

Uponor A/S

Kornmarksvej 21, 2605 Brøndby

CVR no. 66 33 55 18

Annual report 2022

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 10 July 2023

Chair of the meeting:

.....
Markus Melkko

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Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the annual report of Uponor 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 financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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

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

Brøndby, 10 July 2023
Executive Board:

.....
Lars Nerup Rieck
Man. director

Board of Directors:

.....
Markus Kristian Melkko
Chairman

.....
Reetta Elina Härkki

.....
Anssi Ville Tapio Ruohio

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Uponor A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Uponor A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise an 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 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.

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' International 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 skepticism 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.

Copenhagen, 10 July 2023

KPMG P/S

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Martin Eiler

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne32271

Management's review

Company details

Name	Uponor A/S
Address, Postal code, City	Kornmarksvej 21, 2605 Brøndby
CVR no.	66 33 55 18
Established	9 May 1955
Registered office	Brøndby
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Markus Kristian Melkko, Chairman Reetta Elina Härkki Anssi Ville Tapio Ruohio
Executive Board	Lars Nerup Rieck, Man. director
Auditors	KPMG P/S Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Dampfærgevej 28, 2100 København Ø

Management's review

Financial highlights

DKK'000	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Key figures					
Gross profit	20,784	21,775	20,490	25,477	18,593
Operating profit/loss	3,481	3,726	3,193	7,946	2,685
Net financials	-219	-344	-291	-4,810	-52
Profit for the year	2,471	2,542	2,178	-10,173	1,841
Financial ratios					
Total assets	50,325	43,973	39,970	33,102	34,100
Investments in property, plant and equipment	39	33	186	65	0
Equity	4,789	2,318	-223	-2,401	9,272
Equity ratio	9.5%	5.3%	-0.6%	-7.3%	27.2%
Return on equity	69.5%	242.7%	-166.0%	-296.1%	22.0%
Average number of full-time employees					
	20	20	22	23	21

The financial ratios stated under "Financial highlights" have been calculated as follows:

Ordinary operating profit/loss	Profit/loss before financial items adjusted for other operating income and other operating expenses
Equity ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity, year-end} \times 100}{\text{Total equity and liabilities, year-end}}$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss after tax} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$

Management's review

Business review

The primary activities consist of trade of integrated sustainable water and indoor climate solutions for the building and Construction sector. The products and solutions are primarily sold through wholesalers in Denmark.

Financial review

The income statement for 2022 shows a profit of DKK 2,471 thousand against a profit of DKK 2,542 last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2022 shows equity of DKK 4,789 thousand. Management considers the Company's financial performance in the year satisfactory and in line with expectations expressed last year.

Financial risks

Particular risks

The development will still be strongly affected by the aftermath of COVID19 and the crisis in Ukraine, with a lack of security of supply, high inflation, high energy prices and fewer construction and renovation projects, which will affect our business, thereby increasing uncertainty about the future.

In general, the increased cost level in the construction industry and high interest rates will have a negative effect on construction activity in 2023.

Research and development activities

Research and development activities are carried out in other companies in the Group. However, new products are continuously introduced and adjusted, and existing systems are extended and improved.

Events after the balance sheet date

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

Outlook

Market activity and demand for Uponor A/S products is very difficult to predict for 2023 but expected to be below 2022 with the addition that we currently see a larger decline in construction activities.

However, it is expected that there will be an increase in turnover because of increased demand for our new offering within Prefabricated solutions and Heat Interface Units in combination with our core products.

It is expected that the competition in 2023 will remain fierce.

