

# **CIM Electronics A/S**

Skanderborgvej 277, 2., 8260 Viby J

Company reg. no. 25 68 20 25

## **Annual report**

**2020**

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 23 February 2021.

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**Klaus Bülow Davidsen**  
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 report**

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Today, the board of directors and the managing director have presented the annual report of CIM Electronics A/S for the financial year 2020.

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

We consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in our opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020.

We are of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

We recommend that the annual report be approved by the general meeting.

Viby J, 23 February 2021

### **Managing director**

Michel Seidelin

### **Board of directors**

Henning Vestergaard

Ole Halskov Thomsen

Klaus Bülow Davidsen

Mads Peter Lübeck

## **Independent auditor's report**

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### **To the shareholders of CIM Electronics A/S**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of CIM Electronics A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, which comprise accounting policies, income statement, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements present a fair view of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethical requirements for auditors (IESBA's Code of Ethics), 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.

#### **Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that provide a fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Management is also responsible for such internal control as the 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 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 including an opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing, 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**

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As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing, and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment 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 the 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 preparation of the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists arising from 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 disclosures in notes, and whether the financial statements reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that presents a 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 the internal control that we identify during our audit.

### **Statement on the management commentary**

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we express no assurance opinion thereon.

## **Independent auditor's report**

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In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the management commentary and to consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the evidence obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

Furthermore, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that management commentary is consistent with the financial statements and that it has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not discover any material misstatement in the management commentary.

Struer, 23 February 2021

### **KRØYER PEDERSEN**

State Authorised Public Accountants  
Company reg. no. 89 22 49 18

Lasse Lei Kjærsgaard Nørskov

State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne42772

## Company information

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**The company**

CIM Electronics A/S  
Skanderborgvej 277, 2.  
8260 Viby J

Company reg. no. 25 68 20 25  
Established: 9 October 2000  
Domicile: Aarhus  
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December  
20th financial year

**Board of directors**

Henning Vestergaard, 7600 Struer  
Ole Halskov Thomsen, 7600 Struer  
Klaus Bülow Davidsen, 8680 Ry  
Mads Peter Lübeck, 8250 Egå

**Managing Director**

Michel Seidelin, 8600 Silkeborg

**Auditors**

KRØYER PEDERSEN Statsautoriserede Revisorer I/S

**Parent company**

CIM Industrial Systems A/S

## **Management commentary**

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### **The principal activities of the company**

Like previous years, the principal activity of the company has been development and marketing of software solutions for industrial purposes as well as software for products.

### **Development in activities and financial matters**

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 17.028 k against DKK 19.393 k last year.

Net profit for the year totals DKK 2.169 k against DKK 3.916 k last year. Management considers the net profit for the year satisfactory in light of the Covid-19 pandemic.

On the financial statement date, the equity amounts to DKK 2.685 k, corresponding to 25,3 % own financing of the total assets of DKK 10.599 k.

### **Expected developments**

In the coming year, increased revenue and earnings are expected.

### **Events occurring after the end of the financial year**

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year, which would have any material impact on the company's financial position.

## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>17.028.102</b>	<b>19.392.587</b>
1 Staff costs	-13.999.693	-13.892.394
Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment	-449.944	-476.854
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>2.578.465</b>	<b>5.023.339</b>
Other financial income from group enterprises	33.607	0
Other financial income	107	202
Other financial costs	-16.261	-1.785
<b>Pre-tax net profit or loss</b>	<b>2.595.918</b>	<b>5.021.756</b>
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-426.999	-1.105.450
<b>Net profit or loss for the year</b>	<b>2.168.919</b>	<b>3.916.306</b>
 <b>Proposed appropriation of net profit:</b>		
Extraordinary dividend adopted during the financial year	0	1.750.000
Dividend for the financial year	2.185.225	2.150.000
Transferred to retained earnings	0	16.306
Allocated from retained earnings	-16.306	0
<b>Total allocations and transfers</b>	<b>2.168.919</b>	<b>3.916.306</b>

## Statement of financial position at 31 December

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All amounts in DKK.

