
Teradyne Holdings Denmark ApS

Sundkrogsgade 21, DK-2100 København Ø

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2019

CVR No 36 73 68 79

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
5 /8 2020

Emil Skov
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 Teradyne Holdings Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

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 2019 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2019.

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

København, 9 July 2020

Executive Board

Michael Dennis Callahan

Board of Directors

Charles Jeffrey Gray
Chairman

Amy Rose McAndrews

Michael Dennis Callahan

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Teradyne Holdings Denmark ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Teradyne Holdings Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, 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' 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.

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, 9 July 2020

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Mikael Johansen
statsautoriseret revisor
mne23318

Henrik Trangeled Kristensen
statsautoriseret revisor
mne23333

Company Information

The Company

Teradyne Holdings Denmark ApS
Sundkrogsgade 21
DK-2100 København Ø

CVR No: 36 73 68 79
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Municipality of reg. office: København

Board of Directors

Charles Jeffrey Gray, Chairman
Amy Rose McAndrews
Michael Dennis Callahan

Executive Board

Michael Dennis Callahan

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Rytterkasernen 21
DK-5000 Odense C

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2019 TDKK	2018 TDKK
Gross profit/loss		-227	-193
Income from investments in subsidiaries		75.000	15.000
Financial income	3	1.905	54
Financial expenses		-111	-4
Profit/loss before tax		76.567	14.857
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	2.206	6.674
Net profit/loss for the year		78.773	21.531

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Extraordinary dividend paid	0	12.874
Proposed dividend for the year	140.000	29.300
Retained earnings	-61.227	-20.643
	78.773	21.531

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2019 TDKK	2018 TDKK
Investments in subsidiaries	5	2.160.314	2.160.147
Fixed asset investments		2.160.314	2.160.147
Fixed assets		2.160.314	2.160.147
Receivables from group enterprises		20.286	0
Other receivables		67	67
Corporation tax		14.285	10.937
Prepayments		25	24
Receivables		34.663	11.028
Cash at bank and in hand		9.602	4.354
Currents assets		44.265	15.382
Assets		2.204.579	2.175.529

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2019 TDKK	2018 TDKK
Share capital		104	104
Share premium account		147.655	147.655
Retained earnings		1.907.687	1.968.914
Proposed dividend for the year		140.000	29.300
Equity		2.195.446	2.145.973
Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax		9.066	4.213
Other payables		67	25.343
Short-term debt		9.133	29.556
Debt		9.133	29.556
Liabilities and equity		2.204.579	2.175.529
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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Share premium account	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Equity at 1 January	104	147.655	1.968.914	29.300	2.145.973
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	0	-29.300	-29.300
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	-61.227	140.000	78.773
Equity at 31 December	104	147.655	1.907.687	140.000	2.195.446

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Subsequent events

The outbreak of Covid-19 and the actions taken by governments across the world to mitigate the effects, will have a great impact on the global economy. Management considers the implications of Covid-19 as a subsequent event occurred after the balance sheet date (31 December 2019), which is therefore a non-adjusting event to the Company.

This means that the valuation of the Company's assets at 31 December 2019 is based on assumptions which may differ from Management expectations at the time of adoption of the Annual Report. Currently, it is not possible to assess the effect of Covid-19 on the 2020 Financial Statements.

2 Main activity

The company's main activity is to own shares in Universal Robots A/S.

3 Financial income

	2019 TDKK	2018 TDKK
Interest received from group enterprises	664	0
Other financial income	1.241	54
	1.905	54

4 Tax on profit/loss for the year

Current tax for the year	-5.220	-6.674
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	3.014	0
	-2.206	-6.674

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2019 <u>TDKK</u>	2018 <u>TDKK</u>
5 Investments in subsidiaries		
Cost at 1 January	2.160.147	2.267.577
Additions for the year	<u>167</u>	<u>-107.430</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>2.160.314</u>	<u>2.160.147</u>

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Votes and ownership
Universal Robots A/S	Odense, Denmark	100%

6 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. 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 unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Related parties

	<u>Basis</u>
Controlling interest	
Teradyne Inc.	Ultimate shareholder

Consolidated Financial Statements

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registered office</u>
Teradyne Inc.	USA

The Group Annual Report of Teradyne Inc. may be obtained by contacting Teradyne Holdings Denmark ApS or from cvr.dk.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Teradyne Holdings Denmark ApS for 2019 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 with the exception of adjusted presentation regarding corporate tax receivables (increase per 31 December 2018 of TDKK 4.213), corporation tax receivable from group enterprises (increase per 31 December 2018 of TDKK 3.661) and payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax (increase per 31 December 2018 of TDKK 7.874). The adjustment is made to reflect the total tax receivables/payables of the joint taxation.

The Financial Statements for 2019 are presented in TDKK.

Consolidated financial statements

With reference to section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the consolidated financial statements of Teradyne Inc., the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Accounting Policies (continued)

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.

Income Statement

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise administration expenses.

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of other external expenses.

Income from investments in subsidiaries

Dividends from subsidiaries are recognised as income in the income statement when adopted at the General Meeting of the subsidiary. However, dividends relating to earnings in the subsidiary before it was acquired by the Parent Company are set off against the cost of the subsidiary.

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 enterprises. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Accounting Policies (continued)

Balance Sheet

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. Where cost exceeds the recoverable amount, write-down is made to this lower value.

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.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate equity item.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial debts

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