
Litepoint Europe A/S

Alfred Nobels Vej 27, DK-9220 Aalborg Øst

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2022

CVR No 29 61 80 46

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
14/7 2023

Carsten Palsgaard
Chairman of the General
Meeting



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Litepoint Europe 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 financial position at 31 December 2022 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2022.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Aalborg, 14 July 2023

Executive Board

Charles Jeffrey Gray
Executive Officer

Board of Directors

Bradford Bigelow Robbins
Chairman

Charles Jeffrey Gray

Michael Dennis Callahan

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Litepoint Europe 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 Litepoint Europe 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 ("the Financial Statements").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' 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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the

Independent Auditor's Report

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.

Odense, 14 July 2023

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Mikael Johansen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne23318

Anders Kronborg Choy
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne44142

Company Information

The Company

Litepoint Europe A/S
Alfred Nobels Vej 27
DK-9220 Aalborg Øst

CVR No: 29 61 80 46
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Municipality of reg. office: Aalborg

Board of Directors

Bradford Bigelow Robbins, Chairman
Charles Jeffrey Gray
Michael Dennis Callahan

Executive Board

Charles Jeffrey Gray

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Munkebjergvænget 1, 3. og 4. sal
DK-5230 Odense M

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Gross profit/loss		36.466.002	24.506.721
Staff expenses	2	-28.043.113	-21.374.144
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-2.413.222	-1.631.524
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		6.009.667	1.501.053
Financial income		186.734	237.015
Financial expenses		-1.280.979	-1.147.816
Profit/loss before tax		4.915.422	590.252
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	-1.600.533	-348.781
Net profit/loss for the year		3.314.889	241.471

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings		3.314.889	241.471
		3.314.889	241.471

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Acquired licenses		0	0
Intangible assets	4	0	0
Land and buildings		3.574.771	5.268.379
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		755.270	335.422
Leasehold improvements		6.392.427	130.081
Property, plant and equipment in progress		160.433	414.254
Property, plant and equipment	5	10.882.901	6.148.136
Deposits		285.241	264.138
Fixed asset investments	6	285.241	264.138
Fixed assets		11.168.142	6.412.274
Trade receivables		9.982.738	9.107.311
Other receivables		2.498	103.996
Deferred tax asset		722.679	793.123
Prepayments		339.697	22.337
Receivables		11.047.612	10.026.767
Cash at bank and in hand		12.522.242	15.938.259
Currents assets		23.569.854	25.965.026
Assets		34.737.996	32.377.300

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Share capital		500.000	500.000
Retained earnings		13.035.150	9.720.261
Equity		13.535.150	10.220.261
Lease obligations		3.158.349	4.891.103
Long-term debt	7	3.158.349	4.891.103
Credit institutions		53.676	13.078
Lease obligations	7	1.206.794	1.200.626
Prepayments received from customers		0	706.344
Trade payables		121.271	68.385
Payables to group enterprises		8.800.447	7.438.363
Corporation tax		562.993	170.604
Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax		264.075	318.313
Other payables		7.035.241	7.350.223
Short-term debt		18.044.497	17.265.936
Debt		21.202.846	22.157.039
Liabilities and equity		34.737.996	32.377.300
Main activity	1		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	8		
Related parties	9		
Accounting Policies	10		

Statement of Changes in Equity

	<u>Share capital</u> DKK	<u>Retained earnings</u> DKK	<u>Total</u> DKK
Equity at 1 January	500.000	12.417.991	12.917.991
Net effect of correction of material misstatements	0	-2.697.730	-2.697.730
Adjusted equity at 1 January	500.000	9.720.261	10.220.261
Net profit/loss for the year	0	3.314.889	3.314.889
Equity at 31 December	500.000	13.035.150	13.535.150

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Main activity

The company's main activity is to trade and test wireless communications equipment.

