J. A. Plastindustri ApS

Vestervigvej 163, 7755, Bedsted Thy CVR no. 65 69 98 18

Annual report 2020

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 26 May 2021

Chair of the meeting:

Joern Schroer
Joern Schroer (May 28, 2021 18:14 GMT+2)

Jörn Schröer





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Chair

Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the annual report of J. A. Plastindustri ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

The annual report is 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.

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

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

Bedsted, 26 May 2021 Executive Board:		
Heine Vangsgaard (May 29, 2021 08:50 GMT+2) Heine Vangsgaard CEO		
Board of Directors:		
Joern Schroer (May 28, 2021 18:14 GMT+2) Jörn Schröer	Robert Forster Robert Forster (May 28, 2021 18:36 GMT+2) Robert Stefan Forster	Heine Vangsgaard (May 29, 2021 08:50 GMT+2) Heine Vangsgaard



Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of J. A. Plastindustri ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of J. A. Plastindustri 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:

ldentify 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.



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 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.

Aalborg, 26 May 2021 EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Hans B. Vistisen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne23254



Management's review

Company details

Name J. A. Plastindustri ApS

Address, Postal code, City Vestervigvej 163, 7755, Bedsted Thy

CVR no. 65 69 98 18 Established 10 June 1981 Registered office Bedsted Thy

Registered office Bedsted Thy
Financial year 1 January - 31 December

Board of Directors Jörn Schröer, Chair

Robert Stefan Forster Heine Vangsgaard

Executive Board Heine Vangsgaard, CEO

Auditors EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Vestre Havnepromenade 1A, 9000 Aalborg, Denmark



Management's review

Business review

J.A. Plastindustri A/S sells, develops and produces customised roofing accessory programmes specially tailored to the needs and requirements of manufacturers and importers. The Company sells its products both in Denmark and on a number of export markets.

Financial review

The income statement for 2020 shows a profit of DKK 31,875 thousand against a profit of DKK 23,940 thousand last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2020 shows equity of DKK 69,809 thousand. Management is of the opinion that results and the financial position are satisfactory.

Events after the balance sheet date

The development in 2021 will be dependent on the Covid-19 situation, and its impact on customers and suppliers with possible lower market activity.

Besides this, no events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end.



Income statement

Note	DKK'000	2020	2019
5 5	Gross profit Distribution costs Administrative expenses	54,063 -7,190 -6,121	43,969 -8,050 -5,750
2	Operating profit Financial income Financial expenses	40,752 276 -162	30,169 632 -97
3	Profit before tax Tax for the year	40,866 -8,991	30,704 -6,764
	Profit for the year	31,875	23,940
	Recommended appropriation of profit Proposed dividend recognised under equity Retained earnings	0 31,875 31,875	14,000 9,940 23,940



Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2020	2019
4	ASSETS Fixed assets Property, plant and equipment		
	Land and buildings	8,702	8,896
	Plant and machinery	10,146	9,498
	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	24	28
	Prepayments for property, plant and equipment	2,432	0
		21,304	18,422
	Total fixed assets	21,304	18,422
	Non-fixed assets Inventories		
	Raw materials and consumables Finished goods and goods for resale	7,180 2,320	6,667 1,934
		9,500	8,601
	Trade receivables Receivables from group enterprises	7,423 59,405	8,301 33,332
	Other receivables Prepayments	543 129	192 160
	. 3	67,500	41,985
	Cash	333	557
	Total non-fixed assets	77,333	51,143
	TOTAL ASSETS	98,637	69,565



Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2020	2019
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES Equity		
	Share capital	725	725
	Retained earnings	69,084	37,209
	Dividend proposed	0	14,000
	Total equity	69,809	51,934
	Provisions		
	Deferred tax	1,908	1,743
	Total provisions	1,908	1,743
	Liabilities other than provisions Non-current liabilities other than provisions		
	Other payables	2,365	826
		2,365	826
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
	Trade payables	9,148	4,460
	Payables to group enterprises	1,179	0
	Joint Taxation contribution payable	8,826	6,635
	Other payables	5,374	3,918
	Deferred income	28	49
		24,555	15,062
		26,920	15,888
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	98,637	69,565

¹ Accounting policies6 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.7 Collateral

⁸ Related parties



Statement of changes in equity

DKK'000	Share capital	Retained earnings	Dividend proposed	Total
Equity at 1 January 2020 Transfer through appropriation	725	37,209	14,000	51,934
of profit	0	31,875	0	31,875
Dividend distributed	0	0	-14,000	-14,000
Equity at 31 December 2020	725	69,084	0	69,809



Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of J. A. Plastindustri 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.

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK'000).

