CHRISTENSEN KJÆRULFF
PERSONLIGT ENGAGEMENT

STATSAUTORISERET REVISIONSAKTIESELSKAB
ØSTBANEGADE 123
2100 KØBENHAVN Ø
CVR: 15 91 56 41
TLF: 33 30 15 15
E-MAIL: CK@CK.DK
WEB: WWW.CK.DK

TE Connectivity (Denmark) ApS

Sletvej 2E, 8310 Tranbjerg J

Company reg. no. 21 48 99 99

Annual report

1 October 2022 - 30 September 2023

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 22 February 2024.

Malin Maria Tränk
Chairman of the meeting

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 %.

Contents

Management's statement

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have approved the annual report of TE Connectivity (Denmark) ApS for the financial year 1 October 2022 - 30 September 2023.

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 30 September 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 October 2022 – 30 September 2023.

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.

Tranbjerg J, 22 February 2024

Executive board

Jeroen Laurentius Aloysius Franciscus Thomas   Patrick Segmueller

Board of directors

Malin Maria Tränk   Michael Thomas Gerosa   Harold Gregory Barksdale

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of TE Connectivity (Denmark) ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of TE Connectivity (Denmark) ApS for the financial year 1 October 2022 - 30 September 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies, for the Company. 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 at 30 September 2023, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 October 2022 - 30 September 2023 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 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.

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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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 Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management’s Review.

Copenhagen, 22 February 2024

Christensen Kjærulff

Company reg. no. 15 91 56 41

Anders Nielsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne42832

Company information

The company	TE Connectivity (Denmark) ApS Sletvej 2E 8310 Tranbjerg J

Company reg. no.	21 48 99 99
Established:	1 January 1999
Domicile:	Albertslund
Financial year:	1 October - 30 September

Board of directors	Malin Maria Tränk Michael Thomas Gerosa Harold Gregory Barksdale
Executive board	Jeroen Laurentius Aloysius Franciscus Thomas Patrick Segmueller
Auditors	Christensen Kjærulff Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab Østbanegade 123 2100 København Ø
Parent company	TE Connectivity Holding International l
Subsidiaries	Tyco Electronics Tecnologias S. de R.L. de C.V., Mexico Tyco Submarine Systems S.A. de C.V., Mexico Grangehurst Enterprises Pty Limited, Australia

The principal activities of the company

The Company's primary activities are the sale of electronic components to distributors and manufactures. The sales takes place directly from foreign suppliers. The Campany receives a commission from its activities on the Danish market

The Company also acts as a holding company.

Uncertainties about recognition or measurement

The Company has invested DKK 351 million in three companies which are measured in the financial statements at DKK 8 million. The investments have been written down for impairment based on the financial statements for 2021/22, as audited financial statements for 2022/23 are not yet available. Consequently, an uncertainty exists about the value.

Development in activities and financial matters

The revenue for the year totals DKK 12.032.000 against DKK 13.741.000 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 1.089.000 against DKK 2.070.000 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year satisfactory.

Events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date which would influence the evaluation and this annual report.

Income statement 1 October - 30 September

All amounts in DKK.

Note		2022/23	2021/22
	Net turnover	12.031.947	13.740.891
	Production costs	-241.673	-1.421.505
	Gross profit	**11.790.274**	**12.319.386**
	Distribution costs	-7.551.982	-6.627.804
	Administration costs	-2.629.968	-2.043.849
	Operating profit	**1.608.324**	**3.647.733**
3	Other financial income	1.210.060	59.940
4	Other financial costs	-1.729.844	-1.637.302
	Financing, net	-519.784	-1.577.362
	Pre-tax net profit or loss	**1.088.540**	**2.070.371**
	Tax on net profit or loss for the year	0	0
	Net profit or loss for the year	**1.088.540**	**2.070.371**

Proposed distribution of net profit:

