

Heraeus Covantics Denmark ApS

Priorparken 611, 2605 Brøndby
CVR-nr. 43 94 08 99

Annual Report 2024

1 January - 31 December

The Annual Report has been presented and adopted at the
Company's Annual General Meeting on 30 June 2025

Sebastian Peth

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Company Details

Company	Heraeus Covantics Denmark ApS
	Priorparken 611
	2605 Brøndby
	CVR No.: 43 94 08 99
	Established: 24 March 2023
Executive Board	Municipality: Brøndby
	Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
Auditor	Ansgar Johannes Adalbert Meissner
	Per Kringhøj
	KPMG P/S
	Dampfærgevej 28
	2100 København Ø

Management's Statement

Today the Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Heraeus Covantics Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

The Annual Report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

The Management Commentary includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Brøndby, 30 June 2025

Executive Board

Ansgar Johannes Adalbert Meissner Per Kringhøj

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Heraeus Covantics Denmark ApS

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Company for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, comprising income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, except for the possible effect of the matter described in the "Basis for qualified opinion" section of our report, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

In our auditor's report on the financial statements for 2023, dated 28 June 2024, we included a qualification relating to the existence and completeness of inventory as at 31 December 2023, amounting to DKK 16,022,000. It has still not been possible to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence regarding this matter. As the opening balance on inventories is included in the cost of goods sold, it has not been possible to determine whether changes to results for the year could have been necessary.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standard 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 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.

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

Management's Responsibility 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 that 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 may 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 financial statement users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report

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 company 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.
- 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 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

Statement on Management Commentary

Management is responsible for Management Commentary.

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

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

København Ø, 30 June 2025

KPMG P/S
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Simon Vinberg Andersen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne35458

Management Commentary

Principal activities

The principal activities comprise to develop, produce and market high technology products within the fields of telecommunication and data transfer, and carry on all such other business activities as the executive management deems to the attainment of such objects.

Profit/loss for the year compared to the expected development

The income statement of the company for 2024 shows a loss of DKK ('000) -76.827, and as of 31 December 2024 the balance sheet of the company shows an equity of DKK ('000) 54.624.

The management finds the development for the year as expected.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the Company's financial position.

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2024 DKK '000	2023 (9 Months) DKK '000
Gross loss		-27.667	-14.370
Staff costs	1	-25.695	-12.274
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for tangible and intangible assets		-19.161	-13.754
Other operating expenses		-1.839	0
Operating loss		-74.362	-40.398
Other financial income		1.478	230
Other financial expenses	2	-4.550	-922
Loss before tax		-77.434	-41.090
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	607	3.856
Loss for the year		-76.827	-37.234
Proposed distribution of profit			
Retained earnings		-76.827	-37.234
Total		-76.827	-37.234

Balance Sheet at 31 December

Assets

	Note	2024 DKK '000	2023 DKK '000
Acquired concessions, patents, licences, trademarks and similar rights		689	0
Intangible assets	4	689	0
Production plant and machinery		42.226	50.485
Other plant, fixtures and equipment		57.453	4.307
Leasehold improvements		9.806	66.886
Tangible fixed assets in progress and prepayments for tangible fixed assets		12.755	2.783
Property, plant and equipment	5	122.240	124.461
Non-current assets		122.929	124.461
Expenses for raw materials and consumables		15.021	12.511
Work in progress		6.788	2.782
Finished goods and goods for resale		545	729
Inventories		22.354	16.022
Trade receivables		4.901	3.377
Receivables from group enterprises		603	5.646
Other receivables		8.379	12.841
Prepayments		15	1.076
Receivables		13.898	22.940
Cash and cash equivalents		7.861	8.356
Current assets		44.113	47.318
Assets		167.042	171.779

Balance Sheet at 31 December

Equity and liabilities

	Note	2024 DKK '000	2023 DKK '000
Share capital		40	40
Share Premium		168.645	168.645
Retained earnings		-114.061	-37.234
Equity		54.624	131.451
Provisions for deferred tax		0	607
Provisions		0	607
Trade payables		5.661	3.178
Debt to Group companies		103.167	34.643
Other liabilities		3.590	1.900
Current liabilities		112.418	39.721
Liabilities		112.418	39.721
Equity and liabilities		167.042	171.779
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Equity

DKK '000	Share capital	Share Premium	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2024	40	168.645	-37.234	131.451
Proposed profit allocation			-76.827	-76.827
Equity at 31 December 2024	40	168.645	-114.061	54.624

Notes

2024 2023 (9 Months)
DKK '000 DKK '000

1 | Staff costs

Average number of full time employees	32	25
Wages and salaries	23.194	8.562
Pensions	2.436	1.616
Social security costs	65	1.648
Other staff costs	0	448
	25.695	12.274

2 | Other financial expenses

Interest expenses to group enterprises	3.170	591
Other interest expenses	1.380	331
	4.550	922