<b>Assets</b>		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
2 Concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks, and similar rights acquired	37.455	214.337
Total intangible assets	<u>37.455</u>	<u>214.337</u>
3 Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	116.685	131.916
Total property, plant, and equipment	<u>116.685</u>	<u>131.916</u>
4 Deposits	263.500	0
Total investments	<u>263.500</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b><u>417.640</u></b>	<b><u>346.253</u></b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Trade receivables	2.359.480	4.593.131
5 Contract work in progress	106.350	0
Receivables from group enterprises	1.699.221	1.205.407
Income tax receivables	112.386	0
Other receivables	2.035.711	49.934
Prepayments and accrued income	105.675	335.469
Total receivables	<u>6.418.823</u>	<u>6.183.941</u>
Cash on hand and demand deposits	<u>3.762.806</u>	<u>920.710</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b><u>10.181.629</u></b>	<b><u>7.104.651</u></b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b><u>10.599.269</u></b>	<b><u>7.450.904</u></b>

## Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		
<b>Equity</b>		
Contributed capital	500.000	500.000
Retained earnings	0	16.306
Proposed dividend for the financial year	2.185.225	2.150.000
<b>Total equity</b>	<b><u>2.685.225</u></b>	<b><u>2.666.306</u></b>
<b>Provisions</b>		
Provisions for deferred tax	80.483	103.098
<b>Total provisions</b>	<b><u>80.483</u></b>	<b><u>103.098</u></b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		
Other payables	1.152.413	451.236
Total long term liabilities other than provisions	1.152.413	451.236
Prepayments received from customers	272.300	257.277
5 Prepayments received from customers concerning work in progress for the account of others	164.641	0
Trade payables	90.811	159.224
Payables to group enterprises	63.989	57.645
Income tax payable	0	78.672
Other payables	5.329.372	3.041.505
Accruals and deferred income	760.035	635.941
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	6.681.148	4.230.264
<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b><u>7.833.561</u></b>	<b><u>4.681.500</u></b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b><u>10.599.269</u></b>	<b><u>7.450.904</u></b>

## 6 Contingencies

## Statement of changes in equity

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All amounts in DKK.

	<b>Contributed capital</b>	<b>Retained earnings</b>	<b>Proposed dividend for the financial year</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Equity 1 January 2019	500.000	0	1.622.002	2.122.002
Distributed dividend	0	0	-1.622.002	-1.622.002
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	16.306	2.150.000	2.166.306
Extraordinary dividend adopted during the financial year	0	1.750.000	0	1.750.000
Distributed extraordinary dividend adopted during the financial year.	0	-1.750.000	0	-1.750.000
Equity 1 January 2020	<hr/> 500.000	<hr/> 16.306	<hr/> 2.150.000	<hr/> 2.666.306
Distributed dividend	0	0	-2.150.000	-2.150.000
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	-16.306	2.185.225	2.168.919
	<hr/> <b>500.000</b>	<hr/> <b>0</b>	<hr/> <b>2.185.225</b>	<hr/> <b>2.685.225</b>

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>1. Staff costs</b>		
Salaries and wages	12.273.893	12.304.514
Pension costs	1.601.180	1.460.726
Other costs for social security	<u>124.620</u>	<u>127.154</u>
	<b><u>13.999.693</u></b>	<b><u>13.892.394</u></b>
Average number of employees	<u>17</u>	<u>16</u>
<b>2. Concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks, and similar rights acquired</b>		
Cost 1 January	643.000	643.000
Additions during the year	<u>48.186</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Cost 31 December</b>	<b><u>691.186</u></b>	<b><u>643.000</u></b>
Depreciation and writedown 1 January	-428.663	-214.332
Depreciation for the year	<u>-225.068</u>	<u>-214.331</u>
<b>Depreciation and writedown 31 December</b>	<b><u>-653.731</u></b>	<b><u>-428.663</u></b>
<b>Carrying amount, 31 December</b>	<b><u>37.455</u></b>	<b><u>214.337</u></b>
<b>3. Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment</b>		
Cost 1 January	639.134	647.397
Additions during the year	52.440	124.820
Disposals during the year	<u>0</u>	<u>-133.083</u>
<b>Cost 31 December</b>	<b><u>691.574</u></b>	<b><u>639.134</u></b>
Depreciation and writedown 1 January	-507.218	-568.176
Depreciation for the year	-67.671	-72.125
Reversal of depreciation, amortisation and writedown, assets disposed of	<u>0</u>	<u>133.083</u>
<b>Depreciation and writedown 31 December</b>	<b><u>-574.889</u></b>	<b><u>-507.218</u></b>
<b>Carrying amount, 31 December</b>	<b><u>116.685</u></b>	<b><u>131.916</u></b>

