TUNAP Danmark ApS

Kometvej 20, 6230 Rødekro

CVR no. 41 25 86 59

Annual report 2021

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 5 July 2022

Chair of the meeting:

....
Patrick Böhm

The following is a translation of an original Danish document. The original Danish document is the governing document for all purposes, and in case of any discrepancy, the Danish wording will be applicable.

Contents

Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Today, the Executive Board has discussed and approved the annual report of TUNAP 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 our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

It is proposed to the annual general meeting that the financial statements for 2022 should not be audited.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Aabenraa, 30 June 2022
Executive Board:

Patrick Böhm	Maximilian Maria Buchner

The general meeting has decided that the financial statements for the coming financial year will not be audited.

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of TUNAP Danmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of TUNAP Danmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are 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 of the Company at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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 ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

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 as to 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 the 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.

Independent auditor's report

- 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 note 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.

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Kolding, 5 July 2022
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Michael Vakker Maass
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne32772

Sussi Toft
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne35830

Management's review

Company details

Name	TUNAP Danmark ApS
Address, Postal code, City	Kometvej 20, 6230 Rødekro
CVR no.	41 25 86 59
Established	19 March 2020
Registered office	Aabenraa
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Executive Board	Patrick Böhm Maximilian Maria Buchner
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Trindholmsgade 4, 2. sal, 6000 Kolding, Denmark

Management commentary

Business review

The company's purpose is the distribution of chemical and technical products and herewith related activities.

Financial review

The income statement for 2021 shows a loss of DKK 2,643,735 against a loss of DKK 1,260,628 last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2021 shows equity of DKK 988,113. Management considers the Company's financial performance in the year satisfactory.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

Note	DKK	2021 12 months	2020 10 months
	Gross profit	1,425,384	928,984
2	Staff costs	-3,867,761	-1,934,707
5,6	Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-491,147	-221,580
	Profit/loss before net financials	-2,933,524	-1,227,303
	Financial income	672	376
3	Other financial expenses	-29,633	-33,701
	Profit/loss before tax	-2,962,485	-1,260,628
4	Tax for the year	318,750	0
	Profit/loss for the year	-2,643,735	-1,260,628

Recommended appropriation of profit/loss		
Retained earnings/accumulated loss	-2,643,735	-1,260,628
	-2,643,735	-1,260,628

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2021	2020
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
5	**Intangible assets**		
	Acquired intangible assets	78,480	100,381
	Goodwill	281,124	313,876
		359,604	414,257
6	**Property, plant and equipment**		
	Land and buildings	120,465	240,596
	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	587,893	530,212
		708,358	770,808
	Total fixed assets	1,067,962	1,185,065
	Non-fixed assets		
	Inventories		
	Finished goods and goods for resale	564,229	1,425,541
		564,229	1,425,541
	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	977,408	1,425,539
	Receivables from group enterprises	365,940	2,212,110
	Other receivables	59,412	53,415
	Prepayments	0	39,152
		1,402,760	3,730,216
	Cash	33,013	0
	Total non-fixed assets	2,000,002	5,155,757
	TOTAL ASSETS	3,067,964	6,340,822

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2021	2020
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
7	Share capital	523,960	523,960
	Retained earnings	464,153	3,107,888
	Total equity	988,113	3,631,848
	Liabilities other than provisions		
8	**Non-current liabilities other than provisions**		
	Lease liabilities	233,057	360,952
		233,057	360,952
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
8	Short-term part of long-term liabilities other than provisions	414,732	329,044
	Prepayments received from customers	72,438	16,128
	Trade payables	53,523	328,295
	Payables to group enterprises	243,527	199,386
	Other payables	1,062,574	1,475,169
		1,846,794	2,348,022
	Total liabilities other than provisions	2,079,851	2,708,974
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	3,067,964	6,340,822

1 Accounting policies
9 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
10 Collateral
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Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Cash payments concerning formation of enterprise	240,000	2,001,000	2,241,000
Capital increase	283,960	2,367,516	2,651,476
Transfer through appropriation of loss	0	-1,260,628	-1,260,628
Equity at 1 January 2021	523,960	3,107,888	3,631,848
Transfer through appropriation of loss	0	-2,643,735	-2,643,735
Equity at 31 December 2021	523,960	464,153	988,113

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of TUNAP Danmark ApS for 2021 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

External business combinations

Recently acquired entities are recognised in the consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition. Entities sold or otherwise disposed of are recognised up to the date of disposal. Comparative figures are not restated to reflect newly acquired entities. Discontinued operations are presented separately, see below.

The date of acquisition is the date when the group actually obtains control of the acquiree.

The acquisition method is applied to the acquisition of new entities of which the group obtains control. The acquirees' identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. Identifiable intangible assets are recognised if they are separable or arise from a contractual right. Deferred tax related to the revaluations is recognised.

