Stanley Nordic ApS

Smedeland 15, 2600 Glostrup CVR no. 63 32 07 14

Annual report 2020

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 16 July 2021

Chair of the meeting:

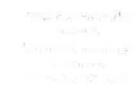
Advokat

Gorrissen Federspiel Axeltorv 2 1609 København V

The following is a translation of an original Danish document. The original Danish document is the governing document for all purposes, and in case of any discrepancy, the Danish wording will be applicable.

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Statement by the Executive Board

Today, the Executive Board has discussed and approved the annual report of Stanley Nordic ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the 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.

Further, in my opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

I recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Copenhagen, 16 July 2021 Executive Board:

Michael Keldsen
Executive Board

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Stanley Nordic ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Stanley Nordic ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity 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 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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.

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 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 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 the financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 note 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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Compliance with the Danish Bookkeeping Act

The company's servers are located abroad. There is no online access from Denmark to the data, etc. preserved at the servers, which is contrary to the Danish Bookkeeping Act. As a result, the Executive Board may be held reliable.

violation of the provisions of the Danish Companies Act regarding capital loss

The Company has lost more than half of its share capital. Management has not taken steps to convene and hold a general meeting within the deadlines stipulated by the Danish Companies Act, has not given the shareholders an account of the Company's financial position and has not proposed any measures to be taken in that regard. Management may incur liability in this respect

Copenhagen, 16 July 2021 EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Alex Petersen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne28604

Management's review

Company details

Name Stanley Nordic ApS

Address, Postal code, City Smedeland 15, 2600 Glostrup

CVR no. 63 32 07 14
Established 20 June 1975
Registered office Albertslund

Financial year 1 January - 31 December

Executive Board Michael Keldsen, Executive Board

Auditors EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Dirch Passers Allé 36, P.O. Box 250, 2000 Frederiksberg,

Denmark

Bankers SEB

Bernstorffsgade 50, 1577 København

Citibank,

Management's review

Business review

The Company has no operating activity and is considered a dormant company.

Unusual matters having affected the financial statements

Going concern

Besides acting as management company for the cash-pool arrangements, the Company has no operating activity. The Stanley Black & Decker Group has announced its intention to start preparing for the solvent liquidation of the Company. As part of the process, the equity of the Company will be reestablished.

On this basis, Management has applied the going concern assumption when preparing the financial statements.

Financial review

The income statement for 2020 shows a loss of DKK 1,785,195 against a loss of DKK 2,064,511 last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2020 shows a negative equity of DKK 21,780,464.

The group company Stanley Europe BVBA has undertaken to provide continuing financial support to the Company during 2020. With reference to the intercompany balances between Stanley Nordic ApSand Stanley Black & Decker group controlled entities, Stanley Europe BVBA has confirmed that the company will not demand repayment of any loan principals (DKK 24,511 thousand) and payables within this period if the Company does not have available funds to make the payment.

Pursuant to the capital loss provisions of section 119 of the Danish Companies Act, the Executive Board is required to convene a general meeting within six months after the loss has been identified. At the general meeting, the Executive Board is required to give an account of the Company's financial position and, if required, to propose any appropriate measures to be taken. Management are considering to prepare for the liquidation of the Company and to reestablish its equity as part of this process.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end.

The recent corniavirus (COVID-19) outbreak have not significant impact as the company has no operation activity.

Outlook

There is no plans for operating activities in 2021.

Income statement

Note	DKK	2020	2019
	Other external expenses	-356,770	-203,765
2	Gross profit Financial income Financial expenses	-356,770 0 -1,931,941	-203,765 134 -2,376,118
4	Profit/loss before tax Tax for the year	-2,288,711 503,516	-2,579,749 515,238
	Profit/loss for the year	-1,785,195	-2,064,511
	Recommended appropriation of profit/loss Retained earnings/accumulated loss	-1,785,195 -1,785,195	-2,064,511 -2,064,511

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2020	2019
	ASSETS Non-fixed assets		
	Receivables Receivables from group enterprises Corporation tax receivable	257,030 2,638,345	239,197,545 2,134,828
		2,895,375	241,332,373
	Total non-fixed assets	2,895,375	241,332,373
	TOTAL ASSETS	2,895,375	241,332,373
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES Equity	3,250,000	3,250,000
	Share capital Retained earnings	-25,030,464	-23,245,269
	Total equity	-21,780,464	-19,995,269
	Liabilities other than provisions Current liabilities other than provisions		
	Trade payables	165,125	178,934
5	Payables to group enterprises Other payables	24,510,714 0	261,107,773 40,935
		24,675,839	261,327,642
		24,675,839	261,327,642
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	2,895,375	241,332,373

<sup>Accounting policies
Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
Collateral
Related parties</sup>

Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2020 Transfer through appropriation of loss	3,250,000	-23,245,269 -1,785,195	-19,995,269 -1,785,195
Equity at 31 December 2020	3,250,000	-25,030,464	-21,780,464

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Stanley Nordic ApS for 2020 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

Effective from the financial year 2020, the Company has implemented amending act no. 1716 of 27 December 2018 to the Danish Financial Statements Act. The implementation of the amending act has not affected the Company's accounting policies on recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities but has solely entailed a requirement for further disclosures.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year with the expection of classification between trade payables and other payables. Comparison figures are adapted for this purpose totaling DKK 135,600

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the most recent financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statements at the amounts that concern the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses as well as allowances and surcharges under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

The Company and its Danish group entities are jointly taxed. The total Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit/loss-making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income (full absorption).

Jointly taxed entities entitled to a tax refund are reimbursed by the management company based on the rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed entities which have paid too little tax pay a surcharge according to the rates applicable to interest surcharges to the management company.

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Balance sheet

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment of financial receivables.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Cash

Cash comprise cash and short term securities which are readily convertible into cash and subject only to minor risks of changes in value.

Given the nature of the Group's cash pool arrangement, cash pool balances are not considered cash, but are recognised under "Receivables from group entities".

Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

Other payables

Other payables are measured at net realisable value.

Notes to the financial statements

	DKK	2020	2019
2	Financial income Other financial income	0 0	134
3	Financial expenses Interest expenses, group entities Other interest expenses Other financial expenses	1,809,663 122,278 0 1,931,941	2,220,620 146,544 8,954 2,376,118
4	Tax for the year Estimated tax charge for the year Tax adjustments, prior years	-503,516 0 -503,516	-567,544 52,306 -515,238
5	Other payables Other accrued expenses	0 0	40,935 40,935

6 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Other contingent liabilities

Joint taxation

The Company is jointly taxed with its Stanley Black & Decker sister companies in Denmark. Stanley Security Denmark ApS acts as management company. The Company is jointly and severally liable for payment of income taxes for the income year 2013 onwards as well as with holding taxes on interest, royalties and dividends falling due for payment on or after 1 July 2012.

7 Collateral

The Company has not provided any security or other collateral in assets at 31 December 2020.

8 Related parties

Stanley Nordic ApS' related parties comprise the following:

Parties exercising control

Related party	Domicile	Basis for control
Stanley European Holdings B.V.	The Netherlands	Participating interest