Dividend for the financial year	10.000.000	0
Transferred to retained earnings	0	2.070.371
Allocated from retained earnings	-8.911.460	0
Total allocations and transfers	**1.088.540**	**2.070.371**

Balance sheet at 30 September

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Assets	2023	2022
	Non-current assets		
5	Right-of-use assets	731.088	926.035
	Total property, plant, and equipment	731.088	926.035
6	Investments in group enterprises	8.047.138	8.047.138
7	Deposits	29.598	18.915
	Total investments	8.076.736	8.066.053
	Total non-current assets	**8.807.824**	**8.992.088**
	Current assets		
	Amounts owed by group enterprises	51.893.530	50.973.201
	Other debtors	33.481	40.965
	Accrued income and deferred expenses	59.229	54.985
	Total receivables	51.986.240	51.069.151
	Total current assets	**51.986.240**	**51.069.151**
	Total assets	**60.794.064**	**60.061.239**

Balance sheet at 30 September

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Equity and liabilities	2023	2022
	Equity		
	Contributed capital	500.000	500.000
	Results brought forward	5.827.767	14.739.227
	Proposed dividend for the financial year	10.000.000	0
	Total equity	**16.327.767**	**15.239.227**
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Leasing liabilities	728.521	923.469
8	Payables to group enterprises	41.190.358	41.190.358
	Total long term liabilities other than provisions	41.918.879	42.113.827
	Trade creditors	148.596	192.062
	Debt to group enterprises	470.312	448.200
9	Other payables	1.928.510	2.067.923
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	2.547.418	2.708.185
	Total liabilities other than provisions	**44.466.297**	**44.822.012**
	Total equity and liabilities	**60.794.064**	**60.061.239**

1 Uncertainties concerning recognition and measurement

2 Employee issues

10 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Total
Equity 1 October 2021	500.000	12.668.854	0	13.168.854
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	2.070.373	0	2.070.373
Equity 1 October 2022	500.000	14.739.227	0	15.239.227
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	-8.911.460	10.000.000	1.088.540
	500.000	**5.827.767**	**10.000.000**	**16.327.767**

All amounts in DKK.

1. Uncertainties concerning recognition and measurement

The Company has invested DKK 351 million in three companies which are measured in the financial statements at DKK 8 million. The investments have been written down for impairment based on the financial statements for 2021/22, as audited financial statements for 2022/23 are not yet available. Consequently, an uncertainty exists about the value.

	2022/23	2021/22
2. Employee issues		
Salaries and wages	6.922.118	6.020.857
Pension costs	610.679	544.996
Other costs for social security	46.017	48.234
	7.578.814	**6.614.087**
Average number of employees	7	5
3. Other financial income		
Interest, banks	51	0
Interest, debt instruments	1.202.207	59.940
Exchange differences	7.802	0
	1.210.060	**59.940**
4. Other financial costs		
Financial costs, group enterprises	1.600.950	1.631.738
Other financial costs	128.894	5.564
	1.729.844	**1.637.302**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		30/9 2023	30/9 2022
5.	**Right-of-use assets**		
	Cost 1 October 2022	1.481.052	1.247.488
	Additions during the year	331.480	233.564
	Disposals during the year	-494.017	0
	Cost 30 September 2023	**1.318.515**	**1.481.052**
	Depreciation and writedown 1 October 2022	-555.017	-326.421
	Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-389.235	-228.596
	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment loss for the year, assets disposed of	356.825	0
	Depreciation and writedown 30 September 2023	**-587.427**	**-555.017**
	Carrying amount, 30 September 2023	**731.088**	**926.035**

		30/9 2023	30/9 2022
6.	**Investments in group enterprises**		
	Acquisition sum, opening balance 1 October 2022	351.420.019	346.406.396
	Additions during the year	0	5.013.623
	Cost 30 September 2023	**351.420.019**	**351.420.019**
	Revaluations, opening balance 1 October 2022	-343.372.881	-343.372.881
	Revaluation 30 September 2023	**-343.372.881**	**-343.372.881**
	Carrying amount, 30 September 2023	**8.047.138**	**8.047.138**

