

Sustainability report



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About this report

This Sustainability report provides a performance update on Hexagon’s 2022 development, targets and measures within Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG).



This report has been prepared in accordance with the GRI 2021 Universal standards. Our overview of disclosures according to GRI, including references to sections where GRI indicators are reported upon can be found on www.hexagongroup.com. Due to changes in United Nations Global Compact reporting policy, the statement from our CEO and our responses to Un Global Compacts questionnaire will be made public on the UN Global Compact website by 30 June 2023.

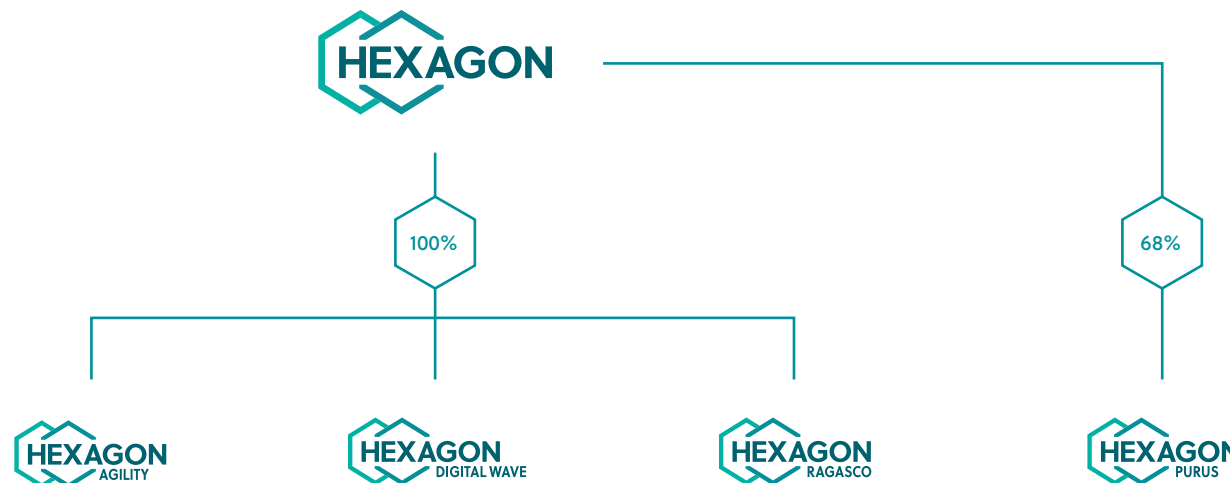
When we reference Hexagon in this report, unless otherwise stated, we are referencing our portfolio of businesses; Hexagon Agility, Hexagon Ragasco, Hexagon Digital Wave and Hexagon Purus.

The Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance

The Company shall comply with the Code of Practice established by the Norwegian Corporate Governance Board (NUES). The latest version of the Code of Practice is available at www.nues.no. Further information on corporate governance can be found in the Board of Director’s corporate governance report on our [website](#).

Report boundaries

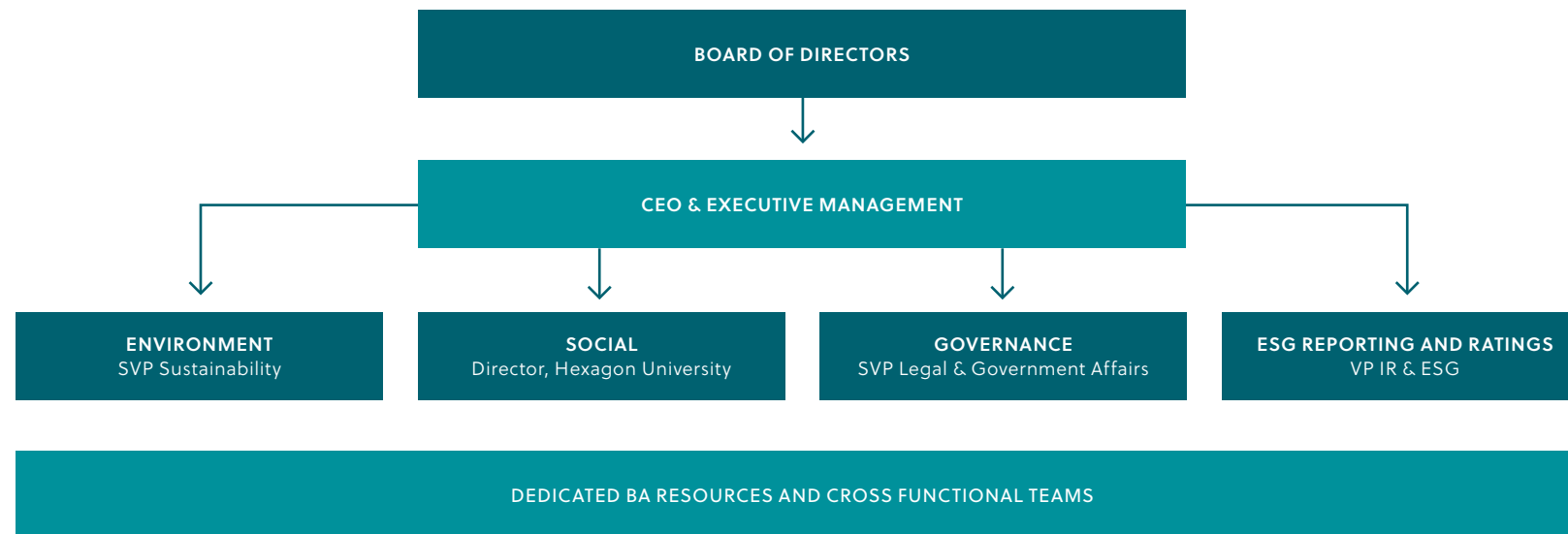
The report boundaries are, in general, drawn around companies under the operational control of Hexagon Composites ASA.



ESG governance

Committed to our purpose of driving energy transformation – enabling a positive impact on society, people, and the planet is the reason we come to work every day. In 2022, significant progress establishing and driving our ESG initiatives was made by Hexagon’s ESG project team. To make further progress across all areas in the company and make ESG an integral part of our organization and strategic priorities, we have decided to further increase our ESG efforts and resources, moving ESG from a project set up in 2022 to an ESG organization in 2023.

HEXAGON’S ESG ORGANIZATION 2023



Hexagon’s SVP Sustainability leads our sustainability (“Environment”) strategy, conceptualizing and developing the vision and strategy to drive the company’s CO₂ reduction efforts, as well as the roadmaps for implementing and executing these initiatives.

Hexagon’s Director of Hexagon University and ESG “Social” Officer, leads our social criteria strategy, setting targets and goals to drive the company’s relationships with employees, suppliers, customers, and the communities where we operate.

Hexagon’s SVP Legal and Government Affairs and ESG “Governance” Officer, ensures that we as a company comply with outside regulatory and legal requirements as well as internal policies and bylaws, working with management and staff to identify and manage regulatory risk.

These are all highly cross functional leadership roles that partner with the business areas to improve Hexagon’s ESG profile and drive innovative solutions that support our material topics.

Each business area in the Hexagon Group has dedicated resources and cross functional teams which support the development of the relevant strategies and implement them in operations.

All three E, S, and G leaders coordinate with our ESG reporting efforts, led by our VP Investor Relations & ESG, to secure the necessary transparency and support improvements in our external ESG reporting.

The key responsibilities of the ESG organization are:

- Evaluate and advise on Hexagon's ESG strategy, policy and performance
- Evaluate and monitor annual ESG targets and results
- Discuss and evaluate key ESG strategic decisions and directions
- Discuss and evaluate current and future ESG trends relevant to the Group
- Evaluate the Group's evolving approach to ESG risk assessment and transparency

Hexagon's ESG organization is backed by senior executives and the CEO. The highest decision-making responsibility for sustainability is with the company's board of directors and is included in the board's annual strategy process.



Sustainability in Hexagon

Since its establishment in 2000¹, Hexagon has been contributing to create a better future for people and the planet by enabling the transition to clean energy solutions within transportation, infrastructure and leisure.

Sustainability for Hexagon, means generating positive social and environmental impact and business value through our products and solutions, while at the same time ensuring that sustainability considerations are embedded throughout our operations and ways of working.

¹ Referring to the establishment of Hexagon Composites ASA

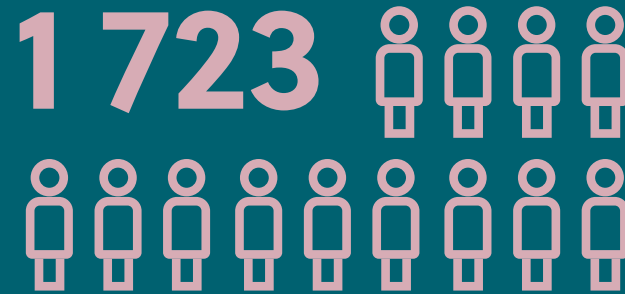
² Head count

³ The Alternative Fuel Life-Cycle Environmental and Economic Transportation (AFLEET) tool from the Greenhouse gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy use in Technologies (GREET®) model has been used for estimating emission reductions.

For more information see appendix report methodologies and assumptions

OUR PEOPLE

Employees²



Diversity

19%
women

OUR CONTRIBUTION

Hexagon Group's solutions have avoided

1 350 690

metric tons of CO₂ equivalent emissions³



Committed to reach net-zero by

2050

Avoided **4x** more GHG emissions than generated in our operations

Material topics

As a provider of clean energy solutions to people and industries around the world, Hexagon plays a key role in the transition towards a more sustainable, decarbonized global society.

Through regular engagement with our stakeholders, we have evaluated our actual and potential positive and negative impacts on people, planet and society. The input from stakeholders have been prioritized and taken into our strategy and risk planning.

This has historically been reviewed on an annual basis. As the world is in constant change, these reviews will be conducted on a quarterly basis moving forward. For 2022, we have defined nine material topics with corresponding performance indicators and ambitions. Hexagon’s material topics were first defined in 2019, and reconfirmed in 2021. Our 2022 material topics are mainly in line with our 2021 reporting. For 2022, Energy and the EU Taxonomy are taken out as material topics. Energy falls naturally into our focus on GHG emissions, and we are preparing to report according to the Norwegian reporting requirements on the EU Taxonomy for the reporting year 2023.

A broader review of our material topics will be conducted in 2023.

OUR PRIORITIES

2022 MATERIAL TOPICS

Our contribution through our solutions

- Clean energy solutions

Minimizing our operational environmental footprint

- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Material waste and circularity

Product Safety and compliance

- Continuous product safety improvements

Responsible employer

- Occupational health and safety
- Diversity and inclusion
- Workforce development

Governance

- Business ethics and anti-corruption
- Responsible procurement

Appendix: [Overview of material topics](#)



Impacts in our value chain

Hexagon’s material topics are an integrated part of our business. The table illustrates the potential impact of our material topics in Hexagon’s value chain. We manage and evaluate these impacts as part of our operational and strategic planning.



Note: Distribution of products from factory door to customers is only relevant for Hexagon Ragasco, which represents approx. 15% of Hexagon’s revenues. It is therefore not included as part of our value chain.

● Low ●● Medium ●●● High

		Supply chain	Operations	Application
Contribution through our solutions	Our solutions	●●●	●●●	●●●
	Product safety	●	●●●	●●●
Minimizing our operational footprint	Greenhouse gas emissions	●●●	●●●	●●●
	Material waste and circularity	●●	●●●	●
Responsible employer	Occupational health and safety	●	●●●	●
	Diversity and Inclusion	●●	●●●	●
	Workforce development	●	●●●	●
Governance	Business ethics and anti-corruption	●●●	●●●	●
	Responsible procurement	●●●	●●●	●

Stakeholder engagement

Key topics	How we engage/arena for dialogue	Direct/indirect impact on Hexagon
Employees and potential employees		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workforce development • Occupational health and safety • Diversity and inclusion • Local community relations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emails • Townhalls • Strategy updates • Departmental meetings • Employee engagement surveys • Workplace and intranet • Trainings 	<p>Hexagon’s employees are essential for the company to achieve its goals and ambitions regarding sustainability. Hexagon has a direct impact on employees through our its policies and agreements, and can indirectly affect employee engagement through active dialogue and day-to-day interaction.</p>
Customers		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low carbon technology solutions for our customers • Climate action • Responsible procurement • Product lifetime • Governance • Human rights in our supply chain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emails and meetings • Site visits and audits • Conferences and industry events • Websites • Reports and presentations • Press releases • Customer satisfaction surveys/scorecards 	<p>Hexagon’s customers directly impact the company through their purchasing behavior. Enabling our customers to meet their sustainability targets is part of what drives Hexagon’s business forward.</p>

Key topics	How we engage/arena for dialogue	Direct/indirect impact on Hexagon
Owners, analysts, investors and financial community		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU taxonomy • External ESG Ratings • Responsible procurement • Anti-corruption and integrity • Corporate Governance and compliance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial presentations & stock exchange releases • Annual General Meeting • Meetings and roadshows • Sustainability and annual report • Website 	<p>Investors and owners have a direct impact on the company through its control functions.</p>
Partners and suppliers		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible procurement • Human rights in our supply chain • Anti-corruption and integrity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email • Supplier questionnaires • Social media • Website • Meetings and industry events • Press releases • Supplier visits/audits 	<p>Hexagon’s suppliers are economically affected by the company and their responsibility is id indirectly affected by Hexagon’s focus on responsible business practices and the expectations placed on them by the company.</p>
National/international regulators, NGOs and governments		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible procurement • Anti-corruption and integrity • Human rights in our supply chain • Diversity and inclusion • Local community relations • Climate action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnerships • Conferences • Community and industry events • Public forums • Committees and industry advisory boards 	<p>Regulations and local governments can directly affect Hexagon’s business operations and strategy through regulations and legislations. NGO’s can indirectly impact Hexagon by influencing regulations and frameworks.</p>

Our contribution through our solutions

Materiality

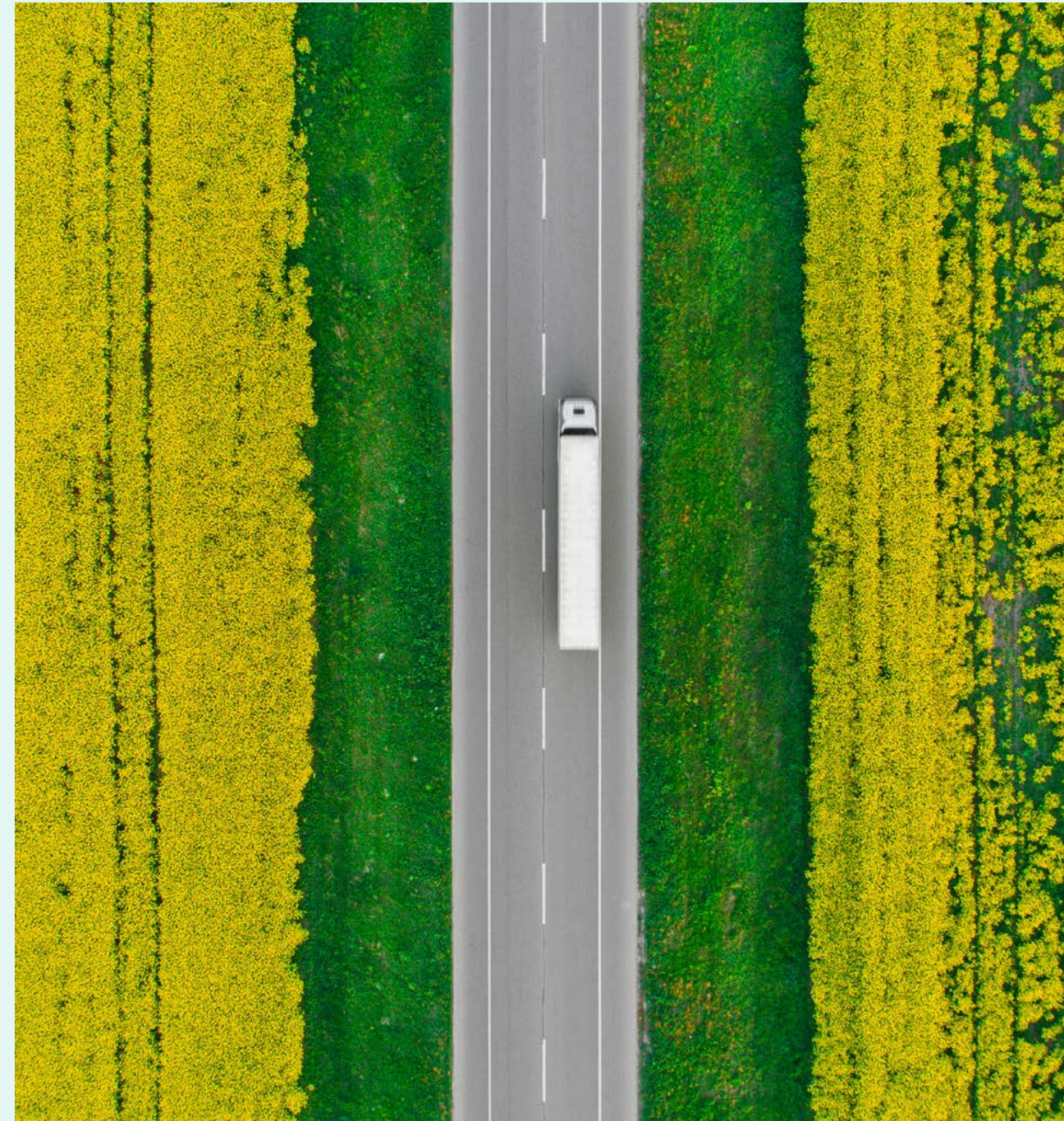
The race to net-zero is accelerating. There is an urgent need to transition to a resource-efficient, low-carbon economy. As a provider of clean energy solutions to people and industries around the world, Hexagon plays a key role in the transition towards a more sustainable, low-carbon global society. We work with global OEMs, fleet owners and distributors to enable and accelerate the adoption of alternative fuel solutions.

This is a material topic for Hexagon, because of the positive impact we have by mitigating climate change through enabling access to alternative fuel solutions. From point of deployment, our solutions immediately reduce CO₂ emissions, positively impacting the environment and people.

The introduction of significant climate investment programs, such as REPower EU and The US Inflation Reduction Act which are aimed at bringing down costs of renewable energy, boosting

energy supply and substantially reducing greenhouse gas emissions, in addition to a global energy crisis where energy security is a key driver, confirms the current momentum for alternative fuel solutions.

Hexagon is fully committed to driving the energy transition forward. Our growth ambitions are supported by our broad portfolio of alternative fuel solutions and our global presence in key energy markets.



Our approach

Hexagon continues to leverage the demand and market opportunity in our core markets to enable the transition to alternative fuel solutions. In close cooperation with our customers and suppliers, we have developed a range of solutions that enable the transition from fossil fuels and to alternative fuels within three market segments; mobility, infrastructure and domestic.

Low and zero emissions mobility solutions

Transportation is considered a hard to abate sector and the fastest growing source of emissions worldwide, currently responsible for 17% of annual greenhouse gas emissions. Hexagon offers the full spectrum of alternative fuel mobility solutions, including high-pressure composite tanks and fuel systems for renewable and compressed natural gas (RNG and CNG), hydrogen and battery electric, with all solutions ready for immediate deployment. We are working with global leading OEMs and fleet owners such as Scania, UPS, Volvo, Freightliner and Hino to support and accelerate their adoption of low and zero mobility solutions. Hexagon has a fuel agnostic approach, which enables customers to find and select the solution that matches their criteria for range and efficiency, whilst at the

same time reducing emissions. Our priority is to mitigate the climate impact and offer solutions that reduce carbon emissions both in medium-term and long-term. The infrastructure for our RNG solutions are in place and growing. In combination with current incentive programs in the US, fleet owners are switching to RNG as a fuel to reduce emissions and costs.

Gas infrastructure

Access to clean energy is essential to drive the energy transition. We offer cost effective solutions, and work with global leading industrial gas distributors such as Centaurus, Air Liquide and Linde.

The demand for renewable energy such as compressed (renewable) natural gas and hydrogen, is driven by lack of pipeline infrastructure combined with growing energy demands and environmental targets, driving our infrastructure segment forward.

In North America, our solutions have moved from operating in traditional oil and gas sectors to transporting and enabling access to renewable natural gas (RNG). In 2022, almost 40% of our gas

distribution was related to RNG, which again contributes to increased availability of RNG as a fuel.

Energy security in combination with developing an alternative fuel infrastructure is high on the agenda in Europe, and Hexagon's hydrogen distribution solutions are playing a key role in numerous pilot projects in several European countries.

We recognize that our solutions are essential to further develop clean fuel supply chains. To leverage growth and enable access to clean energy, expanding our capacity in this segment will be a priority for Hexagon in the coming years.

Cleaner air and safer LPG for everyone, everywhere

The use of liquid petroleum gas (LPG) for cooking and heating produces practically no particulates. Its CO₂ footprint is 20 per cent lower than that of heating oil and 50 per cent lower than coal. For homes and smaller industrial applications, Hexagon's low pressure composite LPG cylinders are offered as a safer and lighter alternative to steel cylinders for consumers. Hexagon's cylinders are 50% lighter than the equivalent steel

DID YOU KNOW

Today, 64% of natural gas used in transportation in the US, is renewable. RNG comes from organic waste such as food, manure and landfill. It can go beyond net-zero and achieve a negative carbon-intensity rating. When produced from manure, RNG has a carbon-intensity score of -340.

Source: www.cleanenergyfuels.com

cylinder, and the composite LPG cylinder does not explode if exposed to fire. The enhanced features of Hexagon's composite LPG cylinder help our customers attract new LPG users.

A priority for Hexagon is to continue to educate potential customers on the benefits of composite LPG cylinders and make composite LPG cylinders an equal alternative to steel.



Our solutions represent a sustainable alternative, with immediate positive climate impact and a proven lifetime of 20+ years.

Testing and extended lifetime

Accurate inspection and testing methods are crucial to ensure safety and to avoid unnecessary waste of well-functioning cylinders. High-pressure cylinders must be recertified every fifth year, and Hexagon's proprietary modal acoustic emission (MAE) technology is the most accurate and reliable requalification method available, and the only technology certified to extend the lifetime of a cylinder from 15 years to 30 years. A key priority for Hexagon is to leverage its existing technology to drive the digitalization of the alternative fuel industry, enhancing both efficiency and safety. Moving from in-situ MAE requalification to miniaturized and embedded MAE sensors into the cylinder structure to enable 24/7 monitoring. A connected cylinder system will improve safety, reduce cost and extend lifetime of the system, which again will drive a higher uptake of RNG/hydrogen solutions in mobility sector.

Impacts on our GHG emissions and end-of-life

Hexagon recognizes the fact that materials used in our solutions are impacting our own greenhouse gas emissions and we engage with our

suppliers to find ways of improving our footprint without compromising the safety of our solutions. We acknowledge that the emissions must be reduced throughout the value chain to further strengthen our business model. Learn more about our process in Minimizing our operational footprint.

Our solutions represent a sustainable alternative, with immediate positive climate impact and a proven lifetime of 20+ years. At the same time, we acknowledge that currently there are no sustainable end-of life handling solutions for composite cylinders, which means they must be disposed at landfills or through energy recovery. Both low on the waste hierarchy. Hexagon is however working on improved recycling applications for "end of life" for composite cylinders, see Product safety and compliance.

In addition to our efforts in miniaturizing our MAE technology, we are investing resources in finding solutions to end-of-life, and believe that with global efforts and partnerships, new methods can be commercialized on a global scale in the next decade.

Results and achievements 2022

Infrastructure and mobility

Hexagon has experienced high-demand the past year, with infrastructure and mobility projects for RNG/CNG and hydrogen being the main drivers for growth.

We measure our impact and progress on a quarterly basis by calculating the greenhouse gas emissions our solutions have avoided by being put in operation. Our solutions are interchangeable with CNG and RNG. We are pleased to see that in the US, where we deploy most of our solutions, the adoption of RNG is increasing. RNG has a carbon-negative impact in well-to-wheel approach when produced from food, waste or manure. Measuring the reduction of CO₂ reminds us of the impact our solutions have on people and the planet.

We are pleased to see an increase in number of emissions avoided in 2022, confirming the growing demand and increased adoption of our alternative fuel solutions.

Requalification services

The increased adoption of composite cylinders for transporting and storing gas under pressure drives the demand for our MAE requalification services. Hexagon requalified twice as many cylinders using MAE in 2022 than in 2021. We are very satisfied with the positive development of our requalification services, confirming the growing importance in the industry to enhance safety, whilst reducing potential unnecessary waste to landfill.

Recertified solutions	2022	2021
Cylinders recertified using MAE	4 000	2 000

Education on the road to zero emission

With decades of experience, our employees have extensive knowledge of the role our solutions play in decarbonizing society. To maximize the potential impact of our solutions, we have increased our work with NGO's in order to educate and influence both potential customers and policy makers. In 2022, we held two webinars in cooperation with NGV America and European Biogas Association addressing the challenges and opportunities in the regulatory framework and advising on the spectrum of solutions for the transportation industry in Europe and North America.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION AND LOOKING AHEAD

According to the International Energy Agency, the global energy crisis has accelerated the shift to renewables, and capacity is set to double in the next five years. Energy security is a key driver.

Hexagon is well positioned to deliver on the growing demand with ongoing expansion of our manufacturing and aftermarket services. In close cooperation with our customers we will continue to leverage our existing technology, expertise and capabilities to accelerate the transition to alternative fuels. Our focus on digitalizing the industry to enhance user experience, safety and longevity will remain a key priority.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AVOIDED

Metric tons	2022	2021	2020
Mobility and infrastructure solutions	1 300 000	1 100 000	730 000
LPG cylinders	50 690	51 680	Not reported
Total emissions avoided	1 350 690	1 151 680	730 000



Minimizing our operational environmental footprint

Hexagon deliver products and services that enable the transition towards clean energy. To do so responsibly also means mitigating the embodied climate impact of our own operations.

Waste and circularity

Materiality

The world is seeing the results of years with poorly managed waste. We all have a role to play to minimize the pollution and impact of waste and energy consumption. As an advocate and driver of the energy transition, it is essential for us to understand how our own consumption affects the planet and to focus on what we can do to minimize our impact.

Our approach

Hexagon is committed to protecting the environment by managing the business in an environmentally sensitive and responsible manner. Driving energy transformation is our purpose, and it is a clear expectation from our stakeholders that we will do our utmost to minimize the impact of the waste related to our manufacturing processes. Our processes are supported by certified environmental management systems and the majority of manufacturing sites are certified to ISO 14001 Environmental Management (see all ISO certifications at www.hexagongroup.com). Emissions from the various manufacturing sites are regulated by national and/or local authorities.

Zero waste and zero impact

The group has set a common approach through its Environmental, Health and Safety guidelines where management is responsible for achieving our long-term goal of zero waste to landfill in our production and advancing a zero-impact energy culture with efficient design, operational and procurement choices to reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions.

Employees at every level are expected to actively participate in the success of environmental programs and report any environmental concerns to management. Environmental awareness is part of our culture, and we engage with our

employees through various initiatives to promote environmental awareness and to ensure they can participate and suggest improvements in our operations and in our surroundings.

Hexagon generates waste both upstream and downstream in its value chain, ending up as scrap during production, distributions and testing, such as carbon fiber, cardboard, paper, plastic, wood, e-waste and metals, as well as regular household types such as packaging and food waste. All production sites are committed to conserving natural resources and reducing our environmental footprint by applying the reduce, reuse and recycling principles. Manufacturing sites have recycling

programs to ensure landfill diversion and are in close dialogue with renovators to ensure we follow and comply with environmental regulations and make improvements where possible.

Hazardous waste

Some of the waste associated with our operations is hazardous. Hexagon employs specialized contractors who safely dispose of this waste. Waste data is provided by third-party haulers, confirmed through local environmental health and safety team members, and validated. Environmental compliance requirements are based on local environmental laws and regulations.

Results and achievements 2022

Several initiatives in 2022 resulted in increased recycling and less waste to landfill.

- Hexagon Agility in Lincoln designed prototype for cylinder returnable racks, which is both cost efficient and environmentally friendly.
- Hexagon Agility's operations in Fontana achieved 100% zero waste to landfill.
- Continued to reduce packaging waste by introducing returnable packaging for systems.

- Hexagon Ragasco has recycling projects on recycling of (in-house) plastic casings. Working on project related to replacing (part of) the virgin HDPE in the spare parts with recycled HDPE.
- Pallet return resulted in 49 tons of wood diverted from landfill.
- No violations or non-compliances of local environmental laws were identified in 2022.

WASTE KPI

Metric tons	2022	2021	2020
Hazardous waste	89	59	56
Non-hazardous waste	1 338 ¹	2 580	2 102
Cardboard Recycled	204	Not reported	Not reported
Paper Recycled	4	Not reported	Not reported
Plastic Recycled	366	Not reported	Not reported
Wood Recycled	458	Not reported	Not reported
Carbon Fiber Recycled	104	Not reported	Not reported
Mixed Waste Recycled	321	Not reported	Not reported
Electronic Waste Recycled	0.8	Not reported	Not reported
Metal Recycled	471	Not reported	Not reported
Solid Waste to Energy	449	Not reported	Not reported
Solid Waste to Recycle	996	Not reported	Not reported
Solid Waste to Landfill	574	Not reported	Not reported
Total amount of waste generated	5 374.8	3 787	2 636
Total amount of waste recycled	2 924.8	Not reported	Not reported

¹ Not comparable to 2021 and 2020 numbers due to change in reporting

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION AND LOOKING AHEAD

We have made good progress in reducing and recycling waste and material where applicable. We see good progress in the areas where we can divert waste to landfill and minimize our operational footprint. However, it is evident that as the organization and production activity continue to grow, we need to further systemize our tracking and target setting for waste reduction to see areas of improvement and continue to reduce our impact on the environment.

