

PLIXXENT A/S

Kronborgvej 24, 5450 Otterup

Company reg. no. 11 90 92 72

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2021

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 24 June 2022.

Søren Petersen
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Management's statement

Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of PLIXXENT A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021.

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

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Otterup, 24 June 2022

Managing Director

Søren Petersen
Managing Director

Board of directors

Dr. Jörg Thomas Schottek
Chairman

Jonna Aggerholm Jørgensen

Søren Petersen

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholder of PLIXXENT A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of PLIXXENT A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, comprising income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes, including 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 of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2021, and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021 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 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.

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, that 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 in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may 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 financial statement users made 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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the company's 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.

Independent auditor's report

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 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, we conclude that 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 Management's Review.

Fredericia, 24 June 2022

KPMG Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab

Company reg. no. 25 57 81 98

Nikolaj Møller Hansen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne33220

Michael Lund Siegumfeldt
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne28662

Company information

The company

PLIXXENT A/S
Kronborgvej 24
5450 Otterup

Web site <http://www.plixsent.com>

Company reg. no. 11 90 92 72

Established: 1 January 1988

Financial year: 1 January 2021 - 31 December 2021
33rd financial year

Board of directors

Dr. Jörg Thomas Schottek, Chairman
Jonna Aggerholm Jørgensen
Søren Petersen

Managing Director

Søren Petersen, Managing Director

Auditors

KPMG Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Vesterballevej 27, 2.
7000 Fredericia

Financial highlights

DKK in thousands.	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Income statement:					
Gross profit	48.891	47.146	65.494	112.648	96.873
Profit from operating activities	18.747	20.667	43.861	70.432	63.038
Net financials	2.060	1.936	-232	-206	255
Net profit or loss for the year	16.547	17.450	33.801	54.851	49.086
Statement of financial position:					
Balance sheet total	176.780	136.240	105.387	116.593	118.769
Investments in property, plant and equipment	875	447	4.427	1.179	477
Equity	93.934	77.387	71.112	77.310	65.599
Cash flows:					
Operating activities	-6.467	-8.733	80.028	44.179	N/A
Investing activities	-875	138	-4.119	-1.179	N/A
Financing activities	0	-11.175	-40.000	-43.000	N/A
Total cash flows	-7.342	-19.770	35.909	0	N/A
Employees:					
Average number of full-time employees	42	41	32	35	34
Key figures in %:					
Acid test ratio	204,4	216,8	275,6	275,0	204,0
Solvency ratio	53,1	56,8	67,5	66,3	55,2
Return on equity	19,3	23,5	45,5	76,8	83,8
Return on investment	12,6	18,6	43,3	65,1	62,5

The calculation of key figures and ratios does in all material respects follow the Danish Association of Finance Analysts' recommendations and does only in a few respects deviate from the recommendations.

The key figures appearing from the survey have been calculated as follows:

Acid test ratio
$$\frac{\text{Current assets} \times 100}{\text{Short-term liabilities}}$$

Equity share
$$\frac{\text{Equity, closing balance} \times 100}{\text{Assets in total, closing balance}}$$

Return on equity
$$\frac{\text{Results for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$$

Financial highlights

Return on investment

$$\frac{\text{Operating profit/loss} \times 100}{\text{Average operating assets}}$$

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

The Company's activities consist of development, production, and sale of polyurethane systems. Primary markets are companies producing reefer containers, industrial/building panels, heating pipes, refrigerators, freezers, hot water boilers and more.

Development in activities and financial matters

The continuation of the Covid pandemic and an increase in the world economy created bottlenecks in the global supply chains in 2021. Increased costs for raw materials, energy and transport have become a consequence of this. This also affected PLIXXENT A / S. However, due to the dedicated work of our employees, we have been able to partially compensate for the effect of this.

The income statement 2021 shows a profit of DKK 16.547 thousand after tax against DKK 17.450 thousand in 2020. The balance for the year ended 31 December 2021 shows a total capital and reserves of DKK 93.934 thousand. Total capital and reserves year ended 31 December 2020 was 77.387 thousand.

The result for 2021 is in line with expectations.

Special risks

Operating risks

The key risk of PLIXXENT A/S is related to the potential inability to be competitive in our main markets. Our continuous development and launching of new products developed in close cooperation with our costumers reduces this risk.

Environmental issues

PLIXXENT A/S complies with Danish environmental regulations at any time. We continually follow and improve the company's environmental impact. PLIXXENT A/S did not have any outstanding enforcement orders in relation to its environmental permits at the end of 2021.

Research and development activities

The company has an in-house R&D function. All development activities are done in close cooperation with our customers. The development activities in 2022 are expected to be at the same high level as in previous years.

