

MOCON Europe A/S

Rønnedevej 18, 4100 Ringsted

CVR no. 70 60 38 10

Annual report

for the year 1 January - 31 December 2022

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on ¹⁶~~7~~ May 2023

Chair of the meeting:



.....
Camilla C. Cotlet

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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 MOCON Europe 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.

Copenhagen, 9 May 2023
Executive Board:



Erik Gustav Børgesen

Board of Directors:



Joel Frie
Chairman



Henrik Allan Olsen



Erik Gustav Børgesen



Steen Helt Hansen



Kenneth Weber

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of MOCON Europe A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of MOCON Europe A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, 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 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 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.

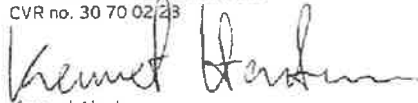
Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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.

Copenhagen, 9 May 2023
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 23



Kennet Hartmann
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne40036

Management's review

Company details

Name	MOCON Europe A/S
Address, Postal code, City	Rønnedevej 18, 4100 Ringsted
CVR no.	70 60 38 10
Established	7 November 1983
Registered office	Ringsted
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Telephone	+45 57 66 00 88
Board of Directors	Joel Frie, Chairman Henrik Allan Olsen Erik Gustav Børgesen Steen Helt Hansen Kenneth Weber
Executive Board	Erik Gustav Børgesen
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Dirch Passers Allé 36, P.O. Box 250, 2000 Frederiksberg, Denmark

Management's review

Financial highlights

DKK'000	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Key figures					
Operating profit/loss	23,581	43,189	28,390	18,462	32,198
Net financials	-1,464	-570	-803	-261	-577
Profit for the year	56,011	40,555	26,567	18,001	51,328
Total assets					
Equity	179,419	123,408	120,103	117,336	99,335
Financial ratios					
Return on assets	13.2%	28.6%	19.9%	14.2%	30.2%
Equity ratio	88.0%	79.9%	81.5%	85.1%	80.8%
Return on equity	37.0%	33.3%	22.4%	16.6%	69.7%
Average number of full-time employees					
	64	55	53	54	58

For terms and definitions, please see the accounting policies.

Management's review

Business review

The main activity of MOCON Europe A/S is development, manufacturing and sale of quality assurance and quality control equipment mainly for the food and health care industry.

MOCON Europe A/S operates directly from sales&service points out of Denmark, China, United States, France, Germany, Italy and Spain. The activities on the remaining core markets are managed by distributors and through sales via Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEM). MOCON Europe A/S is part of the AMETEK Inc, a leading global manufacturer of electronic instruments and electromechanical devices with annualized sales of more than \$6.5 billion.

Financial review

The income statement for 2022 shows a profit of DKK 56,011 thousand against a profit of DKK 40,555 last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2022 shows equity of DKK 179,419 thousand. Profit was impacted positively by 35,283 thousand from merger of two Italian companies.

We have had a challenging 2022 due to supply chain constraints and increased purchasing expenses for especially micro-processors. Sales was below expectations in our OEM Channel and with our US and China distributor. As a result, our Operating profit of DKK 23,581 thousand was below expectations. In 2022 the Gross profit resulted in 95,412 thousand against 107,746 thousand in 2021.

Capital resources

The company is firmly based. The equity amounts to 179,419 thousand, equal to an equity ratio of 88%. The cash resources of the group at year end amount to 36,219 thousand.

Knowledge resources

In order to secure continuous growth, MOCON Europe A/S must maintain the ability to attract and keep highly educated staff, primarily within management, technology development, production and marketing.

In order to secure a high and competitive quality, the Company applies outsourcing to a great extent. Thus MOCON Europe A/S has current access to the newest technology without binding own resources in plant and equipment.

Management's review

Financial risks and use of financial instruments

General risk

The growth potential of MOCON Europe A/S is dependent on a strong positioning on the focus markets in the EU, North America, and South East Asia.

Furthermore, it is essential for the Company to keep fully updated on the technological development within sensor technology and associated applications.

Financial risks

To some extent the group is exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency rate and MOCON Europe A/S not entering into hedges and other financial instruments.

Foreign Currency Risks

The Company is exposed to general foreign currency risks in respect of the current operation, however primarily related to USD. Sales as well as purchasing are carried out in EURO, USD and DKK.

Credit Risks

The Company is not exposed to material risk in respect of individual customers or collaborators. The Company's credit policy demands current credit rating of all major customers and collaborators.