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

Revenue

The Company has chosen IAS 11/IAS 18 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods, is recognised in revenue when the most significant rewards and risks have been transferred to the buyer and provided the income can be measured reliably and payment is expected to be received. The date of the transfer of the most significant rewards and risks is based on standardised terms of delivery based on Incoterms® 2010.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

Gross profit

The items revenue, production costs and other operating income have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross profit in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Production costs

Production costs comprise costs incurred in generating the revenue for the year. Such costs include direct and indirect costs of raw materials, consumables and production staff, rent and leases, as well as depreciation on production plant.



Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Distribution costs

Distribution costs comprise costs related to the distribution of goods sold in the year and to sales campaigns, etc. carried out in the year, including costs related to sales staff, advertising, exhibitions and amortisation/depreciation. Sales and marketing costs are recognised in the income statement when the Company obtains control of the sales or marketing product.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses include expenses incurred in the year for company management and administration, including expenses relating to administrative staff, Management, office premises and expenses as well as amortisation/depreciation of assets used for administrative purposes.

Other operating income and operating expenses

Other operating income comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the Company's core activities, including governmental support as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, concerning wage and salaray compensation.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pension to the Company's employees, as well as other social security contributions, etc. The item is net of refunds from public authorities.

Depreciation

The item comprises depreciation of property, plant and equipment.

The basis of amortisation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is amortised on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

5 years

Acquired intangible assets

Where individual components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

The basis of depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Buildings 30 years
Plant and machinery 5-15 years
Fixtures and fittings, other plant and 5-10 years
equipment

Depreciation is based on the residual value of the asset and is reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and are reassessed annually. Where the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, no further depreciation charges are recognised.

In the case of changes in the depreciation period or the residual value, the effect on the depreciation charges is recognised prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.

Land is not depreciated.

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.



Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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 entity is jointly taxed with other group entities. 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.

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until the time at which the asset is ready for use.

Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries and associates is assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

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

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

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. The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the sales amount less costs of completion and expenses required to effect the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in the expected selling price.

The cost of raw materials and consumables comprises the cost of acquisition plus delivery costs.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct labour and indirect production overheads.



Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Indirect production overheads include the indirect cost of material and labour as well as maintenance and depreciation of production machinery, buildings and equipment and expenses relating to plant administration and management. Borrowing costs are not recognised in the sales price.

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 is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

Equity

Proposed dividends

Dividend proposed for the year is recognised as a liability once adopted at the annual general meeting (declaration date). Dividends expected to be distributed for the financial year are presented as a separate item under "Equity".

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. 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.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan. Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual lease liability in respect of finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.



Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred income

Deferred income recognised as a liability comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial reporting years.

DKK'000	2020	2019
2 Financial income Interest receivable, group entities Other financial income	250 26	193 439
	276	632
3 Tax for the year Current tax for the year Deferred tax adjustments in the year	8,826 165 8,991	6,635 129 6,764

4 Property, plant and equipment

DKK'000	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	Prepayments for property, plant and equipment	Total
Cost at 1 January 2020 Additions Disposals	23,052 558 0	45,794 2,407 -54	3,058 0 0	0 2,432 0	71,904 5,397 -54
Cost at 31 December 2020	23,610	48,147	3,058	2,432	77,247
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2020 Depreciation Reversal of accumulated	14,156 752	36,296 1,709	3,030 4	0	53,482 2,465
depreciation and impairment of assets disposed	0	-4	0	0	-4
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2020	14,908	38,001	3,034	0	55,943
Carrying amount at 31 December 2020	8,702	10,146	24	2,432	21,304
Depreciated over	30 years	5-15 years	5-10 years		

Note 7 provides more details on security for loans, etc. as regards property, plant and equipment.



Notes to the financial statements

	DKK'000	2020	2019
5	Staff costs Wages/salaries Pensions Other social security costs	25,423 1,804 292	21,797 1,673 294
		27,519	23,764
	Staff costs are recognised as follows in the financial statements: Production Distribution Administration	19,020 6,053 2,446	15,129 6,209 2,426
		27,519	23,764
	Average number of full-time employees	50	47

6 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Other contingent liabilities

The Company is jointly taxed with the Company's Danish affiliated companies within the BMI Group and is jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed group entities for payment of income taxes for the income year 2018 onwards as well as withholding taxes on interest, royalties and dividends falling due for payment after 1 January 2016.

Other financial obligations

The Company has liabilities under operating leases for cars and IT equipment, totalling DKK 663 thousand, with remaining contract terms of 1-35 months.

7 Collateral

As security for the Company's debt to banks, creditors and other suppliers, the Company has provided security or other collateral in its assets for at total amount of DKK 10,000 thousand. The total carrying amount of these assets is DKK 21,304 thousand.

8 Related parties

Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile	Requisitioning of the parent company's consolidated financial statements	
BMI Steildach GmbH	Germany	Contact the company	

JAP årsrapport 2020 (Annual Report 2020)

Final Audit Report 2021-05-29

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