Targets 2023

- Hexagon Digital Wave to reduce amount of water wasted during testing both on-site and at customer facilities.
- Hexagon Ragasco to reduce spill of microplastics and establish closed loop for sludge water.
- Conduct an assessment and review of the value chain of our recycling and waste processes and establish waste targets per facility.

Our greenhouse gas emissions

Materiality

Climate action and the transition to net-zero is high on the global agenda. As a provider of solutions that enables industries to switch to low-carbon and zero emission solutions, Hexagon recognizes the importance of reducing our own carbon footprint to accelerate the transition to net zero.

A substantial portion of our carbon emissions are generated from the raw materials our production consumes. Hexagon's climate opportunities lie to a large extent in the development of our products, both in manufacturing and in the disposal of our cylinders at end-of-life.

It is therefore of high strategic importance to reduce our indirect carbon usage and to further develop our cylinders to minimize the impact they have at end-of-life.

Our approach

Hexagon has reported its scope 1 and 2 emissions since 2019. For Hexagon, a large portion of our carbon emissions are generated in scope 3 activities. In 2021, we substantially expanded our scope 3 emissions reporting to ensure we capture the most significant indirect sources of GHG emissions in our value chain. In January 2022, we signed the Science-Based Targets initiative and are committed to reaching net-zero as soon as possible before 2050. We are currently working on setting shorter-term reduction goals for 2030 in line with the 1.5°C Paris Agreement target and having them validated by the in January 2024.

For Hexagon, 96% of our carbon emissions are generated in scope 3 activities. More specifically, through key raw materials and other purchased goods and services, with carbon fiber being the main driver.

We have increased our engagement with our key suppliers, both via procurement departments and on management levels to further understand their climate ambitions and the future impact and emission reduction potential in carbon fiber.

We are in continuous dialogue with suppliers across our value chain to understand their environmental approach. Supplier ESG scorecards have been developed to gather information and in 2023, we will do a detailed a mapping that will influence our decisions and plan to reach net-zero.

In addition, the competence and expertise of our employees are essential as we assess alternative raw materials and processes. Hexagon's R&D teams are dedicated to testing alternative carbon fiber and resin material that is considered more environmentally friendly. This is an area where we need to balance the environmental impact with product safety before concluding on next steps.

Energy consumption

Hexagon is currently tracking energy consumption at all facilities and is in the process of certifying sites according to ISO 50001. To get a full understanding of our potential to reduce our emissions, we are improving our data collection process, and performing full technical energy reviews at selected sites. We recognize the need to increase our renewable energy use and are

considering creating own renewable energy programs to speed up this process.

In 2023, we are opening several new facilities, where energy consumption has been a priority during the design and planning of the new facilities.

Life cycle and end-of-life

The total lifecycle and end-of life of our cylinders are of key importance to our customers. Reducing our own carbon footprint will positively affect our products. However, due to today's limited recycling options for composite materials, we recognize that the main challenge is at the product's end-of-life. Hexagon is currently running several R&D projects aimed at finding new ways to recycle composite materials and will keep our customers up to date on relevant findings.

Results and achievements 2022

Restatement of numbers

In 2023, we did a recalculation and rematching of financial expenses reported from 2020-2022. This resulted in reduction of previous reported numbers and we are therefore restating our total carbon footprint from 2020-2021. Our 2022 reporting includes Wystrach GmbH which was acquired in November 2021.

Total carbon footprint

Total greenhouse gas emissions from our activities in 2022 represented an 45% increase in metric tons equivalents. From 220 439 metric tons in 2022 to 320 669 metric tons. This includes scope 1 emissions and location-based scope 2 emissions, and scope 3 emissions.

The increase is driven by higher production activity as an effect of increased demand across all business areas, especially in our North American operations. Our scope 3, indirect emissions

represent 96% of our total emissions, whereof carbon fiber represents 49% an upstream purchase of goods and services represents 39%. The remaining relates to other key raw materials such as resin, extrusions, steel and aluminum.

Life-cycle and end-of-life projects in Hexagon Ragasco

- received Environmental Product Declaration on complete (cradle to grave) lifecycle of the cylinder.
- started using a lighter boss in their cylinders. in March 2022, reducing the weight and ultimately the distribution footprint.
- switched to local suppliers of glass fiber, reducing carbon footprint per LPG cylinder with 0.72kg CO₂ or 1.05%.
- established the EcoHub project – a project related to mechanical recycling of our composite cylinders.

Emissions scope ¹ – greenhouse gas emissions (tons of CO ₂ equivalent)	2022	2021	2020
Scope 1 (direct emissions)	3 573	3 527	3 227
Scope 2 (indirect emissions from electricity use-location based)	8 694	7 969	7 507
Scope 2 (market-based) ²	12 031	12 431	11 823
Scope 3	308 402	208 943	184 548
Total³	320 669	220 439	195 032



Energy consumption	Unit	2022	2021	2020
Non-renewable fuel consumption	GJ	62 530	61 855	56 846
Electricity consumption	GJ	101 327	95 282	90 879
Heating consumption	GJ	5 637	1 470 ⁴	954 ⁴

¹ Restatement of numbers. New numbers due to new calculation method

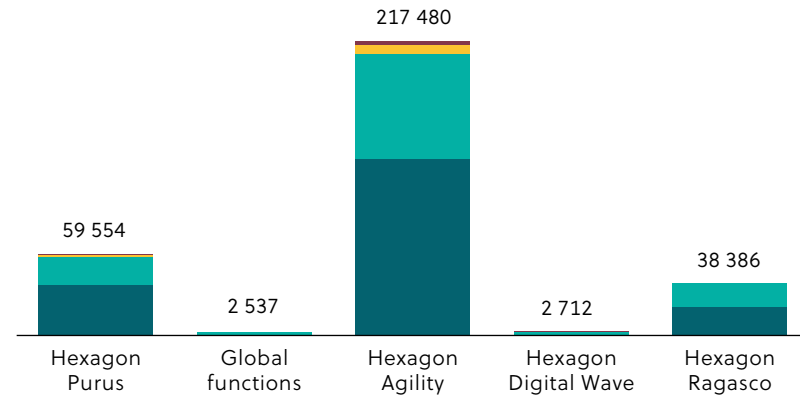
² Restatement of numbers due to new calculation method in 2022

³ Scope 2 market-based not included in total

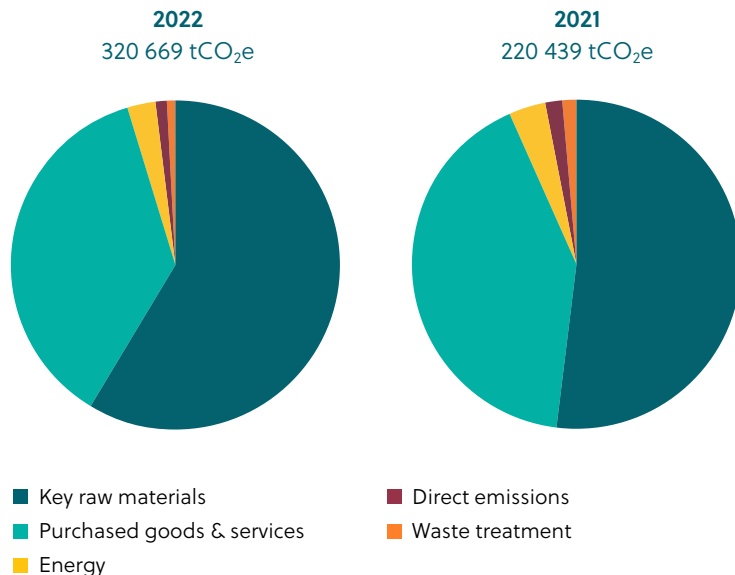
⁴ Inconsistent reporting

EMISSIONS BY BUSINESS AREA 2022

Tons of CO₂ equivalent



OUR TOTAL CARBON FOOTPRINT



Scope 3 emissions

Description

Calculation Methodology

Estimated GHG Emissions (metric tons of CO₂ equivalent)

2022

2021

Key raw materials

Our most used raw materials hold a significant share of our reported GHG emissions, providing ample opportunities to improve in line with our ambitions/goals/targets.

Our sourcing specialists analyzed all raw material transactions across our operational business areas, the top four raw material categories were found to contribute more than all other raw materials entering our group combined.

Sum of key raw materials: **186 497** Sum of key raw materials: **113 669**

Carbon fiber

Carbon fiber emission factors from EuCIA.

151 743 **84 739**

Ingredients & accelerators

Consists mainly of resin. A global, industry average life-cycle inventory for epoxy resin was used to calculate the emission factor for this category.

Emissions from key raw materials are estimated by multiplying transaction (mass) data from our ERP system with industry average life-cycle emission factors per unit mass of each key raw material. This corresponds with the average-data method provided in the GHG Protocol.

11 903 **9 453**

Fiberglass

10 258 **7 378**

Extrusions

Extrusions consists mainly of high-density polyethylene (HDPE). A global, industry average life-cycle inventory for HDPE was used to calculate the emission factor for this category.

7 554 **7 131**

Aluminum

5 040 **4 967**

Steel

1 188 **-**

Purchased goods and services

This category includes all of our other purchases of goods and services. This includes, but is not limited to, capital goods and investments, upstream emissions from the production of fuels, transportation, operational waste and business travel.

Embodied carbon from other purchased goods and services is estimated by multiplying our spend data with emission factors per monetary unit spent. This enables us to report estimated emissions from all group-wide economic activities.

117 600 **90 489**



PERFORMANCE EVALUATION AND LOOKING AHEAD

Hexagon recorded all time high revenues in 2022, due to increased demand across all business areas.

In 2022, our revenues grew by 39%, and as a result, we have had higher production activity and a natural increase in spend and purchase of key raw materials. In addition, supply chain disruptions made it necessary to secure sufficient stock of key raw materials, resulting in higher purchase than an average year.

In sum, the increase of 45% in our Scope 1-3 emissions, is a consequence of higher activity. As our business is expected to grow further the coming year, developing our science-based targets in alignment with the SBTi

criteria, and develop a emission reduction plan in cooperation with our carbon fiber suppliers will be our key priorities in 2023.

Targets 2023

- Develop science-based targets aligned with the SBTi criteria.
- Submit the target to the SBTi for validation by early 2024.
- Pursue reduction or elimination of raw materials, used in products or processes, that result in a waste stream or presence of material that may harm the environment.
- Continue screening and identification of current raw material replacements that reduce the presence of hazardous materials in Hexagon products.

- Hexagon Agility and Hexagon Purus to develop life-cycle assessments for their products.
- Hexagon Ragasco to reduce carbon footprint per cylinder by approximately 10% from 2019 level.
- Set energy use reduction targets for all business areas
 - Hexagon Digital Wave to reduce energy consumption by 5%
 - Hexagon Ragasco to reduce energy consumption by 2%
- Increase renewable energy use ISO 50001 compliance at all sites with certification in 2024.

Product safety and compliance

Materiality

The safety of Hexagon's cylinders is essential to our license to operate, and all cylinders are tested according to the appropriate internal, local, national, industry and international requirements and associated procedures before being shipped to the customer, built into fuel systems, or installed on vehicles at our own facilities.

Hexagon's cylinders are used to transport and store various highly pressurized gases such as hydrogen, RNG/CNG, LPG and helium. As a pioneer in composite technology and a global leader within composite manufacturing, quality and operational excellence have always been at the forefront of Hexagon's work, and product safety is an essential element to conducting responsible business and to building and

maintaining trust in our products. Our high-pressure composite cylinders weigh up to 50 per cent less than steel cylinders, are corrosion-resistant and not susceptible to material fatigue - which is of crucial importance to the cylinders' lifetime and safety. The lower weight of our composite cylinders means they are more efficient over their lifetime as there is less maintenance and lower fuel consumption for transportation.



Our approach

Hexagon has continuously leveraged its composites expertise from more than six decades of pressure containment experience to improve the safety of all its cylinders and cylinder systems. This depth of experience with composite pressure cylinders has enabled us to develop best-in-class fuel systems and gas transportation modules. The fully integrated business model ensures that process improvements and detailed knowledge can be shared across the business units to improve performance and safety.

Training and continuous improvements

Our people take pride in the safety of our products, and are trained to identify potential design, engineering, manufacturing and quality risks, and to immediately report such risks to supervisors. Hexagon promotes transparency along with safety, to ensure diligence in assessing risk and all Hexagon employees are responsible for doing their part to ensure product safety and quality.

Hexagon also offer multiple training courses for customers and end users of our products. Safety is a critical component of all training courses being offered, as well as operation and

maintenance procedures, diagnostics and repair procedures, and cylinder inspection.

Compliance with standards and regulations

Hexagon develops highly regulated products that must demonstrate compliance with worldwide regulations through actual test results, qualification by similarity and analytical modeling. During production as an example, every cylinder is tested at a pressure higher than it will ever experience in the field. To ensure best-in class products, we consistently exceed the minimum standards, and our cylinder design and development processes include verification of customer and industry requirements, followed by rigorous testing sequences that subject the product to extreme performance thresholds. Hexagon tests systems well above and beyond the regulatory standards, including vehicle crash testing, rollover testing, and durability testing exceeding 1 million miles. When validation testing is complete, the product is certified for operation. For further details, see our Product Safety Policy on our [website](#).

The safety of our products is assured throughout every stage of product development during

our design review process. We follow the highest automotive processes and tools such as Advanced Product Quality Planning (APQP) and Design Failure Modes and Effects Analysis (DFMEA). Every design or design enhancement is subjected to rigorous peer review, allowing for multiple iterations and multi-disciplinary input. Regular product segment reviews and roundtable safety sessions are conducted to evaluate potential field issues and every field issue is tracked together with any associated corrective action. In addition, all warranty claims are monitored to gather further feedback on product performance.

We conduct forensic evaluations on select populations of products that have completed their useful life, to understand in-field aging effects and residual performance capabilities. This information is used to continuously improve our products' safety. For more than 40 years, Hexagon has been integrally involved in the development of safety codes and standards within the commercial pressure cylinder industry, both through leadership positions on the standards' committees, as well as actively participating in standards evaluations and reviews.

As new products are developed, we critically assess how safety codes and standards should be modified or revised to address any new risks. Hexagon designs its products to drive more rigorous and stringent standards, and thereby promoting safety advancements across the industry. Most of Hexagon's businesses are certified to ISO 9001, 50001 and 14001. For a full overview please visit www.hexagongroup.com.

Hexagon designs its products to drive more rigorous and stringent standards, and thereby promoting safety advancements across the industry.

Results and achievements 2022

For 2022, our key focus areas were to go beyond compliance, push for improvements to international standards and relentlessly strive to improve product safety; further product innovation through digitalization; various waste stream initiatives to minimize materials that may harm the environment and improved recycling applications for “end-of-life” composite cylinders.

With decades of experience assisting localities and countries with development of equitable, safe and consistent rationale for applying advanced technology to pressure containment, Hexagon has during 2022 played an important role in convening, participating, monitoring and offering opinion on a significant number of national or international standards relating to Compressed Gas system components and operating guidelines.

Throughout 2022, Hexagon has furthered product innovation through digitalization within all business areas with smart cylinder program automation in Hexagon Digital Wave, foundation for compression-less mobile refueling units in Hexagon Agility and SMART cylinders in Hexagon Ragasco. The SMART cylinders are being piloted

in 2023, and will enable consumers to have full control of the gas level of their cylinder, and LPG distributors of their stocks and supply logistics.

For waste stream initiatives, all sites have done an initial screening and identification of current raw material replacements that reduce the presence of hazardous materials in Hexagon’s products. Within the business areas, there are several initiatives being assessed or ongoing to reduce or eliminate raw materials used in products or processes that result in waste stream or presence of material that may harm the environment. Such initiatives include recycling of pallets and packaging materials, returnable shipping racks, reduction in painted parts, and reducing use of single use containers by sourcing bulk containers of product.

There is currently no sustainable end of life solution for composite cylinders. Hexagon is however working on improved recycling applications for “end-of-life” for composite cylinders, through global pursuit and identification of recycling alternatives for a variety of cylinder constructions to address reuse or recovery of glass fibre, carbon fibre, liner or laminate resin and metallic

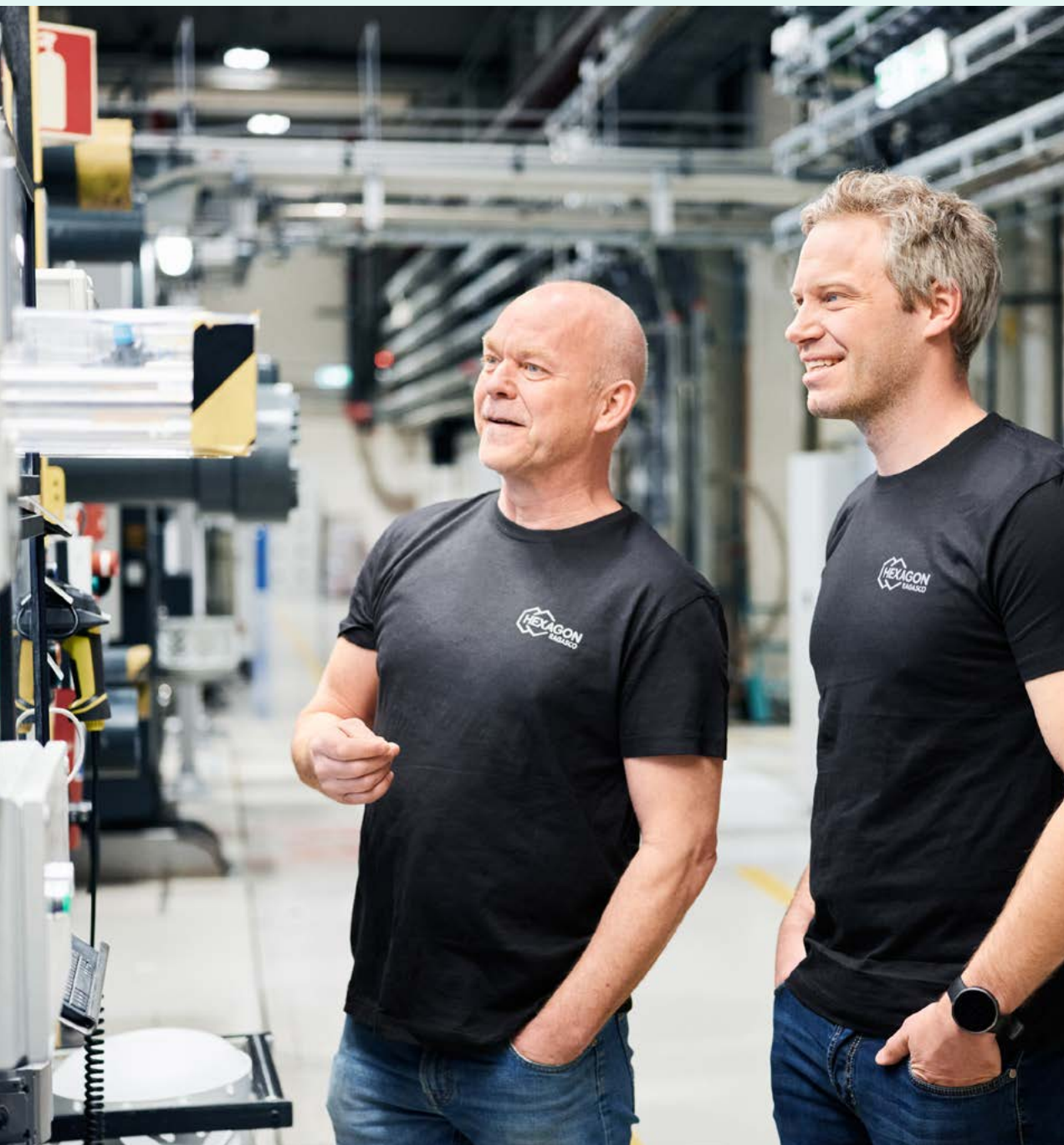
PERFORMANCE EVALUATION AND LOOKING AHEAD

Building on our six decades of composites experience, Hexagon continues its focus on safety and compliance for all products and is a strong contributor to further development of safety codes and standards, promoting safety advancements across our industry. Our market leading position comes with a responsibility to contribute where we can to prevent any product safety incidents and Hexagon is committed to this role through extensive support of key Standards Development Organizations and Regulations, Codes, and Standards (RCSs) that they support.

Guided by the strategic objectives, group-wide activities have been defined for 2023:

- Zero incidents related to product safety.
- Reduced number quality incidents/ improved quality score from customers.
- Improve waste streams related to product development.
- Recycling applications for “end-of-life” composite cylinders.

components. Multiple sources and methods have been identified for certain configurations and early stage results provide high integrity sources. This area requires substantial further work and the inclusion of cost reduction initiatives and potential design changes will also be considered in the future.



Occupational health & safety

Materiality

Hexagon actively promotes a positive health and safety culture to achieve our overall goal of zero injuries and zero impact on people and the environment. Hexagon's manufacturing involves complex machinery and industrial processes, rapidly moving equipment, heat, caustic chemicals, and pressurized gas which can cause potential negative impact on people and society if not managed well.

Keeping our employees safe during our operations is vital, and we work actively with our employees and suppliers to mitigate any potential impact on our employees' safety, health, and well-being.

Our approach

We maintain ambitious health and safety standards to prevent hazards and incidents for all our employees and for other parties working on behalf of the Group. Everyone working for Hexagon is required to follow our global Environment, Health and Safety Policy, also available on our website.

Overall responsibility for health and safety resides with the senior management and Boards of the respective business areas in Hexagon. They are responsible for leading and developing a zero injury health and safety culture, and relevant departments, including EHS, HR and our operational teams, manage and monitor day-to-day implementation.

Hexagon strives to ensure employees are properly trained and provided with appropriate safety and emergency equipment. Local management teams, work daily to ensure that all work activities are done safely by taking action to eliminate unsafe acts and conditions that endanger employees' health and safety. In addition, management is responsible for making health and safety factors a priority in all operating decisions.

Employees in Hexagon are responsible for reporting incidents, near incidents, safety breaches and hazards, and each site follows local environment, health and safety (EHS) standards and regulations.

We have adopted tools and routines to systematically assess hazard recognition and implementation of preventive measures. This is conducted at each site by the local EHS responsible. Our people are encouraged to report any irregularities, without fear of retribution, in a no-blame culture. They also have access to our global, third-party whistleblowing channel, which complies with national and international standards.

In Hexagon, 100 per cent of employees are covered by our occupational health and safety management system. The occupational health and safety management system is intended to enable our organization to provide a safe and healthy workplace, prevent work-related injury and ill health, and continually improve our performance.

The well-being and health of our employees is a priority for us, and we offer access to physical and mental health services, in addition to internal activities to promote physical activity.

Hexagon's 2021 numbers showed a negative trend, with increasing incidents at several of our facilities. Therefore, we introduced the importance of health and safety on all levels of the organization in 2022, with an overall goal of increasing employees' competence in health and safety behavior through safety engagement activities and training.

Integration of Wystrach in health & safety

In November 2021, Wystrach GmbH was acquired by Hexagon Purus. The integration of Hexagon's approach and management of health and safety is currently ongoing and expected to be fully implemented in 2023. Their performance is included in our KPI for incidents in 2022.



Results and achievements

To mitigate the negative trend from 2021, Hexagon acknowledged the need to strengthen our health and safety approach and management to avoid further potential negative impacts.

Initiatives completed in 2022

- Implemented hazard identification and correction systems at all manufacturing sites.
- Established Safety Leadership team of senior leaders to prioritize resources to health and safety at our North American operations.
- Safety training for leaders completed at our facilities in North America
- Safety introduced as the first topic in daily operations meetings. Focusing on near misses and root cause analysis and action plans for all incidents. Findings from significant incidents are shared across sites for learning and possibly reapplication of findings and improvements.

Training

Our North American sites have a higher turnover of employees than in Europe. Based on 2021 results it was clear that the fluctuations in employees required a more active approach and higher frequency of training to reach all employees and maintain the awareness of health and safety. Monthly safety training was therefore

introduced as a requirement for all employees, both existing employees and new hires. The training mainly focuses on operational requirements, hazard recognition and safety behavior.

Type of training

Product safety(external)	87 hours
EHS training	39.5 hours
First aid courses	237.5 hours
Safety training North America	600 participants

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Indicator	Unit	Targets 2023	2022	2021	2020
Fatalities	Number	0	0	0	0
Recordable work-related injuries ¹	Number	0	37	Not reported	Not reported
Work-related injuries	Number	0	56	40	17
Rate of recordable WRI	Rate per 200 000 hours		2.9	Not reported	Not reported
TRIF (Total recordable incident frequency) ²	Rate per 200 000 hours	0	2.88	3.21	1.99
LTIF (Lost time incident frequency) ³	Rate per 200 000 hours	0	1.59	1.04	0.69
Lost time incidents	Number	0	20	13	7
Close calls ⁴	Number	N/A	302	462	438
Working hours incl. full time, part time and agency people ⁵	Number	N/A	2 569 285	2 491 537	1 710 224

Rates are calculated per 200 000 hours worked

¹ Recordable Work-Related Injuries: A work related incident is recorded as an WRI if it results in one of the following; death, days away from work, restricted work or transfer to another job, medical treatment beyond first aid, loss of consciousness, significant injury or illness diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional

² Total recordable incident frequency)

³ Total recordable incident frequency: is defined as the rate of work-related injuries per number of hours worked

⁴ Lost Time Incident Frequency : Is defined as the number of lost time injuries occurring per 200 000 hours worked

⁵ Close calls: an incident where no injury or ill health occurs, but has the potential to do so

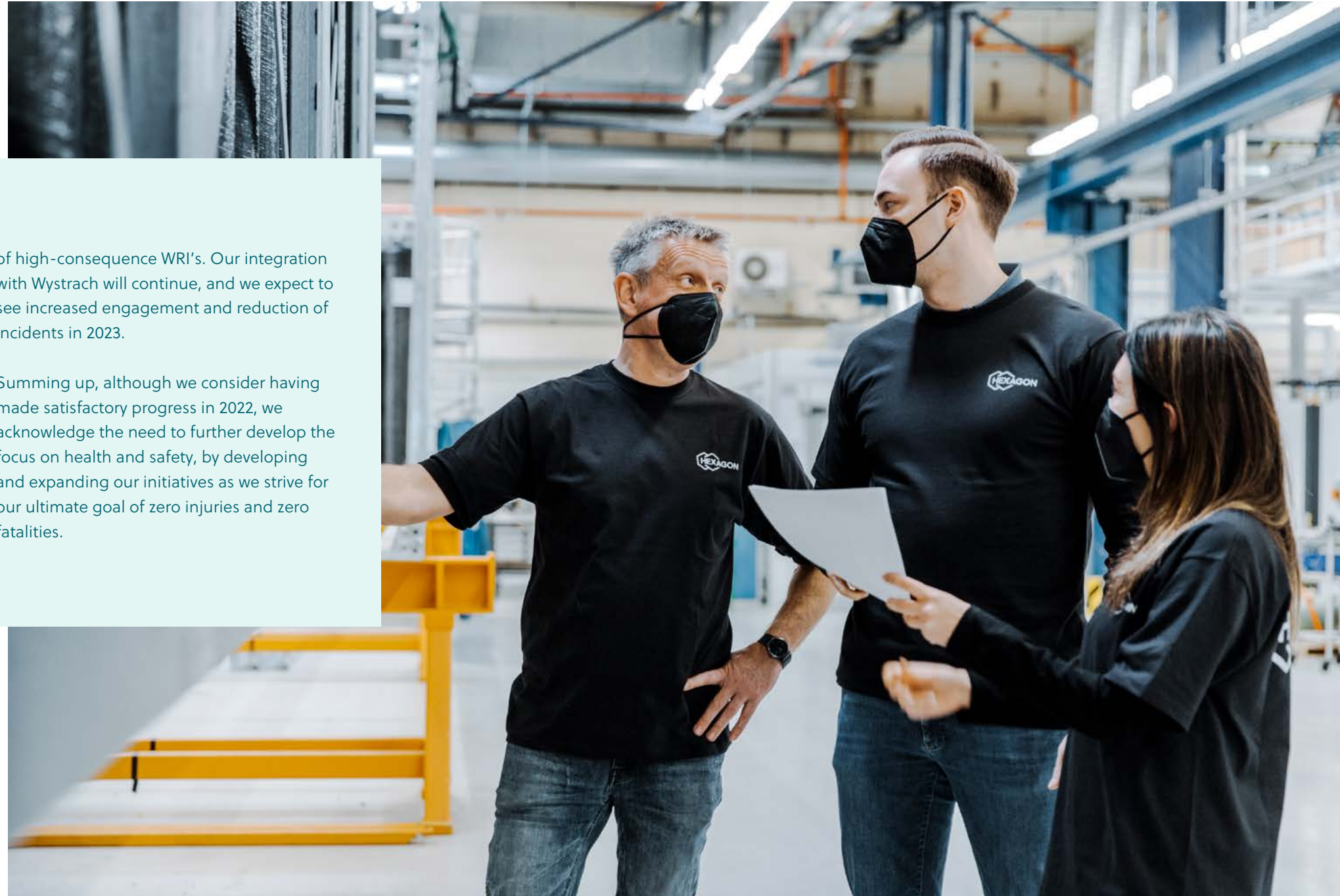
PERFORMANCE EVALUATION AND LOOKING AHEAD

Management focus, toolbox talks, safety walks, continuous training of employees and daily reporting were initiatives launched in 2022, which resulted in increased awareness and reduction of incidents.

