appropriate investment level of new equipment (2020: DKK 34,982 thousand, 2019: DKK 51,872 thousand).

#### Financial risks

Due to operations, investments and funding, the Company is exposed to changes in exchange rates and interest. The parent company is centrally controlling the financial risks in the Company and coordinates the Company's control of the cash flow, including raising of funds and placing of excess liquidity. The Company is following a financial policy that operates with a low risk profile, so that the exchange rate, the interest and credit risks only arise based on commercial conditions.

The Company's use of derivative financial instruments is regulated through a written policy approved by the board and through internal procedures, which i.e. fix the limits of cover and which derivative financial instruments can be used.

#### Exchange rate risks

The activities are influenced by changes in exchange rates, as the turnover primarily is invoiced in foreign exchange, whereas the costs, including salaries, are paid in DKK. 99% of the Company's turnover comes from other countries than Denmark; primarily European countries.

The Company's foreign exchange risks, which are seen as low, are primarily covered by matching of receipts and outflow in same currency.



#### **Credit risks**

Credit risks related to financial assets correspond to the values included in the balance sheet. The Company has no major risks concerning a single customer or partner. Risks related to product guarantees towards customers are minimised by insurance cover. The Company's policy of taking credit risks implies that all major customers and other partners are continuously credit rated.

#### **Liquidity**

It is company policy that the raising of funds and placing of excess liquidity are centrally controlled by the parent company to an appropriate extent. The Company has furthermore a goal for stand-by liquidity in form of excess liquidity and irrevocable credits, which at any time should be at the disposal of the Company.

#### **Environment and working environment**

Hydro Precision Tubing Tønder A/S is an environmentally conscious enterprise striving to reduce its environmental impact from its operations.

The Company has been certified to the ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard since 1998, and ISO 50.001 certification in 2016.

#### **Working conditions**

Last year we had no work-related injury with subsequent short-time absence.

The Company work continuously on maintaining and improving employee safety through increased employee involvement.

#### **Research and development**

The Hydro Group's precision tubing sector has a common development centre, I&T, which handles research and development activities in the sector.

#### **Events after the balance sheet date**

From the day of the balance sheet and until today there have been no events that have major impact on the evaluation of the annual report.

#### **Outlook**

The growth of the European automotive industry is expected to increase in 2021 due to Covid pandemic in 2020.

In 2021 we expect a Revenue of DKK 987,375 thousand and profit before taxes of DKK 86,514 thousand.

As in previous years, there are some uncertain factors related to the development of the exchange rate. The mentioned expectations are based on an unchanged exchange rate for 2021.

#### **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)**

Hydro Precision Tubing Tønder A/S' statement on CSR according to §99a of the Danish Financial Statements Act is an integrated part of the annual report in the ultimate parent company, Norsk Hydro ASA.

<https://www.hydro.com/en/investors/reports-and-presentations/annual-reports/>

Hydro has agreed a Code of Conduct which all employees are to observe and act upon.

The Company is i.a. under an obligation to respect and support human rights for all persons who may be affected by the Company's operations. These human rights are defined in UN's Universal Declaration of Human Rights and related documents.

The Company is obliged to have an inclusive working culture and appreciates and acknowledges that all humans are unique and valuable and must be respected for their individual abilities and opinions.

**Goals and policies for the underrepresented gender**

Hydro's target is that at least 20% of board members elected by the general assembly shall be women. The percentage in HPTT is 33% which means fulfilment of no underrepresented gender.

At other management levels, including the management team, middle management and department managers, p.t. 33% are female managers, and it is Hydro's objective to secure a more equal distribution.

To fulfil the above mentioned objective the company has started a row of initiatives to promote and support the development of female talents and managers. The initiatives includes among other things career development conversations and plans to promote female talents and incentive to female talents'/managers' participation in networks – internal as well as external. At the recruiting of managers the aim is to attract as well female as male applicants.

