### **VARTA Consumer**

### **Denmark A/S**

### Herstedøstervej 27A, 1.

Annual report 1 of January 2022 – 31 December 2022 twentieth financial year

The annual report has been presented and approved at th company's annual general meeting dated 29.06.2023

-DocuSigned by:

Simon Falle-Hansen Chairman of the General meeting

Simon Falbe-Hansen

Registration No. 26 67 28 48

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### Statement by the Executive and Board of Directors

The Executive and Board of Directors have today considered and approved the annual report of VARTA Consumer Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January -31 December 2022.

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

It is our opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2022 and of the results of operations for the financial year 1 January -31 December 2022.

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

Albertslund, 29.06.2023

Executive Board: Docusigned by: Petri Lallio Petri Millia Reallio

DocuSigned by: Hiomas Molgaard Fh837fa5BWB51gaard

Board of Directors

DocuSigned by: Petersweiner

Chairman

DocuSigned by: A Jul B74008867654473..

DocuSigned by:

Schastian Mumcister Seb818495873999465meister

### Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of VARTA Consumer Denmark A/S

#### Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company 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.

We have audited the Financial Statements of VARTA Consumer Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("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' 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 statement 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.

Hellerup, 29.06.2023 PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab CVR 103377 12 31

Bo Schou Jacobsen State Authorised Public Accountant mne28703

jang

State Authorised Public Accountant mne34549

### **Company details**

VARTA Consumer Denmark A/S Herstedøstervej 27A, 1 DK-2620 Albertslund Denmark

*Telephone:* +45 47 19 33 33 *Fax:* +45 47 19 33 30 *Website:* www.varta-consumer.dk *Registration No.:* 26 67 28 48

Established: 1 July 2002 Registered office: Albertslund Financial year: 1 January – 31 December

#### Supervisory Board

Peter Werner (Chairman)

Thomas Molgaard

#### **Executive Board**

Petri Mikael Kallio

Julia Weber

Sebastian Neumeister

#### Auditors

PwC State Authorised Public Accountant Strandvejen 44 DK-2900 Hellerup Denmark

#### Annual general meeting

The annual general meeting is to be held on 29.06.2023

### Income statement

tkr. <i>DKK'000</i>	Note	1/1 - 31/12 2022	1/1 - 31/12 
Gross Profit		4,061	5,626
Staff expenses Depreciation/amortization on property, plant and	3	-2,319	-2,397
equipment and intangible assets		-6	-10
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		1,736	3,219
Financial income	4	1,598	1,572
Financial expenses	5	-117	-72
Profit/loss before taxes		3,217	4,719
Tax on profit/loss for the year	6	-713	-1.137
Net profit/loss for the year		2,504	3,582

### Proposed distribution of result

Retained earnings	2,504	3,582
	2,504	3,582

### **Balance** sheet

tkr. <i>DKK'000</i> ASSETS	Note	31/12 2022	31/12 2021
Property, plant and equipment			
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		0	6
		0	6
Total fixed assets		0	6
Current assets Inventories			
Finished goods and goods for resale		84	56
		84	56
<b>Receivables</b> Trade receivables		17,204	18,975
Receivables from group companies	7	50,390	50,390
Other Receivables		39	39
Deferred tax asset		8	8
		67,641	69,412
Cash at bank and in hand		9,640	5,528
Total current assets		77,281	74,996
TOTAL ASSETS		77,365	75,002

tkr. <i>DKK'000</i>	Note	31/12 2022	31/12 2021
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b> <b>Capital and reserves</b> Share capital		1,000	1,000
Retained earnings		58,330	55,826
Total capital and reserves		59,330	56,826
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES Liabilities Short-term liabilities			
Trade payables		165	103
Income tax		259	621
Payables to group companies		6,554	8,584
Other payables		11,057	8,868
Total liabilities		18,035	18,176
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		77,365	75,002
The Company's key activities Contingent liabilities, contingent assets etc. Related parties	2 7 9		

#### 1 Notes

#### Accounting policies

The annual report of VARTA Consumer Denmark A/S for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying class B enterprises under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the same accounting policies as last year. The financial statements are presented in DKK.

#### **Recognition and measurement**

Assets are recognized 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 reliably measured.

*Liabilities are recognized in the balance sheet when an outflow of economic benefits is probable and when the liability can be reliably measured.* 

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

In recognizing and measuring assets and liabilities, any gains, losses and risks occurring prior to the presentation of the annual report that evidence conditions existing at the balance sheet date are taken into account.

Income is recognized in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortized cost. Equally, costs incurred to generate the year's earnings are recognized, including depreciation, amortization, impairment and provisions as well as reversals as a result of changes in accounting estimates of amounts which were previously recognized in the income statement.

#### Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognized in the income statement as interest income or expense and similar items.