Outlook

The demand for PLIXXENT A/S quality products is increasing. The situation in Ukraine and the continuing rising prices of raw materials and energy will un-doubtedly have an effect in PLIXXENT A/S. However, the overall effect of this is currently unknown.

The year revenue and result for 2022 is expected to be in line with the result for 2021.

Events subsequent to the financial year

No significant events have occurred after year end closing that affects the Company's financial position.

Accounting policies

The annual report for PLIXXENT A/S has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class C enterprises (medium sized enterprises).

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs, these including depreciation, amortisation, writedown, provisions, and reversals which are due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the profit and loss account are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to achieve future, financial benefits and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to lose future, financial benefits and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At the first recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Later, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain fixed asset investments and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, by which method a fixed, effective interest is recognised during the useful life of the asset or the liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost with deduction of any payments and additions/deductions of the accrued amortisation of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way capital losses and capital profits are spread over the useful life.

At recognition and measurement, such predictable losses and risks are taken into consideration, which may appear before the annual report is presented, and which concerns matters existing on the balance sheet date.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Accounting policies

Fixed assets acquired and paid for in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, work performed for own account and capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Recognition of revenue is exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Costs of sales includes costs for the purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other external costs comprise expenses for sales- and marketing activities, distribution and administration.

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members. Staff costs are less government reimbursements.

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown comprise depreciation on, amortisation of and writedown relating to intangible and tangible fixed assets respectively.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, cash discounts, payables and transaction denominated in foreign currencies as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Tax of the results for the year

The tax for the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

The company is subject to the Danish legislation concerning compulsory joint taxation with the Danish group enterprises.

Accounting policies

The current Danish corporate tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

The balance sheet

Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill is amortised on a straightline basis over the amortisation period, which is 5 years. The amortisation period is determined on the basis of an expected payback period, being the longer for strategical acquirees with a strong market position and an expected long-term earnings profile.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment. Land is not subject to depreciation.

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life and the residual value of the individual assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Buildings	20 years	TDKK 2.000
Leasehold improvements	5-10 years	
Other plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture	3-10 years	

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other external costs.

Accounting policies

Property, plant, and equipment under construction

Property, plant, and equipment under construction are measured and recognised as the total costs incurred. When the work has been completed, the total value is transferred to the relevant item under property, plant, and equipment and is amortised from the date of entry into service.

Leases

At their initial recognition in the statement of financial position, leases concerning property, plant, and equipment where the company holds all essential risks and advantages associated with the proprietary right (finance lease) are measured either at fair value or at the present value of the future lease payments, whichever value is lower. When calculating the present value, the discount rate used is the internal rate of return of the lease or, alternatively, the borrowing rate of the enterprise. Hereafter, assets held under a finance lease are treated in the same way as other similar property, plant, and equipment.

The capitalised residual lease commitment is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability other than provisions, and the interest part of the lease is recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract.

Leases are regarded as operating leases. Payments in connection with operating leases and other lease agreements are recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operating leases and lease agreements are recognised under contingencies, etc.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. Writedown for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Financial fixed assets

Deposits

Deposits are measured at amortised cost and represent lease deposits, etc.

Accounting policies

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost on the basis of weighted measured average prices. In cases when the net realisable value is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

The cost of trade goods, raw materials and consumables comprises the acquisition cost with the addition of the delivery costs.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value. In order to meet expected losses, they are written down for impairment to net realisable value.

Accrued income and deferred expenses

Accrued income and deferred expenses recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the next financial year.

Available funds

Available funds comprise cash at bank and in hand.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account. Tax receivables and tax liabilities are set off to the extent that legal right of set-off exists and if the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

According to the rules of joint taxation, PLIXXENT A/S is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Accounting policies

Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds less transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value when using the effective interest rate. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement during the term of the loan.

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Statement of cash flows

The cash flow statement shows the cash flows for the year, divided in cash flows deriving from operating activities, investment activities and financing activities, respectively, the changes in the liabilities, and cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and the end of the year, respectively.

The effect on cash flows derived from the acquisition and sale of enterprises appears separately under cash flows from investment activities. In the statement of cash flows, cash flows derived from acquirees are recognised as of the date of acquisition, and cash flows derived from sold enterprises are recognised until the date of sale.

Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the company's share of the profit adjusted for non-cash operating items, changes in the working capital, and corporate income tax paid. Dividend income from equity investments are recognised under "Interest income and dividend received".

Cash flows from investment activities

Cash flows from investment activities comprise payments in connection with the acquisition and sale of enterprises and activities as well as the acquisition and sale of intangible assets, property, plant, and equipment, and investments, respectively.

Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities include changes in the size or the composition of the company's share capital and costs attached to it, as well as raising loans, repayments of interest-bearing payables and payment of dividend to shareholders.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Gross profit	48.891	47.146
1 Staff costs	-28.115	-24.333
2 Depreciation, amortisation and writedown relating to tangible and intangible fixed assets	-2.029	-2.146
Operating profit	18.747	20.667
3 Other financial income	2.272	1.964
4 Other financial expenses	-212	-28
Pre-tax net profit or loss	20.807	22.603
5 Tax on ordinary results	-4.260	-5.153
6 Net profit or loss for the year	16.547	17.450

Balance sheet at 31 December

DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Assets		
Non-current assets		
7 Goodwill	0	205
Total intangible assets	0	205
8 Property	4.589	5.269
9 Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	2.636	2.830
10 Property, plant, and equipment under construction and prepayments for property, plant, and equipment	0	0
11 Leasehold improvements	141	216
Total property, plant, and equipment	7.366	8.315
12 Deposits	114	114
Total investments	114	114
Total non-current assets	7.480	8.634
Current assets		
Raw materials and consumables	12.928	7.674
Finished goods	10.594	11.124
Total inventories	23.522	18.798
Trade receivables	44.803	44.961
Amounts owed by group enterprises	91.185	46.620
13 Deferred tax assets	428	323
Other receivables	154	0
14 Accrued income and deferred expenses	409	763
Total receivables	136.979	92.667
Cash at bank and in hand	8.799	16.141
Total current assets	169.300	127.606
Total assets	176.780	136.240

Balance sheet at 31 December

DKK thousand.

Equity and liabilities			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Equity			
15	Contributed capital	500	500
	Retained earnings	93.434	76.887
	Total equity	93.934	77.387
 Liabilities other than provisions			
	Trade payables	33.646	28.450
	Payables to group enterprises	32.993	19.275
	Income tax payable	4.683	322
	Other payables	11.524	10.806
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	82.846	58.853
	Total liabilities other than provisions	82.846	58.853
	Total equity and liabilities	176.780	136.240
 16 Contingencies			
17 Related parties			

Statement of changes in equity

DKK thousand.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 January 2021	500	76.887	77.387
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	<u>0</u>	<u>16.547</u>	<u>16.547</u>
	500	93.434	93.934

Statement of cash flows 1 January - 31 December

DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Net profit or loss for the year	16.547	17.450
18 Adjustments	4.229	6.216
19 Change in working capital	-29.304	-33.481
Cash flows from operating activities before net financials	-8.528	-9.815
Interest received and similar amounts	2.273	1.110
Interest paid, etc.	-212	-28
Cash flows from ordinary activities	-6.467	-8.733
Cash flows from operating activities	-6.467	-8.733
Purchase of property, plant, and equipment	-875	-447
Sale of property, plant, and equipment	0	585
Cash flows from investment activities	-875	138
Dividend paid	0	-11.175
Cash flows from investment activities	0	-11.175
Change in cash and cash equivalents	-7.342	-19.770
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January 2021	16.141	35.911
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2021	8.799	16.141
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank and in hand	8.799	16.141
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2021	8.799	16.141

Notes

DKK thousand.

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	25.963	22.203
Pension costs	2.046	1.998
Other costs for social security	<u>106</u>	<u>132</u>
	<u>28.115</u>	<u>24.333</u>
Average number of employees	<u>42</u>	<u>41</u>
Persuant to section 98 b (3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act the remuneration of the management is not disclosed separately. The Board of directors receives no remuneration.		
2. Depreciation, amortisation and writedown relating to tangible and intangible fixed assets		
Amortisation of goodwill	205	223
Depreciation on leasehold improvements	75	167
Depreciation on buildings	852	853
Depreciation on plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture	<u>897</u>	<u>903</u>
	<u>2.029</u>	<u>2.146</u>
3. Other financial income		
Financial income, group enterprises	2.272	1.109
Other financial income	<u>0</u>	<u>855</u>
	<u>2.272</u>	<u>1.964</u>
4. Other financial expenses		
Other financial costs	<u>212</u>	<u>28</u>
	<u>212</u>	<u>28</u>

Notes

DKK thousand.