3 | Tax on profit/loss for the year

Adjustment of deferred tax	-607	-3.856
	-607	-3.856

4 | Intangible assets

DKK '000	Acquired concessions, patents, licences, trademarks and similar rights
Transfer	919
Cost at 31 December 2024	919
Amortisation for the year	230
Amortisation at 31 December 2024	230
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	689

Notes

5 | Property, plant and equipment

DKK '000	Production plant and machinery	Other plant, fixtures and equipment
Cost at 1 January 2024	98.022	21.694
Transferred	5.152	82.469
Additions	0	9.495
Disposals	-4.413	-484
Cost at 31 December 2024	98.761	113.174
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2024	47.537	17.387
Transferred	1.941	32.596
Reversal of depreciation of assets disposed of	-2.610	-484
Depreciation for the year	9.667	6.222
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2024	56.535	55.721
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	42.226	57.453

DKK '000	Leasehold improvements	Tangible fixed assets in progress and prepayments for tangible fixed assets
Cost at 1 January 2024	112.101	2.783
Transferred	-88.540	-2.783
Additions	0	12.755
Disposals	-92	0
Cost at 31 December 2024	23.469	12.755
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2024	45.214	0
Transferred	-34.538	
Reversal of depreciation of assets disposed of	-55	
Depreciation for the year	3.042	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2024	13.663	0
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	9.806	12.755

6 | Contingencies etc.

Contingent liabilities

The Company has a contractual commitment amounting to DKK ('000) 35.000 for 6 year's rental.

7 | Consolidated Financial Statements

The company figures in the group financial statement of Heraeus Holding GmbH, Heraeusstrasse 12-14, D - 63450 Hanau/Main

Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Heraeus Covantics Denmark ApS for 2024 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

Comparative figures

The comparative figures in the Income Statement are not comparable with the current year because last year's figures cover a transition period of 9 months while the current year covers 12 months.

Income Statement

Net revenue

Net revenue from the sale of merchandise and finished goods is recognised in the Income Statement if supply and risk transfer to purchaser has taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and less duties and discounts related to the sale.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise costs incurred to achieve the net revenue for the year, including direct and indirect costs of raw materials and consumables.

Other operating income

Other operating income includes items of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprises' principal activities, including profit from sale of intangible and tangible assets, operating loss and conflict compensations, as well as salary refunds. Compensations are recognised when the income is estimated to be realisable.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include other production, sales, delivery and administrative costs, including costs of energy, marketing, premises, loss on bad debts, lease expenses, etc

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions, and other costs of social security etc., for the Company's employees.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses include items of a secondary nature in relation to the Group's and the Company's activities. Losses from sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets are also included.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from securities, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised by the amounts that relate to the financial year. Interest income and expenses are calculated on amortised cost prices.

Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the Income Statement by the share that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in equity by the share that may be attributed to entries directly to equity.

Accounting Policies

Balance Sheet

Intangible fixed assets

Acquired goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life which is estimated to 5 years. The period of amortisation is determined based on an assessment of the acquired Company's position in the market and earnings profile, and the industry-specific conditions.

Patents and licences are measured at the lower of cost less accumulated amortisation and the recoverable amount. Patents are amortised over the remaining patent period and licences are amortised over the period of the agreement, however, no more than 8 years.

Profit or loss from sale of intangible fixed assets is calculated at the difference between the sales price and the carrying amount at the time of the sale. Profit and loss are recognised in the Income Statement under other operating income or other operating expenses.

Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings, production plant and machinery, other plant, fixtures and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

	Useful life	Residual value
Production plant and machinery	3-15 years	0
Other plant, fixtures and equipment	3-5 years	0
Leasehold improvements	7-15 years	0

Profit or loss on sale of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the Income Statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible fixed and property, plant and equipment, are assessed annually for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of the capital value and the sales value less expected costs of a sale. The capital value is determined as the Company's share in the current value of the net cash flows which the subsidiary is expected to generate through its activities and from sale of assets after the end of their useful lives. A discount rate is used which reflects the risk-free market rate and the owners' minimum return on interest requirements for similar assets. The growth rate in the terminal period is determined in accordance with the standards within the industry.

Accounting Policies

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost using the FIFO-principle. If the net realisable amount is lower than cost, the inventories are written down to the lower amount.

The cost of merchandise as well as raw materials and consumables is calculated at acquisition price with addition of transportation and similar costs.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct payroll cost and other direct production cost.

The net realisable value of inventories is stated at the expected sales price less direct completion costs and costs incurred to execute the sale and is determined with due regard to marketability, obsolescence and development in expected sales price of the inventories.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is written down to meet expected losses.

Write-off is performed to provide for losses when an objective indication has been assessed to have incurred that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables are impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable is impaired, the write-off is performed at individual level.

Accruals, assets

Accruals recognised as assets include costs incurred relating to the subsequent financial year.

Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the Balance Sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are measured at the amount at which the asset is expected to be used within a reasonable number of years, either by setoff against tax on future earnings or by setoff against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that under the legislation in force on the Balance Sheet date will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

Liabilities

The amortised cost of current liabilities corresponds usually to the nominal value.