The result is expected to be in level of 2022.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

Note	DKK'000	2022	2021
	Gross profit	20,784	21,775
3	Staff costs	-17,270	-18,018
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	-33	-31
	Profit before net financials	3,481	3,726
4	Financial income	66	5
5	Financial expenses	-285	-349
	Profit before tax	3,262	3,382
6	Tax for the year	-791	-840
	Profit for the year	2,471	2,542

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2022	2021
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
7	Property, plant and equipment		
	Leasehold improvements	104	98
	Prepayments for property, plant and equipment	135	135
		<u>239</u>	<u>233</u>
8	Investments		
	Deposits, investments	235	205
		<u>235</u>	<u>205</u>
	Total fixed assets	<u>474</u>	<u>438</u>
	Non-fixed assets		
	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	36,642	40,989
9	Receivables from group enterprises	12,444	1,611
10	Deferred tax assets	5	144
	Other receivables	760	791
		<u>49,851</u>	<u>43,535</u>
	Total non-fixed assets	<u>49,851</u>	<u>43,535</u>
	TOTAL ASSETS	<u>50,325</u>	<u>43,973</u>

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2022	2021
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
11	Share capital	500	500
	Retained earnings	4,289	1,818
	Total equity	<u>4,789</u>	<u>2,318</u>
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
	Trade payables	820	1,092
	Payables to group enterprises	27,901	25,952
	Corporation tax payable	652	912
	Other payables	16,163	13,699
		<u>45,536</u>	<u>41,655</u>
	Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>45,536</u>	<u>41,655</u>
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	<u><u>50,325</u></u>	<u><u>43,973</u></u>

- 1 Accounting policies
- 2 Events after the balance sheet date
- 12 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
- 13 Related parties
- 14 Appropriation of profit

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

Note	DKK'000	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	Equity at 1 January 2021	500	-724	-224
14	Transfer, see "Appropriation of profit"	0	2,542	2,542
	Equity at 1 January 2022	500	1,818	2,318
14	Transfer, see "Appropriation of profit"	0	2,471	2,471
	Equity at 31 December 2022	500	4,289	4,789

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

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

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

Omission of a cash flow statement

With reference to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no cash flow statement has been prepared. The Company's cash flows are reflected in the consolidated cash flow statement for the higher-ranking parent company Uponor Oyj.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Assets are recognized in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognized in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK'000).

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 IAS 18 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

Provision from sale of manufactured goods and goods for resale is recognized in the income statement when delivery is made, and risk has passed to the buyer. Provision is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Gross profit

The items revenue, cost of sales 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.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

Depreciation

The item comprises depreciation of property, plant and equipment.

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

Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	3-5 years
Leasehold improvements	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 Company and Danish group entities are jointly taxed. 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.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Balance sheet

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.

Prepayments for property, plant and equipment are measured at cost.

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 IAS 17 as interpretation for classification and recognition of leases.

Leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to the ownership to the Company are classified as operating leases. Payments relating to operating leases and any other rent agreements are recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease. The Company's aggregate liabilities relating to operating leases and other rent agreements are disclosed under "Contingent liabilities".

Investments

Deposits are measured at cost.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment 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.

Receivables

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment write-down of financial 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 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.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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

Given the nature of the Group's cash pool arrangement, cash pool balances are not considered cash, but are recognised under "Receivables from group entities".

Income taxes and deferred 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.

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.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

2 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

Notes to the financial statements

DKK'000	2022	2021	
3 Staff costs			
Wages/ salaries	13,172	14,927	
Pensions	1,391	1,340	
Other social security costs	148	143	
Other staff costs	2,559	1,608	
	<u>17,270</u>	<u>18,018</u>	
Average number of full-time employees	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	
In pursuance of Section 98B(3)no. 2 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, remuneration to Management is not disclosed.			
4 Financial income			
Interest receivable, group entities	57	0	
Other financial income	9	5	
	<u>66</u>	<u>5</u>	
5 Financial expenses			
Interest expenses, group entities	229	304	
Other financial expenses	56	45	
	<u>285</u>	<u>349</u>	
6 Tax for the year			
Estimated tax charge for the year	652	912	
Deferred tax adjustments in the year	139	-72	
	<u>791</u>	<u>840</u>	
7 Property, plant and equipment			
DKK'000	Leasehold improvements	Prepayments for property, plant and equipment	Total
Cost at 1 January 2022	715	135	850
Additions	39	0	39
Cost at 31 December 2022	<u>754</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>889</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2022	617	0	617
Depreciation	33	0	33
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2022	<u>650</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>650</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	<u>104</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>239</u>