Group enterprises:

	Domicile	**Equity interest**
Tyco Electronics Tecnologias S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico	99 %
Tyco Submarine Systems S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	100 %
Grangehurst Enterprises Pty Limited	Australia	100 %

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		30/9 2023	30/9 2022
7.	**Deposits**		
	Cost 1 October 2022	18.915	18.482
	Additions during the year	29.598	433
	Disposals during the year	-18.915	0
	Cost 30 September 2023	**29.598**	**18.915**
	Carrying amount, 30 September 2023	**29.598**	**18.915**
8.	**Payables to group enterprises**		
	Total payables to group enterprises	**41.190.358**	**41.190.358**
	Share of liabilities due after 5 years	0	0
9.	**Other payables**		
	Wages and salaries, personal income taxes, social security costs, etc payable	1.680.624	1.892.853
	Other cost payable	247.886	175.070
		1.928.510	**2.067.923**

10. Related parties

Consolidated financial statements

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group:

TE Connectivity Holding International I S.A., 46, Place Guillaume II, L-1648, Luxembourg.

The foreign consolidated financial statements can be obtained at www.te.com.

The annual report for TE Connectivity (Denmark) ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

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

No consolidated financial statements have been prepared pursuant to section 112 (1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act. The financial statements of TE Connectivity (Denmark) ApS and its group enterprises are included in the consolidated financial statements for TE Connectivity Holding International I S.A., Luxembourg., reg. no. +41.0.52.633.66.61.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting 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.

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

Group enterprises abroad, associates, and equity investments are considered to be independent entities. The income statements are translated at an average exchange rate for the month, and the balance sheet items are translated at the closing rates. Currency translation differences, arising from the translation of the equity of group enterprises abroad at the beginning of the year to the closing rate and from the translation of income statements from average prices to the closing rate, are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve in the Consolidated Financial Statement. This also applies to differences arising from translation of income statements from average exchange rate to closing rate.

Translation adjustment of balances with group enterprises abroad that are considered part of the total investment in group enterprises are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve. Likewise, foreign exchange gains and losses on loans and derived financial instruments for currency hedging independent group enterprises abroad are recognised directly in equity.

When recognising foreign group enterprises which are integral units, the monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the time of acquisition or at the time of the subsequent revaluation or write-down for impairment of the asset. Income statement items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. However, items in the income statement derived from non-monetary items are translated using historical prices.

Income statement

Revenue

The enterprise will be applying IAS 11 and IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

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. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration promised exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Production costs

Production costs include the manufacturing and procurement costs incurred to achieve the revenue for the year. irect and indirect manufacturing costs are recognized, including costs for raw materials and consumables, wages and salaries, energy consumption, maintenance, leasing and depreciation on production facilities, with adjustments for changes in finished goods inventories and work in progress.

Distribution costs

Distribution costs comprise costs incurred for the distribution of goods sold during the year and for sales campaigns carried out during the year. Also, costs concerning sales staff, advertising and exhibitions costs, and amortisations.

Administration costs

Administration costs comprise costs incurred during the year concerning management and administration, including costs concerning administrative staff, the executive board, office premises, stationery and office supplies, and depreciations.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

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, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Results from

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

Statement of financial position

Leases

The enterprise will be applying IAS 17 as its base of interpretation for recognition of classification and recognition of 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 of the asset being leased 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.

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.

Investments

Other financial instruments and equity investments

Other unlisted financial instruments are measured at cost. Writedown for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

Deposits

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

Receivables

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

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired.If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of accounts receivable and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any securities received. The effective interest rate for the individual account receivable or portfolio is used as the discount rate.

Prepayments and accrued income

Prepayments and accrued income recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under equity.

Liabilities other than provisions

Also, capitalised residual leasing liabilities associated with financial leasing contracts are recognised in the financial liabilities.

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.