**Financial statements 1 January – 31 December****Income statement**

Notes	DKK'000	2020	2019
3	Revenue	807,425	975,871
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and goods for resale	9,654	-16,136
2	Other operating income	69,609	1,498
	Costs of raw materials and consumables	-460,294	-589,167
	Other external costs	-77,729	-91,612
	<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>348,665</b>	<b>280,454</b>
4	Staff costs	-197,405	-204,604
8	Depreciation and impairment losses	-39,075	-38,333
	Other operating costs	-635	-1,389
	<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>111,550</b>	<b>36,128</b>
5	Financial income	4,407	1,154
6	Financial expenses	-5,199	-3,045
	<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>	<b>110,758</b>	<b>34,237</b>
7	Tax on profit/loss	-24,381	-7,554
14	<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>	<b>86,377</b>	<b>26,683</b>

**Financial statements 1 January – 31 December****Balance sheet**

Notes	DKK'000	2020	2019
	<b>ASSETS</b>		
	<b>Non-current assets</b>		
<b>8</b>	<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>		
	Land and buildings	59,106	49,455
	Plant and machinery	113,457	124,751
	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	1,313	1,750
	Property, plant and equipment under construction	15,536	19,300
		<u>189,412</u>	<u>195,256</u>
	<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<u>189,412</u>	<u>195,256</u>
	<b>Current assets</b>		
	<b>Inventories</b>		
	Raw materials and consumables	65,323	76,267
	Work in progress	17,360	12,868
	Finished goods and goods for resale	48,185	43,023
		<u>130,868</u>	<u>132,158</u>
	<b>Receivables</b>		
	Trade receivables	93,167	82,061
	Receivables from group enterprises	153,812	82,145
	Other receivables	7,153	6,504
	Prepayments	1,617	1,782
		<u>255,749</u>	<u>172,492</u>
	<b>Cash</b>	<u>2,599</u>	<u>7</u>
	<b>Total current assets</b>	<u>389,216</u>	<u>304,657</u>
	<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<u>578,628</u>	<u>499,913</u>

**Financial statements 1 January – 31 December****Balance sheet**

Notes	DKK'000	2020	2019
	<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
	<b>Equity</b>		
	Share capital	35,000	35,000
	Retained earnings	325,127	238,750
	Proposed dividends	0	10,000
	<b>Total equity</b>	<b>360,127</b>	<b>283,750</b>
	<b>Provisions</b>		
9	Provisions for deferred tax	10,353	8,342
	<b>Liabilities</b>		
10	<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		
	Payables to group enterprises	0	0
	Lease obligations	15,235	7,093
	Bonus	1,623	1,793
	Deferred income	376	465
		<b>17,234</b>	<b>9,351</b>
	<b>Current liabilities</b>		
10	Current portion of non-current liabilities	4,846	77,941
	Trade payables	63,156	55,212
	Payables to group enterprises	42,984	20,724
	Corporation tax	22,370	4,791
	Prepayments	919	485
	Other payables	56,639	39,317
		<b>190,914</b>	<b>198,470</b>
	<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>208,148</b>	<b>207,821</b>
	<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>578,628</b>	<b>499,913</b>
11	<b>Guarantees, contingent items, etc.</b>		
12	<b>Charges, collateral and contractual obligations</b>		
13	<b>Related parties</b>		

**Statement of changes in equity**

DKK'000	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividends	Total
Equity at 1 January 2020	35,000	238,750	10,000	283,750
Dividends paid	0	0	-10,000	-10,000
Transfer, see "Appropriation of profit/loss" (note 14)	0	86,377	0	86,377
<b>Equity at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>325,127</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>360,127</b>

The share capital comprises one share of DKK 35,000 thousand.

## Notes

### 1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Hydro Precision Tubing Tønder A/S for 2020 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class C large enterprises under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

#### Ommission of audit fee

Pursuant to section 96(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no note for audit fee has been prepared. Audit fee is a part of the consolidated financial statement of Norsk Hydro ASA, Oslo, Norway.