Impact on the external environment

The direct environmental effects from the daily operation are limited to very small quantities, primarily dissolutions, which are disposed of in compliance with the Danish legislation. Optimisation of energy consumption and indoor climate is a current focus area. MOCON Europe is not obliged to submit an environmental report, but is constantly aware of the values of such.

Research and development activities

In the financial year, MOCON Europe A/S has invested 14,663 thousand in development costs compared to 10,954 thousand in 2021. The increase is due to additional product development.

Events after the balance sheet date

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

Outlook

We have had a strong start to 2023 due to the global Supply Chain situation is beginning to stabilize and with increased prices and surcharges we see strong earnings. We therefore expect to deliver a 2023 Profit of DKK 35,000 - 45,000 thousand.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

Note	DKK'000	2022	2021
	Gross profit	95,412	107,746
13	Distribution costs	-16,340	-16,927
13	Administrative expenses	-55,491	-47,626
	Operating profit	23,581	43,193
	Income from investments in group enterprises	2,724	3,327
	Income from investments in associates	35,283	2,977
4	Financial income	600	52
5	Financial expenses	-2,064	-622
	Profit before tax	60,124	48,927
6	Tax for the year	-4,113	-8,372
	Profit for the year	56,011	40,555

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2022	2021
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
7	Intangible assets		
	Software	1,180	1,706
		<u>1,180</u>	<u>1,706</u>
8	Property, plant and equipment		
	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	2,012	1,461
	Property, plant and equipment under construction	1,315	1,082
		<u>3,327</u>	<u>2,543</u>
9	Investments		
	Investments in group enterprises	11,608	8,871
	Investments in associates	0	9,319
	Other securities and investments	79,771	35,186
	Deposits	329	329
		<u>91,708</u>	<u>53,705</u>
	Total fixed assets	<u>96,215</u>	<u>57,954</u>
	Non-fixed assets		
	Inventories		
	Raw materials and consumables	30,887	16,175
	Work in progress	3,536	868
	Finished goods and goods for resale	3,370	3,074
		<u>37,793</u>	<u>20,117</u>
	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	15,401	11,697
	Receivables from group enterprises	12,812	16,407
12	Deferred tax assets	716	562
	Corporation tax receivable	733	0
	Other receivables	1,194	3,341
10	Prepayments	2,784	948
		<u>33,640</u>	<u>32,955</u>
	Cash	<u>36,219</u>	<u>43,354</u>
	Total non-fixed assets	<u>107,652</u>	<u>96,426</u>
	TOTAL ASSETS	<u>203,867</u>	<u>154,380</u>

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

Note	DKK'000	Share capital	Net revaluation reserve according to the equity method	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Dividend proposed	Total
		27,792	5,191	1,475	48,395	37,250	120,103
17		0	4,525	-230	36,260	0	40,555
		0	0	0	0	-37,250	-37,250
		27,792	9,716	1,245	84,655	0	123,408
17		0	2,724	-1,245	54,532	0	56,011
		0	-4,543	0	4,543	0	0
		27,792	7,897	0	143,730	0	179,419

The share capital consists of DKK 27,792,000 shares at a nominal value of DKK 27,792.000. No shares carry any special rights.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of MOCON Europe 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.

In accordance with section 112(2) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements. The financial statements of MOCON Europe A/S has not prepared consolidated financial statements of the MOCON Europe A/S and subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements of Ametek Inc. USA.

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

In accordance with the Danish Business Authority's clarification in May 2021, financial statement items regarding equity investments in associates have been renamed to equity investments in participating interests as the financial statement items must be designated as such when the entity only holds equity investments in associates.

Omission of a cash flow statement

With reference to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no cash flow statement is prepared for the parent company, as its cash flows are reflected in the consolidated cash flow statement for the Parent Company, Ametek Inc., USA.

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 11/IAS 18 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® 2010.

Income from the rendering of services is recognised as revenue as the services are rendered. Accordingly, revenue corresponds to the market value of the services rendered during the year (percentage-of-completion method).

Gross profit

The items revenue, production costs and other operating income 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)

Production costs

Production costs comprise costs incurred in generating the revenue for the year. Such costs include direct and indirect costs of raw materials, consumables and production staff, rent and leases, as well as depreciation on production plant.

Production costs also comprise research and development costs that do not qualify for capitalisation and amortisation of capitalised development costs.

Also, provision for losses on construction contracts is recognised.

Distribution costs

Distribution costs comprise costs related to the distribution of goods sold in the year and to sales campaigns, etc. carried out in the year, including costs related to sales staff, advertising, exhibitions and amortisation/depreciation. Sales and marketing costs are recognised in the income statement when the Company obtains control of the sales or marketing product.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses include expenses incurred in the year for company management and administration, including expenses relating to administrative staff, Management, office premises, recharge cost, royalty fee and expenses as well as amortisation/depreciation of assets used for administrative purposes.