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2020</u>	<u>31/12 2019</u>
<b>4. Deposits</b>		
Additions during the year	263.500	0
<b>Cost 31 December</b>	<u>263.500</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Carrying amount, 31 December</b>	<u>263.500</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>5. Contract work in progress</b>		
Sales value of the production of the period	521.734	0
Payments on account received	-580.025	0
<b>Contract work in progress, net</b>	<u>-58.291</u>	<u>0</u>
The following is recognised:		
Work in progress for the account of others (Current assets)	106.350	0
Work in progress for the account of others (Prepayments received)	-164.641	0
	<u>-58.291</u>	<u>0</u>

## 6. Contingencies

### Contingent liabilities

Warranty commitments and other contingent liabilities:

The company has warranty obligations on completed work in accordance with the industry's normal warranty rules. As no guarantee work is expected beyond normal scope, no amount has been set aside to meet the guarantee obligations on completed work.

### Joint taxation

With CIM Gruppen A/S, company reg. no 31 89 18 92 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and is proportionally liable for tax claims within the joint taxation scheme.

The company is proportionally liable for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends of the jointly taxed companies.

The liabilities amount to a maximum corresponding to that share of the company capital, which is owned directly or indirectly by the ultimate parent company.

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

### **6. Contingencies (continued)**

#### **Joint taxation (continued)**

The jointly taxed enterprises' total known net liability to the Danish tax authorities emerges from the financial statements of the administration company.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding tax, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.

## Accounting policies

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The annual report for CIM Electronics A/S 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, however, some items have been changed by reclassification.

### 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 comprises the value of services provided during the year, including outlay for customers less VAT and price concessions directly associated with the sale.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement on the completion of sales. This is generally considered to be the case when:

- The service has been provided before the end of the financial year
- A binding sales agreement exists
- The sales price has been determined
- Payment has been received, or is anticipated with a reasonable degree of certainty.

This ensures that recognition does not take place until the total income and costs and stage of completion at the reporting date can be reliably validated and it seems probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the enterprise.

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

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

#### 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 for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and writedown for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

## Accounting policies

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### 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.

### 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.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

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

## Statement of financial position

### Intangible assets

#### Concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks, and similar rights acquired

Patents and licenses are measured at cost less accrued amortisation. Patents are amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining patent period and licenses are amortised over the contract period, however, for a maximum of 3 years.

#### Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment

Other fixtures and fittings, tools, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment.

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 comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

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.

## Accounting policies

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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
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0-20 %

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 operating income or other operating expenses.

### Investments

#### Deposits

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

#### Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work performed. The selling price is measured on the basis of the stage of completion on the reporting date and the total expected income from the individual work in progress. The stage of completion is calculated as the share of costs incurred in proportion to the estimated total costs of the individual work in progress.

When the selling price of the individual work in progress can not be determined reliably, the selling price is measured at the costs incurred or at the net realisable value, if this is lower.

The individual work in progress is recognised in the statement of financial position under accounts receivables or liabilities. Net assets consist of the sum of the work in progress, where the selling price of the work performed exceeds invoicing on account. Net liabilities consist of the sum of the work in progress, where invoicing on account exceeds the selling price.

Costs in connection with sales work and the procurement of contracts are recognised in the income statement when incurred.

#### 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.

#### Prepayments and accrued income

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

## **Accounting policies**

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### **Cash on hand and demand deposits**

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank and on hand.

### **Equity**

#### **Dividend**

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

### **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.

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.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Income tax receivable" or "Income tax payable".

According to the rules of joint taxation, CIM Electronics A/S is proportionally 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 is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.

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.

### **Liabilities other than provisions**

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

## **Accounting policies**

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### **Accruals and deferred income**

Payments received concerning future income are recognised under accruals and deferred income.