

HASSELBLAD A/S

Lindevangs Alle 3, 2.
2000 Frederiksberg

CVR no. 18 63 54 45

Annual report for 2022

(29th Financial year)

Adopted at the annual general meeting
on 2. juni 2023

Qin Huang
chairman

Table of contents

	Page
Statements	
Statement by management on the annual report	1
Independent auditor's report	2
Management's review	
Company details	5
Management's review	6
Financial statements	
Accounting policies	7
Income Statement	11
Balance Sheet	12
Statement of changes in equity	14
Notes	15

Statement by management on the annual report

The supervisory board and executive board have today discussed and approved the annual report of HASSELBLAD A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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 company's financial position at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Frederiksberg, 2 June 2023

Executive board

Xiaonan Zhang
Director

Supervisory board

Qin Huang
chairman

Deng Huiyan

Xiaonan Zhang

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of HASSELBLAD A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of HASSELBLAD A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. 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 company's financial position at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 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' 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 and 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 as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance 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.

Independent auditor's report

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.

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.

Independent auditor's report

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 Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Hellerup, 2 June 2023
CVR no. 33 25 68 76



Lasse Nørgård
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE no. mne10675

Company details

The company

HASSELBLAD A/S
Lindevangs Alle 3, 2.
2000 Frederiksberg

CVR no.: 18 63 54 45

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2022

Incorporated: 14 June 1995

Domicile: Frederiksberg

Supervisory board

Qin Huang, chairman
Deng Huiyan
Xiaonan Zhang

Executive board

Xiaonan Zhang, director

Auditors

Crowe
Statsautoriseret Revisionsinteressentskab v.m.b.a.
Rygårds Allé 104
2900 Hellerup

Management's review

Business review

The company's main activities are development work for the sister company Victor Hasselblad AB, Sweden. The company is compensated for this according to a "cost-plus method".

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2022 shows a profit of DKK 720.221, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2022 shows equity of DKK 42.750.606.

The result is deemed satisfactory. A similar result is expected for 2023.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

Accounting policies

The annual report of HASSELBLAD A/S for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits 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 from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Gross profit

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement, provided that the transfer of risk, usually on delivery to the buyer, has taken place and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Accounting policies

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, foreign currency transactions, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities and surcharges and allowances under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme, etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses carried forward, is recognized in the balance sheet at the value at which the asset is expected to be realized, either by offsetting in deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Balance sheet

Tangible assets

Items of fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost added revaluations and less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is cost less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life.

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

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Useful life
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years

The useful life and residual value are re-assessed annually. A change is accounted for as an accounting estimate, and the impact on amortisation/depreciation is recognised going forward.

Gains and losses on the sale of items of property, plant and equipment are calculated as the difference between the selling price, less costs to sell, and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Gains or losses on the sale of items of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement under other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

Deposits

Deposits are measured at amortized cost.

Accounting policies

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of tangible assets is tested annually for impairment, other than what is reflected through normal amortisation and depreciation.

Where there is evidence of impairment, an impairment test is performed for each individual asset or group of assets. Write-down is made to the lower of the recoverable amount and the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net present value and the value in use less expected costs to sell. The net present value is determined as the present value of the anticipated net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the anticipated net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or group of assets after the end of their useful life.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable is impaired, an impairment loss for that individual asset is recognised.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under 'Current assets' comprises expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Equity

Dividends

Proposed dividends are disclosed as a separate item under equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability when declared by the annual general meeting of shareholders.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carry forward, are measured at the value to which the asset is expected to be realised, either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Accounting policies

Liabilities

Liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency instruments are considered cash flow hedges, any unrealised value adjustments are taken directly to a fair value reserve under 'Equity'.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement
1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> DKK	<u>2021</u> TDKK
Gross profit		8.212.299	12.297
Staff costs	1	-7.254.146	-10.575
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		<u>-74.130</u>	<u>-62</u>
Profit/loss before net financials		884.023	1.660
Financial income		3.720	0
Financial costs		<u>-7.522</u>	<u>-425</u>
Profit/loss before tax		880.221	1.235
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	<u>-160.000</u>	<u>0</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u>720.221</u>	<u>1.235</u>
 Recommended appropriation of profit/loss			
Proposed dividend for the year		0	30.000
Retained earnings		<u>720.221</u>	<u>-28.765</u>
		<u>720.221</u>	<u>1.235</u>

Balance sheet at 31 December 2022

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> DKK	<u>2021</u> TDKK
Assets			
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		105.366	118
Tangible assets	3	<u>105.366</u>	<u>118</u>
Deposits	4	196.731	210
Fixed asset investments		<u>196.731</u>	<u>210</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>302.097</u>	<u>328</u>
Receivables from group enterprises		23.307.383	68.465
Other receivables		69.935	73
Deferred tax asset		511.000	671
Prepayments		69.884	135
Receivables		<u>23.958.202</u>	<u>69.344</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>18.979.815</u>	<u>3.333</u>
Total current assets		<u>42.938.017</u>	<u>72.677</u>
Total assets		<u><u>43.240.114</u></u>	<u><u>73.005</u></u>

Balance sheet at 31 December 2022

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> DKK	<u>2021</u> TDKK
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		41.682.306	41.682
Retained earnings		1.068.300	348
Proposed dividend for the year		0	30.000
Equity		<u>42.750.606</u>	<u>72.030</u>
Other payables		489.508	975
Total current liabilities		<u>489.508</u>	<u>975</u>
Total liabilities		<u>489.508</u>	<u>975</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>43.240.114</u></u>	<u><u>73.005</u></u>
Contingent liabilities	5		
Mortgages and collateral	6		
Related parties and ownership structure	7		

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Total
Equity at 1 January 2022	41.682.306	348.079	30.000.000	72.030.385
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	-30.000.000	-30.000.000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	720.221	0	720.221
Equity at 31 December 2022	41.682.306	1.068.300	0	42.750.606

Notes

	<u>2022</u> DKK	<u>2021</u> TDKK
1 Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	6.120.903	9.031
Pensions	<u>1.133.243</u>	<u>1.544</u>
	<u>7.254.146</u>	<u>10.575</u>
Average number of employees	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>
2 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Deferred tax for the year	<u>160.000</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>160.000</u>	<u>0</u>
3 Tangible assets		<u>Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment</u>
Cost at 1 January 2022		362.930
Additions for the year		<u>61.273</u>
Cost at 31 December 2022		<u>424.203</u>
Depreciation at 1 January 2022		244.707
Depreciation for the year		<u>74.130</u>
Depreciation at 31 December 2022		<u>318.837</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022		<u>105.366</u>

Notes

4 Fixed asset investments

	<u>Deposits</u>
Cost at 1 January 2022	209.604
Additions for the year	<u>-12.873</u>
Cost at 31 December 2022	<u>196.731</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	<u><u>196.731</u></u>

5 Contingent liabilities

The company has a contingent liability regarding rent of TDKK 243.

6 Mortgages and collateral

None.

7 Related parties and ownership structure

Controlling interest

HASSELBLAD A/S is part of the consolidated financial statements of Hasselblad Holding S.A.R.L, 14, RUE Edward Steichen, L-2540 Luxembourg, which is the smallest group, in which the Company is included as a subsidiary.