Except for Wystrach, we see a reduction of incidents across the sites, and good progress has been made on all levels of the organization in terms of putting health and safety on top of the agenda. However, the number of incidents is unsatisfactory. The initiatives launched will be embedded in our daily work in 2023, and we will also implement reporting

of high-consequence WRI's. Our integration with Wystrach will continue, and we expect to see increased engagement and reduction of incidents in 2023.

Summing up, although we consider having made satisfactory progress in 2022, we acknowledge the need to further develop the focus on health and safety, by developing and expanding our initiatives as we strive for our ultimate goal of zero injuries and zero fatalities.



Our people

Materiality

Our employees' expertise, engagement and motivation are key to drive the energy transition forward.

With more than 35+ nationalities in our team and operations around the world, we consider ourselves a global company. However, the race to attract and retain talent is challenging given the current trends and the nature of the manufacturing industry: production employees must be on site to perform their job; the industry is due to historic reason male dominated and availability of female candidates is still low in most of the markets where we operate.

Hexagon's ability to create a diverse and inclusive working environment, whilst driving personal development are critical to maintain healthy retention rates and attract new talents. This is essential to us to deliver on our strategy in the coming years.



Our approach

Our six leadership principles, Grow, Inspire, Transform, Achieve, Ascend and Align represent the six sides of a hexagon, and describe our leadership framework. Through developing these behaviors, we strengthen our culture and equip our leaders at all levels with the skills needed to drive our mission for a clean energy future.

Diversity and inclusion

Hexagon has a group wide Diversity & Inclusion policy, available on our website. Leaders within Hexagon are held responsible for specific diversity and inclusion activities and for achieving measurable outcomes as part of their job performance. This includes setting goals to foster diverse representation among teams, including but not limited to, our attraction and hiring process, performance and rewards management, learning and development programs and initiatives.

Every employee, manager and consultant of Hexagon, its subsidiaries and affiliates are tasked with promoting diversity and fostering a culture of inclusion. Preferential treatment or discrimination in working conditions due to gender, religion or ethnic background are strictly prohibited.

Workforce development

Through our internal learning and development function "Hexagon University", we build and implement a range of programs for our employees. The aim is, over time, to bring added value to the professional and personal development of Hexagon's talented people.

Developing leadership as a competence and a fundamental aspect of our company culture is critical to delivering on our business strategy and reaching our goals. Drive is Hexagon's leadership accelerator course, intended for all our leaders across the Group. It is a comprehensive, two-day workshop that engages our leaders in activities, discussions, and hands-on practice in a variety of leadership competencies, such as feedback, coaching, change leadership, and team development.

In addition, we have conducted regular training of our people on safety, quality, products and other relevant topics within human capital development.

Hexagon has established a whistleblowing procedure, and this is followed up with respect to investigating any discrimination allegations. For more information, see Governance section.

Results and achievements

At the end of 2022, Hexagon had 1 698 (1503) full-time and 25 (28) part-time employees in its workforce, of whom approximately 49 per cent were categorized as production employees. The remaining 51% per cent were employed in administrative roles such as sales, marketing,

R&D, procurement, HR and finance. In addition we have 74 contracted employees.

The increase in full-time employees driven by the acquisition of Wystrach GmbH.

TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PER REGION AND GENDER (HEAD COUNT)

	2022			Female %	Target 2025 Female %
	Female	Male	Total		
Norway	45	153	198	22%	
Germany	70	500	570	14%	
USA	155	566	721	27%	
Canada	45	165	210	21%	
China	5	6	11	45%	
Total group	325	1 391	1 723	19%	25%

GOVERNANCE BODY

	Gender (% female)		Age group (%) 2022		
	2022	2021	<30	30-50	>50
Executive Management	22%	14%	-	-	100%
Board of Directors	43%	40%	-	29%	71%
Headquarters (Norway)	47%	46%	7%	40%	53%
Managers ¹	24%	16% ²	4%	58%	38%
All employees	19%	19%	21%	56%	23%

¹ Female managers at all levels in the group

² Inconsistent reporting in 2021. Only included female managers from M5 level and above



Balance of employees

We have worked across our business areas to focus on recruiting female candidates and promoting women in our leadership programs, with unconscious bias leadership training launched to 72 employees during the year.

See www.hexagongroup.com for further detailed data on employees.

Great Place to Work results

In March 2022, the Hexagon Group was certified "A Great Place to Work®" (GPTW). In total, 766 out of 1500 employees at Hexagon Composites

completed the GPTW 2022 survey. This is a total answer rate of 51% for the entire Hexagon Group. The overall score for survey was 76%, meaning Hexagon employees agree with a total of 76% of all the statements from the survey, claiming that Hexagon is a Great Place to Work.

A trend among the top scoring focus areas (Justice, Personal Job, Hospitality, Pride) is inclusion and pride - meaning the respondents value recognition and the company of their peers at work.

The Company's lowest scoring focus areas were Impartiality, Equity and Collaboration.

Statement	2022 results	2020 results
Respondents feel they are treated fairly regardless of their sexual orientation	93%	88%
Respondents perceive that people are treated fairly regardless of their race	90%	86%
Respondents perceive that people are treated fairly regardless of their gender	89%	85%
Respondents perceive that people are treated fairly regardless of age	87%	82%
Respondents perceive that managers promote inclusive behavior	86%	

Statement	2022	2020
Respondents perceive that management avoids favoritism, and actively promotes the fair assessment of people for positions and work assignments	63%	Not reported
Respondents feel there is a balanced treatment for all people in the distribution of intangible/tangible rewards	60%	Not reported
Respondents feel management engage employees in collective efforts	59%	Not reported

Company-wide employee workshops were carried out to identify and implement actions addressing the lowest scoring areas. These activities are reported on by the business areas on a quarterly basis to the board of each business area. Hexagon will conduct its next GPTW survey in October 2023.

Training and personal development

Several trainings and development programs have been conducted across the Group, to further develop our skillsets and perspective, whilst maintaining knowledge on our day-to-day business. These various programs are currently being tracked and documented locally, and Hexagon expects to start implementing a learning management system at main locations in 2023 which will enable detailed reporting and further measurement of training and development activities. Also, individual training plans for each employee are being developed at our largest sites and will be implemented in 2023.

Number of employees participated	2022
Drive accelerator program	200
Clifton Strengths finder	150
Unconscious biased training	72

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION AND LOOKING AHEAD

We see our initiatives in 2022 have given a positive impact based on the results in our GPTW survey and feedback from employees. However, we recognize the need to develop and systemize our human capital development work and policies in order to achieve our targets.

Availability of female candidates with education within Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) is increasing, but is still low in most of the markets where we operate. This is reflected in the uneven gender distribution in the organization. The number of females in Hexagon has been stable in our overall workforce during 2022. This is partly due to the fact that we in 2021, have increased our workforce by nearly 400 employees, with the majority coming from Wystrach GmbH, which has labor intensive operations and thus, a male dominated company. Our long term target is to have 25% females in our workforce by 2025, we are pleased to see the increase in female managers from 2021.

Using the Women’s Empowerment Principles gap analysis we have identified our strengths and our areas of improvement:

- Deepen our commitment to building a diverse workforce by expanding our recruitment pipelines and eliminating bias within our talent processes.
- Create a culture that removes barriers, drives engagement and provides opportunities for employees to achieve their full potential.
- As a responsible employer, demonstrate our commitment to a strong culture for all by ensuring we have policies in place that reflect our expectations on conduct, engagement, and occupational health and safety.
- Create and deliver solutions to engage team members, grow talent, build strong leadership capabilities, and enhance technical job skills.

Guided by our strategic objectives, the following activities have been defined for 2023:

- Review and update current Diversity & Inclusion policy.
- Pilot a global Women’s Leadership Group for high potential female talent across the business, establishing executive sponsorship for the initiative.
- share learning and best practices across the group and measure and assess success of talent selection pilot. Support business area orientation and onboarding efforts with globally relevant material and resources.
- Secure policies that reflect our expectations on conduct, engagement and occupational health and safety.
- Establish People Policy and distribution strategy for the group, capturing our key social objectives to ensure ongoing awareness and consistency in language and expectations.
- Expand leadership education programs to build competence and skills that drive strong culture, people development, and positive transformation within leaders and their teams.



Governance

Materiality

Hexagon has a proud industrial history and a strong, value-based culture that drives our business performance. Our core values, integrity and drive, support our behavior and our beliefs. We hold ourselves accountable for all our interactions with our customers, suppliers and owners, our people and the communities in which we operate, and we are committed to carrying out business fairly, honestly and openly with no tolerance for corruption. Business ethics, anti-corruption and responsible procurement are therefore material topics for Hexagon.

Our approach

In 2022, we published our updated Code of Conduct, which provides descriptions, guidance, and insight into how to act in accordance with our governing principles, including our vision, purpose and values. Our reputation and success depend on all our people acting with integrity and in compliance with internal policies and external laws and regulations. The Code of Conduct is a tool to help navigate situations that may arise while on the job and it sets clear guidelines and principles on behavior in key business integrity areas such as human rights and labor rights, anti-corruption and bribery, conflicts of interest, and other relevant areas.

Hexagon also values its relationships with business partners and other third parties, and strives to ensure that such third parties adhere to Hexagon's anti-corruption rules and policies, as well as applicable laws and regulations. We expect from our partners that they comply both with the law and with the principles in our Supplier Code of Conduct.

Anti-corruption

Hexagon fosters an organizational culture based on integrity and the highest ethical standards, which is essential to maintaining our high product

quality and reputation as a trusted business partner. The company is committed to carrying out its business in accordance with the highest standards, with no tolerance for corruption. Hexagon works proactively to design, implement, and monitor procedures to prevent any form of corruption, and conducts corruption risk assessments at regional and contract-specific levels.

Our Anti-Corruption Policy and Guidelines is endorsed by the board of directors and supplements Hexagon's Code of Conduct. The policy is available on our [website](#).

Human rights

Respect for human rights is a fundamental value for Hexagon, and the protection of human rights across our operations and value chain is a business priority. Hexagon respects all internationally recognized human rights and our human rights policy is aligned with the UN Guiding Principles, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Labor Organization's core conventions to prevent, address, and remedy human rights abuses committed in business operations. Our Policy on Human Rights and Working Conditions

is available on our website and confirms our commitment to respecting human rights across all our business enterprises wherever we operate.

In addition, Hexagon is committed to actively conducting human rights due diligence in accordance with the Norwegian Transparency Act and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. We remain committed to continuous improvement across our own operations and throughout our value chain. Hexagon's Transparency Act statement is available on our [website](#).

Responsible procurement

Hexagon's business relationships are governed by our Supplier Code of Conduct. This includes specific provisions related to human rights and working conditions, working hours and leave, wages and benefits, non-discrimination, fair treatment, and the absence of child and forced labour. The Supplier Code of Conduct is explicitly included in contractual terms and conditions with our business partners. We reserve the right to require suppliers to provide evidence of compliance and should adverse human rights impacts be identified, Hexagon maintains the ability to immediately terminate the business relationship and is committed to notifying relevant authorities

of the violation, as well as being involved with necessary remediation processes.

Human rights due diligence

Hexagon is committed to actively conducting human rights due diligence in accordance with the Norwegian Transparency Act and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Please refer to Hexagon's Transparency Act statement.

Based on our sector and geographic area of operations, we have identified five areas that we have been prioritizing, working hours and leave, wages and benefits, freedom of association and collective bargaining, supplier compliance, access to grievance mechanism. In addition to work on these areas, we have processes in place to identify potential human rights risks with suppliers. Prior to engaging with a new business partner, Hexagon utilizes a supplier questionnaire and scorecard to identify overall supplier risk and decides whether additional due diligence needs to be undertaken. We also periodically conduct impact assessments to identify high-risk suppliers and high-risk geographies related to relevant raw materials in our supply chain. Through this process, we evaluate, identify and mitigate as necessary, any potential human rights risks throughout the entire value



Hexagon strives to maintain a transparent business climate, with a focus on business ethics and fostering open discussion and resolution of difficult or undesirable incidents.

chain. Currently, high-risk suppliers may trigger additional inquiries and audits before we enter a formal business relationship.

Reporting concerns - Whistleblowing

Hexagon strives to maintain a transparent business climate, with a focus on business ethics and fostering open discussion and resolution of difficult or undesirable incidents. Hexagon’s whistleblowing channel is available in four languages on our [website](#) and anyone may report concerns, misconduct or suspected misconduct, violation or potential violation of any applicable law or Hexagon’s policies and/or procedures. Employees are encouraged to contact their line managers, local compliance officers and/or human resources teams with any issue or concern, without fear of any retaliatory behavior. 2022 was the first year with a common, independent third-party whistleblowing service being available to all employees and external parties to report issues or concerns anonymously.

A total of nine incidents were reported during 2022.

Incident	2022
Potential corruption	-
Discrimination/hostile work environment/favoritism	3
Health and safety	2
HR related issues (e.g., compensation; attendance)	4

Each incident was investigated and processed according to Hexagon’s whistleblowing procedures and policy; the policy is also available on our website. Each whistleblower was informed of the outcome of the investigation and invited to provide further feedback. Two of the incidents resulted in termination of employment, while the other incidents resulted in appropriate internal measures to address the situations.

Results and achievements 2022

The various risks related to supply chain, partners and other areas are regularly assessed and evaluated in the business area closest to the relevant risk factor. The risk assessment is updated regularly, including using third party due diligence tools, and details of the main risks and any changes are presented to the company’s audit committee quarterly. For 2022, no specific high-risk corruption factors were identified, and Hexagon received no penalties related to corrupt or anti-competitive behaviors during the year.

Hexagon continues to promote zero tolerance for corruption and anti-competitive behavior internally and externally. During the year, we published our updated Code of Conduct, as well as additional, updated group wide supporting

policies such as the Policy on Human Rights and Working Conditions, Product Safety Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Environmental, Health and Safety Policy. During the year, we completed internal training of employees in three languages of the Whistleblowing Policy and system, while training for all employees and further internal communication around our Code of Conduct and supporting policies will be conducted in 2023, with anti-corruption training introduced in the first quarter of the year.

Within the human rights area, our 2022 key focus areas included adopting an explicit statement on commitment to human rights, deepening our understanding of human rights in the supply chain and implementing human rights training for all employees. Hexagon published its updated Policy on Human Rights and Working Conditions in 2022 and has continued to work to ensure that our high standards are met and respected across our organization. While we had no specific concerns related to human rights in 2022, we continued our work to better understand our impact on human rights both in

our own operations and supply chain and have started to conduct human rights due diligence in accordance with the Norwegian Transparency Act and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. We remain committed to continuous improvement across our own operations and throughout our business relationships within this area and are developing.

For procurement, we continued mapping key human rights and ESG risks in our supply chain, utilizing questionnaires and scorecards to identify and recognize those suppliers who embody our ESG values. As part of our human rights due diligence, we assessed and categorized all suppliers according to risk area using reputable human rights indices, and performed individual follow-ups based on these evaluations. We also started further direct engagements with high-impact suppliers to better understand their ESG risks and mitigating activities, which will continue in 2023, with the target of establishing a preferred supplier program, starting in our largest business area.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION AND LOOKING AHEAD

In 2022, we have continued our efforts to strengthen Hexagon's compliance program by updating our Code of Conduct and establishing and implementing key supporting policies, with mandatory training being rolled-out. Promoting our value-based culture and further awareness building and training related to our business ethics and anti-corruption policies continued. We were able to see the results of these efforts, for example, through the use of our whistleblowing channel, where we received an increased number of whistleblowing reports after training had been completed for all employees. We believe that these are important factors to ensure that our people are comfortable to raise concerns or seek guidance and at the same time know what to do in challenging situations.

For 2023, we will continue to raise awareness of business ethics by targeting completion of Code of Conduct and Anti-Corruption Policy e-learning and/or classroom training in main local languages for all employees during

the year. In addition, we continue communications efforts to all stakeholders around business ethics topics.

Guided by our strategic objectives, the following priorities have been defined for 2023:

- Further strengthen and develop human rights due diligence process throughout our supply chain and establish an internal training program and develop and roll out human rights training programs to employees.
- Continue implementing relevant supporting policies to our Code of Conduct and revise existing policies annually to close perceived gaps.
- Develop a supply chain management policy.
- Develop specific sustainability initiatives, including preferred supplier program and relevant metrics for our supply chain.



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Medlemmer av Den norske Revisorforening

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S ASSURANCE REPORT

To the board of directors in Hexagon Composites ASA

Scope

We have been engaged by Hexagon Composites ASA to perform a limited assurance engagement, as defined by International Standards on Assurance Engagements, here after referred to as the engagement, to report on Hexagon Composites ASA's sustainability reporting as defined in the Hexagon Composites ASA's GRI Index (see the document GRI content index 2022 on <https://hexagongroup.com/sustainability/esg-resources>) (the "Subject Matter") as of 31 December 2022 and for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2022.

Other than as described in the preceding paragraph, which sets out the scope of our engagement, we did not perform assurance procedures on the remaining information included in the Annual report, and accordingly, we do not express a conclusion on this information.

Criteria applied by Hexagon Composites ASA

In preparing the Subject Matter, Hexagon Composites ASA applied the relevant criteria from the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) sustainability reporting standards (the "Criteria"). The Criteria can be accessed at globalreporting.org and are available to the public. Such Criteria were specifically designed for companies and other organizations that want to report their sustainability impacts in a consistent and credible way. As a result, the Subject Matter information may not be suitable for another purpose.

Hexagon Composites ASA's responsibilities

The Management (Board of Directors and the Group President & CEO) are responsible for selecting the Criteria, and for presenting the Subject Matter in accordance with that Criteria, in all material respects. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls, maintaining adequate records and making estimates that are relevant to the preparation of the Subject Matter, such that it is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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EY's responsibilities

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the presentation of the Subject Matter based on the evidence we have obtained.

We conducted our engagement in accordance with the International Standard for Assurance *Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information* ('ISAE 3000'). This standard requires that we plan and perform our engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether, in all material respects, the Subject Matter is presented in accordance with the Criteria, and to issue a report. The nature, timing, and extent of the procedures selected depend on our judgment, including an assessment of the risk of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our limited assurance conclusions.

Our Independence and Quality Control

We are independent of the company in accordance with the requirements of the relevant laws and regulations in Norway and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. Our firm applies *International Standard on Quality Control 1, Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Statements, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements*, and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Description of procedures performed

Procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained if a reasonable assurance engagement had been performed. Our procedures were designed to obtain a limited level of assurance on which to base our conclusion and do not provide all the evidence that would be required to provide a reasonable level of assurance.

Although we considered the effectiveness of management's internal controls when determining the nature and extent of our procedures, our assurance engagement was not designed to provide assurance on internal controls. Our procedures did not include testing controls or performing procedures relating to checking aggregation or calculation of data within IT systems.

A limited assurance engagement consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for preparing the Subject Matter and related information and applying analytical and other appropriate procedures.

Our procedures included:

- Conducted interviews with key personnel to understand the business and the reporting process

Independent accountant's assurance report – Hexagon Composites ASA 2022

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- Conducted interviews with key personnel to understand the process for collecting, collating and reporting the Subject Matter during the reporting period
- Checked on a sample basis the calculation Criteria against the methodologies outlined in the Criteria
- Performed analytical review procedures of the data
- Identified and tested the assumptions supporting the calculations
- Tested, on a sample basis, the underlying source information
- Checked the presentation requirements outlined in the Criteria

We believe that our procedures provide us with an adequate basis for our conclusion. We also performed such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

Conclusion

Based on our procedures and the evidence obtained, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the Subject Matter as of 31 December 2022 and for the period from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022 in order for it to be in accordance with the Criteria.

Ålesund, 30. March 2023
ERNST & YOUNG AS

War-André Norvik
State Authorised Public Accountant

Independent accountant's assurance report – Hexagon Composites ASA 2022

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Income statement Group

1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2022	2021
Revenue			
Revenue from contracts with customers	4	4 913 016	3 534 691
Rental income	4	4 929	3 354
Other operating income	4, 24	14 361	4 845
Total revenue		4 932 306	3 542 890
Operating expenses			
Cost of materials	13	2 656 515	1 695 497
Payroll & social security expenses	9, 18, 27, 28	1 495 259	1 101 298
Other operating expenses	5, 14, 19, 24, 28	843 722	637 512
Total operating expenses		4 995 496	3 434 307
Operating profit before depreciation, amortization and impairment (EBITDA)	4	(63 190)	108 584
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	10, 11, 24	332 162	262 680
Operating profit (EBIT)	4	(395 352)	(154 096)

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2022	2021
Profit/loss from associates	26	48 317	(2 957)
Finance income and expenses			
Finance income	6, 25	271 773	125 592
Finance expense	6, 20, 21, 25	341 855	270 283
Net financial items		(70 082)	(144 691)
Profit before tax		(417 118)	(301 744)
Tax expense	7	8 859	25 833
Profit/loss for the year		(425 977)	(327 577)
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		(311 326)	(237 325)
Non-controlling interest		(114 652)	(90 252)
Profit/loss for the year		(425 977)	(327 577)
Earnings per share (NOK)			
Basic	8	(2.12)	(1.64)
Diluted	8	(2.12)	(1.64)

Statement of comprehensive income

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2022	2021
Profit/loss after tax		(425 977)	(327 577)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that will be reclassified through profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Translation differences when translating foreign activities		202 529	26 410
Net total of items that will be reclassified through profit and loss in subsequent periods		202 529	26 410
Items that will not be reclassified through profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Actuarial gains/losses for the period	18	(630)	(368)
Tax on actuarial gains/losses for pensions for the period	7	138	81
Net total of items that will not be reclassified through profit and loss in subsequent periods		(491)	(287)
Other comprehensive income for the period		202 038	26 123
Total comprehensive income for the period		(223 939)	(301 454)
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		(125 078)	(208 121)
Non-controlling interests		(98 861)	(93 334)

Financial position of the Group

CONSOLIDATED FIGURES

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2022	2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant & equipment	10	1 336 307	1 010 625
Right of use assets	24	473 233	282 309
Intangible assets	11	2 570 853	2 384 524
Investments in associates	26	53 272	7 024
Other non-current financial assets	12, 25	141 429	379
Other non-current assets	18	4 942	2 489
Deferred tax asset	7	-	13 678
Total non-current assets		4 580 035	3 701 029
Current assets			
Inventories	13	1 546 497	1 147 004
Trade receivables	4, 14, 25	865 403	880 396
Contract assets	4, 14	9 488	4 165
Other current assets	15	188 772	182 443
Bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	16, 25	713 547	600 209
Total current assets		3 323 707	2 814 217
Total assets		7 903 742	6 515 246

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2022	2021
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	17	20 162	20 162
Share premium	17	2 075 999	2 075 999
Own shares	17	(65)	(85)
Other paid-in capital		132 346	98 226
Total paid-in capital		2 228 442	2 194 303
Other equity		763 464	911 989
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		2 991 905	3 106 291
Non-controlling interests		476 901	378 010
Total Equity		3 468 806	3 484 301

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2022	2021
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Non-current interest-bearing liabilities	20, 25	1 482 140	1 166 057
Lease liabilities	20, 24, 25	481 018	230 276
Other non-current financial liabilities	21, 25	256 675	190 529
Pension liabilities	18	2 321	4 645
Deferred tax liabilities	7	206 370	247 160
Non-current provisions	19	6 133	11 686
Total non-current liabilities		2 434 656	1 850 353
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Current interest-bearing liabilities	16, 20, 22, 25	234 674	13 635
Lease liabilities short term	20, 24, 25	70 574	62 455
Trade payables	25	572 569	392 747
Contract liabilities	4	548 643	277 658
Other current financial liabilities	21, 25	75 051	-
Income tax payable	7	53 057	47 201
Provisions	19	102 557	66 747
Other current liabilities	23	343 154	320 150
Total current liabilities		2 000 280	1 180 592
Total liabilities		4 434 935	3 030 945
Total equity and liabilities		7 903 742	6 515 246

Aalesund, 29 March 2023
The Board of directors of Hexagon Composites ASA


Knut Flakk
Chair


Kristine Landmark
Deputy chair


Katsunori Mori
Board member


Liv Astri Hovem
Board member


Liv Dingsør
Board member


Sam Gabbita
Board member


Jon Erik Engeset
Group President & CEO

Cash flow statement Group

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2022	2021
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax		(417 118)	(301 744)
Tax paid/refunded for the period	7	(49 626)	(66 303)
Gains/losses on sale of property, plant & equipment	10	(12 021)	-
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	10, 11, 24	332 162	262 680
Interest income	6	(15 207)	(4 394)
Interest expenses	6	106 324	56 560
Profit/loss from associates	26	(48 317)	2 957
Share based payment expenses	27	49 895	36 302
Changes in net operating working capital ¹	13, 14, 23	60 984	(455 250)
Changes in pension liabilities	18	(2 414)	741
Changes in other accrual accounting entries		93 925	123 754
Net cash flow from operating activities		98 588	(344 696)
Cash flow from investment activities			
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	10, 24	161 003	37 392
Purchase of property, plant & equipment	10	(507 210)	(301 238)
Purchase of intangible assets	11	(75 729)	(59 755)
Interest received	6	15 207	4 394
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash	5	-	(146 189)
Investments in associated companies	26	(65 379)	(8 580)
Sale of shares in associated companies	26	-	665
Loans to associated companies	12	(45 319)	-
Other investments	5	-	(1 774)
Net cash flow from investing activities		(517 428)	(475 085)

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2022	2021
Cash flow from financing activities			
New non-current liabilities	20	318 268	1 134 459
Repayment non-current liabilities	20	-	(1 265 825)
New current liabilities	20, 22	221 039	4 595
Repayment of current liabilities	20, 22	(4 560)	-
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities	20, 24	(73 947)	(62 736)
Interest payments on lease liabilities	6, 24	(9 537)	(7 980)
Interest payments on interest-bearing liabilities	6	(89 502)	(49 901)
Payments of dividends		-	-
Purchase of own shares		(30 495)	-
Proceeds from sale of own shares		-	9 543
Increase in share capital (subsidiary)		189 043	-
Net cash flow from financing activities		520 309	(237 846)
Net change in cash & cash equivalents		101 469	(1 057 627)
Net currency exchange differences		11 869	7 954
Cash & cash equivalents at beginning of period		600 209	1 649 882
Cash & cash equivalents at end of period	16	713 547	600 209
Undrawn loan facilities	16, 20	360 769	582 605
Restricted funds, included in cash & cash equivalents	16	9 283	8 944

¹ Net operating working capital consists of changes in inventories, trade receivables, contract assets, trade payables and contract liabilities.

Statement of changes in equity

(NOK 1 000)	Share capital	Own shares	Share premium	Other paid-in equity	Translation differences	Other equity	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance 1 January 2021	20 162	(185)	2 075 999	69 615	64 906	953 443	3 183 939	411 899	3 595 838
Dividends to shareholders						-	-		-
Movement in own shares etc.		100				9 442	9 543		9 543
Share-based payment etc.				28 612		5 716	34 328	1 974	36 302
Profit/loss for the year						(237 325)	(237 325)	(90 252)	(327 577)
Consideration shares issued in subsidiary in business combination						86 602	86 602	57 470	144 072
Other comprehensive income									
Translation differences when translating foreign activities					29 492		29 492	(3 081)	26 410
Actuarial gains/losses for the period						(287)	(287)	-	(287)
Total other comprehensive income					29 492	(287)	29 204	(3 081)	26 123
Balance as of 31 December 2021	20 162	(85)	2 075 999	98 226	94 398	817 591	3 106 291	378 010	3 484 301

On 23 November 2021 Hexagon Purus issued 4 444 430 consideration shares related to the acquisition of Wystrach. The share capital increase in Hexagon Purus ASA amounted to NOK 144 072 thousand in which controlling and non-controlling interests' relative share amounted to NOK 86 602 thousand and NOK 57 470 thousand respectively.

(NOK 1 000)	Share capital	Own shares	Share premium	Other paid-in equity	Translation differences	Other equity	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance 1 January 2022	20 162	(85)	2 075 999	98 226	94 398	817 591	3 106 291	378 010	3 484 301
Dividends to shareholders						-	-		-
Movement in own shares etc.		20				(30 514)	(30 495)		(30 495)
Share-based payment etc.				34 120		11 563	45 682	4 213	49 895
Profit/loss for the year						(311 326)	(311 326)	(114 652)	(425 977)
Increase share capital in subsidiary						-	-	160 242	160 242
Transaction cost related to capital increase in subsidiary						(4 496)	(4 496)	(1 638)	(6 134)
Share capital increase in subsidiary (not 100% owned)							-	34 935	34 935
Other comprehensive income									
Translation differences when translating foreign activities					186 738		186 738	15 791	202 529
Actuarial gains/losses for the period						(491)	(491)	-	(491)
Total other comprehensive income					186 738	(491)	186 247	15 791	202 038
Balance as of 31 December 2022	20 162	(65)	2 075 999	132 346	281 136	482 327	2 991 905	476 901	3 468 806

On 22 February 2022 the Hexagon Purus Group issued 24 742 268 new shares in a private placement at the price of NOK 24.25 per share. Hexagon Composites ASA was allocated 18 134 361 shares in the Private Placement and retained its ownership interest in the Company of 73.3 per cent.

Notes

Note 1 General

Hexagon Composites ASA is a public limited Company with its registered office in Norway. The company's headquarter is at Korsegata 4B, 6002 Aalesund, Norway.

The Board of directors authorized the annual report for publication on 29 March 2023.

The Group's operations are described in [note 4](#).

Note 2 Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of annual financial statements

The consolidated annual financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) which have been adopted by the EU and are mandatory for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2022, and Norwegian disclosure requirements listed in the Norwegian Accounting Act as of 31 December 2022.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, with the exception of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and fair value through OCI.

