
Clip-Lok SimPak (Scandinavia) ApS

Solvang 25, DK-3450 Allerød

Annual Report for
1 April 2023 - 31 March 2024

CVR No. 17 40 64 34

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 30/9 2024

Anders Lassen
Chairman of the
general meeting



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Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Clip-Lok SimPak (Scandinavia) ApS for the financial year 1 April 2023 - 31 March 2024.

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 at 31 March 2024 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2023/24.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Allerød, 30 September 2024

Executive Board

Anders Lassen
Manager

Board of Directors

Anders Lassen
Chairman

Charlotte Lassen

John Måns Gustaf Holm

Hans Henrik Bruun

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholders of Clip-Lok SimPak (Scandinavia) ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 March 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 April 2023 - 31 March 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Clip-Lok SimPak (Scandinavia) ApS for the financial year 1 April 2023 - 31 March 2024, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

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

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

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.

Independent Auditor's report

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.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Hellerup, 30 September 2024

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Ulrik Ræbild
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne33262

Nikolaj Erik Johnsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne35806

Company information

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| The Company | Clip-Lok SimPak (Scandinavia) ApS Solvang 25 DK-3450 Allerød Telephone: 48 14 37 78 Website: www.clip-lok.com CVR No: 17 40 64 34 Financial period: 1 April 2023 - 31 March 2024 Incorporated: 1 November 1993 Financial year: 30th financial year Municipality of reg. office: Allerød |
| Board of Directors | Anders Lassen, chairman Charlotte Lassen John Måns Gustaf Holm Hans Henrik Bruun |
| Executive Board | Anders Lassen |
| Auditors | PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 DK-2900 Hellerup |
| Lawyers | Horten Advokatpartnerselskab Philip Heymans Allé 72 2900 Hellerup |
| Bankers | Danske Bank Erhvervscenter Hillerød Munkeengen 30, 1. sal 3450 Hillerød |

Management's review

Key activities

The company is marketing and distributing the patented re-usable packing system Clip-Lok in Scandinavia.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2023/24 shows a profit of EUR 161,991, and at 31 March 2024 the balance sheet of the Company shows a positive equity of EUR 1,302,040.

Income statement 1 April 2023 - 31 March 2024

| | Note | 2023/24 | 2022/23 |
|---|------|------------------|------------------|
| | | EUR | EUR |
| Gross profit | | 1,825,073 | 2,245,195 |
| Staff expenses | 1 | -1,507,929 | -1,385,927 |
| Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment | | -62,774 | -54,525 |
| Profit/loss before financial income and expenses | | 254,370 | 804,743 |
| Financial income | 2 | 12,011 | 32,140 |
| Financial expenses | 3 | -60,301 | -63,178 |
| Profit/loss before tax | | 206,080 | 773,705 |
| Tax on profit/loss for the year | 4 | -44,089 | -173,037 |
| Net profit/loss for the year | | 161,991 | 600,668 |
| Distribution of profit | | | |
| | | 2023/24 | 2022/23 |
| | | EUR | EUR |
| Proposed distribution of profit | | | |
| Proposed dividend for the year | | 200,000 | 201,500 |
| Retained earnings | | -38,009 | 399,168 |
| | | 161,991 | 600,668 |

Balance sheet 31 March 2024

Assets

| | Note | 2023/24 | 2022/23 |
|--|------|------------------|------------------|
| | | EUR | EUR |
| Plant and machinery | | 90,074 | 127,826 |
| Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment | | 0 | 0 |
| Leasehold improvements | | 0 | 0 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 5 | 90,074 | 127,826 |
| Fixed assets | | 90,074 | 127,826 |
| Raw materials and consumables | | 319,419 | 368,611 |
| Finished goods and goods for resale | | 48,737 | 55,811 |
| Inventories | | 368,156 | 424,422 |
| Trade receivables | | 1,142,436 | 1,985,313 |
| Receivables from group enterprises | | 13,388 | 22,920 |
| Other receivables | | 13,011 | 47,412 |
| Deferred tax asset | 6 | 16,055 | 34 |
| Prepayments | | 20,691 | 51,541 |
| Receivables | | 1,205,581 | 2,107,220 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 704,078 | 478,592 |
| Current assets | | 2,277,815 | 3,010,234 |
| Assets | | 2,367,889 | 3,138,060 |

Balance sheet 31 March 2024

Liabilities and equity

| | Note | 2023/24 | 2022/23 |
|--|------|------------------|------------------|
| | | EUR | EUR |
| Share capital | | 67,360 | 67,360 |
| Share premium account | | 301,300 | 301,300 |
| Retained earnings | | 733,380 | 774,105 |
| Proposed dividend for the year | | 200,000 | 201,500 |
| Equity | | 1,302,040 | 1,344,265 |
| | | | |
| Other payables | | 38,654 | 34,428 |
| Long-term debt | 7 | 38,654 | 34,428 |
| | | | |
| Credit institutions | | 8,903 | 316,184 |
| Lease obligations | | 1,711 | 1,713 |
| Trade payables | | 253,106 | 450,254 |
| Payables to group enterprises | | 556,593 | 643,072 |
| Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax | | 61,446 | 172,797 |
| Other payables | 7 | 145,436 | 175,347 |
| Short-term debt | | 1,027,195 | 1,759,367 |
| | | | |
| Debt | | 1,065,849 | 1,793,795 |
| | | | |
| Liabilities and equity | | 2,367,889 | 3,138,060 |
| | | | |
| Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations | 8 | | |
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Statement of changes in equity

| | Share capital | Share premium account | Retained earnings | Proposed dividend for the year | Total |
|------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | EUR | EUR | EUR | EUR | EUR |
| Equity at 1 April | 67,360 | 301,300 | 774,105 | 201,500 | 1,344,265 |
| Exchange adjustments | 0 | 0 | -2,716 | 0 | -2,716 |
| Ordinary dividend paid | 0 | 0 | 0 | -201,500 | -201,500 |
| Net profit/loss for the year | 0 | 0 | -38,009 | 200,000 | 161,991 |
| Equity at 31 March | 67,360 | 301,300 | 733,380 | 200,000 | 1,302,040 |

