

Annual report for 2022

Anticimex Innovation Center A/S

Skovgårdsvej 23E, 3200 Helsingør

CVR no. 30 35 07 66

(16th Financial year)

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 17
July 2023

Mikkel Fisker
chairman

Table of contents

	Page
Statements	
Statement by management on the annual report	1
Independent auditor's report	2
Management's review	
Company details	5
Financial highlights	6
Management's review	7
Financial statements	
Accounting policies	9
Income statement 1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022	15
Balance sheet at 31 December 2022	16
Statement of changes in equity	18
Notes	19

Statement by management on the annual report

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

The annual report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

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

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

Helsingø, 17 July 2023

Executive board

Mikkel Fisker
Managing Director

Supervisory board

Tomas Mikael Björksiö
chairman

Karl Rasmus Bokvist

Mikkel Fisker

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Anticimex Innovation Center A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the financial statements of Anticimex Innovation Center A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes ('the financial statements').

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read management's review and, in doing so, consider whether management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Independent auditor's report

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

Independent auditor's report

- 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, 17 July 2023

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 33 77 12 31

Kaare von Cappeln
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne11629

Company details

Anticimex Innovation Center A/S
Skovgårdsvej 23E
3200 Helsingør

Telephone: 48799378

CVR-no. 30 35 07 66

Financial year: 1 January - 31 December 2022

Incorporated: 7. March 2007

Financial year: 16th financial year

Domicile: Gribskov

Supervisory Board

Tomas Mikael Björksiö, chairman

Karl Rasmus Bokvist

Mikkel Fisker

Executive Board

Mikkel Fisker

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Strandvejen 44

2900 Hellerup

Financial highlights

Seen over a 5-year period, the development of the Company may be described by means of the following financial highlights:

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Key figures					
Gross profit/loss	88,001	41,578	31,396	32,558	33,093
Profit/loss before net financials	34,968	-1,788	-2,342	4,857	10,702
Net financials	-5,778	-2,545	-1,857	-517	-115
Profit/loss for the year	24,208	-1,566	-1,181	3,383	8,256
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	315,287	195,787	113,830	76,919	55,625
Investment in property, plant and equipment	11,255	8,211	2,247	2,280	2,341
Equity	58,987	34,779	36,345	37,526	34,143
Financial ratios					
Solvency ratio	18.7%	17.8%	31.9%	48.8%	61.4%
Return on equity	45.0%	-4.4%	-3.2%	9.0%	24.2%

The financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the Danish Finance Society's recommendations and guidelines. For definitions, see the summary of significant accounting policies.

Management's review

Business review

The company's activities consist of development and production of intelligent digital pest control solutions.

Anticimex Innovation Center A/S is part of the core of business in the Anticimex Group. The company produces the intelligent pest control solution SMART and develops new solutions and enhances existing concepts by focusing on advanced technology and knowledge about pest control.

Development in activities and economic conditions

The company achieved a satisfactory result during the financial year 2022.

The income statement for the year 2022, ending 31st of December, shows a positive result of DKK 24,208,249 and the balance sheet on 31st of December 2022 shows equity of DKK 58,987,413.

Profit of the year compared to expected development

The company's result for 2022 was higher than the expectations. The company had a very high demand and the revenue was 142% higher than budget.

In 2022 we still saw the impact from C-19 of supply chain with longer freight times, increased rates and increased material cost. Even though our supply chains have been affected by the situation, we have managed to maintain all deliveries as planned and secured materials and components to uphold production.

Due to the global demand of electronic components, the company had to take extra high cost on components, which can be seen in the final profit.

Expected development

The company expect to see a lower profit in the year 2023. This is due to high inventory levels on our customer's side. This means that the company expects to have a lower profit in the year of 2023. Profit before tax for 2023 is expected to be between DKK 0 - DKK 5 mio.

In the coming year 2023, the company's business activities and investments in research and development will continue.

The company will continue to add new products to the Anticimex portfolio of Intelligent SMART Solutions.

Knowledge resources

In relation to the Company's operating risk, it is important to maintain our marked leading position. This is ensured by attracting the right employees, ensure continuously training and education and knowledge sharing.

Management's review

Environmental conditions

The company is environmentally conscious and continuously work to improve its environmental impact; both internally as well as in collaboration with partners and suppliers.