2.2 Functional currency and presentation currency

The functional currency is determined in each entity in the Group based on the currency within the entity's primary economic environment. Transactions in foreign currency are translated to functional currency using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate, non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated

using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. Changes in the exchange rate are recognized continuously in the accounting period.

The Group's presentation currency is NOK. This is also the Parent Company's functional currency. All figures are rounded to the nearest thousand unless otherwise specified. The statement of financial position figures of entities with a different functional currency are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period for balance sheet items, including goodwill, and the exchange rate at the date of the transaction for profit and loss items. The monthly average exchange rates are used as an approximation of the transaction exchange rate. Translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income ("OCI").

When investments in foreign subsidiaries are sold, the accumulated translation differences relating to the subsidiary attributable to the equity holders of the parent are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. When a loss of control, significant influence or joint control is present

the accumulated exchange differences related to investments allocated to controlled interests is recognized in profit and loss.

When a partial disposal of a subsidiary (not loss of control) is present the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences is allocated to non-controlling interests.

2.3 Basis of consolidation

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise Hexagon Composites ASA and its subsidiaries as of 31 December 2022. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. An entity is assessed as being controlled by the Group when the Group is exposed to or have the rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to use its power over the entity to affect the amount of the Group's returns.

Thus, the Group controls an entity if and only if the Group has all the following:

- power over the entity;
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity; and
- the ability to use its power over the entity to affect the amount of the group's returns.

There is a presumption that if the Group has the majority of the voting rights in an entity, the entity is considered as a subsidiary. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and

circumstances in assessing whether it has power over the entity, including ownership interests, voting rights, ownership structure and relative power, as well as options controlled by the Group and shareholder's agreement or other contractual agreements. Reference is made to [note 30](#) which contains a list of the subsidiaries and [note 26](#) which lists investments in associates and joint ventures.

The assessments are done for each individual investment. The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an entity if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Assets, liabilities, income, and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group obtains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses, and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Non-controlling interests is presented separately as equity in the Group's balance sheet.

Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for by using the acquisition method. For description of the measurement of non-controlling interest, see below. Acquisition-related costs are expensed in the periods in which the costs are incurred, and the services are received and included in other operating expense.

The consideration paid in a business combination is measured at fair value at the acquisition date and consists normally of cash, consideration shares, and contingent consideration. A contingent consideration is classified as a liability in accordance with IFRS 9. Subsequent changes in the fair value of such contingencies are recognized in profit or loss.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances, and pertinent conditions at the acquisition date. The acquired assets and liabilities are accounted for by using fair value in the opening group balance, unless other measurement principles should be applied in accordance with IFRS 3. The initial accounting for a business combination can be changed if new information about the fair value at the acquisition date is present. The allocation can be amended within 12 months of the acquisition date. The non-controlling interest is set to the non-controlling interest's share of identifiable assets and liabilities. The measurement principle is done for each business combination separately.

When the business combination is achieved in stages, the previously held equity interest is

remeasured at its acquisition-date fair value and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognized in profit and loss net after transaction cost.

Goodwill is recognized as the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount of any non-controlling interest less the fair value of net identifiable assets acquired as of the acquisition date. Goodwill is not depreciated but is tested at least annually for impairment. In connection with this, goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from synergies from the business combination.

Change in ownership without loss of control

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. The consideration is recognized at fair value and the difference between the consideration and the carrying amount of the non-controlling interests is recognized in the equity attributable to the parent.

Loss of control

In cases where changes in the ownership interest of a subsidiary results in loss of control, the consideration is measured at fair value. Assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary and non-controlling interest at their carrying amounts are derecognized at the date when the control ceases.

The fair value of the consideration received, and any investment retained, is recognized at fair value. Gain or loss is recognized in profit and loss at the date when the control ceases.

2.4 Investment in associates and joint ventures

Associates are entities over which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over financial and operating management (normally a holding of between 20 per cent and 50 per cent).

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The considerations made in determining whether the Group has joint control or significant influence over an entity are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries. Associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method from the date when significant influence or joint control is achieved until such influence ceases.

Under the equity method, the investments in associates or joint ventures are initially recognized at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognize changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment individually.

The statement of profit or loss reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate or joint venture. Any change in OCI of those investees

is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the associate or joint venture, the Group recognizes its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate or joint venture are eliminated attributable to the interest in the associate or joint venture.

If there are indications that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired, the Group will perform an impairment test of the carrying amount of the investment. Any impairment losses are recognized as share of profit of an associate and a joint venture in the statement of profit or loss.

If the Group's share of the loss equals or exceeds the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture, the carrying amount is set to zero and further loss is not recognized unless the Group has an obligation to make up for the loss.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint control over the joint venture, and as such the equity method ceases, the Group measures and recognizes any retained investment at its fair value. A new measurement of remaining ownership interests will not be performed if the equity method is still applicable, for example by transition from an associate to a joint venture.

2.5 Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position as either current or non-current.

The Group classifies an asset as current when it:

- Expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle
- Holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period

Or

- The asset is cash or a cash equivalent, unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current, including deferred tax assets.

The Group classifies a liability as current when it:

- Expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle
- Holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading
- Is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period

Or

- It does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current, including deferred tax liabilities.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash consist of cash in hand and at bank. Cash equivalents are short-term liquid investments that can be immediately converted into a known amount of cash and have a maximum term to maturity of

three months. Any positive balances against bank overdrafts are included as a component of cash in the cash flow statement. The cash flow statement has been prepared using the indirect method. Bank overdrafts are reported under short-term loans in the balance sheet. Received interest income is classified as investment activities and interest payments is classified as financing activities in the cash flow statement.

2.7 Inventories

Inventories are recognized at the lowest of cost and net selling price. The net selling price is the estimated selling price in the case of ordinary operations minus the estimated completion, marketing and distribution cost. The cost is arrived at using the average cost price, and includes the costs incurred in acquiring the goods and the costs of bringing the goods to their current state and location. Goods produced by the Group itself include variable and fixed costs that can be allocated based on normal capacity utilization.

2.8 Property, plant & equipment

Property, plant and equipment are valued at their cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. When assets are sold or disposed, the carrying amount is derecognized and any gain or loss is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

The cost of property, plant and equipment includes the purchase price and all costs necessary to bring the asset to working condition for its intended use. Costs incurred after the asset is in use, such as regular maintenance costs, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss, while other costs that

are expected to provide future financial benefits are capitalized.

The cost of property, plant & equipment is depreciated to the residual value over the asset's useful life. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the following useful life:

- Buildings: 10–20 years
- Plant, machinery and equipment: 3–15 years
- Fixtures & fittings and vehicles 3–10 years

If an item of property, plant and equipment has different parts with different useful lives, the parts are depreciated separately if the cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item.

The depreciation period and method are assessed annually. A residual value is estimated at each year-end, and changes to the estimated residual value is recognized as a change in an estimate. When the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, the value is written down to the recoverable amount.

Assets under construction are classified as property, plant and equipment and are recognized at cost until the production or development process is completed. Assets under construction are not subject to depreciation until the assets are taken into use.

2.9 Leases

At the inception of a contract, The Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified

asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The group as a lessee

For contracts that constitute, or contain a lease, the Group separates lease components if it benefits from the use of each underlying asset either on its own or together with other resources that are readily available, and the underlying asset is neither highly dependent on, nor highly interrelated with, the other underlying assets in the contract. The Group then accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract.

At the lease commencement date, the Group recognizes a lease liability and corresponding right-of-use asset for all lease agreements in which it is the lessee, except for the following exemptions applied:

- Short-term leases (defined as 12 months or less)
- Low value assets

For these leases, the Group recognizes the lease payments as other operating expenses in the statement of profit or loss when they incur.

Lease liabilities

The lease liability is recognized at the commencement date of the lease. The Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date. The lease term represents the non-cancellable period of the lease, together with periods covered by an option either to extend or to

terminate the lease when the Group is reasonably certain to exercise this option. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the interest rate implicitly defined in the lease contract if that interest rate is readily determinable, or its incremental borrowing rate in all other cases.

The lease payments included in the measurement comprise of:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date
- Amount expected to be payable by the Group under residual value guarantees
- The exercise price of a purchase option, if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications, or to reflect adjustments in lease payments due to an adjustment in an index or rate.

The Group does not include variable lease payments in the lease liability. Instead, the Group recognizes these variable lease expenses in profit or loss.

The Group presents its lease liabilities as separate line items in the statement of financial position.

Right-of-use assets

The Group measures the right-of use asset at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of the right-of-use asset comprise:

- The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability recognized
- Any lease payments made on or before the commencement date, less any incentives received
- Any initial direct costs incurred by the Group. An estimate of the costs to be incurred by the Group in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

The Group applies the depreciation requirements in IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment in depreciating the right-of-use asset, except that the right-of-use asset is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the lease term and the remaining useful life of the right-of-use asset, unless there is an option to purchase the asset which has been determined to be exercised with reasonable certainty, in which case the right of use asset is depreciated over the expected economic life of the underlying asset.

The Group applies IAS 36 Impairment of Assets to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

Sale- and leaseback transactions

In the event of sale- and leaseback transactions, the Group first assesses whether transfer of control of the underlying asset represents a sale within the context of IFRS 15. The Group considers several factors for determining whether the buyer has obtained control of the asset, including, but not limited to, the existence of any repurchase options, any beneficial renewal options terms, the length of the lease term including any option periods compared to the expected remaining lifetime of the asset, and the lease liability compared to the market value of the asset.

When the transfer of the asset is determined to be a true sale, the Group measures the right-of-use asset arising from the leaseback at the proportion of the previous carrying amount of the asset that related to the right-of-use being retained. The said proportionate share of the asset is derived from the recognized lease liability following the transaction in percentage of the fair market value of the underlying asset being sold. Effectively, the Group recognizes the amount of a gain or a loss only related to the rights transferred to the buyer-lessor.

In the event the transfer of the underlying asset to the buyer does not represent a true sale, the Group continues to carry the underlying asset and recognizes a financial liability equal to the transfer proceeds.

The Group as a lessor

For contracts where the Group acts as a lessor, it classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a

finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset.

For operating leases, the Group recognizes lease payments as rental income. Rental income is recognized mainly on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. The Group adds initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognizes those costs as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the rental income.

2.10 Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

2.11 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial asset

The Group's financial assets are derivatives, non-listed equity instruments, loans, trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

The Group classified its financial assets in the following categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses
- Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

Financial assets at amortized cost

The Group measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and,
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

The Groups financial assets at amortized cost includes trade receivables and other short-term deposits. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)

The Group measures debt instruments at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held where the business model objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling, and,
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortized cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognized in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognized in OCI is recycled to profit or loss. The Group does not hold any debt instruments at fair value through OCI.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair

value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit or loss. The category includes foreign exchange contracts and interest rate swaps not designated as hedging instruments.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
 - The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and
- either
1. the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
 2. the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently recognized at amortized cost, as loans and borrowings and payables. Contingent consideration in business combinations is recognized and measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognized in the income statement. Derivatives are financial liabilities when the fair value is negative, accounted for similarly as derivatives assets.

Loans, borrowings and payables

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Payables are measured at their nominal amount when the effect of discounting is not material.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition

of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation

A hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation is accounted for in a similar way as a cash flow hedge. Foreign exchange gains or losses on the hedging instruments relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognized directly in OCI, while any foreign exchange gains and losses related to the ineffective portion are recognized in profit and loss. On disposal of the foreign entity, the cumulative value of foreign exchange gains or losses recognized directly in equity is transferred to profit and loss.

Fair value hedges are not applicable to the group.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result

from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, the Group applies the low credit risk simplification. At every reporting date, the Group evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Group reassesses the internal credit rating of the debt instrument. In addition, the Group considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual

amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

2.12 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired independently are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination is recognized at fair value in the Group's opening balance at the date of acquisition. Capitalized intangible assets are recognized at cost less any amortization and impairment.

Internally generated intangible assets, with the exception of capitalized development expenses, are not capitalized, but expensed as incurred.

The useful life is either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with a finite useful life are amortized over their useful economic life and tested for impairment if there are any indications that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization method and period are assessed at least once a year. Changes to the amortization method and/or period are accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

Intangible assets with an indefinite economic life are not amortized, but are tested for impairment at least once a year, either individually or as a part of a cash-generating unit. Intangible assets with an indefinite economic life are not amortized. The

economic life is assessed annually with regard to whether the assumption of an indefinite economic life can be justified. If it cannot, the change to a definite economic life is made prospectively.

Patents and licenses

Amounts paid for patents and licenses are recognized in the balance sheet and are amortized on a straight-line basis over their expected useful life. The expected useful life of patents and licenses varies between 5 and 20 years.

Research and development cost

Expenses relating to research activities are recognized in the income statement as they incur. Expenses relating to development activities (relating to the design and testing of new or improved products) are capitalized to the extent that the product or process is technical and commercially viable, and the Group has sufficient resources to complete the development work. Expenses that are capitalized include the costs of materials, direct salary costs and a share of the directly attributable overhead expenses. Capitalized development costs are recognized at their cost minus accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Other development costs are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

Development costs that have previously been expensed are not recognized in subsequent periods. Capitalized development costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset. Capitalized development costs with an indefinite useful life or related to projects under

development are tested annually for impairment in accordance with IAS 36.

Customer relationships

Purchased customer contracts have a finite useful life and are recognized at cost less amortization. Customer contracts and technology are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives.

2.13 Impairment of non-financial assets

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are not amortized but tested annually for impairment. Items of property, plant and equipment, right of use assets and intangible assets are tested for impairment if there is reason to believe that future earnings do not justify the asset's carrying amount. The difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount is recognized as an impairment loss. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the value in use.

When testing for impairment, non-current assets are grouped at the lowest level at which it is possible to distinguish independent cash inflows (cash generating units, CGU). A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. At each reporting date, the Group considers the possibility of reversing previous impairment losses on non-financial assets (except goodwill and other intangible assets with an indefinite useful life).

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a

pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. A long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

2.14 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable (more likely than not) that a financial settlement will take place as a result of this obligation and the size of the amount can be measured reliably. If the effect is considerable, the provision is calculated by discounting estimated future cash flow using a discount rate before tax that reflects the market's pricing of the time value of money and, if relevant, risks specifically associated with the obligation.

Warranty provisions: The Group provides warranties for general repairs of defects that existed at the time of sale, as required by law. Provisions related to these assurance-type warranties are recognized

when the product is sold, or the service is provided to the customer. Initial recognition is based on historical information about warranties and a weighting of possible outcomes according to the likelihood of their occurrence. The initial estimate of warranty-related costs is revised annually.

Onerous contracts: If the Group has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract is recognized and measured as a provision. However, before a separate provision for an onerous contract is established, the Group recognizes any impairment loss that has occurred on assets dedicated to that contract.

2.15 Equity

Financial instruments are classified as liabilities or equity in accordance with the underlying economic realities. Interest, dividend, gains and losses relating to a financial instrument classified as a liability will be presented as an expense or income. Amounts distributed to holders of financial instruments that are classified as equity will be recorded directly in equity.

(I) Own shares

In the event of a purchase of own shares, the purchase price and any directly associated costs are recognized as a change in equity. Own shares are presented as a reduction in equity. Gains or losses on transactions involving own shares are recognized directly in equity.

(II) Costs arising from equity transactions

Transaction costs directly related to an equity

transaction are recognized directly in equity after deducting tax expenses.

(III) Other equity

(a) Translation differences

Translation differences arising in connection with exchange-rate differences on consolidation of foreign entities are recognized in other comprehensive income. Exchange-rate differences in monetary amounts (liabilities or receivables) which are in reality a part of a company's net investment in a foreign entity are also included as translation differences.

If a foreign entity is sold, the accumulated translation differences linked to the entity are reversed and recognized in profit or loss in the same period in which the gain or loss on sale is recognized.

(b) Change in actuarial gains/losses (pension commitments)

Actuarial gains or losses resulting from changes in assumptions and basic data are recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

(c) Dividends

Proposed dividends are classified as other equity until they are approved by the general assembly of Hexagon Composites ASA.

(IV) Other paid-in capital – Share-based payments

The Group has a share-based program for certain employees in senior and key positions. The fair value of the share instruments is measured at the date of the grant using the Black & Scholes model. The fair

value of the issued options, performance share units (PSUs) and restricted share units (RSUs) is expensed as an employee cost with a corresponding increase in other paid in capital over the vesting period, which is over the agreed-upon future service time.

(V) Hedging reserve

Forward exchange contracts and interest rate derivatives that qualify as hedging instruments (cash flow hedges) are recognized at fair value, with a corresponding entry in total comprehensive income, and transferred to the revaluation reserve (net of tax). Realized gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss to offset gains or losses on the items that were hedged.

2.16 Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group's main revenues come from the sale of its own mass-produced standard products in the different segments:

1. Hexagon Agility
2. Hexagon Ragasco
3. Hexagon Digital Wave
4. Hexagon Purus

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The products are mainly sold in relation to separately identifiable contracts with customers.

Sale of goods (cylinders, products, systems etc.)

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred

to the customer, generally on delivery of the product. There are several credit terms, including upfront payment and secured payment, but normal credit term is 30 to 90 days upon delivery.

The Group considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration and the existence of significant financing components.

(i) Variable consideration

Some contracts with customers provide rights of return, trade discounts or volume rebates. The Group uses the expected value method to estimate the goods that will not be returned as this best predicts the amount of variable consideration to which the Group will be entitled. For trade discounts and volume rebates the sale of goods are measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of allowances for trade discounts and volume rebates. If revenue cannot be reliably measured, the Group defers revenue recognition until the uncertainty is resolved. The Group performs the assessment on individual contracts to determine the estimated variable consideration and related constraints.

(ii) Significant financing component

Generally, the Group receives short-term advances from its customers. Using the practical expedient in IFRS 15, the Group does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if it expects, at contract

inception, that the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and when the customer pays for these goods or services will be one year or less.

(iii) Warranty provision

The Group typically provides warranties for general repairs and does not provide extended warranties or maintenance services in its contracts with customers. Such warranties are evaluated as assurance-type warranties which are accounted for under IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. See [note 19](#) for an overview of the warranty provision.

Services

To some extent the Group provides other services in relation to reinspection and testing of products and non-recurring engineering and design or development. These services are normally sold on their own and based on relative stand-alone selling prices. The Group recognizes revenue from services over time using an input method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the service, because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group.

Funded development contracts

The Group has entered into funded contracts with a limited number of customers for development services. The Group recognizes revenue over time as the services are performed. Progress is measured using an input method to measure progress towards certain project milestones as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group.

Contract balances

(i) Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Group performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the earned consideration that is conditional.

(ii) Trade receivable

A receivable represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

(iii) Contract liability

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made, or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Group fulfils the performance obligation under the contract.

Cost to obtain a contract

The Group has elected to apply the optional practical expedient for costs to obtain a contract which allows the Group to immediately expense such costs when the related revenue is expected to be recognized within one year. When revenue will be recognized over several reporting periods the Group recognizes incremental costs of obtaining a contract

with a customer as an asset, provided that the costs are expected to be recovered throughout the contract. The costs are amortized on a systematic basis that is consistent with the transfer of the related goods or services to the customer and subsequently re-assessed at the end of each reporting period.

2.17 Employee benefits

Defined benefit pension plans

Defined benefit plans are valued at the present value of accrued future pension benefits at the end of the reporting period. Pension plan assets are valued at their fair value.

The current service cost and net interest income/costs are recognized immediately and is presented as a payroll & social security expense in the income statement. Net interest income/cost is calculated by using the discount rate of the liability at the beginning of the period on the net liability. Changes in net pension liabilities as a result of payments of premiums and pension payments have been taken into consideration. The difference between the actual return and the accounted return is recognized continuously through other comprehensive income. The pension cost is affecting the payroll & social security costs in the income statement. Actuarial gains and losses, including changes in value, both for assets and liabilities, are recognized through other comprehensive income. Actuarial gains and losses are not reclassified over profit and loss.

Multi-employer plans

Some of the Norwegian employees participate in a new AFP pension scheme. The scheme is a defined benefit multi-employer pension plan, funded

through premiums that are defined as a percentage of salary. The scheme's retirement benefit obligation and plan assets cannot be reliably measured and allocated at present. For accounting purposes, the scheme is treated as a defined contribution plan, with premium payments expensed as incurred, and no pension liability recognized.

Defined contribution pension plans

Pension premiums relating to defined contribution plans are recognized as an expense as they are incurred.

Share-based payment

The Group has share-based programs for senior- and key executives. The programs are settled in shares, and consist of share options, performance share units (PSUs) and restricted share units (RSUs). In addition, certain key executives have share based programs settled in cash. The fair value of the share-based programs is expensed over the vesting period which is over the agreed-upon future service period and, where applicable, the performance conditions are fulfilled. The fair value of the share options, PSUs and RSUs is measured at grant date and calculated using the Black & Scholes model.

The cost of the employee share-based transaction is expensed over the vesting period. The value of the issued options, PSUs and RSUs of the transactions that are settled with equity instruments (settled with the company's own shares) is recognized as salary and personnel cost in profit and loss with a corresponding increase in other paid-in capital. The cash settlement options are however recognized with a corresponding change in provisions. Social security

tax is recorded as a liability and is recognized over the estimated vesting period.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the grant date fair value of the unmodified award, provided the original vesting terms of the award are met. An additional expense, measured as at the date of modification, is recognized for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee. Where an award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through profit or loss.

2.18 Government grants

Government grants, including the Norwegian Skattefunn incentive scheme, are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions stipulated for the grants,

and that the grants will be received. Operating grants are recognized systematically during the grant period. Grants are deducted from the cost which the grant is meant to cover. Investment grants are capitalized and recognized systematically over the asset's useful life. Investment grants are recognized as deferred income. The Group currently has grants with the United States Department of Energy which is recognized as grant income.

2.19 Income taxes

The tax expense consists of the tax payable and changes to deferred tax. Deferred tax/tax assets are calculated on all differences between the book value and tax value of assets and liabilities, with the exception of:

- temporary differences linked to goodwill that are not tax deductible
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures when the Group controls when the temporary differences are to be reversed and this is not expected to take place in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized when it is probable that the Group will have a sufficient profit for tax purposes in subsequent periods to utilize the tax asset. The Group recognize previously unrecognized deferred tax assets to the extent it has become probable that the Group can utilize the deferred tax asset. Similarly, the Group will reduce a deferred tax asset to the extent that the Group no longer regards it as probable that it can utilize the deferred tax asset.

Deferred tax and deferred tax assets are measured on the basis of the expected future tax rates applicable to the companies in the Group where temporary differences have arisen. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized at their nominal value and classified as non-current assets and non-current liabilities in the balance sheet.

Taxes payable and deferred taxes are recognized directly in equity to the extent that they relate to items recognized directly in equity.

2.20 Segments

For management reporting purposes, the Group is organized into different business areas according to product/service range. The Group's segment reporting format is business areas. Financial information relating to segments and geographical areas is presented in [note 4](#).

2.21 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the annual accounts. Significant contingent liabilities are disclosed, with the exception of contingent liabilities that are unlikely to be incurred.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the annual accounts but are disclosed if there is a certain probability that a benefit will be added to the Group.

2.22 Events after the balance sheet date

New information on the Group's financial position on the end of the reporting period which becomes known after the reporting period is recorded in the annual accounts. Events after the reporting period that do not affect the Group's financial position at

the end of the reporting period but which will affect the Group's financial position in the future are disclosed if significant.

2.23 New accounting standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the group

The Group has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendments that has been issued but is not yet effective. Standards, interpretations, and amendments that are issued up to the date of issuance of the consolidated financial statements, but not yet effective are considered not relevant and not to have an impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Note 3 Estimation uncertainty and significant judgments

The management has used estimates and assumptions that have affected assets, liabilities, income, expenses and information on potential liabilities. This particularly applies to the depreciation of tangible and intangible fixed assets, impairment of goodwill and evaluations related to acquisitions. Future events may lead to these estimates being changed. Estimates and their underlying assumptions are reviewed on a regular basis and are based on best estimates and historical experience and other factors, including forecast events that are considered probable under current circumstance. Changes in accounting estimates are recognized during the period when the changes take place. If the changes also apply to future periods, the effect is divided among the present and future periods.

The Group prepares estimates and makes assumptions about the future. The accounting estimates based on this process are, by definition, rarely completely in line with the final outcome. Estimates and assumptions represent a risk of material changes in the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and equity over the next financial year.

The Group's most important accounting estimates are related to the following items:

- Fair value of assets and liabilities at the time of acquisition
- Impairment of goodwill
- Depreciation and impairment of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets

- Leases
- Capitalized development cost
- Contingent considerations
- Unlisted equity investments
- Revenue from contracts with customers

Fair value of assets and liabilities at the time of acquisition

The Group is required to allocate the purchase price of acquired companies to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values. Such valuations require management to make significant judgments in selecting valuation methods, estimates and assumptions. For the acquisitions of Wystrach GmbH and Wyrent GmbH in 2021 the Group engaged a third-party appraisal firm to assist the Group in determining the fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The significant purchased intangible assets recorded by Hexagon Composites included customer relationships, trade name and technology. Critical estimates in the evaluations for such intangible assets include, but are not limited to, estimated average customer relationship based on customer attrition, applying a relief from royalty model using an appropriate royalty rate and expected developments in technology and markets.

Management's estimates of fair value and useful lives are based upon assumptions believed to be reasonable, but which are inherently uncertain and unpredictable and, as a result, actual results may differ from estimates. Management's fair value

estimates are based on reasonable, but not entirely certain, assumptions. See also [note 5](#).

Impairment of goodwill

Recognized goodwill is assessed annually for impairment. Recoverable amounts from cash-generating units are calculated based on their value in use. There is uncertainty associated with the assumptions used as a basis in the preparation of budgets for the calculation of value in use. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions about future income and expense trends. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate.

See also [note 11](#) for further information on impairment testing of goodwill.

Depreciation and impairment of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets

Group management determines the useful lives and depreciation rates for items of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets. The expected useful life of the Group's production equipment is largely dependent on technological development. The present depreciation period is 3–20 years, but an uncertainty exists for the interval between 10–20 years.

Leases – Significant judgement in determining the lease term of contracts with renewal options and incremental borrowing rate

The group has several offices and other facilities leases with options to extend the lease. Renewal options are included in the calculation of the lease liability if management is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew the contract. Management has used judgment when considering all relevant factors that create an economic incentive to extend the lease. In this assessment Management has considered the original lease term and the significance of the underlying assets, i.e. the offices and other facilities.

In the event the Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure the lease liability. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions). The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the subsidiary's stand-alone credit rating). See also [note 24](#) Leases.

Capitalized development costs

The Group capitalizes development costs for a project in accordance with the Groups accounting policy. Initial capitalization of costs is based on management's judgement that technological and economic feasibility is confirmed, usually when a product development project has reached a defined milestone according to project plan. In determining the amounts to be capitalized, management makes assumptions regarding the expected future cash generation of the project, discount rates to be applied and the expected period of benefits. For criteria for recognition, see [note 2.12](#) and [note 11](#).

There is uncertainty about the date for when the criteria for recognition of intangible assets are satisfied and there is uncertainty associated with the valuation and allocation of the cost of acquisition for intangible assets.

Contingent considerations

As a part of business combinations, the purchase price consideration may have to be estimated dependent upon the content of the sale-and purchase agreement, herein e.g., contingent considerations. Such liabilities are subject to estimation uncertainty as they typically are dependent upon the financial performance of, and/or other quantitative and qualitative events of the acquired entity. Management uses significant judgement in the valuation of such liabilities such as, but not limited to, future profitability, discount rates and probability of certain target achievement. Any subsequent revaluations of said liabilities are recognized as fair value adjustments through profit and loss. See also [note 5](#).

Unlisted equity investments

Estimating fair value of unlisted companies requires judgement by management. The fair value of unlisted equity investments is estimated by using commonly used valuation techniques or by implicit valuations derived from private placements undertaken in the companies.

Revenue from contracts with customers – determining the timing of satisfaction of services and funded development contracts

The Group has concluded that revenue for services and funded development contracts is to be recognized over time because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group. The fact that another entity would not need to re-perform the installation or the defined milestones that the Group has provided to date demonstrates that the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits of the Group's performance as it performs.

The Group determined that the input method is the best method in measuring progress of the services and funded development contracts because there is a direct relationship between the Group's effort (i.e., total costs incurred) and the transfer of service to the customer. The Group recognizes revenue on the basis of the total costs expended relative to the total expected costs to complete the service and funded development contract. See also [note 4](#).

Note 4 Operating segment and revenue breakdown

The Group's operation is divided into four strategic business areas, which are organized and managed separately. These four business areas are also defined as the group's reportable operating segments as the different business areas sell different products, address different customer groups and have different risk profiles.

The Hexagon Composites group is divided into the following reportable operating segments

- Hexagon Agility - global leader of (renewable) natural gas fuel systems and delivery solutions for the mobility market.
- Hexagon Ragasco - world's leading manufacturer of composite LPG cylinders.
- Hexagon Digital Wave - global leader in innovative cylinder testing and monitoring technology.
- Hexagon Purus - leading global provider of technology needed for zero emission mobility

The executive management group is the Chief Operating Decision Makers (CODMs) and monitor the operating results of their respective business areas separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment.

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments. Transactions between the segments are based on arm's length basis.

Other information

The Group's customer base is relatively fragmented in terms of size and concentration such that it is not dependent upon any one single customer. No customer or customer group exceeded 10 per cent of annual sales in the group in 2022 and 2021.