#### Ommission of cash flow statement

Pursuant to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no cash flow statement has been prepared. The Company's cash flows are included in the cash flow statement in the consolidated financial statements of Norsk Hydro ASA, Oslo, Norway.

#### Recognition and measurement

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

Liabilities are recognised on the balance sheet when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation, and an outflow of economic benefits is probable and the liability can be reliably measured.

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

When assets and liabilities are recognised and measured, any gains, losses and risks occurring prior to the presentation of the annual report that evidence conditions existing at the balance sheet date are taken into account.

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, while costs are recognised at the amounts relating to the relevant financial year.

#### Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the rate at the day of payment and the balance sheet is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, inventories and non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated at historical cost.

#### Income statement

##### Revenue

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in the income statement provided that delivery and transfer of risk to the buyer have taken place. Revenue is measured ex. VAT and taxes in relation to the sale and is measured at the fair value of the consideration laid down.

##### Other external costs

Costs incurred in distributing goods sold, sale, marketing, administration, premises, bad debts, etc. are recognised as other external costs.

Research costs and costs of development projects not complying with the criteria for recognition on the balance sheet are recognised as other external costs. In addition, provisions for bad debts on contract work in progress are recognised as other external costs.

#### **Staff costs**

Staff costs include payroll, social security contributions, pensions, etc. for the Company's staff.

#### **Other operating income and operating costs**

Other operating income and operating costs comprise items secondary to the principal activities of the enterprise, including lease income, licence fees, etc.

#### **Financial income and expenses**

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense on assets and payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme etc.

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

Tax for the year comprises current tax and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement and directly in equity. In addition, the tax expense relating to entries recognised directly in equity is recognised directly in equity.

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

Deferred tax is measured on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured on the basis of the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry forwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

The Company is jointly taxed with its Danish group companies. The current Danish corporation tax is allocated by settlement of joint taxation contribution between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income (full absorption with refunds for tax losses).

#### **Balance sheet**

##### **Intangible assets**

###### **Goodwill**

Goodwill is amortised over its estimated useful life determined on the basis of Management's experience of the specific business areas. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over an amortisation period of 5 years.

##### **Property, plant and equipment**

Land and buildings, plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Land is not depreciated.

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

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of the useful life. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets. The expected useful lives are as follows:



Buildings	20-30 years
Plant and machinery	3-15 years
Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	3-10 years

Property, plant and equipment are written down to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the sales price less disposal costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains or losses are recognised in the income statement as a correction of depreciation and impairment or under other operating income to the extent that the sales price exceeds initial cost.

#### **Impairment of non-current assets**

The carrying amount of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment as well as investments in subsidiaries and associates is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortisation.

Impairment tests are conducted of individual assets or groups of assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Write-down is made to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. The value in use is determined as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

**Leased assets and lease liabilities**

When entering into a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is a lease or contains a lease component. A lease is defined as a contract or part of a contract that conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. When assessing whether a contract contains a lease component, it must be considered whether, during the period of use, the lessee has the right to substantially all economic benefits from the use of the identified asset and the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date.

The Company leases cars including a service component in the payments to the lessor. This service is separated from the lease payment when measuring the lease liability. If the Company is unable to reliably separate lease components and non-lease components, it is considered a single lease component.

Lease liabilities recognised as "Credit institutions and interest-bearing liabilities" are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

The lease payments consist of fixed and variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, guaranteed residual values, purchase options and extension options if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise the option and termination penalties if the lease term reflects the Company exercising an option to terminate the lease. The lease liability is subsequently adjusted as follows if:

- The value of the index or rate on which the lease payments are based is changed.
- The exercise of options is changed in order to extend or terminate the lease due to significant events or a significant change in circumstances within the Company's control.
- The lease term is changed if the option is exercised in order to extend or terminate the lease.
- Estimated residual value guarantee is changed.
- The contract is renegotiated or modified.

