
Brightpoint Europe ApS

Kolding Åpark 1, 1. sal, DK-6000 Kolding

Annual Report for 2019

CVR No 14 61 61 79

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
29/05 2020

Karel Everaet
Chairman of the General
Meeting



pwc

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Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Brightpoint Europe ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2019 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2019.

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.

Kolding, 29 May 2020

Executive Board

Anders Alby Ravn

Board of Directors

Björn Jonas Elmgren
Chairman

Karel Victor Everaet

Kris Emile Paul Mees

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Brightpoint Europe ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Brightpoint Europe ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet 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' 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.

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 Financials 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 misstate-

Independent Auditor's Report

ment, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance 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

Independent Auditor's Report

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, 29 May 2020

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Torben Jensen
State Authorized Public Accountant
mne18651

Henrik Forthoft Lind
State Authorized Public Accountant
mne34169

Company Information

The Company

Brightpoint Europe ApS
Kolding Åpark 1, 1. sal
DK-6000 Kolding

CVR No: 14 61 61 79
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Municipality of reg. office: Kolding

Board of Directors

Björn Jonas Elmgren, Chairman
Karel Victor Everaet
Kris Emile Paul Mees

Executive Board

Anders Alby Ravn

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

Management's Review

Financial Statements of Brightpoint Europe ApS for 2019 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 Annual Report has been prepared under the same accounting policies as last year.

Key activities

The Company is currently without activity. The company has planned a merger with its subsidiary Ingram Micro A/S in 2020, with Ingram Micro A/S as the continuing company.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2019 shows a profit of TDKK 417, and at 31 December 2019 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of TDKK 419,760.

Unusual events

The financial position at 31 December 2019 of the Company and the results of the activities of the Company for the financial year for 2019 have not been affected by any unusual events.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2019 TDKK	2018 TDKK
Gross profit/loss		-26	517
Staff expenses	2	0	-514
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		-26	3
Financial income	3	13	11,909
Financial expenses	4	0	-3,349
Profit/loss before tax		-13	8,563
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	430	-519
Net profit/loss for the year		417	8,044

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Proposed dividend for the year	317,202	0
Retained earnings	-316,785	8,044
	417	8,044

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2019 TDKK	2018 TDKK
Investments in subsidiaries	6	74,690	74,690
Fixed asset investments		74,690	74,690
Fixed assets		74,690	74,690
Trade receivables		0	760
Receivables from group enterprises		338,159	338,175
Other receivables		40	87
Deferred tax asset		6,131	6,509
Corporation tax		780	54
Receivables		345,110	345,585
Cash at bank and in hand		65	15
Currents assets		345,175	345,600
Assets		419,865	420,290

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2019 TDKK	2018 TDKK
Share capital		102,041	102,041
Retained earnings		517	317,302
Proposed dividend for the year		317,202	0
Equity	7	419,760	419,343
Trade payables		72	837
Payables to group enterprises		0	6
Other payables		33	104
Short-term debt		105	947
Debt		105	947
Liabilities and equity		419,865	420,290
Subsequent events	1		
Key activities			
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	8		
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Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Subsequent events

The implications of COVID-19 with many governments across the world deciding to "close down their countries" will have great impact on the global economy. Management considers the implications of COVID-19 a subsequent event occurred after the balance sheet date (31 December 2019), which is therefore a non-adjusting event to the Company.

	2019 TDKK	2018 TDKK
2 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	0	436
Pensions	0	72
Other social security expenses	0	6
	<u>0</u>	<u>514</u>
Average number of employees	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
3 Financial income		
Interest received from group enterprises	0	10,557
Exchange adjustments	13	1,352
	<u>13</u>	<u>11,909</u>
4 Financial expenses		
Interest paid to group enterprises	0	2,028
Other financial expenses	0	71
Exchange adjustments, expenses	0	1,250
	<u>0</u>	<u>3,349</u>
5 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	0	193
Deferred tax for the year	-429	284
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-1	42
	<u>-430</u>	<u>519</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2019 <u>TDKK</u>	2018 <u>TDKK</u>
6 Investments in subsidiaries		
Cost at 1 January	74,690	74,690
Carrying amount at 31 December	74,690	74,690

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Votes and ownership	Equity	Net profit/loss for the year
Ingram Micro A/S	Kolding, Denmark	20.001	100%	116,884	2,560

7 Equity

	Share capital <u>TDKK</u>	Retained earnings <u>TDKK</u>	Proposed dividend for the year <u>TDKK</u>	Total <u>TDKK</u>
Equity at 1 January	102,041	317,302	0	419,343
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-316,785	317,202	417
Equity at 31 December	102,041	517	317,202	419,760

The share capital consists of 102,040,800 shares of a nominal value of TDKK 1. No shares carry any special rights.

There have been no changes in the share capital during the last 5 years.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Contingent liabilities

The Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the group's jointly taxed income. The total amount is stated in the Annual Report of Brightpoint Europe ApS, which is the administration company in relation to joint taxation.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Related parties

Basis

Controlling interest

HNA Technology Co., Ltd.

Ultimate parent company

Ownership

The following shareholder is recorded in the Company's register of shareholders as holding at least 5% of the votes or at least 5% of the share capital:

Ingram Micro Global Holdings C.V.
3351 Michelson Drive - Suite 100
Irvine, CA 92612-0697
USA

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registered office</u>
HNA Technology Co., Ltd.	China

Copies of the consolidated financial statements of HNA Technology Co., Ltd can be obtained in Chinese from the Shanghai stock exchange. A non-official english translation is available from::

Ingram Micro Inc.
3351 Michelson Drive, Suite 100
Irvine, CA 92612
USA

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Brightpoint Europe ApS for 2019 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 2019 are presented in DKK thousand.

Consolidated financial statements

With reference to section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements are prepared.

Recognition and measurement

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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

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

Other external expenses

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

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue 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 amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and 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.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies (continued)

Tax on profit/loss for the year

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

The Company is jointly taxed with wholly owned Danish group enterprises. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance Sheet

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. Where cost exceeds the recoverable amount, write-down is made to this lower value.

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 refarding subsequent reporting years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets 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 within the same legal tax entity.

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. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies (continued)

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 debts

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