Positive differences (goodwill) between, on the one hand, the consideration for the acquiree, the value of non-controlling interests in the acquired entity and the fair value of any previously acquired equity investments and, on the other hand, the fair value of the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired are recognised as goodwill under "Intangible assets". Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis in the income statement based on an individual assessment of the economic life of the asset.

Negative differences (negative goodwill) are recognised in the income statement at the date of acquisition.

Upon acquisition, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units, which subsequently form the basis for impairment testing. Goodwill and fair value adjustments in connection with the acquisition of a foreign entity with a functional currency different from the presentation currency used in the consolidated financial statements are accounted for as assets and liabilities belonging to the foreign entity and are, on initial recognition, translated into the foreign entity's functional currency using the exchange rate at the transaction date.

The consideration paid for an entity consists of the fair value of the agreed consideration in the form of assets transferred, liabilities assumed and equity instruments issued. If part of the consideration is contingent on future events or compliance with agreed terms, such part of the consideration is recognised at fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequent adjustments of contingent considerations are recognised in the income statement.

Expenses incurred to acquire entities are recognised in the income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

Where, at the date of acquisition, the identification or measurement of acquired assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities or the determination of the consideration is associated with uncertainty, initial recognition will take place on the basis of provisional amounts. If it turns out subsequently that the identification or measurement of the consideration transferred, acquired assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities was incorrect on initial recognition, the statement will be adjusted retrospectively, including goodwill, until 12 months after the acquisition, and comparative figures will be restated. Hereafter, any adjustments are recognised as misstatements.

Gains or losses from disposal of subsidiaries which result in loss of control are calculated as the difference between, on the one hand, the fair value of the selling price less selling expenses and, on the other hand, the carrying amount of net assets.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and 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 rate 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 most recent financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Revenue

The Company has chosen IFRS 15 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in revenue when the most significant rewards and risks have been transferred to the buyer and provided the income can be measured reliably and payment is expected to be received. The date of the transfer of the most significant rewards and risks is based on standardised terms of delivery based on Incoterms® 2020.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

Gross profit

The items revenue, cost of sales, other operating income and external expenses have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross profit in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the Company's core activities, including gains on the sale of fixed assets.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales includes the cost of goods used in generating the year's revenue.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating 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 pension to the Company's employees, as well as other social security contributions, etc. The item is net of refunds from public authorities.

Amortisation/depreciation

The item comprises amortisation/depreciation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 **Accounting policies (continued)**

The basis of amortisation/depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is amortised/depreciated on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Acquired intangible assets	5-10 years
Goodwill	10 years
Land and buildings	1-5 years
Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	1-5 years

Depreciation is based on the residual value of the asset and is reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and are reassessed annually. Where the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, no further depreciation charges are recognised.

In the case of changes in the depreciation period or the residual value, the effect on the depreciation charges is recognised prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statements at the amounts that concern the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses as well as allowances and surcharges under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

The entity is jointly taxed with other group entities. The total Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit/loss-making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income (full absorption).

Jointly taxed entities entitled to a tax refund are reimbursed by the management company based on the rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed entities which have paid too little tax pay a surcharge according to the rates applicable to interest surcharges to the management company.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Goodwill is amortised over the expected economic life of the asset, measured by reference to Management's experience in the individual business segments. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the amortisation period, which is 10 years.

Other intangible assets include development projects and other acquired intangible rights, including software licences, distribution rights and development projects.

Other intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Gains and losses on the sale of intangible assets are recognised in the income statement under "Other operating income" or "Other operating expenses", respectively. Gains and losses are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling expenses and the carrying amount at the time of sale.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 **Accounting policies (continued)**

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until the time at which the asset is ready for use.

Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Leases

The Company has chosen IFRS 16 as interpretation for classification and recognition of leases.

Leases relating to property, plant and equipment over which the company has a right of use, are recognized in the balance sheet as right-of-use-assets. The assets are measured on initial recognition at calculated cost, containing:

- The calculated leasing obligation
- Any lease payments paid before - or on - the start date less any received incentives
- Any direct start-up costs
- Any costs for re-establishment

Recognized leasing assets are then treated as the company's other fixed assets.

Leasing obligations are recognized in the balance sheet as debt obligations and are measured on initial recognition at the present value of lease payments to be paid over the lease term. This includes any possible purchase option if the company expects to purchase the right-of-use-asset. When calculating the present value the leasing contract's internal interest rate or alternatively the company's borrowing rate is used as discount factor.

The lease obligation is then treated as other financial liabilities, ie amortized cost price.

The interest portion of the lease payments is recognized over the term of the contract in the income statement.