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 at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognized in the latest financial statements is recognized in the income statement as interest income or expense and similar items.

Fixed assets purchased in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the transaction date.

Notes

#### Income statement

#### Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognized in the income statement provided that delivery and transfer of risk to the buyer has taken place before year end and that the income can be reliably measured and is expected to be received. Revenue is measured ex VAT, taxes and discounts in relation to the sale.

#### Raw materials, consumables and goods for resale

Raw materials, consumables and goods for resale are trade products bought readyfor-sale to generate the revenue.

#### Other external costs

Other external costs comprise distribution, selling and advertising costs, administrative expenses, office rent, bad debts, operating lease expenses etc.

#### Gross profit

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, expenses for raw materials and consumables and goods for resale and other external expenses.

#### Interest income and expense and similar items

Interest income and expense and similar items comprise interest income and expense, gains and losses on securities, payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc.

#### Staff

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll costs.

#### Tax on ordinary activities

Tax for the year comprises current tax and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, and the tax expense relating to amounts directly recognised in capital and reserves is recognised directly in capital and reserves.

Notes

**Balance** sheet

#### Property, plant and equipment

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment.

The depreciation base is cost less expected residual value at the end of the assets' useful lives.

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

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets. The expected useful lives are as follows:

PC's	2 years
Servers printers	3 years
Software-PC's	2 years
Software-network	5 years
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5 years

The useful life and residual value are reassessed annually. Changes are treated as accounting estimates and the effect on depreciations is recognized prospectively.

Property, plant and equipment are written down to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the sales price less disposal costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. The gains or losses are recognized in the income statement as other operating income or other operating costs, respectively.

#### Inventories

Inventories are measured as cost in accordance with the FIFO method. Where the net realizable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value.

Goods for resale are measured at cost, comprising purchase price plus delivery costs.

The net realizable value of inventories is calculated as the sales amount less costs of necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in expected sales price.

#### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortized cost. Write-down is made for bad debt losses.

#### Notes

#### Corporation tax and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognized in the balance sheet as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income of prior years and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry forwards, are recognized at the expected value of their utilization; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity and jurisdiction.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallize as current tax. The change in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates is recognized in the income statement.

#### Cash

Cash amount based on balances at YE resp. balances of Danske Bank at YE.

#### Liabilities

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

#### 2 The act of the Company

The Company's principal activity is the sale of batteries and personal care products in Danish retail and industrial markets. The Company's primary products are:

- Alkaline batteries
- Zinc carbon batteries
- Hearing aid batteries
- Other speciality batteries
- Rechargeable batteries
- Flashlights

Notes

**3** Staff costs

	1/1 2022-	1/1 2021-
	31/12 2022	31/12 2021
Wages and salaries	2,020	2,107
		187
Other social security costs	104	103
	2,319	2,397
Average number of employees	3	3
Financial <i>income</i>		
tkr.	1/1 2022	1/1 2021-
DKK'000	31/12 2022	31/12 2021
Foreign exchange gains	48	22
Interest income from group companies	1,550	1,550
	1,598	1,572
Financial expenses		
	36	21
Intercompany interest	81	51
	117	72
Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	713	1.137
Concerning previous years	0	-10
	713	1.127
	Pensions Other social security costs Average number of employees Financial income tkr. DKK'000 Foreign exchange gains Interest income from group companies Financial expenses Foreign exchange loss Intercompany interest Tax on profit/loss for the year Current tax for the year	Wages and salaries Pensions2,020 195Other social security costs104 2,319Average number of employees3Financial income tkr.1/1 2022 - 31/12 2022Foreign exchange gains Interest income from group companies48 1,550Financial expenses Foreign exchange loss Intercompany interest36 81 117Tax on profit/loss for the year Current tax for the year Concerning previous years713 0

### 7 Receivables from group companies

The Receivables from group companies is amongst others related to a loan given to VARTA Consumer Europe Holding/Germany.

#### Notes

#### 8 Contingent liabilities, contingent assets etc.

#### **Operating leases**

The company has entered into operating leases, including rent contracts.

31/12 2022	31/12 2021
206	128
0	<u> </u>
	2022

#### 9 Related parties

#### Control

*VARTA Consumer Europe Holding GmbH, VARTA-Platz 1, 73479 Ellwangen, Germany owns 100% of the share capital.* 

VARTA Consumer Denmark A/S is part of the Montana Tech Components AG, domiciled in Reinach, Swiss and listed on Stock Exchange Bondpartners and ZKB. The consolidated financial statements of Montana Tech Components AG can be obtained from the Company.

#### **Transactions**

The Company has chosen only to disclose transactions which have not been made on an arm's length basis in accordance with section 98(c)(7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### 10 Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.

None

#### 11 Disclosure of events after the balance sheet date

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