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
5. Tax on ordinary results		
Tax of the results for the year	4.683	5.231
Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	-105	-78
Adjustment of tax for previous years	<u>-318</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>4.260</u>	<u>5.153</u>
6. Proposed appropriation of net profit		
Transferred to retained earnings	<u>16.547</u>	<u>17.450</u>
Total allocations and transfers	<u>16.547</u>	<u>17.450</u>
7. Goodwill		
Cost 1 January 2021	<u>16.402</u>	<u>16.402</u>
Cost 31 December 2021	<u>16.402</u>	<u>16.402</u>
Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2021	-16.197	-15.974
Amortisation for the year	<u>-205</u>	<u>-223</u>
Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2021	<u>-16.402</u>	<u>-16.197</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2021	<u>0</u>	<u>205</u>
8. Property		
Cost 1 January 2021	17.779	17.679
Additions during the year	172	0
Transfers	<u>0</u>	<u>100</u>
Cost 31 December 2021	<u>17.951</u>	<u>17.779</u>
Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2021	-12.510	-11.657
Depreciation for the year	<u>-852</u>	<u>-853</u>
Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2021	<u>-13.362</u>	<u>-12.510</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2021	<u>4.589</u>	<u>5.269</u>

Notes

DKK thousand.

	<u>31/12 2021</u>	<u>31/12 2020</u>
9. Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		
Cost 1 January 2021	16.438	14.973
Additions during the year	703	176
Transfers	0	1.289
Cost 31 December 2021	<u>17.141</u>	<u>16.438</u>
Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2021	-13.608	-12.705
Depreciation for the year	-897	-903
Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2021	<u>-14.505</u>	<u>-13.608</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2021	<u>2.636</u>	<u>2.830</u>
10. Property, plant, and equipment under construction and prepayments for property, plant, and equipment		
Cost 1 January 2021	0	1.704
Additions during the year	0	271
Disposals during the year	0	-585
Transfers	0	-1.390
Cost 31 December 2021	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2021	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
11. Leasehold improvements		
Cost 1 January 2021	3.699	3.699
Cost 31 December 2021	<u>3.699</u>	<u>3.699</u>
Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2021	-3.483	-3.316
Depreciation for the year	-75	-167
Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2021	<u>-3.558</u>	<u>-3.483</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2021	<u>141</u>	<u>216</u>

Notes

DKK thousand.

	<u>31/12 2021</u>	<u>31/12 2020</u>
12. Deposits		
Cost 1 January 2021	114	114
Cost 31 December 2021	<u>114</u>	<u>114</u>
Book value 31 December 2021	<u>114</u>	<u>114</u>
13. Deferred tax assets		
Deferred tax assets 1 January 2021	323	245
Deferred tax of the results for the year	105	78
	<u>428</u>	<u>323</u>

14. Accrued income and deferred expenses

Accrued income and deferred expenses comprise costs concerning the next financial year.

15. Contributed capital

The contributed capital consists of 1 share of a nominal value of T.DKK 500. There has been no changes in the share capital during the last 5 years.

16. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Lease liabilities

The company has entered into operational leasing contracts regarding company cars and buildings. Total payment for 2022 for existing leasing contracts as of 31. December 2021 is T.DKK 1.962. Payments for the period 2022 - 2025 is T.DKK 2.350. Total operational leasing commitments is T.DKK 4.312.

Joint taxation

The Group's Danish entities are jointly and severally liable for tax on the Group's jointly taxed income and for certain withholding taxes such as dividend tax and royalty tax. The jointly taxed entities' total net liability to SKAT amounted to DKK 1.417 thousand at 31 December 2021. Any subsequent corrections of the taxable income subject to joint taxation or withholding taxes on dividends, etc., may entail an increase in the entities' liability. The Group as a whole is not liable to any other parties.

Notes

DKK thousand.

17. Related parties

Controlling interest

PLIXXENT Holding GmbH, Hamburg, Germany

Majority shareholder

Transactions

The company has the following related party transactions:

In the financial year 2021, the company had intercompany purchases of goods and services in total of T.DKK 35.369 and intercompany sales of goods and services in total of T.DKK 17.317.

Consolidated annual accounts

The company is included in the consolidated annual accounts of PLIXXENT Holding GmbH, Hamburg, Germany

The consolidated annual report for PLIXXENT Holding GmbH can be ordered at the following addresses:

PLIXXENT Holding GmbH, Gasstrasse 18, Haus 5, 22761 Hamburg, Germany

PLIXXENT A/S, Kronborgvej 24, 5450 Otterup, Denmark

18. Adjustments

Depreciation, amortisation, and impairment	2.029	2.146
Other financial costs, etc.	-2.272	-1.083
Other financial expenses	212	0
Tax on ordinary results	4.260	5.153
	<u>4.229</u>	<u>6.216</u>

19. Change in working capital

Change in inventories	-4.724	1.762
Change in receivables	-43.209	-59.821
Change in trade payables and other payables	18.629	24.578
	<u>-29.304</u>	<u>-33.481</u>