	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
2 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	23.544.716	18.250.245
Pensions	460.709	464.089
Other social security expenses	30.217	28.844
Other staff expenses	4.007.471	2.630.966
	28.043.113	21.374.144
Average number of employees	24	16

3 Tax on profit/loss for the year

Current tax for the year	1.530.088	788.888
Deferred tax for the year	70.445	-430.985
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	0	-9.122
	1.600.533	348.781

4 Intangible assets

	Acquired licenses DKK
Cost at 1 January	2.599.497
Cost at 31 December	2.599.497
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	2.599.497
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	2.599.497
Carrying amount at 31 December	0

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Property, plant and equipment in progress	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 January	7.637.766	630.909	329.600	414.254	9.012.529
Exchange adjustment	32.795	0	0	0	32.795
Additions for the year	0	538.236	6.416.522	160.433	7.115.191
Transfers for the year	0	0	414.254	-414.254	0
Cost at 31 December	7.670.561	1.169.145	7.160.376	160.433	16.160.515
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	2.369.387	295.486	199.519	0	2.864.392
Depreciation for the year	1.726.403	118.389	568.430	0	2.413.222
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	4.095.790	413.875	767.949	0	5.277.614
Carrying amount at 31 December	3.574.771	755.270	6.392.427	160.433	10.882.901
Including assets under finance leases amounting to	3.574.771	0	0	0	3.574.771

6 Fixed asset investments

	Deposits
	DKK
Cost at 1 January	264.138
Additions for the year	21.103
Cost at 31 December	285.241
Carrying amount at 31 December	285.241

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

	<u>2022</u> DKK	<u>2021</u> DKK
Lease obligations		
Between 1 and 5 years	<u>3.158.349</u>	<u>4.891.103</u>
Long-term part	3.158.349	4.891.103
Within 1 year	<u>1.206.794</u>	<u>1.200.626</u>
	<u>4.365.143</u>	<u>6.091.729</u>

8 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Other contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of Teradyne Holdings Denmark ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on un-earned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Related parties

	<u>Basis</u>
Controlling interest	
LitePoint Corporation	Holds the majority of the share capital
Consolidated Financial Statements	
<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registered office</u>
LitePoint Corporation	San Jose, CA, USA
Teradyne Inc.	North Reading, MA, USA

The Group Annual Report of LitePoint Corporation and Teradyne Inc. may be obtained by contacting the company.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Litepoint Europe A/S for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2022 are presented in DKK.

Correction of material misstatements

Management has identified material misstatements regarding the annual reports for 2020 and 2021. The misstatements relate to the accrual of related liabilities. On this basis Management has adjusted the comparative figures as follows:

- Staff expenses for 2021 has increased DKK 1.931.124.
- Tax expense for 2021 has decreased DKK 438.472.
- Other debt as per 31 December 2021 has increased DKK 3.491.639
- Equity as per 31 December 2021 has decreased DKK 2.697.730

The total effect of the result for 2021 is DKK -1.492.652 after tax. The total effect of the equity 31 December 2021 is DKK -2.697.730.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies (continued)

Leases

As of 1 January 2019 LitePoint Denmark A/S has adopted IFRS 16 'Leases' with effect from 1 January 2019. IFRS 16 replaces IAS 17 'Leases', IFRIC 4 'Determining whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease', SIC-15 'Operating Leases-Incentives' and SIC-27 'Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease'.

At initial recognition, right-of-use assets are measured at an amount equal to the lease liability, which is measured at the present value of future lease payments.

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. Based on the contract the right-of-use asset and the lease liability is recognized at commencement of the lease. The initial measurement of the right-of-use asset is at cost and comprises the initial value of the lease liability and lease payments made at or before the commencement date. The right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter period of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset. The carrying amounts are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by depreciation.

The lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date. Lease payments include fixed payments and variable payments that depend on an index such as an inflation index as well as lease payments from an extension option that the Company considers reasonably certain to be exercised.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Statement

Revenue

Revenue is recognised and measured in accordance with IFRS 15. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the Company has fulfilled its performance obligations, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company. Revenue is measured as the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

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

Gross profit/loss

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

Staff expenses

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

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company, including gains and losses on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial income and expenses

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

Tax on profit/loss for the year

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

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

Balance Sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	2-5 years
Leasehold improvements	2-5 years

The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies (continued)

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments consist of deposit.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial debts

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