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.

Amortisation/depreciation

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

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

Software	5 years
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

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 statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Profit/loss from investments in subsidiaries and associates

The income statement includes the proportional share of the underlying companies' profit or loss after elimination of internal profit/loss and after tax. In subsidiaries, the full elimination of internal profit and loss is carried out without regard to ownership shares. In associates, only proportional elimination of profit and loss is carried out, taking into account ownership shares.

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 its 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.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Software is amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

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.

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 IAS 17 as interpretation for classification and recognition of leases.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

On initial recognition, leases for assets that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to the ownership to the Company (finance leases) are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of fair value and the present value of the future lease payments. In calculating the net present value, the interest rate implicit in the lease or the incremental borrowing rate is used as the discount factor. Assets held under finance leases are subsequently accounted for in the same way as the Company's other assets.

The capitalised residual lease liability is recognised in the balance sheet as a liability, and the interest element of the lease payment is recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease.

Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Equity investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured according to the equity method.

On initial recognition, equity investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at cost, i.e. plus transaction costs. The cost is allocated in accordance with the acquisition method; see the accounting policies regarding business combinations.

The cost is adjusted by shares of profit/loss after tax calculated in accordance with the Group's accounting policies less or plus unrealised intra-group gains/losses.

Identified increases in value and goodwill, if any, compared to the underlying entity's net asset value are amortised in accordance with the accounting policies for the assets and liabilities to which they can be attributed. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement.

Dividend received is deduced from the carrying amount.

Equity investments in subsidiaries and associates measured at net asset value are subject to impairment test requirements if there is any indication of impairment.

Other securities and investments

Other securities and investments consisting of un-listed shares. Investments not admitted to trading on an active market are measured at cost.

Impairment of fixed assets

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

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.

The cost of raw materials and consumables comprises the cost of acquisition plus delivery costs.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct labour and indirect production overheads.

Indirect production overheads include the indirect cost of material and labour as well as maintenance and depreciation of production machinery, buildings and equipment and expenses relating to plant administration and management. Borrowing costs are not recognised in the sales price.

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.

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

Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method

The net revaluation reserve according to the equity method includes net revaluations of investments in subsidiaries and associates relative to cost. The reserve can be eliminated in case of losses, realisation of investments or a change in accounting estimates. The reserve cannot be recognised at a negative amount.

Provisions

Provisions comprise anticipated expenses relating to warranty commitments, onerous contracts, restructurings, etc. Provisions are recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation at the balance sheet date as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions are measured at net realisable value or at fair value if the obligation is expected to be settled far into the future.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

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.

Other payables

Other payables are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred income

Deferred income recognised as a liability comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial reporting years.

Financial ratios

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

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

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

3 Special items		
DKK'000	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Income		
Gain on disposal of shares associated company	35,283	0
	<u>35,283</u>	<u>0</u>
Special items are recognised in the below items of the financial statements		
Income from investments in associates	35,283	0
Net profit on special items	<u>35,283</u>	<u>0</u>
4 Financial income		
Exchange adjustments	592	52
Other financial income	8	0
	<u>600</u>	<u>52</u>
5 Financial expenses		
Other interest expenses	138	220
Exchange adjustments	1,801	335
Other financial expenses	125	67
	<u>2,064</u>	<u>622</u>
6 Tax for the year		
Estimated tax charge for the year	4,267	8,797
Deferred tax adjustments in the year	-154	96
Tax adjustments, prior years	0	-521
	<u>4,113</u>	<u>8,372</u>

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

7 Intangible assets

DKK'000	<u>Software</u>
Cost at 1 January 2022	15,176
Disposals	-216
Cost at 31 December 2022	<u>14,960</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January 2022	13,470
Amortisation for the year	526
Amortisation and impairment losses of disposals for the year	-216
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December 2022	<u>13,780</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	<u>1,180</u>

8 Property, plant and equipment

DKK'000	<u>Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment</u>	<u>Property, plant and equipment under construction</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost at 1 January 2022	14,494	1,082	15,576
Additions	332	1,315	1,647
Disposals	-138	-30	-168
Transferred	1,052	-1,052	0
Cost at 31 December 2022	<u>15,740</u>	<u>1,315</u>	<u>17,055</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2022	13,033	0	13,033
Depreciation	833	0	833
Depreciation and impairment of disposals	-138	0	-138
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2022	<u>13,728</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>13,728</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	<u>2,012</u>	<u>1,315</u>	<u>3,327</u>