Any subsequent adjustment of the future lease liability is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. If the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is DKK 0, a negative adjustment to the right-of-use asset is, however, recognised in the income statement.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost comprising amount of initial measurement of the lease liability plus any initial direct costs and any estimated costs of dismantling and removal of the asset at the end of the lease term which the Company is under an obligation to incur and any prepaid lease payments and less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of the right-of-use asset.

Short-term leases with a maximum lease term of 12 months and leases for low-value assets are not recognised in the balance sheet.

**Inventories**

Inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value.

Goods for resale and raw materials and consumables are measured at cost, comprising purchase price plus delivery costs. Finished goods and work in progress are measured at cost, comprising the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct wages and salaries and indirect production overheads. Indirect production overheads comprise indirect materials and wages and salaries as well as maintenance and depreciation/impairment of production machinery, buildings and equipment as well as factory administration and management. Borrowing costs are not included in the cost.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the sales amount less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale

**Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value. Write-down is made for bad debt losses. Receivables sold as part of factoring agreements are derecognized from the balance sheet if and when rewards and risks have been transferred to the factoring partner.

**Prepayments**

Prepayments comprise costs incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

**Equity – dividends**

Proposed dividends are recognised as a liability at the date when they are adopted at the annual general meeting (declaration date). The expected dividend payment for the year is disclosed as a separate item under equity.

**Non-current liabilities other than provisions**

Non-current liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. In subsequent periods, the non-current liabilities are measured at amortised cost. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value to be repaid is recognised in the income statement as a financial expense using the effective interest rate over the term of the loan.

**Deferred income**

Deferred income comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent years. Deferred income is recognised at cost.

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DKK'000	2020	2019
<b>2 Special items</b>		
Special items comprise significant income of a special nature in relation to the Company's usual income-generating operating activities. This includes money received from insurance in regards of cyber-attack and income from the COVID-19 government aid packages. The total amount of special items amounts to DKK 67,550 thousand.		
<b>3 Revenue</b>		
Export markets	802,249	971,133
Domestic markets	5,176	4,738
	807,425	975,871
<b>4 Staff costs</b>		
Payroll	171,163	177,190
Pensions	20,334	20,678
Other social security costs	2,536	2,363
Other staff costs	3,372	4,373
	197,405	204,604
Remuneration of the Board of Directors and the Executive Board	2,216	2,771
Average number of full-time employees	405	418
In accordance with section 98b(3)(1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, remuneration of the Executive Board and the Board of Directors is disclosed as a one-line item.		
<b>5 Financial income</b>		
Financial income from group enterprises	1	0
Other financial income	4,406	1,154
	4,407	1,154
<b>6 Financial expenses</b>		
Financial expenses to group enterprises	355	813
Other financial expenses	4,844	2,232
	5,199	3,045
<b>7 Tax on profit/loss from ordinary activities</b>		
Calculated tax on the taxable income for the year	22,370	4,791
Adjustments for the year of deferred tax	2,011	2,763
	24,381	7,554

**8 Property, plant and equipment**

DKK'000	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings, other plant, etc.	Property, plant and equipment under construc-tion	Total
Cost at 1 January 2020	171,320	583,268	3,214	19,300	777,102
Transferred	2,546	16,754	0	-19,300	0
Additions	12,436	6,621	389	15,536	34,982
Disposals	-797	-18,432	-479	0	-19,708
Cost at 31 December 2020	185,505	588,211	3,124	15,536	792,376
Depreciation 1 January 2020	-121,865	-458,517	-1,464	0	-581,846
Disposals	700	16,856	401	0	17,957
Depreciation	-5,234	-33,093	-748	0	-39,075
Depreciation at 31 December 2020	-126,399	-474,754	-1,811	0	-602,964
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>59,106</b>	<b>113,457</b>	<b>1,313</b>	<b>15,536</b>	<b>189,412</b>
Of this financial leased assets	15,539	2,552	945	0	19,036

The cost of land and buildings includes financing costs of DKK 128 thousand.