Geographical segments

The Group's activities are divided into the following regions: Europe, North America, South-East Asia, Middle East and Norway.

Transactions in the different segments have been eliminated.

Business segment data 2022

(NOK 1 000)	Hexagon Agility	Hexagon Ragasco	Hexagon Digital Wave	Corporate / elimination	Hexagon ex. Purus	Hexagon Purus	Elimination	Hexagon Group 2022
Revenue from external customers:								
Sale of cylinders and equipment (at a point in time)	3 204 885	701 029	89 297	3 141	3 998 352	909 715	67	4 908 134
Sale of services and funded development (transferred over time)	-	-	-	-	-	4 882		4 882
Internal transactions	260 981	4 977	24 679	(1 601)	289 036	44 040	(333 076)	-
Other operating income	8 093	210	2 025		10 327	4 034		14 361
Total revenue from contract with customers	3 473 959	706 216	116 001	1 540	4 297 716	962 670	(333 009)	4 927 377
Rental income	3 919	-	-	1 107	5 027	1 255	(1 353)	4 929
Total revenue	3 477 878	706 216	116 001	2 648	4 302 743	963 925	(334 362)	4 932 306
Operating profit for segment before depreciation/amortization (EBITDA)	208 988	123 256	6 715	8 709	347 667	(405 505)	(5 353)	(63 190)
Operating profit for segment (EBIT)	28 186	86 362	1 193	(9 907)	105 834	(500 594)	(593)	(395 352)
Profit/loss from associates	(3 571)	-	-	-	(3 571)	51 888	-	48 317
Net financial items	(56 880)	(301)	(6 166)	(14 543)	(77 890)	7 808	-	(70 082)
Tax expense	12 691	16 685	258	(11 394)	18 240	(9 380)	-	8 859
Profit/loss for the year	(44 956)	69 376	(5 231)	(13 056)	6 134	(431 518)	(593)	(425 977)
Segment assets	4 550 321	581 399	109 677	1 750 450	6 991 847	2 654 903	(1 743 009)	7 903 742
Segment liabilities	2 104 101	391 626	46 015	1 077 791	3 619 533	967 282	(151 880)	4 434 935
Investments in property, plant & equipment for the year	213 979	38 352	1 825	13 022	267 180	240 030		507 210
Depreciation and impairment	91 911	29 252	2 109	2 534	125 806	33 779		159 585
Investments in intangible assets for the year	4 940	-	-	18 164	23 104	52 625		75 729
Amortization and impairment	46 344	-	-	12 812	59 156	36 906		96 062
Additions of right-of-use assets for the year	121 532	-	293	1 695	123 520	122 472		245 992
Depreciation and impairment	37 786	7 642	3 413	3 270	52 110	24 404		76 514

Geographical information 2022

(NOK 1 000)	Europe	North America	South America	South-East Asia	Middle East	Norway	Consolidated 2022
Revenue divided among customer locations from external customers	2 064 775	2 567 103	105 204	105 270	30 816	59 139	4 932 306
Non current assets ¹	1 256 284	2 636 664		13 517		473 928	4 380 393
Investments in property, plant & equipment for the year	171 320	287 003		10 460		38 427	507 210
Investments in intangible assets for the year	1 621	5 246		3 043		65 819	75 729

¹ Non-current assets for this purpose consists of property, plant & equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets.

Contract balances	2022	2021
Trade receivables	865 403	880 396
Contract assets	9 488	4 165
Contract liabilities	548 643	277 658

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 90 days. In 2022, TNOK 13 165 (2021 TNOK 10 915) was recognized as provision for doubtful debtors on trade receivables.

Contract assets are initially recognized for revenue earned from installation and project services as receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion of installation or project. Upon completion and acceptance by the customer, the amounts recognized as contract assets are reclassified to trade receivables. The higher amount in contract assets in 2022 is the result of normal fluctuations in this part of the business at the end of the year. All contracts are for period of one year or less or are build based on time incurred. As permitted under IFRS 15, the transaction price allocated to these unsatisfied contracts is not disclosed.

Contract liabilities include short-term advances received for funded services & development and paid not delivered goods to external customers. The outstanding balances of these accounts increased in 2022 due to increasing activities in services & funded development projects. The entire contract liabilities was recognized in the subsequent period.

Performance obligations

Information related to the Group's performance obligations and related revenue recognition is summarized below:

Sale of goods

The performance obligation is generally satisfied upon delivery of cylinders and other equipment. The normal credit term is 30 to 90 days upon delivery. Recognition of revenue at the point of delivery is only recognized for an amount of the consideration

that reflects the estimated variable consideration the Group is expected to ultimately be entitled. The variable consideration is re-assessed at the end of each reporting period and recognized as (or when) the uncertainty is subsequently resolved and is estimated based on the expected value approach.

Sale of services

The Group provides services in relation to reinspection and testing of products and non-recurring engineering and design or development. These may be sold separately or bundled together with the sale of goods. The Group has determined that these services should be accounted for as a separate performance obligation as the services are separately identifiable. The performance obligation is satisfied over time because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group. The Group recognizes revenue on the basis of the labor hours incurred relative to the total expected labor hours to complete the installation. When a contract includes separate performance obligations in relation to both sale of goods and installation, the consideration is allocated between the performance obligations based on observable stand-alone selling prices.

Sale of funded development contracts

The Group has entered into contracts with a limited number of customers for development services. As the inputs (raw materials, labor hours etc.) are integrated into a combined output, the combined product has been determined to constitute one performance obligation. Further, the customization process & integration significantly modifies the assets under construction until delivery. The Group assessed that the performance obligation is satisfied over time because it has at all times an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date, including a reasonable margin. Additionally, the asset has no alternative use for the Group as it is limited practically from readily directing the asset in its completed state, as the Group would suffer a significant loss from modifying the asset before it could be sold to another customer. The Group measures progress based on costs incurred relative to the total expected costs to complete the project as this measurement most faithfully depicts the Group's progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation.

Business segment data 2021

(NOK 1 000)	Hexagon Agility	Hexagon Ragasco	Hexagon Digital Wave	Corporate / elimination	Hexagon ex. Purus	Hexagon Purus	Elimination	Hexagon Group 2021
Revenue from external customers:								
Sale of cylinders and equipment (at a point in time)	2 410 469	575 245	47 213	3 084	3 036 012	494 222	947	3 531 181
Sale of services and funded development (transferred over time)	70	-	-	-	70	3 441		3 511
Internal transactions	202 693	2 495	9 029	21 018	235 235	7 495	(242 731)	-
Other operating income	2 608	398	942	17	3 965	880		4 845
Total revenue from contract with customers	2 615 840	578 138	57 184	24 119	3 275 282	506 039	(241 784)	3 539 537
Rental income	1 695	-	-	766	2 461	1 679	(787)	3 354
Total revenue	2 617 535	578 138	57 184	24 885	3 277 743	507 718	(242 571)	3 542 890
Operating profit for segment before depreciation/amortization (EBITDA)	292 655	94 972	(10 677)	4 005	380 955	(271 777)	(595)	108 584
Operating profit for segment (EBIT)	138 508	60 325	(14 826)	(12 634)	171 373	(324 874)	(595)	(154 096)
Profit/loss from associates	-	-	-	-	-	(2 957)	-	(2 957)
Net financial items	(38 031)	(5 785)	(4 859)	(76 575)	(125 250)	(19 441)	-	(144 691)
Tax expense	39 104	11 017	206	(22 374)	27 953	(2 120)	-	25 833
Profit/loss for the year	61 373	43 523	(19 891)	(66 835)	18 170	(345 152)	(595)	(327 577)
Segment assets	3 819 260	516 251	83 882	1 263 465	5 682 859	2 101 745	(1 269 358)	6 515 246
Segment liabilities	1 641 009	392 111	113 013	317 044	2 463 177	686 347	(118 580)	3 030 945
Investments in property, plant & equipment for the year	146 378	39 418	6 784	946	193 527	107 711		301 238
Depreciation and impairment	77 605	29 232	1 108	3 051	110 996	17 129		128 125
Investments in intangible assets for the year	5 962	-	-	16 059	22 020	37 735		59 755
Amortization and impairment	41 599	-	-	10 948	52 547	17 853		70 400
Additions of right-of-use assets for the year	24 309	12 777	-	536	37 622	32 345		69 966
Depreciation and impairment	34 944	5 415	3 041	2 640	46 039	18 116		64 155

Geographical information 2021

(NOK 1 000)	Europe	North America	South America	South-East Asia	Middle East	Norway	Consolidated 2021
Revenue divided among customer locations from external customers	1 197 409	2 174 867	15 425	81 447	14 996	58 746	3 542 890
Non current assets ¹	1 109 628	2 121 649		7 897		438 284	3 677 458
Investments in property, plant & equipment for the year	127 469	131 085				42 684	301 238
Investments in intangible assets for the year	4 778	7 072				47 905	59 755

¹ Non-current assets for this purpose consists of property, plant & equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets

Note 5 Business combinations and changes in the Group's structure

In 2022, there were no business combinations or changes to the Group's reporting- or segment structure.

Acquisition of Wystrach in 2021

On 10 November 2021, Hexagon Purus GmbH, a wholly owned subsidiary of Hexagon Purus acquired 100 per cent of the shares of Wystrach GmbH and Wyrent GmbH (together "Wystrach"). Wystrach have been reported as a part of the Hexagon Purus segment in the Hexagon Group since November 2021.

Wystrach is a leading European systems and solutions provider for storage and transport of compressed gases. The Company specializes in the design, manufacturing and assembly of hydrogen systems including steel system structures and high-pressure piping and has its production facilities in Weeze, Germany.

The Transaction represented a step-change for Hexagon Purus and reinforced its position as a global leader in zero emission mobility solutions. Wystrach has brought significant systems assembly capacity and knowhow and complemented the capabilities of Hexagon Purus, improving control of the value chain and accelerating time to market. Combining two industry frontrunners has and will increase scale, organizational bandwidth and execution capabilities and put Hexagon Purus in pole position to capitalize on the strong market growth expected for hydrogen storage solutions.

The fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of Wystrach as at the date of acquisition were:

Wystrach GmbH (NOK 1 000)	Fair value recognised on acquisition
Assets	
Intangible assets:	
Customer relationships	78 654
Technology	64 941
Software and licenses	1 533
Tangible assets:	
Land and land rights	22 260
Buildings	66 780
Technical equipment and machines	6 640
Other equipment, factory and office equipment	17 340
Right-of-use Assets	7 683
Current assets:	
Inventories	170 560
Trade receivable	49 691
Other current assets	59 536
Cash	1 277
Total assets	546 895

(NOK 1 000)	Fair value recognised on acquisition
Liabilities	
Liabilities to banks	48 458
Lease liabilities	7 683
Accruals for pensions and similar obligations	980
Deferred tax liabilities	44 837
Provisions	481
Trade payables	105 542
Payments received on account of orders	58 031
Income tax liabilities	7 436
Other liabilities	60 880
Total liabilities	334 328
Net identifiable assets and liabilities at fair value	212 567
Goodwill	187 369
Purchase consideration	399 935
Consideration shares issued in Hexagon Purus ASA	144 500
Deferred payment	43 037
Contingent liabilities	64 933
Purchase consideration transferred / Paid in cash	147 466
Less cash and cash equivalents acquired	1 277
Acquisition, net of cash acquired	146 189

The fair value of Wystrach was NOK 399.9 million. The acquisition was settled with MNOK 147.5 million in cash, NOK 144.5 million in consideration shares in Hexagon Purus ASA, NOK 43.0 million in deferred payment and contingent liabilities of NOK 64.9 million expected to be settled in cash in 2023 and 2024. Earn-out amounts are dependent upon revenue- and EBITDA targets of Wystrach in 2021, 2022 and 2023 and is recognised as a best estimate of target achievement. There have been no changes to the fair value assessment in 2022.

In the Group's profit for 2021, Wystrach was included from 1 November. Wystrach's contribution to the Group's revenue and EBITDA in 2021 was NOK 140 million and NOK 18 million respectively. If the acquisition had taken place on 1 January 2021, the Group total revenue and profit after tax in 2021 would have amounted to NOK 3 697 million and NOK -339 million respectively.

The goodwill recognized is primarily attributed to the expected synergies and other benefits from combining the assets and activities of Wystrach with the Hexagon Purus Group. The goodwill is not deductible for income tax purposes.

Transaction costs of NOK 12.4 million were expensed as other operating expenses in the income statement and are part of operating cash flows in the statement of cash flows for 2021.

Note 6 Net financial items

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
Interest income	15 207	4 394
Unrealised gains from forward exchange contracts with actual gains or losses through profit and loss	26 523	1 121
Foreign exchange items	230 043	118 466
Other finance income	-	1 611
Total finance income	271 773	125 592
Loss on exchange items	90 937	92 784
Unrealised loss on forward exchange contracts and interest rate swaps with actual gains or losses through profit and loss	137 747	52 681
Cost associated with redemption of bond loan ¹	-	46 839
Cost of interest on loans etc.	96 786	48 580
Cost of interest on lease liabilities	9 537	7 980
Other finance expense	6 846	21 421
Total finance expense	341 855	270 283
Net financial items	(70 082)	(144 691)

¹ This consists of MNOK 22.7 in cash for call premium and MNOK 24.2 non-cash impact for accelerated realisation of other charges being amortised over the original tenor of the bond.

Note 7 Tax

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2022	2021
Tax expense			
Income tax payable in the income statement		60 363	32 039
Change in deferred tax in income statement		(51 503)	(6 206)
Tax expense		8 859	25 833
Income tax payable in the balance sheet		53 057	47 201
Income tax receivable in the balance sheet	15	(1 992)	(28 017)
Net income tax payable (+) / receivable (-) in the balance sheet		51 065	19 183
Prepaid taxes		38 474	22 389
Settled taxes not paid		(4 539)	-
Tax payable from acquired companies at acquisition date		-	(7 436)
Effect on tax payable of group contributions in Norway		534	2 188
FX translation effects		(25 171)	(4 285)
Total income tax payable in the income statement		60 363	32 039
Nominal tax rates in Norway		22%	22%
Profit before tax		(417 118)	(301 744)
Tax based on nominal tax rate in Norway		(91 766)	(66 384)
Adjusted for tax effects of:			
Varying foreign tax rates vs. Norwegian tax rate		(26 885)	(15 875)
Change in not capitalized loss due to uncertainty		141 207	94 863
Other differences relating to foreign subsidiaries		(7 918)	4 597
Share of profit/loss from associates		(11 213)	651
Other non-taxable income and non-deductible expenses		4 875	11 666
Tax expense from prior periods		-	(4 533)
FX translation effects		559	849
Tax expense		8 859	25 833

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

(NOK 1 000)	Balance sheet		Income statement	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Deferred tax				
Loss carryforwards	(254 038)	(167 763)	(86 275)	(48 859)
Interest deduction limitation reserve	(33 123)	-	(33 123)	-
Pension	(10)	(168)	158	(611)
Plant & equipment	77 210	66 549	10 662	21 167
Intangible assets	107 581	118 887	(11 306)	31 778
Inventories and trade receivables	(31 765)	(4 479)	(27 286)	10 083
Derivatives	(42 437)	(18 121)	(24 316)	(35 473)
Provisions for liabilities/other current liabilities	(35 764)	(25 367)	(10 397)	(4 484)
Other	148 450	91 346	57 104	7 820
Deferred tax liabilities net	(63 895)	60 883	(124 778)	(18 579)
Reduction of tax assets due to uncertainty	270 265	172 599	97 666	66 477
Deferred tax assets / liabilities - net carrying amount	206 370	233 482	(27 112)	47 898
Change in deferred tax from purchase of companies			-	45 306
Change in deferred tax from group contributions in Norway			534	2 188
Change in deferred tax due to OCI			(139)	(81)
Change in deferred tax on FX translation			23 996	6 691
Net change in deferred tax in income statement			(51 503)	(6 206)

Carrying amounts

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
Deferred tax asset	-	(13 678)
Deferred tax liabilities	206 370	247 160
Net recognised deferred tax assets/deferred tax liabilities	206 370	233 482

Deferred tax recognised in the statement of comprehensive income are as follows:

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
Deferred tax asset	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	139	81
Total	139	81

Overview loss carried forward

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
Norway	579 687	351 005
North America	497 004	322 005
Europe	314 110	207 819
Total	1 390 801	880 830

The losses are carried forward indefinitely.

Deferred tax assets are recognized when it is probable that the Group will have sufficient taxable profit in subsequent periods to utilize the tax assets.

Note 8 Earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit for the year by the weighted average number of shares outstanding.

To calculate diluted earnings per share, the profit and weighted average number of shares outstanding is adjusted to accommodate all dilution effects associated with share options. All share options are taken into consideration in the "denominator", and adjustments are made for recognised option expenses in the numerator. There are 5 697 864 (6 456 404) instruments that could potentially dilute basic earnings per share in the future. These are not included in the calculation of the diluted earnings per share because they are antidilutive for the periods presented. See [note 27](#) for further specification type of instruments.

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2022	2021
Profit/loss for the year flowing to holders of ordinary shares			
Profit/loss for the year		(425 977)	(327 577)
Profit/loss for activities held for sale		-	-
Profit/loss for the year		(425 977)	(327 577)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding 31 Dec 17			
Ordinary shares issued 1 Jan		201 619 712	201 619 712
Own shares		(650 418)	(847 292)
Issued new shares		-	-
Outstanding number of shares 31 Dec		200 969 294	200 772 420
Weighted average number of shares outstanding 31 Dec		200 870 857	200 270 205
Profit/loss per share		(2.12)	(1.64)
Diluted number of shares outstanding 31 Dec 17			
Ordinary shares issued 1 Jan		201 619 712	201 619 712
Own shares		(650 418)	(847 292)
Issued new shares		-	-
Outstanding shares 31 Dec adjusted for dilution effects		200 969 294	200 772 420
Weighted average number of shares outstanding 31 Dec adjusted for dilution effects		200 870 857	200 270 205
Diluted profit/loss per share		(2.12)	(1.64)

Note 9 Payroll costs and number of employees

The Group - payroll costs

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2022	2021
Salaries/fees ¹		1 266 800	876 046
Bonuses and share-based payments		114 039	116 648
Pension expense, defined-benefit plans	18	(1 121)	481
Pension expense, defined-contribution plans	18	47 754	38 649
Other social security expenses		67 788	69 474
Payroll expenses		1 495 259	1 101 298

¹ Capitalized payroll expenses related to technology development projects amounted to MNOK 22.5 in 2022 and MNOK 18.5 in 2021.

	2022	2021
Average number of full-time equivalents:	1 606	1 286
Corporate management, R&D and support		
Norway	15	13
North America	27	33
Hexagon Agility		
North America	731	685
Norway	34	21
Germany	175	165
Hexagon Purus		
Norway	18	8
North America	126	83
Germany	372	321
China	11	8
Hexagon Digital Wave		
North America	52	40
Hexagon Ragasco		
Norway	128	129
North America	4	2
Russia	5	5
Total number of employees 31 December	1 698	1 513

Note 10 Property, plant & equipment

(NOK 1 000)	Land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Fixtures & fittings, vehicles	Assets under construction	2022 Total
Cost of acquisition					
Cost of acquisition 1 January 2022	296 549	1 079 970	218 274	234 686	1 829 479
Additions	1 265	33 248	43 714	428 983	507 210
Transfer from assets under construction	12 918	157 128	19 383	(189 429)	-
Disposals/scrap ¹	(113 892)	(3 055)	(41 841)	(7 548)	(166 336)
Additions from purchase of companies	-	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	17 605	67 068	21 515	21 992	128 179
Cost of acquisition 31 December 2022	214 445	1 334 359	261 045	488 683	2 298 532
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
Accumulated depreciation 1 January 2022	67 896	645 665	105 293	-	818 855
Depreciation for the year	21 476	103 557	33 809	-	158 842
Impairment	-	-	743	-	743
Disposals/scrap ¹	(31 420)	(1 709)	(23 213)	-	(56 342)
Translation differences	2 786	27 455	9 887	-	40 127
Accumulated depreciation and impairment 31 December 2022	60 738	774 968	126 520	-	962 225
Net carrying amount as of 31 December 2022	153 707	559 391	134 525	488 683	1 336 307
Of which pledged	-	-	-	-	-
Useful life	10–20 years	3–15 years	3–10 years		
Depreciation method	Straight-line	Straight-line	Straight-line		

¹ On 31 December 2022, Agility North Carolina LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Hexagon within the Hexagon Agility segment, affected a sale- and leaseback transaction of its facility in Salisbury, North Carolina. The net carrying amount was MUS\$ 8.7 and is presented as disposals. See [note 24](#) for more information.

(NOK 1 000)	Land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Fixtures & fittings, vehicles	Assets under construction	2021 Total
Cost of acquisition					
Cost of acquisition 1 January 2021	189 935	990 552	212 274	97 024	1 489 784
Additions	8 557	38 601	20 141	233 938	301 238
Transfer from assets under construction	2 421	63 129	29 898	(95 447)	-
Disposals/scrap	(185)	(36 936)	(56 989)	-	(94 110)
Additions from purchase of companies	89 040	10 239	13 741	-	113 020
Translation differences	6 782	14 386	(791)	(828)	19 548
Cost of acquisition 31 December 2021	296 549	1 079 970	218 274	234 686	1 829 479
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
Accumulated depreciation 1 January 2021	55 049	587 226	100 243	-	742 518
Depreciation for the year	12 498	85 027	29 570	-	127 094
Impairment	-	-	1 031	-	1 031
Disposals/scrap	(185)	(31 556)	(24 977)	-	(56 718)
Translation differences	534	4 968	(573)	-	4 929
Accumulated depreciation and impairment 31 December 2021	67 896	645 665	105 293	-	818 855
Net carrying amount as of 31 December 2021	228 653	434 305	112 981	234 686	1 010 625
Of which pledged	-	-	-	-	-
Useful life	10–20 years	3–15 years	3–10 years		
Depreciation method	Straight-line	Straight-line	Straight-line		

Addition from purchase of companies of MNOK 113.0 relates to the acquisition of Wystrach GmbH, Germany (see [note 5](#)).

Note 11 Intangible assets

Hexagon Composites ASA has the following purchased and own-developed intangible assets

(NOK 1 000)	Goodwill	Patents and licences	Technology-development	Customer relationships	2022 Total
Cost price					
Opening balance 1 January 2022	1 573 061	239 453	354 061	540 994	2 707 569
Additions	-	13 722	62 008	-	75 729
Disposals	-	(343)	(74)	-	(418)
Translation differences	144 036	23 250	12 186	17 880	197 351
Cost of acquisition 31 December 2022	1 717 097	276 081	428 180	558 874	2 980 232
Accumulated amortization and impairment					
Opening balance 1 January 2022	274	51 279	118 270	153 221	323 045
Amortization for the year	-	17 201	31 245	47 617	96 062
Disposals	-	(261)	(74)	-	(336)
Translation differences	(274)	2 538	(5 769)	(5 888)	(9 393)
Accumulated amortization and impairment 31 December 2022	-	70 757	143 672	194 950	409 379
Net carrying amount 31 December 2022	1 717 097	205 324	284 508	363 924	2 570 853
Useful life	Indefinite	3–17 years	5–20 years	7–15 years	
Amortization method	None	Straight-line	Straight-line	Straight-line	

Hexagon Composites ASA has the following purchased and own-developed intangible assets

(NOK 1 000)	Goodwill	Patents and licences	Technology-development	Customer relationships	2021 Total
Cost price					
Opening balance 1 January 2021	1 370 132	215 435	244 151	456 522	2 286 240
Additions from purchase of companies	187 369	1 533	64 941	78 654	332 497
Additions	-	17 175	42 580	-	59 755
Disposals	-	(198)	(45)	-	(242)
Translation differences	15 561	5 508	2 433	5 818	29 319
	-	-	-	-	-
Cost of acquisition 31 December 2021	1 573 061	239 453	354 061	540 994	2 707 569
Accumulated amortization and impairment					
Opening balance 1 January 2021	274	36 143	96 833	118 635	251 885
Amortization for the year	-	13 543	21 083	35 725	70 352
Impairment	-	-	47	-	47
Disposals	-	(198)	-	-	(198)
Translation differences	-	1 791	307	(1 139)	959
Accumulated amortization and impairment 31 December 2021	274	51 279	118 270	153 221	323 045
Net carrying amount 31 December 2021	1 572 788	188 174	235 790	387 773	2 384 524
Useful life	Indefinite	3–17 years	5–20 years	7–15 years	
Amortization method	None	Straight-line	Straight-line	Straight-line	

Addition from purchase of companies of MNOK 332.5 relates to the acquisition of Wystrach GmbH, Germany (see [note 5](#)).

Research & development costs totalling MNOK 148.8 (MNOK 104.7) were expensed in 2022. The Group has received government grants of MNOK 7.6 (MNOK 11.7) in 2022. MNOK 7.6 (MNOK 11.7) has been offset against research and development costs.

The Group has recognized goodwill as a result of several acquisitions of business enterprises. Each goodwill item is linked to a cash generating unit (CGU). When the acquired business enterprise is maintained as an independent business enterprise it is, as a starting point, the CGU. Entities that have considerable synergies and for which the type of activity is the same, are considered to be a unified CGU. This applies when acquired business enterprises are integrated with an existing Hexagon Composites company or the acquired business enterprise is, in operative terms, closely linked together with existing Hexagon Composites businesses. In these instances, it is the linking enterprise that is the level of the CGU where goodwill is measured and followed up. In the Group, four CGU's have been identified which capitalized goodwill has been linked to.

Impairment testing

Goodwill is not depreciated but is subject to impairment testing in the fourth quarter each year. If there are particular indications of possible impairment, the impairment test is carried out on a quarterly basis. The impairment test is carried out by the calculated recoverable amount being compared with invested capital for the unit in question. When the recoverable amount exceeds invested capital, capitalized goodwill is maintained. When the recoverable amount is lower than invested capital, capitalized goodwill is written down to its recoverable amount. Invested capital consists of the units' total assets less interest-free current liabilities and interest-free non-current liabilities. The recoverable amount is based on expected future cash flows for the relevant unit based on the management's approved budget and strategy figures for the next four years. These are estimated based on current sales and margins and the expected market development. For subsequent periods it is assumed that there will be an increase in the cash flows equivalent to expected general growth within the various business areas.

The expected future investment requirements for the units are reflected in the calculations. These are in accordance with the management's approved budget and strategy. For the period beyond the next four years, it is assumed that the re-investment requirement will be equivalent to expected depreciation. Changes in working capital have been assessed and adjusted in accordance with expected developments.

When there are indications that a company's assets (including goodwill) may be impaired, an impairment test is conducted using the company's weighted average capital cost (WACC) as an estimate for the discount rate (= return on assets ratio). Correspondingly, WACC is also used for annual impairment testing. The WACC rate which is used to discount future cash flows is based on 10-year risk-free interest rates in the market, the company's borrowing interest, beta factor, equity ratio and market risk premium, adjusted for the liquidity risk and size of the company.

Value in use is calculated by discounting future cash flows. Present value calculations are based on expected future cash flows for the different cash-generating units, as described above and the units are not expected to have a finite useful life. The projections take into account appropriate and typically modest forms of growth in the cash flows into perpetuity.

Key assumptions used in value in use calculations

The most important assumptions for calculating value in use are related to estimates for operating revenues, EBITDA margins, discount rates and growth rates beyond the forecast period of 5 years. A weighted average cost of capital after tax of 11.9 per cent (8.7 per cent last year) has been used for all Cash Generating units (CGUs).

Following the spin-off and separate listing of Hexagon Purus in December 2020, the Hexagon Group has defined separate targets for the Hexagon businesses ex Purus ("Hexagon proforma"), namely Hexagon Agility, Hexagon Ragasco and Hexagon Digital Wave. These are typically more mature businesses with a longer historical basis for the forecast.

Hexagon Purus is less mature, however is in the leading position, operating in an extreme growth environment. The addressable market and opportunity roadmap have been thoroughly studied and a business plan produced on the basis of maintaining a significant market share of the rapidly developing e-mobility market globally.

All operating revenues and EBITDA margins are based on the stated forecast periods, past performance and management expectations of market development for the future. Growth rates are consistent with industry and market forecasts except where conservatively applied outside the primary forecast periods.

Hexagon (ex Purus)

Hexagon proforma primary forecast horizon is 5 years from 2023 to 2027 and from which projections are made, on a rolling 5 year basis, using prudently conservative growth rates which collectively approximate to 15 per cent. Hexagon proforma collectively employs targets of:

- At least 15 per cent annual operating revenue growth
- Attaining 15 per cent EBITDA margin

The differing CGUs within Hexagon proforma may have differing revenue growth and EBITDA margins at differing periods of time, but collectively are expected to attain the Hexagon proforma targets within the primary forecast horizon. Hexagon Digital Wave is in the middle of a transformational business plan, through digitalization, incorporating opex investments over the next three years which weigh on positive margins short-term and increase growth in revenues and margins longer-term. The Assumptions used per CGU in relation to the Hexagon proforma targets are as follows:

- Hexagon Agility attaining > target revenue growth and > target EBITDA margin
- Hexagon Ragasco attaining < target revenue growth and > target EBITDA margin
- Hexagon Digital Wave > target revenue growth and > target EBITDA margin

Hexagon Purus

The Hexagon Purus business is in its early phase and should use a longer forecast period than the other more mature businesses, in order to develop and implement its addressable green technology and e-mobility activities and attain a steady state operation and profit margins. To conform with IFRS 36 with a maximum 5 year forecast horizon, and given start-up companies do not by nature have previous history to rely on, terminal values and growth rates are applied at the end of year 5. With the focus of global climate change mitigation pointed towards promoting fuels that reduce GHG and CO₂ emissions there is strong support that adoption rates will increase at an even faster rate than we have seen historically with CNG/RNG – and as already observed with the zero-emission regulation friendly European BEV adoption. Hexagon Purus' initial business plan projections are for significant growth: NOK 4 to 5 billion in revenues by 2025 and double-digit EBITDA margins in the longer-term.