Research & Development activities

The company has through its research and development gained considerable knowledge in modern intelligent pest control. The company's investment in research and development, since its establishment in 2007, has resulted in the development of several products marketed since 2014 by Anticimex under the name Anticimex SMART. The company has taken patents on several key areas and techniques in the developed products. The company's continuing development activities are expected to provide new digital products and technologies that will secure Anticimex' s position as a market leader in digital pest control.

In relation to the company's operating risk, it is important to maintain our marked leading position. This is ensured by attracting the right employees, ensure continuously training and education and knowledge sharing.

Special risk

The company's most significant business risk is linked to the ability to enter the market with new digital products and services in a timely manner and ensure high product quality.

Significant events occurring after end of reporting

We do not see significant impact on our expectations for 2023 result.

Accounting policies

The annual report of Anticimex Innovation Center A/S for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized class C entities.

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

The annual report for 2022 is presented in DKK.

Basis of recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

Income statement

Gross profit

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

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and other operating income less costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Accounting policies

Revenue

The company uses IAS 18 as an interpretation contribution to recognition of revenue.

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

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration, excluding VAT and other indirect taxes. Revenue is net of all types of discounts granted.

Raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables include the raw materials and consumables used in generating the year's revenue.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature relative to the company's activities, including gains on the sale of intangible assets, items of property, plant and equipment and wage reimbursements.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the entity's employees.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise the year's amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities, liabilities and foreign currency transactions and surcharges and allowances under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme, etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation.

Accounting policies

On payment of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have been able to use tax losses to reduce their own taxable profits.

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

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Development projects, patents and licences

Developments projects that are defined and identifiable, and where the technical utilization rate, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunities in the company can be demonstrated and the intention is to manufacture, market the use of the product or process, are recognized as intangible fixed assets.

Development costs comprise costs, wages/salaries and amortisation losses that are directly and indirectly attributable to the company's development activities.

Developments projects recognised in the balance sheet are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Following the completion of the development work, development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The amortisation period is usually five years.

Tangible assets

Items of other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment, and leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. The cost of self-constructed assets comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub-suppliers and wages.

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

	Useful life	Residual value
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0 %
Leasehold improvements	5 years	0 %

Accounting policies

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

Gains or losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets and items of property, plant and equipment is tested annually for impairment, other than what is reflected through normal amortisation and depreciation.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at cost using the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than the cost, inventories are recognised at this lower value.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables comprises the purchase price plus delivery costs.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct cost of labour and production.

The net realisable value of stocks is calculated as the expected selling price less direct costs of completion and expenses incurred to effect the sale. The net realisable value is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and expected selling price movements.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

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

Prepayments

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposits at banks.

Equity

Reserve for development costs

An amount corresponding to capitalised development costs is recognised in the reserve. The reserve is reduced as development costs are amortised.

Accounting policies

Provisions

Provisions comprise expected expenses relating to guarantee commitments. Provisions are recognized when, as a result of a past event, the company has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the value in use.

Warranty commitments include expenses for remedial action within the warranty period of 1-5 years. Provisions for warranty commitments are measured and recognised based on experience gained from guarantee work. Provisions with an expected maturity of more than one year from the balance sheet date are discounted using a rate that reflects the risk and maturity of the liability.

Income tax and deferred tax

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

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

Deferred tax 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 crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax adjustments resulting from changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement, with the exception of items taken directly to equity.

Liabilities

Liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

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

Accounting policies

Cash flow statement

No cash flow statement has been prepared for the parent company, as the parent company's cash flows are included in the consolidated cash flow statement, see section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We refer to the Consolidated Financial Statements of Anticimex Group AB.

Financial Highlights

Definitions of financial ratios.