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

9 Investments

DKK'000	Investments in group enterprises	Investments in associates	Other securities and investments	Deposits	Total
Cost at 1 January 2022	3,711	4,761	35,186	329	43,987
Additions	0	0	42,724	0	42,724
Disposals	0	-3,810	0	0	-3,810
Transferred	0	-951	1,861	0	910
Cost at 31 December 2022	3,711	0	79,771	329	83,811
Value adjustments at 1 January 2022	5,160	4,558	0	0	9,718
Foreign exchange adjustments	-2	0	0	0	-2
Profit/loss for the year	3,697	0	0	0	3,697
Value adjustments for the year	-958	0	0	0	-958
Reversal of revaluations of assets disposed	0	-3,648	0	0	-3,648
Transferred	0	-910	0	0	-910
Value adjustments at 31 December 2022	7,897	0	0	0	7,897
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	11,608	0	79,771	329	91,708

Subsidiaries

Name	Interest	Equity DKK'000	Profit/loss DKK'000
Dansensor Espania S.L, Spain	100%	12,739	3,697

Other investments in limited partnerships or partnerships

Ametek SAS, France
Ametek GmbH, Germany
Ametek Italy S.r.l., Italy

10 Prepayments

Prepayments consist of prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

11 Share capital

The Company's share capital has remained DKK 27,792 thousand in the past year.

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Notes to the financial statements

DKK'000	2022	2021
12 Deferred tax		
Deferred tax at 1 January	-562	-658
Current year adjustment	-154	96
Deferred tax at 31 December	-716	-562

Tax assets consist of timing differences between carrying amount and taxable value for certain assets and liabilities and does not include taxable losses. It is managements assessment that the tax assets are utilized within 5 years.

13 Staff costs		
Wages/salaries	43,043	40,842
Pensions	4,488	3,700
Other social security costs	1,241	-988
	48,772	43,554

Staff costs are recognised as follows in the financial statements:

DKK'000	2022	2021
Production	22,369	19,300
Distribution	16,340	16,927
Administration	10,063	7,327
	48,772	43,554
Average number of full-time employees	64	55

Total remuneration to Board of Directors and Executive Board: DKK 3,056 thousand (2021: DKK 2,460 thousand)

14 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Contingent liabilities

MOCOCN Europe A/S is jointly taxed with its sister company, which acts as management company. The company has joint and several unlimited liability, together with the group companies, for all Danish income taxes and withholding taxes on dividend, interest and royalties within the group of jointly taxed entities. Any subsequent corrections of income subject to joint taxation and withholding taxes, etc. could entail an increase in the entities' tax liability. The Group as a whole is not liable vis-à-vis any third parties.

Lease commitments: The Company has concluded lease agreements with terms to maturity of 5 years and a total of DKK 854 thousand.

Rent commitments: The Company has rent commitments in total of DKK 900 thousand.

15 Collateral

The Company has not provided any security or other collateral in assets at 31 December 2022.

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Notes to the financial statements

16 Related parties

MOCON Europe A/S' related parties comprise the following:

Parties exercising control

Related party	Domicile	Basis for control
MOCON Inc.	7500 Mendelssohn Ave North	Participating interest
AMETEK Inc.	55428 Minnesota, USA AMETEK, Inc. Corporate Headquarters 1100 Cassatt Road Berwyn, PA 19312	Ultimate parent company with controlling interest

Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile	Requisitioning of the parent company's consolidated financial statements
Ametek Inc.	AMETEK, Inc. Corporate Headquarters 1100 Cassatt Road Berwyn, PA 19312	https://www.ametek.com/

Related party transactions

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

DKK'000	2022	2021
Sales of goods to parent company	23,294	28,904
Sales of goods to subsidiaries	7,871	6,980
Sales of goods to associated companies	56,864	61,388
Sales of services to other group companies	14,249	11,307
Sales of services to parent company	3	0
Receivables from subsidiaries	1,618	1,666
Receivables from associated companies	7,770	9,721
Receivables from parent company	2,420	3,356
Receivables from other group entities	1,003	1,664
Payables to associated companies	3,114	2,759
Payables to parent company	2,904	244
Payables to other group entities	125	116
DKK'000	2022	2021
17 Appropriation of profit		
Recommended appropriation of profit		
Net revaluation reserve according to the equity method	2,724	4,525
Development costs capitalized in the year	-1,245	-230
Retained earnings	54,532	36,260
	56,011	40,555