In this regard the following assumptions are used specifically in relation to the business activities for which the historical goodwill attributable to Hexagon Purus arose, being hydrogen cylinders, distribution, ground storage, marine, rail and other cylinder applications:

- at target revenue growth and attaining target EBITDA margin

The goodwill items of the following cash generating units are subject to impairment testing

	2022	2021
Hexagon Agility	1 124 360	1 010 062
Hexagon Digital Wave	36 646	32 787
Hexagon Purus	523 741	497 589
Hexagon Ragasco	32 350	32 350
Total goodwill	1 717 097	1 572 788

The assumptions that were used as a basis for the calculations made at the end of 2022 resulted in comfortable headroom for all of the above.

Other assumptions for the impairment testing of goodwill

The recoverable amount is calculated based on the general assumptions referred to above. The calculations do not assume major changes in the nature of business activities compared with 2022.

In the prognosis period, an increase in the operating profit equal to the general growth in the economy is, at a minimum, expected.

The impairment testing is performed in the functional geographic currency of the CGU being USD for Hexagon Agility and Hexagon Digital Wave, and NOK for Hexagon Ragasco.

Sensitivity analyses for the goodwill

In connection with the impairment testing of goodwill, the Group has carried out sensitivity analyses. These sensitivity analyses are carried out for each cash-generating unit. The present value of the cash flow in the calculations made is, among other things, sensitive to changes in the discount rate. The sensitivity analysis uses the economic assumptions referred to above as its starting point. Calculations have been made based on one of the estimated economic assumptions being changed and in which the other economic assumptions remain unchanged.

The sensitivity analyses for the CGU demonstrate that recoverable amounts of Hexagon Agility, Hexagon Ragasco, Hexagon Digital Wave and Hexagon Purus goodwill exceed the recognized value by a good margin, and a reasonable change in key assumption (+ 1.0 per cent for WACC and - 2.0 per cent on EBITDA margin) would not cause the carrying amount to exceed value in use.

Note 12 Other non-current financial assets

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
Cross-currency interest swap ¹	25 431	-
Loans to associated companies ²	48 270	-
Equity investments at fair value ³	67 727	379
Total other non-current financial assets	141 429	379

¹ On 16 May 2022, Hexagon Composites ASA entered into three float-to-fix interest rate swaps, a USD 10 million swap with a 10 year maturity, a USD 10 million swap with a 7 year maturity, and a USD 33 million swap with a 5 year maturity. The swaps principal value represents approximately 40 per cent of the Company's term loan (NOK 1 100 million) and revolving credit facility (NOK 350 million).

² Loans to associated companies includes accrued interests as per 31 December.

³ NOK 67.3 million relates to the fair value of Norwegian Hydrogen AS, which was reclassified from an associated company to an equity investment as per 27 August, 2022, following a private placement in Norwegian Hydrogen AS and where the Group's significant influence in the entity ceased. See also [note 26](#) for further information and gain related to the reclassification.

Note 13 Inventories

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
Raw materials and consumables	1 143 340	787 377
Work in progress	176 940	115 226
Finished goods	226 217	244 401
Total inventories	1 546 497	1 147 004
Provision for obsolete inventory in balance sheet	(77 530)	(38 529)
Carrying amount of holdings used as pledged assets	-	-

Note 14 Trade receivables

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
Trade receivables	878 568	891 311
Provisions for expected credit loss	(13 165)	(10 915)
Trade receivables after provision for losses	865 403	880 396
Carrying amount of trade receivables used as pledged assets	-	-

Losses on trade receivables are classified as other operating expenses in the income statement. Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables and contract assets using a provision matrix:

As of 31 December the Company had the following ageing of trade receivables

	Contract assets	Total	Not due	<30 days	30-60 days	60-90 days	>90days
Expected credit loss rate 2022	-	1.5%	0.4%	0.2%	4.5%	16.7%	12.3%
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default 2022	9 488	878 568	540 017	222 194	55 274	11 861	49 222
Expected credit loss 2022	-	13 165	2 126	528	2 494	1 977	6 039
Expected credit loss rate 2021	-	1.2%	0.2%	0.4%	6.7%	0.4%	9.9%
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default 2021	4 165	891 311	578 086	141 610	59 367	60 867	51 381
Expected credit loss 2021	-	10 915	1 071	569	3 948	217	5 109

Changes in the provision for losses are as follows

	2022	2021
Opening balance 1 January	10 915	13 293
Additions from purchase of companies	-	898
Provision for losses for the year	1 897	595
Actual losses during the year	(358)	(4 026)
Translation differences	712	155
Closing balance 31 December	13 165	10 915

Credit risk and currency risk regarding trade receivables are described in more detail in [note 25](#).

Note 15 Other current assets

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
Prepaid expenses	80 757	90 202
Prepayment to suppliers	61 188	-
VAT refund	6 956	24 681
Prepaid tax overseas	1 773	28 017
Forward exchange contracts	-	1 162
Other ¹	38 097	38 381
Total other current assets	188 772	182 443

¹ Other in 2022 included receivables from the Skattefunn tax incentive scheme and other grants of NOK 4 820 thousand (7 837 thousand).

Note 16 Bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
Cash at bank and in hand	713 547	600 209
Bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	713 547	600 209
Cash & cash equivalents in the cash flow analysis	713 547	600 209
Undrawn Group overdraft facility	135 769	264 337
Undrawn loan facilities	225 000	318 268
Restricted funds included in cash & cash equivalents ¹	9 283	8 944

¹ Restricted tax withholdings.

Note 17 Share capital, shareholder information and dividend

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
Ordinary shares of NOK 0.10 each	201 619 712	201 619 712
Total number of shares	201 619 712	201 619 712

The Company's share capital consists of one class of shares and is fully paid-up.

Changes in share capital and share premium

	Number of shares		Share capital (NOK 1 000)		Share premium (NOK 1 000)	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Ordinary shares						
Issued and paid 1 January	201 619 712	201 619 712	20 162	20 162	2 075 999	2 075 999
Issued new share capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transaction cost					-	-
Issued and paid 31 Dec	201 619 712	201 619 712	20 162	20 162	2 075 999	2 075 999
Own shares						
1 January	847 292	1 851 723	85	185		
Change during period	(196 874)	(1 004 431)	(20)	(100)		
31 December	650 418	847 292	65	85		

As of 31 December 2022 the Company had 650 418 own shares (847 292). The cost of acquisition of NOK 18 789 thousand (NOK 20 690 thousand) is entered as a reduction in equity. The shares are held as "own shares", and the Company is entitled to sell them in the future.

20 Largest shareholders as of 31 December 2022	Number of shares	Shareholding
MITSUI & CO LTD	45 833 321	22.73%
FLAKK COMPOSITES AS ¹	20 000 000	9.92%
CLEARSTREAM BANKING S.A.	17 773 882	8.82%
MP PENSJON PK	12 127 762	6.02%
BRØDR. BØCKMANN AS	5 649 663	2.80%
KTF FINANS AS	5 000 000	2.48%
NØDINGEN AS	4 968 704	2.46%
BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN & CO	4 470 699	2.22%
FOLKETRYGDFONDET	3 840 921	1.91%
STATE STREET BANK AND TRUST COMPANY	3 064 779	1.52%
RBC INVESTOR SERVICES TRUST	2 452 081	1.22%
JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, N.A., LONDON	2 225 619	1.10%
THE NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY, LONDON	1 925 170	0.95%
VERDIPAPIRFONDET STOREBRAND NORGE	1 923 872	0.95%
RBC INVESTOR SERVICES TRUST	1 659 414	0.82%
NORDNET BANK AB	1 433 020	0.71%
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN AB	1 349 798	0.67%
VERDIPAPIRFONDET KLP AKSJENORGE IN	1 310 044	0.65%
FLAKK INVEST AS ¹	1 300 000	0.64%
SIX SIS AG	1 287 592	0.64%
Total 20 largest shareholders	139 596 341	69.24%
Remainder	62 023 371	30.76%
Total	201 619 712	100.00%

¹ These shareholdings are controlled by the Chair of the Board, Knut Flakk.

Ownership structure

The total number of shareholders as of 31 December 2022 was 5 666 of whom 452 were foreign shareholders. The number of shares held by foreign shareholders was 111 390 509 or 56.2 per cent.

The Board proposes to the general assembly that there will be no dividend to be paid for the fiscal year 2022, the same as for 2021.

Dividends are included as allocations to the owners in the period in which they are paid.

The Board (unanimous) has a mandate to increase share capital by up to NOK 2 016 195 by issuing up to 20 161 950 shares (par value NOK 0.10). This authorization is valid until the next ordinary general assembly.

Note 18 Pension and other non-current employee benefits

The Norwegian companies in the Group are legally obliged to have occupational pension arrangements under the Norwegian Mandatory Occupational Pension act. The Norwegian pension arrangements satisfy the requirements of this act. Plans in other jurisdictions follows local requirements and agreements. Below is a summary table of the pension cost in the Group for the various pension plans. Further details on the various plans are provided below:

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
Defined contribution pension plan	45 582	36 826
Defined benefit pension plan	(1 121)	481
Multi-employer pension plan in Norway (new AFP)	2 172	1 823
Total	46 633	39 130

Defined contribution plans in the Group:

The defined contribution pension plans in the Norwegian companies have contribution rates from 7 per cent for salaries in the range of 0 to 7.1 times the national insurance base rate (G) and from 8 per cent for salaries in the range from 7.1 G to 12 G. As of 31 December 2022 the Norwegian defined contribution pension plans had 195 (166) members.

Our subsidiaries in the US and Canada offer defined contribution plans subject to US and Canadian statutory requirements. The defined contribution plans cover full-time employees and employer contributions range up to 6 per cent of defined compensation subject to employee contributions. For some of the plans, there can also be an additional payment at the end of the year in accordance with the terms of the defined contribution plan. As of 31 December 2022, 919 (740) members were covered by the plan. There are no defined contribution pension plan in Germany.

The table below provides a split of expenses in the defined contribution plans:

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
Defined contribution pension plans - Norway	15 124	12 205
Defined contribution pension plans - USA / Canada	30 458	24 621
Total	45 582	36 826

Defined benefit plans in the Group:

There are historical defined benefit plans in Norway and Germany with a very limited participation. The obligation for the defined benefit pension plans is calculated on a straight-line basis. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in other comprehensive income. There are 10 active and 11 retired in the pension plans. The pension liabilities and assets are calculated by actuaries and presented below. Based on the limited participation, assets and liabilities, the plans are considered of low materiality and significance.

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
Pension assets	402	-
Pension liabilities	2 321	4 645

Multi-employer pension plan in Norway

126 (121) of the Norwegian employees is a member of a new "agreement-based early retirement plan" (new AFP). The AFP plan is a lifelong supplement to the regular pension. Employees can take the new AFP scheme from the age of 62 or remain in employment and earn further benefits until the standard retirement age of 67. The AFP pension scheme is a defined benefit multi-employer pension plan, funded through premiums that are defined as a percentage of salary. The scheme's retirement benefit obligation and plan assets cannot be reliably measured and allocated at present. For accounting purposes, the scheme is treated as a defined contribution plan, with premium payments expensed as incurred, and no obligation recognized in the balance sheet. Premiums are 2.5 per cent (2.5 per cent in 2021) for salaries in the range 1.0 - 7.1 times the national insurance base rate (G) and is expected to increase in the coming years. Total contribution for the arrangement was NOK 2 172 thousand in 2022 and NOK 1 823 thousand in 2021. Expected premium for 2023 is NOK 2 248 thousand.

Note 19 Provisions

Non-current provisions

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
Other non-current provisions	6 133	11 686
Total non-current provisions	6 133	11 686

Current provisions

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
Balance 1 January	66 747	89 301
Additions from purchase of companies	-	438
Provisions for year	53 713	12 668
Translation differences	6 708	785
Provisions used during year	(24 611)	(36 445)
Balance 31 December	102 557	66 747

The Group seeks to minimize the level of warranty or other claims from third parties through a diligent focus on quality. The Group also seeks to consistently recognize any potential impact of unanticipated events. Provisions are made for both general and, if required, specific warranty claims on Low-Pressure and High-Pressure cylinders or on delivered systems. Such provisions are typically based on i) historical warranty costs levels for equivalent products and services, ii) our assessment of any ongoing third-party legal disputes or quality related matters in the ordinary course of business. In such cases, including products liability cases, the Group prepares estimates based on experience, professional judgment of legal counsel, and other assumptions it believes to be reasonable. The Group also recognizes an asset if insurance covers all or part of any recorded liability. As additional information becomes available, potential liability related to pending litigation is reassessed and related estimates are updated., and iii) a forward view based on the changing levels and complexity of our business activities within cylinder and systems business areas respectively.

The warranty period is mostly one year from delivery with exceptions for individual contracts. The provision can thereby be expected to be related to activity and new contracts.

Note 20 Interest-bearing liabilities

(NOK 1 000)	Interest rate conditions	Currency	Maturity	Facility size (nok)	Carrying amount	
					2022	2021
Secured						
Term loan DNB and Danske Bank (bullet)	Nibor 3 month + margin	NOK	9 Dec 2024	1 100 000	1 100 000	1 100 000
Revolving credit facility DNB and Danske Bank (bullet)	Nibor 3 month + margin	NOK	9 Dec 2026 ⁴	350 000	350 000	31 732
Accordion facility DNB and Danske Bank (bullet)	Nibor 3 month + margin	NOK	31 Mar 2024 ⁴	325 000	100 000	-
Overdraft facility DNB and Danske Bank	Nibor 3 month + margin	NOK	9 Dec 2024	250 000	130 002	-
Total DNB and Danske Bank¹				2 025 000	1 680 002	1 131 732
Bank loan Volksbank an der Niers AG	1.55%	EUR	30 Sep 2036	N/A	7 356	7 677
Bank loan Deutsche Bank AG	1.96%	EUR	30 Mar 2037	N/A	16 881	15 469
Bank loan Deutsche Bank AG	2.88%	EUR	30 Jun 2033	N/A	14 524	17 547
Bank loan Deutsche Bank AG	1.79%	EUR	30 Nov 2025	N/A	5 586	5 865
Overdraft facility Deutsche Bank	Euribor 3 month + margin	EUR		15 771	-	8 637
Total Deutsche Bank and Volkesbank²				15 771	44 347	55 194
Total secured interest-bearing liabilities					1 724 348	1 186 927
Other current interest bearing liabilities					-	585
Amortized transaction costs loans ³					(7 534)	(7 820)
Total interest-bearing liabilities					1 716 815	1 179 692
hereof current:						
Overdraft facility					130 002	8 637
Current interest bearing liabilities					100 000	585
1 st year's instalments, classified as current					4 673	4 413
Total current interest-bearing liabilities					234 674	13 635
Total non-current interest bearing liabilities					1 482 141	1 166 057

Estimated repayment structure for non-current liabilities (NOK 1 000) as of 31 December 2021

2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Thereafter
234 674	1 104 672	3 134	354 422	3 103	24 342

¹ On December 9, 2021, Hexagon Composites ASA entered into a new Senior Secured bilateral loan facility with DNB and Danske Bank. The overall size of the committed facility was NOK 1 700 million, comprising a term loan of NOK 1 100 million, a multi-currency revolving credit facility (RCF) of NOK 350 million and an overdraft facility of NOK 250 million. The size of the uncommitted facility amounted to a maximum of NOK 400 million, where NOK 325 was called upon and became committed as of 30 September 2022. At 31 December 2022 the total commitment under the facilities was NOK 2 025 million.

² The bank loans towards Volkesbank and Deutsche Bank relates to Wystrach. Wystrach has in addition an overdraft facility of MEUR 1.5 as of 31 December 2022.

³ Costs associated with the loans are amortized over the duration of the loans using the effective interest method. Buy-back premium and rest amortization associated with the bond loan amounted to MNOK 22.7 and MNOK 24.2 respectively and was expensed in 2021 (see also [note 6](#)).

⁴ Maturity includes extension options.

Covenants

As of 31 December 2022, financial covenants, related to equity ratio and leverage (NIBD/EBITDA) were in compliance with comfortable headrooms.

Reconciliation for liabilities arising from financing activities

(NOK 1 000)	Non-current interest bearing liabilities	Current interest-bearing liabilities	Lease liabilities	Total
Liabilities 1 January 2021	1 206 127	-	275 705	1 481 832
Financing activities with cash settlement				
Repayment of non-current liabilities	(1 265 825)	-	-	(1 265 825)
New interest bearing liabilities	1 134 459	4 595	-	1 139 054
Repayment of lease liabilities	-	-	(62 736)	(62 736)
Repayment of current liabilities	-	-	-	-
Financing activities without cash settlement				
Additions from acquisition of companies	43 831	4 627	7 899	56 358
New lease liabilities	-	-	69 966	69 966
Reclassification 1 st year's instalments	(4 413)	4 413	-	-
Exchange differences	(3 419)	-	1 897	(1 522)
Other transactions without cash settlement	55 297	-	-	55 297
Liabilities 31 December 2021	1 166 057	13 635	292 732	1 472 424

(NOK 1 000)	Non-current interest bearing liabilities	Current interest-bearing liabilities	Lease liabilities	Total
Liabilities 1 January 2022	1 166 057	13 635	292 732	1 472 424
Financing activities with cash settlement				
Repayment of non-current liabilities	-	(4 560)	-	(4 560)
New interest bearing liabilities	318 268	221 039	-	539 307
Repayment of lease liabilities	-	-	(73 947)	(73 947)
Repayment of current liabilities	-	-	-	-
Financing activities without cash settlement				
Additions from acquisition of companies	-	-	-	-
New lease liabilities	-	-	307 333	307 333
Reclassification 1 st year's instalments	(4 673)	4 673	-	-
Exchange differences	2 089	(113)	25 474	27 450
Other transactions without cash settlement	399	-	-	399
Liabilities 31 December 2022	1 482 140	234 674	551 592	2 268 406

Note 21 Other financial liabilities and provisions

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
Cross-currency swap	216 885	81 423
Deferred payment from business combination	-	43 490
Contingent liabilities from business combination	39 789	65 616
Total non-current financial liabilities	256 675	190 529
Deferred payment from business combination	45 776	-
Contingent liabilities from business combination	29 275	-
Total current financial liabilities	75 051	-

In 2019 the company entered into a cross-currency swap of USD 120.3 to effectively convert long-term financing from NOK to USD. During 2021 the swap was settled and re-issued with an USD denominated balance of 132.7 million. In relation with the refinancing of the Group in December 2021 the maturity of the swap was extended concurrent with the initial maturity of the bank loan. The value of the swap as of 31 December 2022 was NOK -216 885 thousand.

Deferred payment from business combinations of NOK 43 490 thousand and contingent liabilities from business combinations of NOK 65 616 thousand in 2021 relates to the acquisition of Wystrach GmbH, Germany (see also [note 5](#)). As of 31 December 2022, the deferred payment and a portion of the contingent liability are classified as current. There have been no changes in the valuation of the contingent liabilities during the year. The change in the carrying values relates only to changes in foreign exchange rates, as the liability is denominated in EUR.

Note 22 Current interest-bearing liabilities

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
Current interest-bearing liabilities overdraft facility	130 002	8 637
Other current interest-bearing liabilities	100 000	585
1 st year's instalments, non-current interest-bearing liabilities	4 673	4 413
Total current interest-bearing liabilities	234 674	13 635
1 st year's instalments, lease liabilities	70 574	62 455
Total	305 248	76 090

Current interest-bearing debt is subject to the same financial terms as the secured non-current interest-bearing debt disclosed in [note 20](#). The overdraft facilities within the Group are generally priced on base rate + margin, in addition to periodic charges connected to the provision of the facilities.

Note 23 Other current liabilities

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
Public duties payable	26 949	40 406
Unpaid salaries, bonuses, holiday pay	111 892	118 282
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	204 313	161 463
Total	343 154	320 150

Note 24 Leases

Right of use assets (NOK 1 000)	Land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Fixtures & fittings, vehicles	2022 Total
At cost				
Cost of acquisition 1 Jan	373 042	78 270	5 537	456 849
Additions of right-of-use assets	241 082	1 505	3 404	245 992
Expirations at maturity	(52 166)	-	(262)	(52 428)
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Transfers and reclassifications	-	-	-	-
Additions from purchase of companies	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	30 763	4 175	424	35 362
Cost of acquisition 31 Dec	592 722	83 951	9 102	685 775
Accumulated depreciation and impairment				
Accumulated depreciation and impairment 1 Jan	136 613	34 391	3 536	174 540
Depreciation for the year	62 113	12 775	1 626	76 514
Impairments for the year	-	-	-	-
Expirations at maturity	(52 166)	-	(262)	(52 428)
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Transfers and reclassifications	-	-	-	-
Additions from purchase of companies	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	11 670	2 041	205	13 917
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	158 230	49 208	5 105	212 542
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets as of 31 Dec	434 492	34 743	3 998	473 233
Useful life	3–17 years	3–7 years	2–5 years	
Depreciation method	Straight-line	Straight-line	Straight-line	

Sale- and leaseback transactions

On 31 December 2022, Agility North Carolina LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Hexagon within the Hexagon Agility segment, affected a sale- and leaseback transaction of its facility in Salisbury, North Carolina. The facility consists of approximately 19 000 square metres for production and assembly of fuel systems, as well as approximately 144 000 square metres of land. The consideration received for the facility amounted to NOK 161 million, which resulted in an accounting gain of NOK 8 million net of transaction costs. The gain is presented as other operating income in the income statement.

The lease agreement has a lease term of 16 years with options to extend for two 10 year periods. Initial recognition of lease liability per 31 December was NOK 135 million. Extension options are, due to uncertainty of exercising, not included in the lease liability calculation. Recognized right of use asset amounted to NOK 72 million representing a 84 per cent proportionate share (derived by the ratio of the recognized lease liability over the of the facility's fair market value), pre-sale book value of NOK 86 million.

In addition to the affected sale-and leaseback transaction of the existing facility in Salisbury, North Carolina, the buyer also acquired the right to develop Agility's planned NOK 136 million expansion of the Salisbury facility. The expansion is estimated to commence in January 2025, where a separate lease agreement will be entered into with the buyer. Both the sale-and leaseback agreement and the outsourcing of the expansion project is affected according to Hexagon's preference of renting instead of owning its facilities.

Right of use assets (NOK 1 000)	Land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Fixtures & fittings, vehicles	2021 Total
At cost				
Cost of acquisition 1 Jan (right-of-use asset)	349 678	30 983	6 892	387 553
Additions of right-of-use assets	46 443	22 733	790	69 966
Expirations at maturity	(8 077)	-	(124)	(8 201)
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Transfers and reclassifications	(20 121)	20 324	(204)	-
Additions from purchase of companies	-	7 101	798	7 899
Translation differences	5 118	(2 872)	(2 616)	(369)
Cost of acquisition 31 Dec	373 042	78 270	5 537	456 849
Accumulated depreciation and impairment				
Accumulated depreciation and impairment 1 Jan	109 986	6 663	4 352	121 002
Depreciation for the year	52 509	10 245	1 401	64 155
Impairments for the year	-	-	-	-
Expirations at maturity	(8 077)	-	(124)	(8 201)
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Transfers and reclassifications	(19 770)	18 868	902	-
Additions from purchase of companies	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	1 965	(1 385)	(2 996)	(2 416)
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	136 613	34 391	3 536	174 540
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets as of 31 Dec	236 429	43 879	2 001	282 309
Useful life	3–17 years	3–7 years	2–5 years	
Depreciation method	Straight-line	Straight-line	Straight-line	

Lease liabilities (NOK 1 000)	2022 Total	2021 Total
Undiscounted lease liabilities and maturity of cash outflows		
Less than 1 year	100 831	73 596
1–2 years	102 808	52 866
2–3 years	79 016	50 639
3–4 years	67 828	25 066
4–5 years	59 817	21 300
More than 5 years	345 007	106 946
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at 31 December	755 305	330 413

Summary of the lease liabilities

(NOK 1 000)	2022 Total	2021 Total
At initial application 1 January	292 732	275 705
New lease liabilities recognised in the year	307 333	69 966
Additions from purchase of companies	-	7 899
Transfers and reclassifications	-	-
Cash payments for the principal portion of the lease liability	(73 947)	(62 736)
Cash payments for the interest portion of the lease liability	(9 537)	(7 980)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	9 537	7 980
Currency exchange differences	25 474	1 897
Total lease liabilities at 31 December	551 592	292 732
Current lease liabilities	70 574	62 455
Non-current lease liabilities	481 018	230 276

Summary of cash outflows leases

(NOK 1 000)	2022 Total	2021 Total
Cash payments for leases	83 485	70 715
Variable payments	12 650	10 427
Cash payments related to short-term leases and leases of low value	1 666	1 386
Total cash outflows for leases	97 801	82 528

Some of the leases have options to extend the contract beyond the period used in the calculations. For most cases the probability of utilizing such options are not sufficiently high to include options in the calculation of the leases. The leases do not contain any termination options that are considered significant for the calculations.

The leases do not contain any restrictions on the Group's dividend policy or financing, and there are no requirements to financial performance or ratios. The Group does not have significant residual value guarantees related to its leases to disclose. No operational risks related to leases are identified.

As of 31 December 2022, there was one significant lease agreement within the Hexagon Purus segment which had not yet commenced and thus not yet reflected in the balance sheet. This relates to a production facility currently under construction in Kassel, Germany, which is expected to commence in the second half of 2023. The construction cost of the building is estimated to approximately NOK 400 million and the Group is committed to enter into a 15 year lease with an option to buy after 10 years.

The Group has entered into some minor short-term leasing agreement for mobile pipeline systems to customers. The carrying amount of assets leased to others under operating leases are as follows:

The Group as a lessor

(NOK 1 000)	2022 Total	2021 Total
Cost price leased assets included in fixtures & fittings	9 484	31 552
Total	9 484	31 552
Accumulated depreciation of leased assets	3 832	4 487
Book value leased assets per 31 December	5 652	27 064

All leases are on short-term and the future minimum lease payment related to the fixed assets in 2023 are expected to be MNOK 2.0.

Note 25 Market risk**Financial risk**

The Group's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations. The Group's principal financial assets include trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Group use some financial derivatives for hedging purposes.

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk, liquidity risk, currency risk and credit risk. The Group's management regularly evaluates these risks and defines guidelines on appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Group. Procedures for risk management are adopted by the board and carried out by the chief financial officer in close cooperation with the subsidiaries.

The Group may use financial instruments to hedge risks associated with interest rate and foreign currency fluctuations. The Group uses derivative financial instruments to minimize these risks under its strategy for interest and currency exposure. The accounting treatment of financial derivatives is described in [note 2](#).

The Group has the following financial assets and liabilities divided into different categories for accounting treatment and reconciled against the balance sheet items 31 December 2022

(NOK 1 000)	Derivatives designated as hedging instruments through profit or loss	Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI	Financial instruments at fair value through P&L	Financial instruments at amortized cost	Total
Assets					
Other non-current financial assets	25 431		67 727	48 270	141 429
Trade receivables				865 403	865 403
Bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents				713 547	713 547
Total financial assets	25 431	-	67 727	1 627 220	1 720 378
Liabilities					
Non-current interest-bearing liabilities				1 482 140	1 482 140
Other non-current financial liabilities	216 885		39 789	-	256 675
Non-current lease liabilities				481 018	481 018
Current lease liabilities				70 574	70 574
Current interest-bearing liabilities				234 674	234 674
Other current financial liabilities			29 275	45 776	75 051
Trade payables				572 569	572 569
Total financial liabilities	216 885	-	69 064	2 886 751	3 172 701

The Group has the following financial assets and liabilities divided into different categories for accounting treatment and reconciled against the balance sheet items 31 December 2021

(NOK 1 000)	Derivatives designated as hedging instruments through profit or loss	Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI	Financial instruments at fair value through P&L	Financial instruments at amortized cost	Total
Assets					
Other non-current financial assets				379	379
Trade receivables				880 396	880 396
Forward exchange contracts	1 162				1 162
Bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents				600 209	600 209
Total financial assets	1 162	-	-	1 480 984	1 482 147
Liabilities					
Non-current interest-bearing liabilities				1 166 057	1 166 057
Other non-current financial liabilities	81 423		65 616	43 490	190 529
Non-current lease liabilities				230 276	230 276
Current lease liabilities				62 455	62 455
Current interest-bearing liabilities				13 635	13 635
Trade payables				392 747	392 747
Total financial liabilities	81 423	-	65 616	1 908 660	2 055 699

(i) Credit risk

The Group is mainly exposed to credit risk associated with trade receivables and contract assets. The Group minimizes its exposure to credit risk by ensuring that all parties requiring defined levels of credit (primarily trade receivables) are approved and undergo a credit check.

The Group has a small number of large customers or counterparties who could be considered to be a Group due to similarities in credit risk. The risk associated with these counterparties is regularly reviewed and is minimized by measures such as use of credit insurance. The subsidiaries Hexagon Ragasco AS, Hexagon Composites GmbH and Hexagon Purus GmbH applies credit insurance to cover parts of the companies' receivables.

Trade receivables amounted to NOK 878 568 thousand (891 311 thousand). Except of parts in Hexagon Ragasco AS, Hexagon Composites GmbH and Hexagon Purus GmbH these do not have credit insurance. However, these are partly covered through Letter of Credits and prepayments from customers.

