



ROLLTECH A/S - an Alu-Pro Group Company

## ROLLTECH A/S

### ANNUAL REPORT

2019

The annual report has been presented and approved  
at the company's annual general meeting  
as on 31 March 2020

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Dr. Alessandro Fenzi  
Chairman

**ROLLTECH A/S**  
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VAT-no. (export): DK 23 16 38 53  
VAT-no. (import): DK 78 32 25 19

Bank: Danske Bank, DK-9800 Hjørring  
BIC / SWIFT: DABADKKK  
Account (DKK): 4745-4745584454  
Account (EUR): 4745-4745584462  
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## COMPANY INFORMATION

### The company

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CVR no.: 78 32 25 19  
 Founded: 1985  
 Registered office: Hjørring  
 Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

### Parent company

ALU-PRO Srl.  
 Via A. Einstein, 8  
 IT - 30033 Noale (VE)

### Board of Directors

Dr. Alessandro Fenzi (Chairman)  
 Marco Del Bianco  
 Lorenzo Brandolese

### Executive Board

Jesper Holm Thorstensen (Mgr. Director)

### Auditors

DELOITTE  
 STATS AUTORISERET REVISIONSPARTNERSELSKAB  
 Værkmestergade 2, 18.  
 DK - 8000 Aarhus C

### Bankers

DANSKE BANK  
 Finanscenter Nordjylland  
 Prinsensgade 11  
 DK - 9000 Aalborg

### General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting will be held on 31 March 2020  
 at the office of the company.

## MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of ROLLTECH A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 of ROLLTECH A/S.

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

It is our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position as per 31 December 2019 and of the result of its operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Hjørring, 31 March 2020



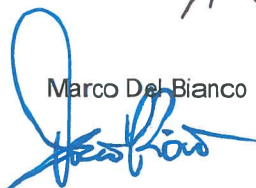
Executive Board

Jesper Holm Thorstensen (Mgr. Director)



Board of Directors:

Dr. Alessandro Fenzi (Chairman)



Marco Del Bianco



Lorenzo Brandolese

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

## To the Shareholders of ROLLTECH A/S

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ROLLTECH A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the result of its operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

### Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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 commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

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

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary 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 commentary.

Aarhus, 31 March 2020

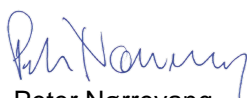
DELOITTE

STATSAUTORISERET REVISIONSPARTNERSELSKAB

CVR no. 33 96 35 56



Henrik Vedel  
State Authorized Public Accountant  
MNE no.: 10052



Peter Nørrevang  
State Authorized Public Accountant  
MNE no.: 11706

## MANAGEMENT'S REPORT

### Financial highlights

(Amounts in t.EUR)	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
<b>Profit and loss account</b>					
Gross profit	10.036	9.947	11.222	11.324	10.351
Profit from primary operations	2.980	2.633	3.510	4.691	3.929
Profit from financial items	-35	-63	0	9	36
Profit before taxation	2.962	2.822	4.215	4.700	3.965
Profit for the year	2.310	2.195	3.290	3.665	2.983
<b>Balance</b>					
Total balance	22.316	24.070	18.037	24.136	22.114
Total equity	16.711	16.406	14.253	20.979	18.749
Investments in long-term assets	1.670	4.387	5.629	1.541	2.487
<b>Cash flows</b>					
From operating activities	4.837	1.775	4.869	4.753	2.206
From investment activities	-1.659	-4.313	-4.139	-1.887	-2.400
From financial activities	-4.307	4.267	-10.000	-1.500	-1.500
Change in cash liquidity	-1.129	1.729	-9.270	1.366	-1.694
Cash liquidity, net as on 31 December	2.374	3.503	1.774	11.044	9.678
<b>Employees</b>					
Average number of employees	85	85	85	82	85
<b>Key figures in %</b>					
Rate of return	12,8	12,5	16,6	20,3	18,0
Solvency ratio	74,9	68,2	79,0	86,9	84,8
Return on equity	14,0	14,3	18,7	18,5	16,5

Financial highlights are defined and calculated in accordance with the current version of the recommendations and guidelines.

The financial highlights are calculated as follows:

Rate of return	$\frac{\text{Operating profit} \times 100}{\text{Average assets}}$
Solvency ratio	$\frac{\text{Capital and reserves, 31.12} \times 100}{\text{Liabilities 31.12}}$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Ordinary profit after taxation} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$

## MANAGEMENT'S REPORT

### Main activity

The main activity of the company is production and sale of spacer bars for isolating glass and sale of other products for the isolating glass and window industry. The company has been DS/EN ISO 9000 certified (quality management system) since 1994 and DS/EN ISO 50001 (energy management system) certified since 2016.