Solvency ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity at year end} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Net profit for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$

Income statement 1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> DKK	<u>2021</u> DKK
Gross profit		88,000,676	41,578,422
Staff costs	2	<u>-33,384,778</u>	<u>-29,027,032</u>
Profit/loss before amortisation/depreciation and impairment losses		54,615,898	12,551,390
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	3	<u>-19,647,602</u>	<u>-14,339,285</u>
Profit/loss before net financials		34,968,296	-1,787,895
Financial income	4	8,376,611	417,936
Financial costs	5	<u>-14,154,951</u>	<u>-2,963,012</u>
Profit/loss before tax		29,189,956	-4,332,971
Tax on profit/loss for the year	6	<u>-4,981,707</u>	<u>2,766,911</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u>24,208,249</u>	<u>-1,566,060</u>
Distribution of profit	7		

Balance sheet at 31 December 2022

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> DKK	<u>2021</u> DKK
Assets			
Completed development projects		85,578,584	55,839,711
Software		334,320	562,815
Development projects in progress		<u>11,682,893</u>	<u>28,885,731</u>
Intangible assets	8	<u>97,595,797</u>	<u>85,288,257</u>
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		10,577,045	8,529,939
Leasehold improvements		<u>8,249,703</u>	<u>1,155,510</u>
Tangible assets	9	<u>18,826,748</u>	<u>9,685,449</u>
Deposits	10	<u>2,266,549</u>	<u>795,711</u>
Fixed asset investments		<u>2,266,549</u>	<u>795,711</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>118,689,094</u>	<u>95,769,417</u>
Raw materials and consumables		51,158,651	14,007,218
Work in progress		3,178,544	1,024,474
Finished goods and goods for resale		29,791,801	6,750,386
Prepayments for goods		<u>18,028,204</u>	<u>0</u>
Stocks		<u>102,157,200</u>	<u>21,782,078</u>
Trade receivables		6,030,597	1,237
Receivables from Group entities		55,248,452	36,990,133
Other receivables		16,685,726	7,832,703
Corporation tax		5,675,588	5,845,699
Joint taxation contributions receivable		5,123,504	0
Prepayments		<u>5,677,044</u>	<u>27,565,871</u>
Receivables		<u>94,440,911</u>	<u>78,235,643</u>
Total current assets		<u>196,598,111</u>	<u>100,017,721</u>
Total assets		<u>315,287,205</u>	<u>195,787,138</u>

Balance sheet at 31 December 2022

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> DKK	<u>2021</u> DKK
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		1,398,916	1,398,916
Share premium account		855,000	855,000
Reserve for development expenditure		75,863,952	66,524,840
Retained earnings		<u>-19,130,455</u>	<u>-33,999,592</u>
Equity		<u>58,987,413</u>	<u>34,779,164</u>
Provision for deferred tax	11	17,099,078	8,162,164
Other provisions	12	<u>4,671,605</u>	<u>1,833,873</u>
Total provisions		<u>21,770,683</u>	<u>9,996,037</u>
Trade payables		69,236,558	30,567,420
Payables to Group entities		162,700,962	117,340,620
Other payables		<u>2,591,589</u>	<u>3,103,897</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>234,529,109</u>	<u>151,011,937</u>
Total liabilities		<u>234,529,109</u>	<u>151,011,937</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>315,287,205</u>	<u>195,787,138</u>
Uncertainty about the continued operation (going concern)	1		
Rent and lease liabilities	13		
Contingent liabilities	14		
Related parties and ownership structure	15		

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Share premium account	Reserve for development expenditure	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2022	1,398,916	855,000	66,524,840	-33,999,592	34,779,164
Transfers, reserves	0	0	9,339,112	-9,339,112	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	0	24,208,249	24,208,249
Equity at 31 December 2022	1,398,916	855,000	75,863,952	-19,130,455	58,987,413

Notes

1 Uncertainty about the continued operation (going concern)

The Company has received an unlimited declaration of support from the parent company Anticimex International AB whereby they confirm to make financing available for the company if necessary until 30 June 2024. The parent company has further stated its intention to extend the declaration of support, to include subsequent periods if necessary.

	<u>2022</u> DKK	<u>2021</u> DKK
2 Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	27,947,208	24,733,817
Pensions	4,688,911	3,630,384
Other social security costs	<u>748,659</u>	<u>662,831</u>
	<u>33,384,778</u>	<u>29,027,032</u>
Average number of employees	<u>65</u>	<u>54</u>

Remuneration to the executive board included in staff costs amounts to DKK 2,156,192 for 2022. Remuneration to the Executive Board for 2021 has not been disclosed in accordance with section 98 B(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

3 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

Depreciation intangible assets	17,535,834	10,810,423
Depreciation tangible assets	1,984,802	3,528,862
Impairment tangible assets	<u>126,966</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>19,647,602</u>	<u>14,339,285</u>

