



intertrust
GROUP

Hexatronic Danmark ApS

Sundkrogsgade 21

c/o Harbour House, DK-2100 Copenhagen

CVR no. 40 63 91 01

Annual report for 2021

Adopted at the annual general
meeting on 11 April 2022

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 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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 2021 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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 2022 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, 11 April 2022

Executive board

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 Copenhagen

CVR no.: 40 63 91 01

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2021

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 2021 and the results of its operations for the financial year ended 31 December 2021 are not affected by any unusual matters.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2021 shows a profit of DKK 228.359, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2021 shows equity of DKK 584.434.

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 1 January 2021 - 31 December 2021

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u> DKK	<u>2019/20</u> DKK
Gross profit		2.616.814	2.935.731
Staff expenses	1	<u>-2.320.535</u>	<u>-2.512.123</u>
Profit/loss before net financials		296.279	423.608
Financial income		6	2.196
Financial expenses		<u>-3.136</u>	<u>-3.513</u>
Profit/loss before tax		293.149	422.291
Tax on profit/loss for the period	2	<u>-64.790</u>	<u>-106.216</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u>228.359</u>	<u>316.075</u>
 Distribution of profit			
Retained earnings		<u>228.359</u>	<u>316.075</u>
		<u>228.359</u>	<u>316.075</u>

Balance sheet at 31 December 2021

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u> DKK	<u>2019/20</u> DKK
Assets			
Receivables from associates		588.661	577.141
Other receivables		45.125	54.925
Corporation tax		210	0
Prepayments		43.467	43.855
Receivables		<u>677.463</u>	<u>675.921</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>427.109</u>	<u>172.672</u>
Total current assets		<u>1.104.572</u>	<u>848.593</u>
Total assets		<u><u>1.104.572</u></u>	<u><u>848.593</u></u>

Balance sheet at 31 December 2021

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u> DKK	<u>2019/20</u> DKK
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		40.000	40.000
Retained earnings		<u>544.434</u>	<u>316.075</u>
Equity		<u>584.434</u>	<u>356.075</u>
Trade payables		1.497	10.685
Corporation tax		0	26.216
Other payables		<u>518.641</u>	<u>455.617</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>520.138</u>	<u>492.518</u>
Total liabilities		<u>520.138</u>	<u>492.518</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>1.104.572</u></u>	<u><u>848.593</u></u>

Statement of changes in equity

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 1 January 2021	40.000	316.075	356.075
Net profit/loss for the year	0	228.359	228.359
Equity at 31 December 2021	<u>40.000</u>	<u>544.434</u>	<u>584.434</u>

Notes

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2019/20</u>
	DKK	DKK
1 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	2.127.052	2.258.328
Pensions	187.200	236.687
Other social security costs	2.272	3.219
Other staff costs	<u>4.011</u>	<u>13.889</u>
	<u>2.320.535</u>	<u>2.512.123</u>
Average number of employees	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
2 Tax on profit/loss for the period		
Current tax for the year	<u>64.790</u>	<u>106.216</u>
	<u>64.790</u>	<u>106.216</u>

Accounting policies

The annual report of Hexatronic Danmark ApS for 2021 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 accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2021 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 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'.