The following leases are not recognized as assets and liabilities in the balance sheet:

- Leases that have a duration of 12 months or less (short leases)
- Leasing agreements where the new value of the asset is less than DKK 30,000. (low value assets)

For such contracts, the lease payment is recognized as an expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the leasing period.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries and associates is assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value. The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the sales amount less costs of completion and expenses required to effect the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in the expected selling price.

Goods for resale are measured at cost, which comprises the cost of acquisition plus delivery costs as well as other expenses directly attributable to the acquisition.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment of financial receivables.

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 has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

Cash

Cash comprise cash and short term securities which are readily convertible into cash and subject only to minor risks of changes in value.

Equity

Proposed dividends

Dividend proposed for the year is recognised as a liability once adopted at the annual general meeting (declaration date). Dividends expected to be distributed for the financial year are presented as a separate item under "Equity".

Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 **Accounting policies (continued)**

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan. Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual lease liability in respect of finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are measured at the net present value of the remaining lease payments including any guaranteed residual value based on the interest rate implicit in the lease.

Prepayments received from customers

Prepayments received from customers consitsts of payment received upfront from customers.

	DKK	2021 12 months	2020 10 months
2	**Staff costs**		
	Wages/salaries	3,605,212	1,852,472
	Pensions	262,373	82,235
	Other staff costs	176	0
		3,867,761	1,934,707
	Average number of full-time employees	7	3

	DKK	2021 12 months	2020 10 months
3	**Other financial expenses**		
	Interest expenses, group entities	0	558
	Other financial expenses	29,633	33,143
		29,633	33,701

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

	DKK	2021 12 months	2020 10 months
4	**Tax for the year**		
	Refund in joint taxation	-318,750	0
		-318,750	0

5 **Intangible assets**

DKK	Acquired intangible assets	Goodwill	Total
Cost at 1 January 2021	109,507	327,523	437,030
Cost at 31 December 2021	109,507	327,523	437,030
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January 2021	9,126	13,647	22,773
Amortisation for the year	21,901	32,752	54,653
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December 2021	31,027	46,399	77,426
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	78,480	281,124	359,604

6 **Property, plant and equipment**

DKK	Land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	Total
Cost at 1 January 2021	300,661	668,954	969,615
Additions	0	374,045	374,045
Disposals	0	-71,373	-71,373
Cost at 31 December 2021	300,661	971,626	1,272,287
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2021	60,065	138,742	198,807
Depreciation for the year	120,131	316,364	436,495
Reversal of accumulated depreciation and impairment of assets disposed	0	-71,373	-71,373
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2021	180,196	383,733	563,929
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	120,465	587,893	708,358
Property, plant and equipment include finance leases with a carrying amount totalling	120,465	527,673	648,138

Note 10 provides more details on security for loans, etc. as regards property, plant and equipment.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

7 Share capital

Analysis of changes in the share capital over the past 2 years:

DKK	2021	2020
Opening balance / Establishment	523,960	240,000
Capital increase	0	283,960
	523,960	523,960

8 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

DKK	Total debt at 31/12 2021	Repayment, next year	Long-term portion	Outstanding debt after 5 years
Lease liabilities	647,789	414,732	233,057	0
	647,789	414,732	233,057	0

9 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Other contingent liabilities

The Company is jointly taxed with group entities including its sister, Würth Danmark A/S, which acts as management company, and has limited and alternative liability together with other jointly taxed group entities for payment of income taxes for income year 2020 onwards as well as withholding taxes on interest, royalties and dividends falling due for payment on or after 1 March 2020.

10 Collateral

The Company has not provided any security or other collateral in assets at 31 December 2021.

11 Related parties

TUNAP Danmark ApS' related parties comprise the following:

Parties exercising control

Related party	Domicile	Basis for control
Würth International AG	Schwitzerland	Parent company

Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile
Adolf Würth GmbH & Co. KG	Germany

Ownership

The following shareholders are registered in the Company's register of shareholders as holding minimum 5%of the share capital:

Name	Domicile
Würth International AG	Schwitzerland
Buchner Beteiligungs GmbH	Germany

The signatures in this document are legally binding. The document is signed using Penneo™ secure digital signature. The identity of the signers has been recorded, and are listed below.

"By my signature I confirm all dates and content in this document."

Patrick Boehm
Client Signer
On behalf of: Tunap Danmark ApS
Serial number: CVR:41258659-RID:35602128
IP: 188.244.xxx.xxx
2022-07-06 14:47:11 UTC
NEM ID

Sussi Toft
EY Signer
On behalf of: EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Serial number: CVR:30700228-RID:98881459
IP: 145.62.xxx.xxx
2022-07-06 14:57:45 UTC
NEM ID

Michael Vakker Maass
EY Signer
On behalf of: EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Serial number: CVR:30700228-RID:1267450132504
IP: 145.62.xxx.xxx
2022-07-06 15:30:17 UTC
NEM ID

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