### Development in activities and financial relations

The profit before taxation of the financial year amounts to 2.962 t.EUR compared with 2.822 t.EUR in 2018. The profit for 2019 is impacted by gains on disposal of tangible and intangible assets of 17 t.EUR compared with 252 t.EUR in 2018. The profit for the year amounts to 2.310 t.EUR compared with 2.195 t.EUR in 2018. The company's profit was at the same level as budgeted.

### Investments

The company has in the financial year invested 2.634 t.EUR in intangible and tangible assets. The depreciations of the year amount to 1.772 t.EUR in total.

### Knowledge resources

The company's business base includes developing and delivering high-tech products, which places high demands on knowledge resources regarding employees, business processes and production technology. In order to keep up with these, it is imperative that the company can retain and recruit employees with a high level of competence. Our goal is for the company to have the latest technological knowledge in the field.

### Financial position

Of the total balance sheet of 22.316 t.EUR the capital and reserves amount to 16.711 t.EUR (75%) before distribution of dividend.

### Development activities

The product and technology development activities have been characterized by further development of the company's products and improvement of the production methods. The costs have been entered in the profit and loss account.

### The future

The outbreak of the COVID-19 virus has until now not had larger effect on the business for the company, but we do expect a slow down of the turnover in the coming months.

Taking into account this situation, we will not be able to estimate the operating profit in 2020.

No events have occurred after the end of the accounting year, which might influence the financial position of the company substantially.

### Particular risks

The company's costs for raw materials of metals and plastic account for a large share of the total costs. Therefore, the fluctuations of the prices of the raw materials have a particular influence of the profit of the company.



## **MANAGEMENT'S REPORT**

### **Environmental aspect**

The company is environmentally concerned and works continuously on reducing the environmental influence from the company's operations.

The company collects waste materials and sells them for recycling, including steel, stainless steel, plastic, cardboard and electronics.

The company is energy certified according to the DS/EN ISO 50001 system and is continuously working on reducing energy consumption.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### IN GENERAL

The annual report of ROLLTECH A/S for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class C enterprises (medium).

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

### Conversion to foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially converted at the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Exchange differences arising between the exchange rate at the settlement date are recognized in the profit and loss account statement as financial items.

Receivables and payables in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange. The difference between the exchange rate at the time of the receivable or payable arose or was recognized in the latest annual statement under financial income and expenses.

At the balance sheet date the exchange rate 746,97 (746,73 previous year) EUR per 100 DKK has been used.

### Derivative financial Instruments

Derivative financial Instruments are initially entered in the balance sheet at cost and subsequently measured at fair value. Positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments included in other receivables or other liabilities.

If the derivative financial Instrument is to hedge the fair value of a recognized asset or liability, the change is recognized in the income statement.

If financial instruments to hedge future assets or liabilities change are entered in Capital and Reserves.

For derivative financial instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting, changes in fair value are currently entered in the profit and loss account.

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

### Gross profit

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, own work capitalised, other operating income, cost of raw materials and consumables and external expenses.

### Revenue

Revenue from the sale of manufactured goods and goods for resale is recognised in the profit and loss account when delivery is made and risk has passed to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

### Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress

Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress comprise decreases or increases for the financial year in inventories of finished goods and work in progress. This item includes ordinary writedowns of such inventories. Changes in inventories of raw materials are included in costs of raw materials and consumables.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages, and social security contributions, pension contributions, etc for entity staff.

### Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the Entity's primary activities.

### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, administration costs, marketing costs, development costs etc. This item also includes writedowns of receivables recognised in current assets.

### Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year, and gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

### Financial profits and costs

Financial income and costs comprise interest income and expences on bank deposits and credits, including interest income on loan to associated companies and other financial costs.

### Tax

Tax for the year comprises current tax for the year 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 the tax expense relating to amounts directly recognised in equity is recognised directly in equity.

## BALANCE SHEET

### Intangible and tangible assets

IT software, land and buildings, plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use.

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 (cf. note 3). Buildings acquired in 2014 and later are depreciated to expected scrap value, all other tangible fixed assets are depreciated to zero. No fixed asset revaluation is made.