Depreciation for the year in the income statement is DKK 39,075 thousand. Loss from disposal of non-current assets of DKK 635 thousand is included in "other operating costs".

**9 Provisions for deferred tax**

DKK'000	2020	2019
Provisions for deferred tax 1 January 2020	8,342	5,579
Change in year 2020	2,011	2,763
Provisions for deferred tax 31 December 2020	10,353	8,342
<b>Specification of provisions for deferred tax</b>		
Intangible assets	0	-2,742
Property, plant and equipment	9,083	9,804
Current assets	2,206	1,735
Liabilities other than provisions	-936	-455
	10,353	8,342

**10 Non-current liabilities**

DKK'000	Total liabilities at 1/1 2020	Total liabilities at 31/12 2020	Instalment next year	Non-current portion	Unpaid debt after five years
Payables to group enterprises	75,000	0	0	0	0
Lease obligations	9,061	19,220	3,985	15,235	3,963
Bonus	2,688	2,377	754	1,623	0
Deferred income	543	483	107	376	127
	87,292	22,080	4,846	17,234	4,090

**11 Guarantees, contingent liabilities, etc.**

None.

**12 Charges, collateral, contractual liabilities, etc.**

The company has issued an owner's mortgage of DKK 30,000 thousand secured upon the property registered under title number 584 Tved Under Tønder. The mortgage is held by the Company.

The Company has concluded standard business contracts for the purchase and sale of aluminium for delivery in 2021.

The Company is jointly taxed with other Danish companies in the Hydro Group. Together with the other companies included in the joint taxation, the Company has joint and several unlimited liability for Danish corporation taxes and withholding taxes on dividends, interest and royalties within the joint taxation unit.

The company has entered into a derivative financial instrument regarding sale of 2,500 tonnes aluminium at market average price for January 2021.

The company has entered into a derivative financial instrument regarding purchase of 2,500 tonnes aluminium at market price for February 2021.

**13 Related parties**

Hydro Precision Tubing Tønder A/S' related parties comprise the following:

**Parties exercising control**

The following shareholder is registered in the Company's register of shareholders as holding a minimum of 5% of the voting rights or a minimum of 5% of the share capital:

Hydro Holding Danmark A/S, Bygmestervej 7, 6270 Tønder, Denmark (parent company)

**Related party transactions**

Remuneration/fees to members of the Executive Board and Board of Directors are reflected in note 3.

DKK'000	2020	2019
Purchase of services from group enterprises	11,081	-37,586
Purchase of goods from group enterprises	-267,187	-342,077
Purchase of production equipment from group enterprises	-354	-47
Sale of services sold to group enterprises	14,683	15,306
Sale of goods to group enterprises	75,494	18,752
Sale of production equipment to group enterprises	405	431
	<u>-165,878</u>	<u>-345,221</u>

Purchase of products and services are bought from group enterprises on normal commercial terms and conditions.

The company's balances with group enterprises at December 31, 2020 are recognized in the balance sheet. Interest income and expenses with respect to group enterprises are disclosed in note 5 and 6. Further, balances with group enterprises comprise trade balances related to the purchase and sale of goods and services.

Purchases of services from group enterprises consists of cost contribution agreements, technical services, insurance services, shared service services, management services and administration services.

No transactions have been carried out with the Executive Board and Board of Directors or other related parties, apart from ordinary remuneration.

**Group matters**

Hydro Precision Tubing Tønder A/S is included in the consolidated financial statements of Norsk Hydro ASA, Oslo, Norway.

The consolidated financial statements are obtainable from Norsk Hydro ASA, P.O. Box 980, 0283 Oslo, Norway.

DKK'000	2020	2019
<b>14 Proposed profit appropriation/distribution of loss</b>		
Dividends	0	10,000
Retained earnings	86,377	16,683
	<u>86,377</u>	<u>26,683</u>