



**intertrust**  
GROUP

## **Hexatronic Danmark ApS**

c/o Harbour House, Sundkrogsgade 21, DK-2100

København Ø

CVR no. 40 63 91 01

### **Annual report for 2019/20**

Adopted at the annual general  
meeting on 31 May 2021

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Cathrine Moesgaard Albertsen  
chairman

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## Statement by management on the annual report

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of Hexatronic Danmark ApS for the financial year 3 July 2019 - 31 December 2020.

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

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 3 July 2019 - 31 December 2020.

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

Management recommends to the company in general meeting that the financial statements for 2020/21 are not to be audited. Management considers the criteria for not auditing the financial statements to be met.

The financial statements have not been audited. Management considers the criteria for not auditing the financial statements to be met.

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

Copenhagen, 31 May 2021

**Executive board**

*Christian Priess*

Christian Tage Priess

The company in general meeting has resolved that the financial statements for the coming financial year are not be audited.

## Company details

### **The company**

Hexatronic Danmark ApS  
c/o Harbour House  
Sundkrogsgade 21  
DK-2100 København Ø

CVR no.: 40 63 91 01

Reporting period: 3 July 2019 - 31 December 2020

Domicile: Copenhagen

### **Executive board**

Christian Tage Priess

### **Consolidated financial statements**

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent company Hexatronic Group AB

The group annual report of Hexatronic Group AB may be obtained at the following address:  
Hexatronic Group AB  
Sofierogata 3A  
412 51 Göteborg  
Sweden

## Management's review

### **Business review**

The company's purpose is to conduct business within the electronics industry with the development and sale of tele- and data communication products as well as electronic material and at, the discretion of the central management body, related business.

### **Unusual matters**

The company's financial position at 31 December 2020 and the results of its operations for the financial year ended 31 December 2020 are not affected by any unusual matters.

### **Financial review**

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2020 shows a profit of DKK 316.075, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2020 shows equity of DKK 356.075.

### **Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year**

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

Income statement 3 July 2019 - 31 December 2020

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019/20</u> DKK
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>2.935.731</b>
Staff expenses	1	<u>-2.512.123</u>
<b>Profit/loss before net financials</b>		<b>423.608</b>
Financial income		2.196
Financial expenses		<u>-3.513</u>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>422.291</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the period	2	<u>-106.216</u>
<b>Profit/loss for the period</b>		<b><u>316.075</u></b>
 <b>Distribution of profit</b>		
Retained earnings		<u>316.075</u>
		<b><u>316.075</u></b>

Balance sheet at 31 December 2020

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019/20</u> DKK
<b>Assets</b>		
Receivables from associates		577.141
Other receivables		54.925
Prepayments		<u>43.855</u>
<b>Receivables</b>		<u><b>675.921</b></u>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<u><b>172.672</b></u>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u><b>848.593</b></u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u><u><b>848.593</b></u></u>

Balance sheet at 31 December 2020

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019/20</u> DKK
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		
Share capital		40.000
Retained earnings		<u>316.075</u>
<b>Equity</b>		<b><u>356.075</u></b>
Trade payables		10.685
Corporation tax		26.216
Other payables		<u>455.617</u>
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b><u>492.518</u></b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b><u>492.518</u></b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b><u><u>848.593</u></u></b>



Statement of changes in equity

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 3 July 2019	40.000	0	40.000
Net profit/loss for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>316.075</u>	<u>316.075</u>
<b>Equity at 31 December 2020</b>	<b><u>40.000</u></b>	<b><u>316.075</u></b>	<b><u>356.075</u></b>

Notes

	<u>2019/20</u>
	DKK
<b>1 Staff expenses</b>	
Wages and salaries	2.498.234
Other staff costs	<u>13.889</u>
	<b><u>2.512.123</u></b>
Average number of employees	<u>1</u>
<b>2 Tax on profit/loss for the period</b>	
Current tax for the year	<u>106.216</u>
	<b><u>106.216</u></b>

## Accounting policies

The annual report of Hexatronic Danmark ApS for 2019/20 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The annual report for 2019/20 is presented in DKK

As 2019/20 is the company's first reporting period, no comparatives have been presented.

### **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 work in progress and other operating income less costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

## Accounting policies

### **Revenue**

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.

Income from services, comprising service contracts and extended warranties relating to products and contracts sold is recognised on a straight-line basis as the services are provided.

### **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. The item is net of refunds made by public authorities.

### **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, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities, liabilities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities and surcharges and allowances under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme, etc.

### **Tax on profit/loss for the period**

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**

### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

### **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.

## Accounting policies

### **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 assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carry forward, are measured at the value to which the asset is expected to be realised, either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

### **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. If foreign currency instruments are considered cash flow hedges, any unrealised value adjustments are taken directly to a fair value reserve under 'Equity'.