The basis of 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 time of acquisition and are reassessed every year. Where the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, no further depreciation charges are recognised.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Intangible and tangible assets

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

### Impairment of non-current assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment is tested annually for evidence of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by amortisation/depreciation. Impairment tests are conducted when there is evidence of impairment. Assets are written down to the lower of the carrying amount and the recoverable amount.

### Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost using the FIFO method. If the net realisable value is lower than cost, the value is written down to the lower value.

Cost of commodities and raw materials comprising purchase price plus delivery costs. Finished goods are stated at cost, which consists of material consumption, variable production and production overheads. Indirect production costs include indirect materials and wages, maintenance and depreciation, etc. Borrowing costs are not included in cost.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the estimated selling price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute sale.

### Receivables

Receivables are reported at amortized cost. Provisions are made for anticipated losses when there is an indication that the receivable is impaired. Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying value of receivables and the present value of expected cash flows, including the realizable value of any collateral.

### Cash liquidity

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

### Equity

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

### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset. However, no deferred tax is recognised for amortisation of goodwill disallowed for tax purposes and temporary differences arising at the date of acquisition that do not result from a business combination and that do not have any effect on profit or loss or on taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

## **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

### **Other provisions**

Other provisions consist of expected warranty costs and pending litigation. Provisions are measured at net realizable value or fair value, where the performance of the obligation in time is expected to be possible in the future.

### **Liabilities**

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

## **CASH FLOW STATEMENT**

The cash flow statement shows the company's cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities for the year, the change in cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end.

Cash flow from operations is calculated as net income adjusted for non-cash operating items, changes in working capital and paid tax.

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments in connection with the purchase and sale of businesses and the purchase and sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets.

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in the size or composition of the company share capital and related costs as well as borrowing, repayment of interest-bearing debt payment of dividends to shareholders.

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

(Amounts in t.EUR)

<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u>		<u>2018</u>	
1 <b>Gross profit</b>		<b>10.036</b>		<b>9.947</b>
2 Staff costs:				
Wages and salaries	-4.702		-4.695	
Pensions	-421		-447	
Other social security costs	-144	-5.267	-163	-5.305
<b>Profit before depreciations and financial costs</b>		<b>4.769</b>		<b>4.642</b>
3 Depreciations on intangible and tangible assets		-1.772		-1.757
<b>Operating profit</b>		<b>2.997</b>		<b>2.885</b>
<i>Financial items:</i>				
Financial profits	11		0	
Financial costs	-46	-35	-63	-63
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		<b>2.962</b>		<b>2.822</b>
4 Tax on profit for the year		-652		-627
<b><u>Profit for the year</u></b>		<b><u>2.310</u></b>		<b><u>2.195</u></b>

## BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31 DECEMBER

(Amounts in t.EUR)

<u>Note</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	<b>Long-term assets</b>		
	<b>Intangible assets</b>		
3	IT software	35	44
		<b>35</b>	<b>44</b>
	<b>Tangible assets</b>		
3	Land and buildings	6.927	5.608
3	Plant and machinery	2.990	3.324
3	Other plants and equipment	846	973
3	Buildings under construction	0	965
		<b>10.763</b>	<b>10.870</b>
	<b>Total long-term assets</b>	<b>10.798</b>	<b>10.914</b>
	<b>Short-term assets</b>		
	<b>Inventories</b>		
	Raw materials and consumables	1.896	3.477
	Manufactured goods and commodities	2.243	2.474
		<b>4.139</b>	<b>5.951</b>
	<b>Receivables</b>		
	Trade receivables	3.347	3.251
	Loan to affiliated companies	1.000	
	Receivables from affiliated companies	480	164
	Receivable tax	57	76
	Receivable value added tax	99	201
	Other receivables	22	10
		<b>5.005</b>	<b>3.702</b>
	Cash liquidity	2.374	3.503
	<b>Total short-term assets</b>	<b>11.518</b>	<b>13.156</b>
	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>22.316</b>	<b>24.070</b>

## BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31 DECEMBER

(Amounts in t.EUR)