4 Financial income

Other financial income	0	10,353
Exchange gains	<u>8,376,611</u>	<u>407,583</u>
	<u>8,376,611</u>	<u>417,936</u>

Notes

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
5 Financial costs		
Other financial costs	5,282,568	2,330,155
Exchange loss	<u>8,872,383</u>	<u>632,857</u>
	<u>14,154,951</u>	<u>2,963,012</u>
6 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	0	-2,004,245
Deferred tax for the year	3,813,409	-762,666
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	<u>1,168,298</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>4,981,707</u>	<u>-2,766,911</u>
7 Distribution of profit		
Retained earnings	<u>24,208,249</u>	<u>-1,566,060</u>
	<u>24,208,249</u>	<u>-1,566,060</u>

Notes

8 Intangible assets

	Completed development projects	Software	Development projects in progress
Cost at 1 January 2022	87,299,323	1,677,460	18,465,496
Additions for the year	4,409,768	0	25,446,950
Disposals for the year	-9,157	-52,972	0
Transfers for the year	32,229,553	0	-32,229,553
Cost at 31 December 2022	<u>123,929,487</u>	<u>1,624,488</u>	<u>11,682,893</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January 2022	20,901,985	1,252,037	0
Amortisation for the year	17,449,986	85,848	0
Reversal of impairment and amortisation of sold assets	-1,068	-47,717	0
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December 2022	<u>38,350,903</u>	<u>1,290,168</u>	<u>0</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	<u>85,578,584</u>	<u>334,320</u>	<u>11,682,893</u>

The Company has developed a number of different products within the Anticimex product portfolio which has are all launched and continuously being sold on relevant markets. As for developments projects on progress management has high expectations for the products and has no indication of impairment in relative to the carrying amount.

Notes

9 Tangible assets

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements
Cost at 1 January 2022	22,551,205	3,884,304
Additions for the year	3,796,052	7,443,671
Disposals for the year	-505,904	0
Cost at 31 December 2022	<u>25,841,353</u>	<u>11,327,975</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2022	13,963,537	2,786,522
Depreciation for the year	1,693,052	291,750
Reversal of impairment and depreciation of sold assets	-392,281	0
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2022	<u>15,264,308</u>	<u>3,078,272</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	<u>10,577,045</u>	<u>8,249,703</u>

10 Fixed asset investments

	Deposits
Cost at 1 January 2022	795,711
Additions for the year	<u>1,470,838</u>
Cost at 31 December 2022	<u>2,266,549</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	<u>2,266,549</u>

Notes

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
11 Provision for deferred tax		
Provision for deferred tax at 1 January 2022	8,162,164	8,924,830
Loss used in joint taxation	5,123,505	0
Provision for the year in the income statement	<u>3,813,409</u>	<u>-762,666</u>
Provision for deferred tax at 31 December 2022	<u>17,099,078</u>	<u>8,162,164</u>
Provisions for deferred tax on:		
Intangible assets	21,471,075	18,763,417
Property, plant and equipment	453,274	102,185
Leasehold improvements	266,813	-84,846
Provision for replacement case	0	-403,452
Tax loss carry-forward	<u>-5,092,084</u>	<u>-10,215,140</u>
	<u>17,099,078</u>	<u>8,162,164</u>
12 Other provisions		
Balance at beginning of year at 1 January 2022	1,833,873	11,766,966
Provision in year	<u>2,837,732</u>	<u>-9,933,093</u>
Balance at 31 December 2022	<u>4,671,605</u>	<u>1,833,873</u>
13 Rent and lease liabilities		
Operating lease liabilities.		
Total future lease payments:		
Within 1 year	3,293,598	1,052,434
Between 1 and 5 years	11,287,045	6,786,607
After 5 years	<u>3,220,798</u>	<u>1,979,167</u>
	<u>17,801,441</u>	<u>9,818,208</u>

Notes

14 Contingent liabilities

The company has a commitment to purchase components etc. corresponding to DKK 41.6 million (2021: DKK 151.9 million).

The company is jointly taxed with Anticimex A/S (administrative company), and jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed entities for payment of taxed income etc. onwards as well as for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty etc.

15 Related parties and ownership structure

Controlling interest

Anticimex International AB - controlling shareholder

Other related parties

Other related parties consist of companies within the Anticimex Group as well as members of the board of directors and management.

Transactions

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