Notes to the Financial Statements

| | 2023/24 | 2022/23 |
|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | EUR | EUR |
| 1. Staff Expenses | | |
| Wages and salaries | 1,375,654 | 1,224,624 |
| Pensions | 63,702 | 61,726 |
| Other social security expenses | 24,054 | 28,970 |
| Other staff expenses | 44,519 | 70,607 |
| | 1,507,929 | 1,385,927 |
| | | |
| Average number of employees | 18 | 18 |
| | | |
| | 2023/24 | 2022/23 |
| | EUR | EUR |
| 2. Financial income | | |
| Other financial income | 5,884 | 1,830 |
| Exchange adjustments | 6,127 | 30,310 |
| | 12,011 | 32,140 |
| | | |
| | 2023/24 | 2022/23 |
| | EUR | EUR |
| 3. Financial expenses | | |
| Interest paid to group enterprises | 0 | 21,669 |
| Other financial expenses | 16,172 | 26,194 |
| Exchange loss | 44,129 | 15,315 |
| | 60,301 | 63,178 |
| | | |
| | 2023/24 | 2022/23 |
| | EUR | EUR |
| 4. Income tax expense | | |
| Current tax for the year | 60,105 | 175,619 |
| Deferred tax for the year | -16,016 | -2,582 |
| | 44,089 | 173,037 |

Notes to the Financial Statements

5. Property, plant and equipment

| | Plant and machinery | Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment | Leasehold improve- ments |
|--|------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| | EUR | EUR | EUR |
| Cost at 1 April | 306,477 | 41,260 | 7,485 |
| Additions for the year | 90,074 | 0 | 0 |
| Cost at 31 March | <u>396,551</u> | <u>41,260</u> | <u>7,485</u> |
| Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 April | 178,651 | 41,260 | 7,485 |
| Depreciation for the year | 127,826 | 0 | 0 |
| Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 March | <u>306,477</u> | <u>41,260</u> | <u>7,485</u> |
| Carrying amount at 31 March | <u>90,074</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> |

6. Deferred tax asset

| | 2023/24 | 2022/23 |
|---|----------------------|------------------|
| | EUR | EUR |
| Deferred tax asset at 1 April | 34 | 0 |
| Amounts recognised in the income statement for the year | 16,016 | 2,582 |
| Amounts recognised in equity for the year | 5 | -2,548 |
| Deferred tax asset at 31 March | <u>16,055</u> | <u>34</u> |

Notes to the Financial Statements

| | <u>2023/24</u> | <u>2022/23</u> |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | EUR | EUR |
| 7. Long-term debt | | |
| Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt. | | |
| The debt falls due for payment as specified below: | | |
| Other payables | | |
| After 5 years | 0 | 0 |
| Between 1 and 5 years | <u>38,654</u> | <u>34,428</u> |
| Long-term part | <u>38,654</u> | <u>34,428</u> |
| Other short-term payables | <u>145,436</u> | <u>175,347</u> |
| | <u>184,090</u> | <u>209,775</u> |

8. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Other contingent liabilities

The Group's Danish companies are jointly liable for tax on consolidated taxable income etc. The total amount of payable tax is noted in the annual report for LCA Holding A/S, the management company in relation to the joint taxation. The Group's Danish companies will also be jointly liable for Danish withholding taxes etc. Any subsequent corrections to the corporate taxes and withholding taxes may result in the company's liability represents a greater amount.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Clip-Lok SimPak (Scandinavia) ApS for 2023/24 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2023/24 are presented in EUR.

Recognition and measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost method.

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

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

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the maturity period. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less any repayments and with addition/deduction of the cumulative amortisation of any difference between cost and the nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the maturity period.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in the income statement when the sale is considered effected based on the following criteria:

- delivery has been made before year end;
- a binding sales agreement has been made;
- the sales price has been determined; and
- payment has been received or may with reasonable certainty be expected to be received.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, change in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and goods for resale, other operating income, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment.

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company, including gains and losses on the sale of property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest, financial expenses in respect of finance leases, realised and unrealised exchange adjustments, price adjustment of securities, amortisation of mortgage loans as well as extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement.

The Company is jointly taxed with danske koncernforbundne virksomheder. The tax effect of the joint taxation with the subsidiaries is allocated to enterprises showing profits or losses in proportion to their taxable incomes (full allocation with credit for tax losses).

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment | 3-5 years |
|--|-----------|

The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, an impairment test is carried out to determine whether the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount. If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of the asset is calculated as the higher of net selling price and value in use. Where a recoverable amount cannot be determined for the individual asset, the assets are assessed in the smallest group of assets for which a reliable recoverable amount can be determined based on a total assessment.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost under the FIFO method and net realisable value.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses and costs of completion. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables equals landed cost.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises the cost of raw materials, consumables and direct labour.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Equity

Dividend

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate Dividend item.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised in respect of temporary differences concerning goodwill not deductible for tax purposes and other items - apart from business acquisitions - where temporary differences have arisen at the time of acquisition without affecting the profit for the year or the taxable income.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. In cases where the computation of the tax base may be made according to alternative tax rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset within the same legal tax entity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial liabilities

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.