<u>Note</u>	<u>Equity and Liabilities</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	<b>Equity</b>		
5	Share capital	1.874	1.875
	Retained earnings	12.837	12.531
	Dividend proposed for the year	2.000	2.000
	<b><u>Total equity</u></b>	<b><u>16.711</u></b>	<b><u>16.406</u></b>
	<b>Provisions</b>		
6	Deferred tax	376	438
7	Other provisions	40	71
	<b><u>Total provisions</u></b>	<b><u>416</u></b>	<b><u>509</u></b>
	<b>Liabilities</b>		
	<b>Long-term liabilities</b>		
8	Debt to mortgage banks	2.660	2.988
		<b><u>2.660</u></b>	<b><u>2.988</u></b>
	<b>Short-term liabilities</b>		
	Short-term share of debt to mortgage banks	327	324
	Debt to banks	0	983
	Prepayments from customers	267	273
	Trade creditors	620	1.283
	Debt to affiliated companies	10	0
	Other creditors	1.305	1.304
		<b><u>2.529</u></b>	<b><u>4.167</u></b>
	<b><u>Total liabilities</u></b>	<b><u>5.189</u></b>	<b><u>7.155</u></b>
	<b><u>Total equity and liabilities</u></b>	<b><u>22.316</u></b>	<b><u>24.070</u></b>

### Other notes

- 1 Special items
- 9 Mortgage and securities
- 10 Contractual obligations and contingencies
- 11 Currency risks and use of derivative financial instruments
- 12 Related parties with controlling interest
- 14 Appropriation of profit/loss



## CASH FLOW STATEMENT 1. JANUARY - 31. DECEMBER

(Amounts in t.EUR)

<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Profit before taxation	2.962	2.822
Depreciations on intangible and tangible assets	<u>1.772</u>	<u>1.757</u>
	4.734	4.579
Change in working capital:		
Inventories	1.812	-1.362
Trade receivables	-96	24
Receivables from affiliated companies	-316	-164
Receivable value added tax	102	-201
Other receivables	-12	5
Other provisions	-31	-160
Trade creditors	-663	123
Debt to affiliated companies	10	-5
Prepayments from customers	-6	-38
Other creditors	1	-300
Variation in exchange rate	<u>-3</u>	<u>12</u>
	798	-2.066
Taxes paid	<u>-695</u>	<u>-738</u>
<b><u>Cash flow from operating activities</u></b>	<b><u>4.837</u></b>	<b><u>1.775</u></b>
Purchase of fixed assets	-1.686	-4.504
Sale of fixed assets	<u>27</u>	<u>191</u>
<b><u>Cash flow from investment activities</u></b>	<b><u>-1.659</u></b>	<b><u>-4.313</u></b>
Dividend	-2.000	0
Loan to affiliated companies	-1.000	0
Proceeds from raising loans in mortgage banks	0	3.334
Debt to banks	-983	983
Repayments to mortgage banks	<u>-324</u>	<u>-50</u>
<b><u>Cash flow from financial activities</u></b>	<b><u>-4.307</u></b>	<b><u>4.267</u></b>
<b><u>Total cash flow</u></b>	<b><u>-1.129</u></b>	<b><u>1.729</u></b>
<b><u>Cash liquidity, net 1 January</u></b>	<b><u>3.503</u></b>	<b><u>1.774</u></b>
<b><u>Cash liquidity, net 31 December</u></b>	<b><u>2.374</u></b>	<b><u>3.503</u></b>

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(Amounts in t.EUR)

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Dividend proposed for the year</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 1 January 2018	1.880	12.373	0	14.253
Variation in exchange rate	-5	-37	0	-42
Transfer, see "Appropriation of profit", note 13	0	195	2.000	2.195
<b>Equity at 1 January 2019</b>	<b>1.875</b>	<b>12.531</b>	<b>2.000</b>	<b>16.406</b>
Variation in exchange rate	-1	-4	0	-5
Dividend distribution	0	0	-2.000	-2.000
Transfer, see "Appropriation of profit", note 13	0	310	2.000	2.310
<b>Equity at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>1.874</b>	<b>12.837</b>	<b>2.000</b>	<b>16.711</b>

## NOTES

(Amounts in t.EUR)

### 1 Special items

Special items comprise significant income and expenses of a special nature relative to the company's revenue-generating operating activities. Special items further comprise other substantial, non-recurring amounts.

As mentioned in the Management's review, the Company's results of operations for the year are impacted by gains on disposal of tangible and intangible assets. As the Management does not consider the event as a part of the ordinary course of business, it has been included in this note.

Special items for the year are specified below just, including the line items in which they are recognised in the income statement.

