

J. A. Plastindustri ApS

Vestervigvej 163, 7755, Bedsted Thy

CVR no. 65 69 98 18

Annual report 2019

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 25 May 2020

Chairman:

Jørn Schrøer

Jørn Schrøer (May 25, 2020 13:48 GMT+2)





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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 2019.

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 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

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, 25 May 2020
Executive Board:



Heine Vangsgaard
CEO

Board of Directors:



Jörn Schröer (May 25, 2020 13:49 GMT+2)

Jörn Schröer
Chairman



Robert Stefan Forster



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 2019, 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 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 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.

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, 25 May 2020
ERNST & YOUNG
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
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Jörn Schröer, Chairman Robert Stefan Forster Heine Vangsgaard
Executive Board	Heine Vangsgaard, CEO
Auditors	Ernst & Young Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Vestre Havnepromenade 1A, 9000 Aalborg, Denmark

Management commentary

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 2019 shows a profit of DKK 23,940 thousand against a profit of DKK 19,688 thousand last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2019 shows equity of DKK 51,934 thousand. Management is of the opinion that results and the financial position are satisfactory.

Events after the balance sheet date

The development in 2020 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.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

Note	DKK'000	2019	2018
	Gross profit	43,969	40,210
2	Distribution costs	-8,050	-7,832
2	Administrative expenses	-5,750	-7,463
	Operating profit	30,169	24,915
3	Financial income	632	423
	Financial expenses	-97	-80
	Profit before tax	30,704	25,258
4	Tax for the year	-6,764	-5,570
	Profit for the year	23,940	19,688
	Recommended appropriation of profit		
	Proposed dividend recognised under equity	14,000	15,750
	Retained earnings	9,940	3,938
		23,940	19,688

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2019	2018
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
5	Property, plant and equipment		
	Land and buildings	8,896	9,648
	Plant and machinery	9,497	8,975
	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	28	32
		<u>18,421</u>	<u>18,655</u>
	Total fixed assets	<u>18,421</u>	<u>18,655</u>
	Non-fixed assets		
	Inventories		
	Raw materials and consumables	6,667	5,527
	Finished goods and goods for resale	1,934	1,945
		<u>8,601</u>	<u>7,472</u>
	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	8,301	9,079
	Receivables from group enterprises	33,332	25,077
	Other receivables	192	235
	Prepayments	160	94
		<u>41,985</u>	<u>34,485</u>
	Cash	557	323
	Total non-fixed assets	<u>51,143</u>	<u>42,280</u>
	TOTAL ASSETS	<u>69,564</u>	<u>60,935</u>

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2019	2018
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
	Share capital	725	725
	Retained earnings	37,209	27,269
	Dividend proposed	14,000	15,750
	Total equity	<u>51,934</u>	<u>43,744</u>
	Provisions		
	Deferred tax	1,743	1,614
	Total provisions	<u>1,743</u>	<u>1,614</u>
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Non-current liabilities other than provisions		
	Other payables	826	0
		<u>826</u>	<u>0</u>
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
	Trade payables	4,459	4,510
	Payables to group enterprises	0	626
	Joint Taxation contribution payable	6,635	5,580
	Other payables	3,918	4,675
	Deferred income	49	186
		<u>15,061</u>	<u>15,577</u>
	Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>15,887</u>	<u>15,577</u>
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	<u><u>69,564</u></u>	<u><u>60,935</u></u>

- 1 Accounting policies
- 6 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
- 7 Collateral
- 8 Related parties



Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK'000	Share capital	Retained earnings	Dividend proposed	Total
Equity at 1 January 2019	725	27,269	15,750	43,744
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	9,940	14,000	23,940
Dividend distributed	0	0	-15,750	-15,750
Equity at 31 December 2019	725	37,209	14,000	51,934

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of J. A. Plastindustri ApS for 2019 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.

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.

Also, provision for losses on construction contracts is recognised.

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.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

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:

Acquired intangible assets	5 years
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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 equipment	5-10 years

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.

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).

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

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.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

Deferred income

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

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

DKK'000	2019	2018
2 Staff costs		
Wages/salaries	21,827	21,399
Pensions	1,643	1,628
Other social security costs	294	437
	<u>23,764</u>	<u>23,464</u>
Staff costs are recognised as follows in the financial statements:		
Production	15,129	14,661
Distribution	6,209	5,892
Administration	2,426	2,911
	<u>23,764</u>	<u>23,464</u>
Average number of full-time employees	<u>47</u>	<u>46</u>
3 Financial income		
Interest receivable, group entities	193	140
Other financial income	439	283
	<u>632</u>	<u>423</u>
4 Tax for the year		
Deferred tax adjustments in the year	129	-27
Tax adjustments, prior years	0	17
Refund in joint taxation	6,635	5,580
	<u>6,764</u>	<u>5,570</u>

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

5 Property, plant and equipment

DKK'000	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	Total
Cost at 1 January 2019	23,052	44,334	3,058	70,444
Additions	0	2,545	0	2,545
Disposals	0	-1,085	0	-1,085
Cost at 31 December 2019	23,052	45,794	3,058	71,904
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2019	13,404	35,359	3,026	51,789
Depreciation	752	1,641	4	2,397
Depreciation and impairment of disposals	0	-703	0	-703
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2019	14,156	36,297	3,030	53,483
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019	8,896	9,497	28	18,421
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.

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 593 thousand, with remaining contract terms of 6-47 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 18,421 thousand.

8 Related parties

Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile	Requisitioning of the parent company's consolidated financial statements
BMI Group Holding S.a.r.l	Luxemburg	Contact the company