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

8 Investments

DKK'000	<u>Deposits, investments</u>
Cost at 1 January 2022	205
Additions	30
Cost at 31 December 2022	<u>235</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	<u>235</u>

9 Receivables from group enterprises

The Uponor group has entered into an agreement on a cash-pool arrangement with the group's bank, where Uponor Oyj (the Company) is the Top account holder and Uponor A/S is the Mirror ledger account holder (Mandate Holder) together with the group's other affiliated companies. All transactions are initiated and registered on a Mirror ledger accounts. Mirror Ledgers are ledgers of the transactions performed on a Top Account. Mirror Ledgers are provided to facilitate the bookkeeping of the Company and Mandate Holders by giving them an overview of which company has performed any given transaction on a Top Account. A Top Account (and its balance) is owned solely by the Company and creates rights and obligations only as between the Bank and the Company.

Uponor A/S' accounts in the cash-pool scheme, which are recognized under receivables from group enterprises, amount to 31 December 2022 a deposit of DKK 12,442. (per 31 December 2021: deposit of DKK 682).

DKK'000	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
10 Deferred tax		
Deferred tax at 1 January	-144	-72
Deferred tax adjustments in the year, income statement	139	-72
Deferred tax at 31 December	<u>-5</u>	<u>-144</u>
Deferred tax relates to:		
Property, plant and equipment	-5	-7
Receivables	0	-137
	<u>-5</u>	<u>-144</u>

Deferred tax contains fixed assets and provisions. Deferred tax assets are recognized based on an expectation that the assets can be used in the coming years.

11 Share capital

Analysis of the share capital:

500 shares of DKK 1,000.00 nominal value each	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>
	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>

No shares carrier special rights.

The Company's share capital has remained DKK 500 thousand over the past 5 years.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

12 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

The company is part of a Danish joint taxation with Uponor Infra A/S as a management company. Accordingly, the company is liable for income taxes, etc. pursuant to the Danish Companies Tax Code. for jointly taxed companies and also for any obligations to include withholding tax on interest, royalties and dividends for jointly taxed companies. The jointly known companies' total known net liabilities in joint taxation are stated in the management company's annual report.

Other financial obligations

Rent and lease liabilities include a rent obligation totalling DKK'000 256 with remaining contract terms of 6 months. Furthermore, the Company has liabilities under operating leases for cars and IT equipment, totalling DKK'000 2.132, with remaining contract terms of 1-4 years.

kr.	2022	2021
Within 1 year	913	554
Between 1 and 5 years	1,475	161
	<u>2,388</u>	<u>715</u>

13 Related parties

Uponor A/S' related parties comprise the following:

Parties exercising control

Related party	Domicile	Basis for control
Uponor Oyj	Äyritie 20, SF-01510 Vantaa, Finland.	Main shareholder

Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile	Requisitioning of the parent company's consolidated financial statements
Uponor Oyj	Finland	Ilmalantori 4, 00240 Helsinki, Finland

Related party transactions

Uponor A/S was engaged in the below related party transactions:

DKK'000	2022	2021
Purchase of services	3,994	4,068
Purchase of goods	88,434	93,804
Sale of services	229	1,139

The Group interests are disclosed in notes 4 and 5, and Group balances in the balance sheet.

14 Appropriation of profit

Recommended appropriation of profit

Retained earnings	<u>2,471</u>	<u>2,542</u>
	<u>2,471</u>	<u>2,542</u>

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“Med min underskrift bekræfter jeg indholdet og alle datoer i dette dokument.”

REETTA ELINA HÄRKKI

Bestyrelsesmedlem

På vegne af: Uponor Infra A/S

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Lars Nerup Rieck

Direktionsmedlem

På vegne af: Uponor A/S

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MARKUS KRISTIAN MELKKO

Bestyrelsesformand

På vegne af: Uponor Infra A/S

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ANSSI VILLE TAPIO RUOHIO

Bestyrelsesmedlem

På vegne af: Uponor A/S

Serienummer:

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Martin Melchior Eiler

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IP: 83.151.xxx.xxx

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MARKUS KRISTIAN MELKKO

Dirigent

På vegne af: Uponor Infra A/S

Serienummer:

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