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>		
Gains on disposal of tangible and intangible assets	<u>17</u>	<u>252</u>

### 2 Employees

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Average number of full-time employees	<u>85</u>	<u>85</u>
Total amount for management categories	<u>200</u>	<u>-</u>

	<u>Software</u>	<u>Land and buildings</u>	<u>Plant and machinery</u>	<u>Other plants and equipment</u>	<u>Buildings under construction</u>
<b>3 <u>Long-term assets</u></b>					
Cost price 1 January 2019	99	7.595	13.135	7.012	965
Disposals	-8	0	0	-868	0
Variation in exchange rate	0	-3	-5	-2	-1
Additions	3	499	779	321	68
Transferred	0	1.032	0	0	-1.032
Cost price 31 December 2019	<u>94</u>	<u>9.123</u>	<u>13.909</u>	<u>6.463</u>	<u>0</u>
Depreciations 1 January 2019	-55	-1.987	-9.811	-6.039	0
Variation in exchange rate	0	2	3	1	0
Depreciations on disposals	8	0	1	858	0
Depreciations	-12	-211	-1.112	-437	0
Depreciations 31 December 2019	<u>-59</u>	<u>-2.196</u>	<u>-10.919</u>	<u>-5.617</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Book value 31 December 2019</b>	<u><b>35</b></u>	<u><b>6.927</b></u>	<u><b>2.990</b></u>	<u><b>846</b></u>	<u><b>0</b></u>
Expected useful lives	<u>5 years</u>	<u>25 years</u>	<u>5 years</u>	<u>1-5 years</u>	

### 4 Tax of ordinary profit

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Tax of ordinary profit	714	644
Adjustment of deferred tax this year	<u>-62</u>	<u>-17</u>
	<u><b>652</b></u>	<u><b>627</b></u>

## NOTES

(Amounts in t.EUR)

### 5 Equity

The **share capital** can be specified as follows:

	<u>31.12.2019</u>	<u>31.12.2018</u>
Share capital 1 January	1.875	1.880
Variation in exchange rate	-1	-5
Additions and reductions this year	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Share capital 31 December</b>	<b><u>1.874</u></b>	<b><u>1.875</u></b>

The **share capital** consists of the following shares:

138 shares of 100.000 DKK	1.846	1.847
2 shares of 40.000 DKK	11	11
1 share of 20.000 DKK	3	3
8 shares of 10.000 DKK	11	11
3 shares of 5.000 DKK	2	2
2 shares of 2.000 DKK	1	1
1 share of 1.000 DKK	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<b><u>1.874</u></b>	<b><u>1.875</u></b>

No shares carry special rights. The share capital has not been changed for more than 5 years.

### 6 Deferred tax

	<u>31.12.2019</u>	<u>31.12.2018</u>
Deferred tax at 1 January	438	455
Entered in the profit and loss account this year	<u>-62</u>	<u>-17</u>
<b>Deferred tax at 31 December</b>	<b><u>376</u></b>	<b><u>438</u></b>

Deferred tax does primarily concern tangible assets.

### 7 Other provisions

	<u>31.12.2019</u>	<u>31.12.2018</u>
Provision warranty costs and pending litigation	<u>40</u>	<u>71</u>

Provisions are expected to mature within 0-2 years.

### 8 Debt to mortgage banks

	<u>Debt in total</u> <u>31.12.2019</u>	<u>Prepay-</u> <u>ments</u> <u>first year</u>	<u>Debt after</u> <u>5 year</u>
Debt to mortgage banks	<u>2.660</u>	<u>327</u>	<u>1.330</u>
	<b><u>2.660</u></b>	<b><u>327</u></b>	<b><u>1.330</u></b>

### 9 Mortgage and securities

Mortgages for land and buildings, carrying amount 6.434 t.EUR at 31 December 2019 have been pledged as collateral for mortgage banks, 2.987 t.EUR.

### 10 Contractual obligations and contingencies

The company has signed a leasing contract, which at the end of the financial year has a maturity of 30 months and amounts 41 t.EUR.

## NOTES

(Amounts in t.EUR)

### 11 Currency risks and use of derivative financial instruments

The company uses forward exchange contracts in EUR/DKK to hedge expected currency risks relating to sale and purchase of goods in the coming years.

On the balance sheet date the company has no open contracts

### 12 Related parties with controlling interest

ALU-PRO Srl., Noale (VE), Italy owns all shares in the company and thus has a controlling influence on this.

Copies of the consolidated financial statements of ALU-PRO Srl. may be ordered at the following address:

Via A. Einstein 8, Z.I., 30033 Noale (VE), Italy

### 13 Non-arm's length related party transactions

Only related party transactions not conducted on an arm's length basis are disclosed in the annual report. No such transactions have been conducted in the financial year.

### 14 Appropriation of profit/loss

The board has proposed to allocate the profit for the year as follows:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Dividend	2.000	2.000
Transferred to next year	310	195
	<u>2.310</u>	<u>2.195</u>