The Group has policies in place to ensure that sales of products are made to customers with an appropriate credit history and that outstanding amounts do not exceed the defined credit limits. Credit information is also used in the group's regular appraisal of new and existing customers.

The Group has not issued guarantees for third party obligations.

The carrying amount of the financial assets, including derivatives, in the balance sheet represents the maximum risk exposure. As counterparties in derivative transactions are normally banks, the credit risk associated with derivatives is considered to be negligible. The Group considers its maximum risk exposure to be the carrying amount of its trade receivables (see [note 14](#)) and contract assets (see [note 4](#)).

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar loss patterns (i.e. geographical region, product type, customer type and rating, coverage by letter of credit or prepayments or other forms of credit insurance). The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Generally, trade receivables are written-off if past due for more than one year and are not subject to enforcement activity. [Note 14](#) disclose the ageing of trade receivables.

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk from its financing activities (see [notes 20, 22](#) and [24](#)). The majority of the Group's interest-bearing liabilities have variable interest rates, which means it is affected by changes in interest rates.

The aim of the Group's interest rate risk management is to reduce interest expenses, while also keeping the volatility of future interest payments within acceptable limits. The Group's strategy is for its finance departments to regularly evaluate the interest rate exposure of Hexagon Composites liabilities based on a total assessment of interest expectations and risk profile. The total fixed-interest term must not exceed 10 years. The Group may use derivatives to adjust its effective interest rate exposure. As a starting point, all interest rate derivatives are adapted to the duration and other conditions of individual loans. The principal bank loan facility in the parent company has been drawn in Euro, NOK and USD, with EURIBOR/NIBOR/LIBOR base rates. As part of the NOK 1.1 billion financing of the acquisition of Hexagon Agility, a cross-currency hedge was established where the Group receives a variable rate equal to NIBOR + margin and pays a variable rate equal to LIBOR + margin. In addition to the cross currency swap, Hexagon Composites ASA entered into three float-to-fix interest rate swaps in May 2022 with a maturity of 5, 7 and 10 years and a total principal amount of USD 53 million.

The following table shows the group's sensitivity to potential changes in interest rates. The calculations take into account all interest-bearing instruments and associated interest rate derivatives (if any) as of 31 December.

	Change in interest rates in base points	Effect on profit/loss before tax (NOK 1 000)	Gains or losses on interest rate derivatives in comprehensive income before tax (NOK 1 000)
2022	+100	(11 944)	-
	(100)	11 944	-
2021	+100	(11 797)	-
	(100)	11 797	-

Based on the interest bearing liabilities which existed as of 31 December 2022, an interest rate increase of 1% would reduce profit after tax by NOK 9 316 thousand (9 202 thousand).

The average effective interest rate on financial liabilities was as follows:

	2022	2021
Bank overdrafts	1.4–5.7%	1.4%
Bank loan	1.5–7.4%	1.5–2.9%
Lease liabilities	1–10.5%	1–6.0%
Bond loan	NA	4.1%

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of the group not being in a position to fulfil its financial liabilities when they fall due. The group's strategy for managing liquidity risk is to set a level of available liquidity to enable it to discharge its financial liabilities when they fall due, both under normal and unexpected circumstances, without risking unacceptable losses or damaging the group's reputation. Undrawn credit facilities are disclosed in [note 16](#).

The majority of excess liquidity is invested in bank deposits

The following table provides an overview of the maturity structure of the group's financial obligations based on undiscounted contractual payments. In cases where the counterparty is entitled to ask for early settlement, the amount is included in the earliest period in which the payment may be demanded. If the counterparty is entitled to ask for on-demand settlement, the amount is included in the first column (under 1 month):

31 December 2022 Remaining period (NOK 1 000)	Less than 1 month	1–3 Months	3–12 Months	1–5 Years	More than 5 years	Total
Repayment of interest-bearing liabilities	389	101 168	133 117	1 466 430	23 244	1 724 348
Interest on interest-bearing liabilities	9 595	19 578	79 903	82 107	1 962	193 144
Non-current financial liabilities	-	-	-	256 675	-	256 675
Current financial liabilities	-	75 051	-	-	-	75 051
Repayment of leases	5 900	11 715	52 959	224 637	256 381	551 592
Interest on leases	2 626	5 196	22 481	90 978	82 432	203 713
Trade payables	475 232	97 337				572 569
Total	493 743	310 044	288 461	2 120 826	364 019	3 577 092

31 December 2021 Remaining period (NOK 1 000)	Less than 1 month	1–3 Months	3–12 Months	1–5 Years	More than 5 years	Total
Repayment of interest-bearing liabilities	368	1 103	12 164	1 150 862	23 014	1 187 512
Interest on interest-bearing liabilities	3 020	6 126	27 091	72 944	1 850	111 031
Non-current financial liabilities	-	-	-	190 529	-	190 529
Repayment of leases	6 019	11 850	49 369	130 482	95 011	292 731
Interest on leases	698	1 356	5 466	18 227	11 935	37 682
Trade payables	255 286	137 462				392 747
Total	265 390	157 897	94 089	1 563 045	131 810	2 212 232

See [note 20](#) for information on long-term loans, and [notes 21](#) and [22](#) for short-term liabilities.

(iv) Foreign exchange risk

As the Group has production and sales in different countries with different functional currencies, it is exposed to currency risk associated with movements of the Norwegian krone against other currencies, while the Group's presentation currency is NOK. The carrying amount of the Group's net investments in foreign companies fluctuates as the Norwegian krone moves in relation to other relevant currencies. The Group's profit after tax is also affected by currency movements, as the results of foreign companies are translated to the Norwegian currency using the weighted average exchange rate for the period. The Group uses forward contracts to reduce its currency risk from cash flows denominated in foreign currencies. Currency risk is calculated for each currency and takes into consideration assets and liabilities, off-balance sheet obligations and highly probable purchases and sales in the relevant currency.

The following table shows the group's sensitivity to potential changes in the Norwegian krone, with all other conditions remaining constant. The calculation is based on the same movement of the krone against the relevant currencies. The effect on the profit/loss is caused by changes in the value of monetary items and currency derivatives. The effect on equity is caused by currency effects of net investments in foreign currencies.

	Movement of NOK against USD	Effect on profit/loss before tax (NOK 1 000)	Effect on other comprehensive income and expenses before tax (NOK 1 000)
2022	+10%	(15 575)	(21 531)
	(10%)	15 575	21 531
2021	+10%	(9 275)	(21 073)
	(10%)	9 275	21 073

	Movement of NOK against EUR	Effect on profit/loss before tax (NOK 1 000)	Effect on other comprehensive income and expenses before tax (NOK 1 000)
2022	+10%	14 105	67 365
	(10%)	(14 105)	(67 365)
2021	+10%	15 557	62 376
	(10%)	(15 557)	(62 376)

The fair values of derivatives classified as hedging instruments are reported under other current assets/liabilities or other non-current assets/liabilities depending on the recovery or settlement date for the associated hedged item.

As of 31 December 2022, the group had the following forward contracts to hedge forecast sales to customers. Forward contracts are used to reduce currency risk associated with expected future sales. The terms of the contracts are as follows:

Forward exchange contracts	Currency sell/buy	Amount (1 000)	Maturity	Exchange rate	Fair value 31 Dec 2022
Forward contracts to hedge expected future sales ¹	EUR/NOK	100/1 050	2023	10.50–10.50	-
Total					-

¹ The forward contracts do not qualify for hedge accounting under IFRS 9.

As of 31 December 2021, the Group had the following forward contracts to hedge future sales to customers.

Forward exchange contracts	Currency sell/buy	Amount (1 000)	Maturity	Exchange rate	Fair value 31 Dec 2021
Forward contracts to hedge expected future sales ¹	EUR/NOK	1 400/15 228	2022	10.38–11.22	1 130
Forward contracts to hedge expected future sales ¹	EUR/NOK	100/1 050	2023	10.50–10.50	32
Total					1 162

¹ The forward contracts do not qualify for hedge accounting under IFRS 9.

Net investments in foreign operations

An intercompany interest-bearing loan from Hexagon Composites ASA of USD 105 091 thousand MNOK 1 035.9 at 31 December 2022 (MNOK 926.8 at 31 December 2021) has been designated as net investments in the subsidiary in the United States, Hexagon USA Holdings Inc. Settlement of this loan is neither planned nor is likely to occur in the foreseeable future. This borrowing is being used to reduce the exposure to the USD foreign exchange risk on this investment. Gains or losses on the retranslation of this borrowing are transferred to OCI to offset any gains or losses in the Group on translation of this loan in the Group.

At 31 December 2022 there is recognized a hedging gain of NOK 85 078 thousand (hedging gain on NOK 23 509 thousand at 31 December 2021) in OCI related to this loan. Accumulated OCI effect in equity at 31 December 2022 is NOK 48 380 thousand (NOK -36 698 thousand at 31 December 2021). The hedging loss recognized in OCI is equal to the change in fair value used for measuring effectiveness. There is no ineffectiveness recognized in profit and loss.

(v) Measurement of fair value

The fair value of forward exchange contracts is calculated by comparing the agreed forward rate and the estimated equivalent forward rate prevailing on the balance sheet date with the same maturity multiplied by the fixed volume specified in the contract. Contingent considerations arising from business combinations are measured as a best estimate of target achievement at each reporting date. For the derivatives, the fair value is confirmed by the financial institution with which the Company has entered into the contract.

The following of the Group's financial instruments are not measured at fair value: Cash & cash equivalents, trade receivable, other current receivables and payables and bank overdrafts. These items are recognized at nominal value in the balance sheet as of 31 December, without taking into account the discount rate which relates to future inflows and outflows. Loans to employees and non-current interest bearing liabilities are recognized in accordance with amortized cost.

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents is approximately equal to fair value since these instruments have a short term to maturity. Similarly, the carrying amount of trade receivables and other current receivables and payables is approximately equal to fair value since they are short term and entered into on "normal" terms and conditions. The carrying amount of bank overdrafts are assessed to be approximately equal to fair value because the floating interest rate are adjusted to reflect current conditions.

Fair value hierarchy

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: Other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3: Techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

Carrying amount and fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

(NOK 1 000)	Level	2022		2021	
		Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value
Financial assets					
Other non-current financial assets	2	141 429	141 429	379	379
Forward exchange contracts	2	-	-	1 162	1 162
Financial liabilities					
Bank loans (incl. amortized costs)	2	1 482 140	1 489 674	1 166 057	1 173 877
Bond loan (incl. amortized costs)	2	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	2	551 592	551 592	292 731	292 731
Non-current contingent liabilities	3	39 789	39 789	65 616	65 616
Other non-current financial liabilities	3	216 885	216 885	124 913	124 913
Current interest-bearing liabilities	2	234 674	234 674	13 635	13 635

The fair values of the Group's interest-bearing bank loans and finance leases are determined by using the DCF method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non-performance risk as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 was assessed to be insignificant.

The Group enters into foreign exchange contracts with various counterparties, principally financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. Foreign exchange forward contracts are valued using valuation techniques, which employ the use of market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing models using present value calculations.

Financial instruments appraised at fair value with gains and losses in the income statement

(NOK 1 000)	2022		2021	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Level 1: Based on prices in an active market	-	-	-	-
Level 2: Observable market data ¹	25 431	(216 885)	-	(80 261)
Level 3: Other than observable market data ²	67 727	(69 064)	379	(65 616)
Total financial instruments at fair value	93 158	(285 950)	379	(145 877)

¹ Level 2 relates to currency- and interest rate swaps shown in [note 12](#) and [21](#), is estimated based on calculating the net present value of future cash flows, using interest rate curves, exchange rates and currency spreads as of the balance sheet date.

² Level 3 relates to contingent liabilities arising from acquisitions as shown in [note 21](#) and unlisted equity investments at fair value as shown in [note 12](#). The fair value of contingent liabilities is estimated based on expected achievement of earn-out targets and corresponding payments of acquired companies. The fair value of unlisted equity investments are estimated by using commonly used valuation techniques or by implicit valuations derived from private placements undertaken in the companies.

Financial instruments appraised at fair value with gains and losses in the income statement

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
Level 1: Based on prices in an active market	-	-
Level 2: Observable market data	(191 455)	(80 261)
Level 3: Other than observable market data	(39 789)	(65 616)
Total financial instruments at fair value	(231 244)	(145 877)

Financial instruments appraised at fair value with gains and losses over other income and expenses in total comprehensive income

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
Level 1: Based on prices in an active market	-	-
Level 2: Observable market data	-	-
Level 3: Other than observable market data	-	-
Total financial instruments at fair value	-	-

Other information relating to financial instruments

During the reporting period there were no financial assets or liabilities which were reclassified by changing the measurement method from amortized cost to fair value or vice versa, and there were no changes in the fair value measurement which caused transfers between level 1 and level 2, and no transfers to or from level 3.

(vi) Capital structure and equity

The main goal of the Group's capital structure management is to ensure it maintains a strong credit rating (and therefore reasonable borrowing terms from lenders) and a level of equity which is reasonable in relation to the Group's operations.

By achieving a good debt/equity ratio, the Group will be able to support its operations and in doing so maximize the value of its shares. The Group's shareholders shall receive a competitive return on their shares, mainly through price increases in the Group's shares, but also in the form of dividends based on financial performance/investment needs.

The Group manages and makes necessary changes to its capital structure by regularly assessing prevailing economic conditions and prospects of short and medium-term growth.

Capital structure management is largely dealt with by means of new share issues. No changes to guidelines in this area were made in 2021 or 2022.

Note 26 Investments in associated companies

Companies	Country	Business segment	Ownership share 1 Jan 2021	Ownership share 31 Dec 2021	Ownership share 31 Dec 2022	Accounting method
Norwegian Hydrogen AS ¹	Norway	Hexagon Purus	21%	18%	14%	Equity method / Fair value ¹
Cryoshelter LH2 GmbH ²	Austria	Hexagon Purus	-	-	40%	Equity method
Cryoshelter BioLNG GmbH ²	Austria	Hexagon Agility	-	-	40%	Equity method
CIMC Hexagon Hydrogen Energy Systems Ltd. ³	Hong Kong	Hexagon Purus	-	-	49%	Equity method
Hyon AS ⁴	Norway	Hexagon Purus	33%	-	-	Equity method

¹ Classified as an associated company and accounted for using the equity method in the period 1 January–31 August 2022. As of 1 September, the investment is classified as an equity instrument at fair value through profit or loss.

² Acquired on 1 August 2022 and classified as associated companies effective from the same date

³ Entity legally established in July 2022 and classified as an associated company effective from the same date

⁴ On 28 June 2021, Hexagon Purus ASA sold all shares in Hyon AS

Income statement reconciliation

(NOK 1000)	Norwegian Hydrogen AS		Cryoshelter LH2 GmbH		Cryoshelter BioLNG GmbH		CIMC Hexagon Hydrogen Energy Systems		Hyon AS		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Share of profit after tax	(2 845)	(2 922)	(2 439)	-	(2 579)	-	(5 988)	-	-	(35)	(13 851)	(2 957)
PPA amortizations associated companies	-	-	-	-	(992)	-	-	-	-	-	(992)	-
Gain on loss of significant influence	63 159	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63 159	-
Total profit/loss from investments in associated companies as per 31 Dec	60 314	(2 922)	(2 439)	-	(3 571)	-	(5 988)	-	-	(35)	48 317	(2 957)

Balance sheet reconciliation

(NOK 1000)	Norwegian Hydrogen AS		Cryoshelter LH2 GmbH		Cryoshelter BioLNG GmbH		CIMC Hexagon Hydrogen Energy Systems		Hyon AS		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Carrying value as at 1 Jan	7 024	2 066	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 024	2 066
Purchase of shares	-	-	33 738	-	23 898	-	-	-	-	-	57 636	-
Share capital contribution	-	7 880	-	-	-	-	7 743	-	-	700	7 743	8 580
Share of profit after tax incl. PPA amortizations	(2 845)	(2 922)	(2 439)	-	(3 571)	-	(5 988)	-	-	(35)	(14 843)	(2 957)
Sale of shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(665)	-	(665)
Derecognition - loss of significant influence	(4 179)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4 179)	-
Currency translation effects	-	-	(41)	-	(84)	-	16	-	-	-	(110)	-
Carrying value as per 31 Dec	-	7 024	31 258	-	20 243	-	1 771	-	-	-	53 272	7 024

Norwegian Hydrogen AS

Hexagon Purus ASA, a subsidiary of Hexagon Composites ASA, has been a shareholder of Norwegian Hydrogen AS since its inception in 2020. In December 2021, Norwegian Hydrogen conducted a capital raise in which Hexagon Purus' ownership was diluted from 21.0 per cent to 17.7 per cent. Despite having an ownership less than 20 per cent, the Company has in the period from 1 January 2022 to 31 August 2022 retained its classification of Norwegian Hydrogen as an associated company due to an assessment of still having significant influence in the entity. Important factors for this assessment have been Board of Directors representation and being the second largest shareholder of the entity in the same period. On 27 August 2022, Norwegian Hydrogen AS announced that Mitsui & Co. Ltd invests NOK 70 million in a private placement, and thus reducing Hexagon Purus' ownership from 17.7 per cent to 15.0 per cent. Following this private placement, the Company assessed that significant influence is no longer present, as the Company is now the third largest shareholder and the fact that the new shareholder has received two additional seats in the Board of Directors, resulting in diluted decisional and strategic influence. The Company has consequently from this date reclassified the investment to a financial asset (equity instrument) measured at fair value. The fair value of Hexagon Purus' ownership Norwegian Hydrogen, derived from the said capital raise, is NOK 67.3 million, resulting in an accounting gain of NOK 63.1 million, recognized in profit/loss from investments in associates in the income statement. At 31 December 2022, Hexagon Purus ownership share in Norwegian Hydrogen AS was 14 per cent, as a result of a second private placement in the company in October 2022.

Cryoshelter LH2 GmbH and Cryoshelter BioLNG GmbH

In April 2022, Hexagon announced an agreement to acquire a 40 per cent stake in Cryoshelter GmbH, an Austria based company specialized in the development of cryogenic tank technology for liquid natural gas (LNG) and liquid hydrogen (LH2). Upon closing, Cryoshelter GmbH has been demerged into two separate legal entities, Cryoshelter BioLNG GmbH and Cryoshelter LH2 GmbH. On 1 August 2022, Hexagon Composites made a EUR 2.4 (NOK 24) million investment and acquired 40 per cent of the shares in Cryoshelter BioLNG GmbH, with options to acquire the remaining shares of the next 3–10 years. Hexagon Purus made a EUR 3.4 (NOK 34) million investment and acquired 40 per cent of the shares in Cryoshelter LH2 GmbH, with options to acquire the remaining shares over the next 5–10 years. As of 1 August 2022, the said options do not give rise to any de-facto control and both investments are consequently accounted for by using the equity method effective from 1 August 2022. The table below shows the purchase price allocation of the two entities per 1 August 2022.

Purchase price allocation

	Cryoshelter BioLNG GmbH	Cryoshelter LH2 GmbH	Total Cryoshelter
Non-current assets	2 715	203	2 919
Current assets	2 351	5 150	7 502
Non-current liabilities	3 946	3 946	7 891
Current liabilities	21 603	2 951	24 554
Equity as per 1 August 2022	(20 482)	(1 543)	(22 025)
Hexagon's share of equity (40%)	(8 193)	(617)	(8 810)
Intangible assets (Technology) ¹ (40%)	22 942	19 702	42 644
Goodwill (40%)	9 148	14 654	23 802
Hexagon's carrying value of the investment	23 898	33 738	57 636

¹ Lifetime of technology asset set to 10 years for LNG technology and 15 years for LH2 technology

CIMC Hexagon Hydrogen Energy Systems Ltd.

In 2021, Hexagon Purus entered into an agreement with CIMC Enric, encompassing cylinder and systems production for Fuel Cell Electric Vehicles (FCEVs) and hydrogen distribution in China and Southeast Asia. In July 2022, CIMC Hexagon Energy Systems Ltd. was legally established and registered in Hong Kong, where Hexagon Purus HK Holding AS, a wholly owned subsidiary of Hexagon Purus ASA, subscribed for 49 per cent of the shares and hold an equal amount of voting rights. CIMC Enric holds the remaining 51 per cent of the shares. The entity is classified as an associate company and accounted for via the equity method as of 1 July 2022. CIMC Hexagon Hydrogen Energy Technologies Ltd. was also legally established and registered in Hong Kong in July 2022. Hexagon Purus HK Holding AS holds a majority shareholding of 51 per cent in this entity while CIMC Enric holds the remaining 49 per cent. As Hexagon Purus controls the entity, the entity is thus consolidated in the Group accounts.

Note 27 Share based payment

Share-based payment in Hexagon Composites ASA

The Company has a performance share units program (PSUs) and a restricted share units program (RSUs) covering certain employees in senior positions. As at 31 December 2022, total 57 employees were included in the PSUs programs and 52 employees in the RSUs programs.

22 May 2018 Hexagon Composites ASA issued 1 200 000 call options to senior executives and managers in the Group at NOK 20.85 per share, provided that the share price on the date of exercise was minimum NOK 25.36 per share. The options could be exercised in part or in full within three weeks following the official announcement of the financial results for the fourth quarter of 2020, first quarter of 2021 or second quarter of 2021. The exercise period was extended to 14 December 2021. During 2021, 1 140 000 of the options have been exercised at the weighted average share price of NOK 41.96.

20 December 2018 Hexagon Composites ASA issued 100 000 Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) to certain employees of the Group. Subject to continued employment three years after date of grant, each employee would at such time receive such number of Hexagon shares as corresponds to the number of RSUs allocated. During 2021, 100 000 of the RSU's have been exercised at the weighted average share price of NOK 35.42.

12 April 2019 Hexagon Composites ASA provisionally awarded 2 492 438 Performance Share Units (PSUs) to senior executive management in the Group. The PSUs are non-transferable and will vest on 11 February 2022 subject to satisfaction of the applicable vesting conditions (fulfilling Group EBITDA and revenue targets). The actual number of PSUs vested will depend on 2019 performance and attain minimum zero and maximum 2 492 438. Each vested PSU will give the holder the right to receive one share in the Company at an exercise price corresponding to the par value of the shares being NOK 0.10. During 2022, 1 078 628 of the options have been exercised at the weighted average share price of NOK 28.11.

26 September 2019 Hexagon Composites ASA issued 49 994 Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) to certain employees of the Group. Subject to continued employment three years after date of grant, each employee will at such time receive such number of Hexagon shares as corresponds to the number of RSUs allocated. During 2022, 42 852 of the RSU's have been exercised at the weighted average share price of NOK 23.08.

22 April 2020 Hexagon Composites ASA decided to provisionally award up to 3 711 634 Performance Share Units ("PSUs") to executives. The PSUs are non-transferable and will vest in Q1 2023 subject to satisfaction of the applicable vesting conditions (fulfilling Group EBITDA and revenue targets). Each vested PSU will give the holder

the right to receive one share in the Company at an exercise price corresponding to the par value of the shares being NOK 0.10.

29 July 2020 Hexagon Composites ASA issued 70 000 Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) to certain employees of the Group. Subject to continued employment three years after date of grant, each employee will at such time receive such number of Hexagon shares as corresponds to the number of RSUs allocated.

2 May 2021 Hexagon Composites ASA decided to provisionally award up to 1 734 990 Performance Share Units ("PSUs") to executives. The PSUs are non-transferable and will vest in Q1 2024 subject to satisfaction of the applicable vesting conditions. Each vested PSU will give the holder the right to receive one share in the Company at an exercise price corresponding to the par value of the shares being NOK 0.10.

20 August 2021 Hexagon Composites ASA issued 100 000 Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) to certain employees of the Group. Subject to continued employment three years after date of grant, each employee will at such time receive such number of Hexagon shares as corresponds to the number of RSUs allocated.

2 May 2022 Hexagon Composites ASA decided to provisionally award up to 2 808 616 Performance Share Units ("PSUs") to executives. The PSUs are non-transferable and will vest in Q1 2025 subject to satisfaction of the applicable vesting conditions. Each vested PSU will give the holder the right to receive one share in the Company at an exercise price corresponding to the par value of the shares being NOK 0.10.

29 August 2022 Hexagon Composites ASA issued 175 000 Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) to certain employees of the Group. Subject to continued employment three years after date of grant, each employee will at such time receive such number of Hexagon shares as corresponds to the number of RSUs allocated.

The fair value of the options, PSUs and RSUs was calculated on the grant date, based on the Black-Scholes model, and the cost is recognized over the service period. Cost associated with these programs were NOK 34.4 (25.5) million YTD 31 December. The fair value of all outstanding PSUs (5 028 864) and RSUs (334 500) is estimated to NOK 52.4 million per 31 December 2022.

In addition to the above-mentioned instruments, the Company has issued bonus arrangements to certain executives within the Group. The bonus arrangements are dependent upon the share price development of Hexagon Purus ASA and is converted to a given number of cash settlement options in Hexagon Purus ASA, for the purpose of calculating quarterly fair values using the Black-Scholes model. These cash settlement arrangements involved total expenses of NOK 5.0 (4.6) million in 2022 and a remaining unamortized accrual estimated to MNOK 8.0 as of 31 December 2022.

Overview of options with equity settlement

	Share Options 2022	RSUs 2022	PSUs 2022	Share Options 2021	RSUs 2021	PSUs 2021
Outstanding options 1 January	-	212 852	6 243 552	1 140 000	219 994	4 582 638
Options granted	-	200 000	2 660 082	-	100 000	1 734 990
Options exercised	-	(42 852)	(1 078 628)	(1 140 000)	(100 000)	-
Options lapsed/cancelled	-	(35 500)	(2 796 142)	-	(7 142)	(74 076)
Share options outstanding 31 December	-	334 500	5 028 864	-	212 852	6 243 552
Exercisable at 31 December	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weighted average exercised price (NOK)	NA	23.08	28.11	41.96	35.42	NA

The following table list the input to the model used for the plan for year ended 31 December

	RSUs Awarded 2022	PSUs Awarded 2022	RSUs Awarded 2021	PSUs Awarded 2021
Weighted average fair values at the measurement date per share (NOK)	28.05	35.12	32.50	49.00
Dividend yield (%)	-	-	-	-
Expected volatility (%)	-	-	-	-
Risk-free interest rate (%)	-	-	-	-
Expected lifetime (years)	4.00	3.84	4.00	3.84
Weighted average share price (NOK)	-	-	-	-
Model used	Black-Scholes	Black-Scholes	Black-Scholes	Black-Scholes

Share-based payment in Hexagon Purus ASA

The Company has a performance share units program (PSUs) and a restricted share units program (RSUs) covering certain employees in senior positions. As at 31 December 2022, total 37 employees were included in the PSUs programs and 42 employees in the RSUs programs.

On 14 December 2020, the Company announced that key members of Hexagon Purus' executive management team exercised their right to purchase the maximum number of shares allowable in the management investment program, equal to a total number of 210 621 shares. As part of this management investment program, the Company awarded up to 421 242 related PSUs and 210 621 Restricted Stock units ("RSUs") to the executives. The instruments are non-transferable and will vest in 2024 when the Board of Directors approve the annual accounts for 2023, subject to satisfaction of the applicable vesting conditions. Each vested instrument will give the holder the right to receive one share in the Company.

The second share-based long term incentive plan is an employee RSU program, where 561 000 RSUs are currently issued to key personnel and management employees of the Group. Subject to satisfaction of the applicable vesting conditions, each RSU entitles eligible employees to receive such number of Hexagon Purus shares as corresponds to the number of RSUs vested at the date on which the Company's Board of Directors approves the Company's annual accounts for the financial year of 2023.

The third share-based long term incentive plan is an employee PSU program, where 988 686 PSUs are currently issued to key personnel and management employees of the Group. Subject to satisfaction of the applicable vesting conditions and share price development, each PSU entitles eligible employees to receive up to twice the number of Hexagon Purus shares as corresponds to the number of PSUs vested on March 3, 2025.

The fourth share-based long term incentive plan is an employee RSU program, where 91 350 RSUs are currently issued to key personnel of the Group. Subject to satisfaction of the applicable vesting conditions, each RSU entitles eligible employees to receive such number of Hexagon Purus shares as corresponds to the number of RSUs on March 3, 2025.

The fair value of the RSUs and PSUs are calculated on the grant date, using the Black-Scholes model and Monte Carlo simulation, and the cost is recognized over the service period. Cost of the RSU and PSU schemes, including social security, was NOK 15.8 (7.7) million year-to-date 31 December 2022. The unamortized fair value of all outstanding RSUs and PSUs as of 31 December 2022 is estimated to be NOK 38.0 million (NOK 18.8) million as of 31. December 2021).

Overview of number of outstanding options

	RSUs 2022	PSUs 2022	RSUs 2021	PSUs 2021
Outstanding options 1 January	771 621	421 242	695 621	421 242
Options granted	96 350	988 686	91 000	-
Options exercised	-	-	-	-
Options lapsed/cancelled	(36 090)	-	(15 000)	-
Share options outstanding 31 December	831 881	1 409 928	771 621	421 242
Exercisable at 31 December	-	-	-	-
Weighted average exercised price (NOK)	NA	NA	NA	NA

The following table list the input to the model used for the plan for year ended 31 December

	RSUs Awarded 2022	PSUs Awarded 2022	RSUs Awarded 2021	PSUs Awarded 2021
Weighted average fair values at the measurement date per share (NOK)	27.3–27.7	27.3–34.0	27.30	27.30
Dividend yield (%)	-	-	-	-
Expected volatility (%)	30%	30%	30%	30%
Risk-free interest rate (%)	-	-	-	-
Expected lifetime (years)	3.54	4.00	3.54	4.00
Weighted average share price (NOK)	-	-	-	-
Model used	Black-Scholes	Black-Scholes	Black-Scholes	Black-Scholes

Note 28 Transactions with related parties

The Group's related parties consist of associates, main shareholders, members of the Board and management. Transactions with associates are disclosed in [note 26](#).

There are no sales to, purchases from, loans to, receivables or liability/payables to members of the Board. There are no sales to, purchases from, loans to, receivables or liability/payables to key management personnel of the Group, except for any short-term postings related to salary payout and remuneration of out-of-the pocket expenses.

All the transactions were carried out as part of normal business and at arm's length prices.

The income statement includes the following amounts resulting from transactions with related parties

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
Sales revenue	-	-
Other operating income	-	-
Cost of materials	-	-
Other operating expenses	4 773	3 437

The balance sheet includes the following amounts resulting from transactions with related parties

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
Trade receivables	-	-
Trade payables	473	449

Remuneration of the Board and Executive management 2022

(NOK 1 000)	Salaries and fees	Bonuses ¹	Benefits in kind	Pension premium	Value of share options ²	Total remuneration 2022
Executive management	24 169	18 300	463	1 529	14 485	58 946
Board of Directors	2 154	-	-	-	-	2 154
Total remuneration	26 323	18 300	463	1 529	14 485	61 100

¹ Bonuses relates to bonuses expensed in the year.

² The value of share options relates to recognized costs for the year. Executives hold other share-based instruments as well (see note Share based payments).

Remuneration of the Board and Executive management 2021

(NOK 1 000)	Salaries and fees	Bonuses ¹	Benefits in kind	Pension premium	Value of share options ²	Total remuneration 2021
Executive management	24 840	15 342	144	1 355	11 588	53 270
Board of Directors	1 990	-	-	-	-	1 990
Total remuneration	26 830	15 342	144	1 355	11 588	55 260

¹ Bonuses relates to bonuses expensed in the year.

² The value of share options relates to recognized costs for the year. Executives hold other share-based instruments as well (see note Share based payments).

Pursuant to Section 6-16a and b of the Norwegian Public Limited Liabilities Companies Act, the Company will disclose a separate remuneration report regarding the determination of pay and benefits to the CEO and management executives. Reference is made to the separate remuneration report which will be made available on the Company's website.

The Chairman of the Board has no agreement relating to termination benefits. In his employment agreement, the Group President has a period of notice of 6 months. He has an agreement for up to 12 months' severance pay. The management of the Group have a target-based bonus agreement.

Group management participates in the Company's general pension arrangements, which are described in [note 18](#), Pensions. The Group President and CFO participate in the Group's defined contribution plan.

Group management participate in the Company's share-based incentive scheme, which are described in [note 26](#), Share-based Payment. As of 31 December 2022 the Group President has 164 thousand (147 thousand) provisional performance share units (PSUs performance adjusted) outstanding. In addition he has 573 thousand cash settlement options (573 thousand). The CFO has 109 thousand (99 thousand) provisional performance share units (PSUs performance adjusted) outstanding.

No loans have been made, or security provided for loans, to any member of Group management, the Board or other elected standing committees or any of their related parties.

Shares owned by Board Members or related parties

	2022	2021
Knut Flakk, (Chair) ¹	27 868 314	27 834 969
Kristine Landmark (Deputy chair) ²	10 000	10 000
Katsunori Mori (Board member) ³	45 833 321	45 833 321

¹ Of the shares owned by Knut Flakk, 164 593 are privately owned, 500 000 are owned by his wife and 27 203 721 are owned through limited liability companies.

² The shares are owned by Kristine Landmark's husband.

³ Shares owned by Mitsui & Co., Ltd., represented in the Board by Katsunori Mori.

Shares held by key management personnel

	2022	2021
Jon Erik Engeset, Group President & CEO ¹	378 216	323 554
David Bandele, Group Chief Financial Officer	152 654	115 429

¹ The shares owned by Jon Erik Engeset, 64 106 are privately owned and 259 448 are owned by related limited liability companies.

Expensed auditor fees were divided among the following services (excl. VAT)

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
Statutory audit and auditing-related services	9 530	7 275
Other attestation services	1 444	560
Tax advice	4 245	4 491
Other non-auditing services	470	863
Total	15 689	13 189

Note 29 Purchasing commitments

The Group has the following commitments resulting from purchasing materials

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
2022	-	299 443
2023	599 243	-
Thereafter	-	-
Total	599 243	299 443

The Group has the following commitments resulting from contracts for investments in production facilities/machines

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
2022	-	159 747
2023	204 112	-
Thereafter	-	-
Total	204 112	159 747

All contracts relate to investments in production facilities/machines.

Note 30 List of subsidiaries and associates

The following companies are included in the consolidated financial statements

Company	Home Country	Registered office	Business segment	Ownership	Votes
Subsidiaries					
Hexagon Ragasco AS	Norway	Raufoss	Hexagon Ragasco	100%	100%
Hexagon Ragasco NA Inc.	USA	Lincoln, NE	Hexagon Ragasco	100%	100%
Composite Scandinavia AB	Sweden	Piteå	Hexagon Ragasco	100%	100%
Hexagon Composites India Pvt. Ltd.	India	Bangalore	Hexagon Ragasco	100%	100%
Hexagon Composites Russia LLC	Russia	Nizhny Novgorod	Hexagon Ragasco	100%	100%
Hexagon USA Holdings Inc.	USA	Lincoln, NE	Unallocated	100%	100%
Hexagon R&D Services LLC	USA	Lincoln, NE	Unallocated	100%	100%
Hexagon Digital Wave LLC	USA	Centennial, CO	Digital Wave	100%	100%
Hexagon Agility Inc.	USA	Costa Mesa, CA	Hexagon Agility	100%	100%
Agility Fuel Solutions LLC	USA	Costa Mesa, CA	Hexagon Agility	100%	100%
Agility Fuel Systems LLC	USA	Costa Mesa, CA	Hexagon Agility	100%	100%
Agility California LLC	USA	Costa Mesa, CA	Hexagon Agility	100%	100%
Agility Canada ULC	Canada	Kelowna, BC	Hexagon Agility	100%	100%
Agility Fuel Solutions UK Ltd	UK		Hexagon Agility	100%	100%
Agility North Carolina LLC	USA	Salisbury, NC	Hexagon Agility	100%	100%
AFS Salisbury LLC	USA	Costa Mesa, CA	Hexagon Agility	100%	100%
Agility Cylinders, LLC	USA	Lincoln, NE	Hexagon Agility	100%	100%
Agility Powertrain Systems, LLC	USA	Costa Mesa, CA	Hexagon Agility	100%	100%
Agility India Private Ltd	India	Bangalore	Hexagon Agility	100%	100%
Agility Fuel Solutions Norway AS	Norway	Raufoss	Hexagon Agility	100%	100%
Agility Fuel Solutions Brazil Ltda	Brazil	Sao Paulo	Hexagon Agility	100%	100%
Hexagon Lincoln LLC	USA	Lincoln, NE	Hexagon Agility	100%	100%
Hexagon Technical Services LLC	USA	Lincoln, NE	Hexagon Agility	100%	100%
Hexagon Mobile Pipeline GmbH	Germany	Kassel	Hexagon Agility	100%	100%
Hexagon Composites GmbH	Germany	Kassel	Hexagon Agility	100%	100%
Hexagon Operations GmbH	Germany	Kassel	Hexagon Agility	100%	100%

Company	Home Country	Registered office	Business segment	Ownership	Votes
Associates owned by Hexagon Composites ASA					
Cryoshelter BioLNG GmbH	Austria		Hexagon Agility	40%	40%
Hexagon Purus ASA					
Hexagon Technology H2 AS	Norway	Aalesund	Hexagon Purus	73%	73%
Hexagon Purus HK Holding AS	Norway	Aalesund	Hexagon Purus	73%	73%
Hexagon Purus Beijing Ltd	China	Beijing	Hexagon Purus	73%	73%
CIMC Hexagon Hydrogen Energy Development Heibei & Co Ltd	China	Heibei	Hexagon Purus	73%	73%
CIMC Hexagon Hydrogen Energy Technologies Ltd	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Hexagon Purus	51%	51%
CIMC Hexagon Hydrogen Energy Technologies Beijing Ltd.	China	Beijing	Hexagon Purus	51%	51%
CIMC Hexagon Hydrogen Energy Technologies Heibei Ltd.	China	Heibei	Hexagon Purus	51%	51%
Hexagon Purus Germany Holding GmbH	Germany	Herford	Hexagon Purus	73%	73%
Hexagon Purus GmbH	Germany	Kassel	Hexagon Purus	73%	73%
Wystrach GmbH	Germany	Weeze	Hexagon Purus	73%	73%
Wyrent GmbH	Germany	Weeze	Hexagon Purus	73%	73%
Hexagon Purus Real Estate GmbH	Germany	Herford	Hexagon Purus	73%	73%
xperion E&E US Holding Inc.	USA	Heath, OH	Hexagon Purus	73%	73%
xperion E&E USA LLC	USA	Heath, OH	Hexagon Purus	73%	73%
Hexagon Purus North America Holdings Inc.	USA	Lincoln, NE	Hexagon Purus	73%	73%
Hexagon Purus LLC	USA	Lincoln, NE	Hexagon Purus	73%	73%
Hexagon Masterworks Inc.	USA	Taneytown	Hexagon Purus	73%	73%
Hexagon Purus Systems USA, LLC	USA	Costa Mesa, CA	Hexagon Purus	73%	73%
Hexagon Purus Systems Canada, Ltd.	Canada	Kelowna	Hexagon Purus	73%	73%
Hexagon Purus Maritime AS	Norway	Ålesund	Hexagon Purus	73%	73%
Hexagon Raufoss AS	Norway	Raufoss	Unallocated	100%	100%
Hexagon Technology AS	Norway	Aalesund	Unallocated	100%	100%
Hexagon Cylinders India Pvt. Ltd.	India		Unallocated	100%	100%
Associates owned by Hexagon Purus ASA					
Cryoshelter LH2 GmbH	Austria		Hexagon Purus	40%	40%
CIMC Hexagon Hydrogen Energy Systems Ltd	China	Hong Kong	Hexagon Purus	49%	49%

Cryoshelter BioLNG GmbH and Cryoshelter LH2 GmbH were acquired on 1 August 2022.

Wystrach GmbH and Wyrent GmbH were acquired on 10 November 2021.

Note 31 Exchange rates

	Exchange rate 1 Jan 2022	Average exchange rate 2022	Exchange rate 31 Dec 2022
USD	8.8194	9.6137	9.8573
CAD	6.9400	7.3796	7.2810
EUR	9.9888	10.1021	10.5138
GBP	11.8875	11.8471	11.8541
RUB	11.7100	9.6057	13.6700
SEK	97.4500	95.057	94.5300
HKD	1.1308	1.228	1.2642
CNY	138.8400	142.737	142.8900

Note 32 Climate risk

Climate change is among the most important megatrends affecting businesses across all sectors today. The urgent need for a transition to a resource-efficient, low-carbon economy opens new business opportunities for Hexagon, as a solutions provider in this space. The transition to a low-carbon economy will continue to entail extensive policy, legal, technology, and market changes, with a potential to have significant impact on Hexagon's revenues. The Group has experienced an increasing demand for its near-zero- and zero emission energy solutions in the last couple of years due to an increased global focus on climate change and -mitigation. Hexagon expects this focus to continue and expects strong sustainability-driven demand in all its businesses in the years ahead. This climate-related opportunity has impacted the Company's goodwill impairment tests by being an important driver for future revenue- and activity growth in the financial planning in these tests. In addition, the climate-related opportunities also positively impact the Company's assessment of future economic benefits expected to materialize from capitalized development projects.

Climate change also represents some level of physical risk to the Group in terms of severe climate events that could damage business facilities or disrupt supply chains. The general level of risk and potential impact from physical climate change for Hexagon is, however, considered relatively low – the Group does not have facilities on low-lying shorelines or floodplains or has a history of forest fires around its facilities. Hexagon has not identified material assets expected to have a significantly shorter life due to climate-related risks.

Hexagon strives to maximize the positive climate impact of its technologies by enabling the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions from both material production and waste management in the application of those technologies. The most critical factors in Hexagon's own greenhouse gas emissions are the production processes which, throughout the value chain, can be reduced to further strengthen Hexagon's business model. More information on climate and environmental risks and how these are managed can be found in the ESG Report.

Note 33 Events after the balance sheet date

Hexagon Purus – Capital raise of NOK 1 300 million

On 1 March 2023, Hexagon Purus ASA successfully completed a Convertible Bond Private Placement and an Equity Private Placement raising total gross proceeds of NOK 1 300 million. Gross proceeds from the Convertible Bond Private Placement amounted to approximately NOK 800 million and is structured as a 5-year unsecured convertible bond with 6 per cent fixed interest rate paid semi-annually in kind. The settlement and delivery of the bonds was formally completed at an extraordinary general meeting in the Company on 16 March 2023. Gross proceeds from the Equity Private Placement amounted to approximately NOK 500 million, through issuance of 18 518 519 new shares. Hexagon Composites ASA waived its right to participate in the private placements but retains a controlling ownership share of 68.4 per cent following the Equity Private Placement, compared to 73.3 per cent prior to the transaction. The capital raises accommodate support for the Company's growth trajectory including its global expansion program and financial targets for 2025.

Hexagon Purus – Memorandum of understanding with Mitsui as anchor investor

In addition to the announcement of the Convertible Bond Private Placement and the Equity Private Placement on 1 March 2023, Hexagon Purus ASA simultaneously announced a deeper strategic alliance with Mitsui & Co. Ltd ("Mitsui"), whereby Mitsui, through a non-binding memorandum of understanding ("MoU"), intends to participate as an anchor investor in future capital raises in Hexagon Purus ASA. Mitsui subscribed for and was allocated NOK 500 million in the Convertible Bond Private Placement completed 1 March 2023, and the announced non-binding MoU includes future additional investments up to a total of NOK 1 500 million, subject to among other things, Hexagon Purus' fulfillment of commercial and operational milestones agreed between the parties in good faith.

Hexagon Purus – Signs landmark long-term agreement with Hino Trucks for zero emission heavy-duty trucks in the U.S.

The distribution agreement signed with Hino entails that Hexagon Purus will assemble complete battery electric heavy-duty trucks for the U.S. market using Hexagon Purus' proprietary zero-emission technology, including battery systems, auxiliary modules, power modules and the vehicle-level software. The agreement provides for up to 10 000 trucks by 2030. The potential total value over the course of this agreement could reach approximately USD 2.0 billion (approximately NOK 20 billion).

Hexagon Agility – Received several orders for Mobile Pipeline modules totaling NOK 343 million

During January and February 2023, Hexagon Agility received three new larger orders from CORE Automated Fueling Solutions, RenewGas Transportation, and Certarus for Mobile Pipeline® TITAN modules worth NOK 46 million, NOK 44 million and NOK 253 million respectively. The latter order with Certarus represented also an inaugural order for Hexagon Agility's newly designed TITAN 450 modules.

Hexagon Agility – Received fuel system orders for UPS heavy-duty renewable natural gas trucks worth approximately NOK 197 million

On 17 February 2023, Hexagon Agility received new 2023-orders from UPS, under a master services agreement from October 2019, totaling USD 19 million (approximately NOK 197 million) for delivery of renewable natural gas (RNG) fuel systems for heavy duty trucks. UPS is the world's premier package delivery company and a leading provider of global supply chain management solutions.

There have been no other significant events after the balance sheet date that have not already been disclosed in this report.

Income statement – Parent Company

HEXAGON COMPOSITES ASA

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2022	2021
Other revenue	2	113 115	127 558
Total operating income		113 115	127 558
Payroll & social security expenses	3 , 4 , 5	75 171	63 666
Depreciation and impairment	9	435	373
Other operating expenses	2 , 6	47 643	72 622
Operating profit		(10 132)	(9 103)
Income from investment in subsidiaries	8	-	10 000
Finance income	2 , 7 , 11 , 16 , 17	432 508	195 582
Finance expense	7 , 11 , 16 , 17	250 834	170 540
Profit before tax		171 542	25 940
Tax on profit	8	45 260	12 006
Profit/loss for the year		126 282	13 934
Allocated to dividends	13	-	-
Transferred equity	13	126 282	13 934
Total transferred		126 282	13 934

Balance Sheet – Parent Company

HEXAGON COMPOSITES ASA

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2022	2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets			
Deferred tax assets	8	-	9 088
Total intangible assets		-	9 088
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT			
Land, buildings and other real estate	9	6 471	6 616
Fixtures/fittings, equipment and tools	9	1 083	1 354
Total property, plant & equipment		7 554	7 970
FINANCIAL ASSETS			
Shares in subsidiaries and associates	10	1 958 257	1 401 455
Loans to subsidiaries and associates	2, 11	2 671 456	2 379 357
Other non-current financial assets	11, 17	25 431	12
Investments in other shares		301	301
Total financial assets		4 655 445	3 781 125
Total non-current assets		4 662 999	3 798 184

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2022	2021
Current assets			
Receivables			
Trade receivables		18	8
Other receivables	2	71 970	68 096
Total receivables		71 988	68 104
Bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	12	1 376	1 145
Total current assets		73 364	69 249
Total assets		4 736 363	3 867 433

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2022	2021
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Paid-in capital			
Share capital	13, 14	20 162	20 162
Own shares	13	(65)	(85)
Share premium	13	2 075 999	2 075 999
Other paid-in capital	13	132 346	98 226
Total paid-in capital		2 228 442	2 194 303
Other equity	13	468 023	372 256
Total other equity		468 023	372 256
Total equity		2 696 465	2 566 558
Liabilities			
Other non-current liabilities			
Non-current interest-bearing liabilities	15	1 442 466	1 123 912
Other non-current financial liabilities	16, 17	216 885	81 423
Deferred tax liabilities	8	12 487	-
Total other non-current liabilities		1 671 839	1 205 336
Current liabilities			
Current interest-bearing liabilities	15	300 943	17 543
Trade payables		1 614	1 426
Income tax payable	8	23 151	31 776
Public duties payable		5 917	6 399
Other current liabilities	2	36 434	38 394
Total current liabilities		368 059	95 539
Total liabilities		2 039 898	1 300 875
Total equity and liabilities		4 736 363	3 867 433

Aalesund, 29 March 2023
The Board of directors of Hexagon Composites ASA


Knut Flakk
Chair


Kristine Landmark
Deputy chair


Katsunori Mori
Board member


Liv Astri Hovem
Board member


Liv Dingsør
Board member


Sam Gabbita
Board member


Jon Erik Engeset
Group President & CEO

Cash flow statement – Parent Company

HEXAGON COMPOSITES ASA

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2022	2021
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax		171 542	25 940
Tax paid for the period	8	(31 776)	(56 171)
Depreciation and impairment	9	435	373
Share based payment expenses	4, 13	34 120	28 612
Recognised group contribution and dividend		-	(10 000)
Changes in trade payables		189	(3 701)
Changes in other accrual accounting entries		(184 169)	(8 322)
Net cash flow from operating activities		(9 661)	(23 269)
Cash flow from investment activities			
Purchase of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	9	(19)	(1 315)
Investment in subsidiaries and associates	10	(463 656)	-
Net payments on loans to/from subsidiaries and associates	11	(97 606)	3 092
Net cash flow from investing activities		(561 281)	1 777

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2022	2021
Cash flow from financing activities			
New non-current liabilities	15	318 268	1 131 732
Repayment of non-current liabilities		-	(1 243 165)
New current liabilities	15	283 400	17 543
Dividend payments		-	-
Net proceeds from purchase/sales of own shares	13	(30 495)	9 543
Net cash flow from financing activities		571 172	(84 347)
Net change in cash & cash equivalents		231	(105 839)
Cash & cash equivalents at beginning of period		1 145	106 985
Cash & cash equivalents at end of period	12	1 376	1 145
Undrawn group overdraft facility	15	119 998	250 000
Undrawn credit facility	15	225 000	318 268

Notes – Parent Company

HEXAGON COMPOSITES ASA

Note 1 Accounting principles

The annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Norwegian Accounting Act and generally accepted accounting principles in Norway.

Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the international IFRS standards.

Sales revenue

Revenue from services is recognized as services are rendered.

Classification and valuation of balance sheet items

Current assets and liabilities include items due for payment within one year of the date of acquisition. Other items are classified as non-current assets/liabilities.

Current assets are valued at the lower of cost of acquisition and fair value. Current liabilities are recognized at nominal value on the date of commencement.

Non-current assets are measured at the cost of acquisition but are written down to fair value if impairment is identified which is not considered to be of a temporary nature. Non-current liabilities are recognized at nominal value on the date of commencement. Costs associated with non-current liabilities are amortized over the duration of the loan using the effective interest method.

Receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognized in the balance sheet at their nominal value, following deductions for provisions for expected losses. Provisions for losses are made on the basis of the individual claims.

Assets and liabilities in foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are recognized at the exchange rate prevailing at the transaction date. Foreign currency monetary items are valued using the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. Currency gains/losses on receivables/liabilities are classified as financial items.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is recognized and depreciated over the asset's expected useful life. Direct maintenance of property, plant and equipment is recognized under operating expenses as it is incurred, while overheads or improvement costs are added to the cost price of the asset and depreciated in pace with the asset's own depreciation. If the recoverable amount of the asset is lower than its carrying amount, this is written down to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of net realizable value and value in use. Value in use is the present value of future cash flows the asset will generate.

Financial instruments

In addition to traditional financial instruments such as trade receivables, trade payables and interest-bearing liabilities, the Company also uses currency swaps and interest rate swaps to limit the Company's currency and interest rate exposure. The effects of these instruments are recognized as they arise, together with the hedged objects. The financial instruments are valued at fair value and converted to the exchange rate specified on the balance sheet date.

Shares

In the company accounts, the cost method of accounting is used for all shares. All shares are valued at cost in the company accounts.

Share-based payment

The Company has a share-based program for the senior and key executives. The share-based program for the senior and key executives is settled in stocks, and consist of share options, performance share units (PSUs) and restricted share units (RSUs). In addition, certain key executives have share based programs settled in cash. The fair value of the share-based programs is expensed over the vesting period which is over the agreed-upon future service period and, where applicable, the performance conditions are fulfilled. The fair value of the share options, PSUs and RSUs is measured at grant date and calculated using the Black & Scholes model.

The cost of the employee share-based transaction is expensed over the vesting period. The value of the issued options, PSUs and RSUs of the transactions that are settled with equity instruments (settled with the company's own shares) is recognized as salary and personnel cost in profit and loss with a corresponding increase in other paid-in capital. The cash settlement options are however recognized with a corresponding change in provisions. Social security tax is recorded as a liability and is recognized over the estimated vesting period.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service

requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the grant date fair value of the unmodified award, provided the original vesting terms of the award are met. An additional expense, measured as at the date of modification, is recognized for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee. Where an award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through profit or loss.

Pension expenses

Pension premiums relating to defined contribution plans are recognized as an expense as they are incurred.

Tax

Tax expense in the income statement includes income tax payable for the period and changes in deferred tax. Deferred tax is calculated at 22 per cent based on the temporary differences between accounting and fiscal values and loss carryforwards at the end of the financial year.

Tax-increasing and tax-reducing temporary differences which reverse or may reverse in the same period are offset. Net deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that it can be utilized.

Interest-bearing loans and borrowing costs

Loans are recognized at the initial amount received less directly related transaction costs. In subsequent periods, interest-bearing loans are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Profit and loss are entered in the income statement when liabilities are deducted from the balance and via amortization. Borrowing costs are expensed as they arise.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement has been prepared using the indirect method. Cash & cash equivalents include cash and bank deposits.

Use of estimates

Preparation of the annual financial statements in accordance with good accounting practice requires the use of estimates and assumptions by management which influence the income statement and the valuation of assets and liabilities, and disclosures on uncertain assets and obligations at the balance sheet date.

Contingent losses which are probable and quantifiable, are expensed as incurred.

Note 2 Intra-group transactions and balances

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
Revenue		
Administrative services to subsidiaries	112 008	126 774
Total	112 008	126 774
Expenses		
Administrative services from subsidiaries	19 226	44 340
Total	19 226	44 340
Finance income		
Interest income from group companies	162 587	124 561
Total	162 587	124 561
Receivables		
Non current loans to subsidiaries	2 635 727	2 379 357
Other current receivables to subsidiaries	70 554	66 701
Total	2 706 281	2 446 059
Liabilities		
Current liabilities to subsidiaries	7 831	20 931
Total	7 831	20 931

Note 3 Payroll, number of employees, remuneration, loans to employees etc.

Payroll costs

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
Wages/salaries and fees	28 082	24 526
Employer's contribution	5 175	2 917
Pension expense	2 175	1 905
Other contributions	39 739	34 319
Total	75 171	63 666

There were 15 (13) employees in the Company during the financial year

(NOK 1 000)	Salaries and fees	Bonuses ¹	Benefits in kind	Pension premium	Value of share options ²	Total remuneration
Executive management	7 554	3 587	36	561	5 877	17 615
Board of Directors	2 154	-	-	-	-	2 154
Total remuneration	9 708	3 587	36	561	5 877	19 769

¹ Bonuses relates to bonuses expensed in the year.

² The value of share options relates to recognized costs for the year. Executives hold other share-based instruments as well (see note Share based payments).

Pursuant to Section 6-16a and b of the Norwegian Public Limited Liabilities Companies Act, the Company will disclose a separate remuneration report regarding the determination of pay and benefits to the CEO and management executives. Reference is made to the separate remuneration report which will be made available on the Company's website.

The Chairman of the Board has no agreement relating to termination benefits. In his employment agreement, the Group President has a period of notice of 6 months. He has an agreement for up to 12 months' severance pay. The management of the Group have a target-based bonus agreement.

Group management participate in the Company's general pension arrangements, which are described in [note 5](#), Pensions.

No loans have been made, or security provided for loans, to any member of Group management, the Board or other elected standing committees.

Group management participate in the Company's share-based incentive scheme, which are described in [note 4](#), Share-based Payment. As of 31 December 2022 the Group President has 164 thousand (147 thousand) provisional performance share units (PSUs performance adjusted) outstanding. In addition he has 573 thousand cash settlement options (573 thousand). The CFO has 109 thousand (99 thousand) provisional performance share units (PSUs performance adjusted) outstanding.

Shares owned by Board Members or closely-related parties

	2022	2021
Knut Flakk, (Chair) ¹	27 868 314	27 834 969
Kristine Landmark (Deputy chair) ²	10 000	10 000
Katsunori Mori (Board member) ³	45 833 321	45 833 321

¹ Of the shares owned by Knut Flakk, 164 593 are privately owned, 500 000 are owned by his wife and 27 203 721 are owned through limited liability companies.

² The shares are owned by Kristine Landmarks husband.

³ Shares owned by Mitsui & Co., Ltd., represented in the Board by Katsunori Mori.

Shares held by key management personnel

	2022	2021
Jon Erik Engeset, Group President ¹	378 216	323 554
David Bandele, Group Chief Financial Officer	152 654	115 429

¹ The shares owned by Jon Erik Engeset, 118 768 are privately owned and 259 448 are owned by related limited liability companies.

Expensed auditor's fees and comprised of the following services (not including VAT)

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
Statutory audit and auditing-related services	1 679	1 283
Other attestation services	663	250
Tax advice	810	2 328
Other non-auditing services	-	466
Total	3 152	4 326

Note 4 Share-based payment

The Company has a performance share units program (PSUs) and a restricted share units program (RSUs) covering certain employees in senior positions in the Group. As at 31.12.2022, total 57 employees were included in the PSUs programs and 52 employees in the RSUs programs.

22 May 2018 Hexagon Composites ASA issued 1 200 000 call options to senior executives and managers in the Group at NOK 20.85 per share, provided that the share price on the date of exercise was minimum NOK 25.36 per share. The options could be exercised in part or in full within three weeks following the official announcement of the financial results for the fourth quarter of 2020, first quarter of 2021 or second quarter of 2021. The exercise period was extended to 14 December 2021. During 2021, 1 140 000 of the options have been exercised at the weighted average share price of NOK 41.96.

20 December 2018 Hexagon Composites ASA issued 100 000 Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) to certain employees of the Group. Subject to continued employment three years after date of grant, each employee would at such time receive such number of Hexagon shares as corresponds to the number of RSUs allocated. During 2021, 100 000 of the RSU's have been exercised at the weighted average share price of NOK 35.42.

12 April 2019 Hexagon Composites ASA provisionally awarded 2 492 438 Performance Share Units

(PSUs) to senior executive management in the Group. The PSUs are non-transferable and will vest on 11 February 2022 subject to satisfaction of the applicable vesting conditions (fulfilling Group EBITDA and revenue targets). The actual number of PSUs vested will depend on 2019 performance and attain minimum zero and maximum 2 492 438. Each vested PSU will give the holder the right to receive one share in the Company at an exercise price corresponding to the par value of the shares being NOK 0.10. During 2022, 1 078 628 of the options have been exercised at the weighted average share price of NOK 28.11.

26 September 2019 Hexagon Composites ASA issued 49 994 Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) to certain employees of the Group. Subject to continued employment three years after date of grant, each employee will at such time receive such number of Hexagon shares as corresponds to the number of RSUs allocated. During 2022, 42 852 of the RSU's have been exercised at the weighted average share price of NOK 23.08.

22 April 2020 Hexagon Composites ASA decided to provisionally award up to 3 711 634 Performance Share Units ("PSUs") to executives. The PSUs are non-transferable and will vest in Q1 2023 subject to satisfaction of the applicable vesting conditions. Each vested PSU will give the holder the right to receive one share in the Company at an exercise price corresponding to the par value of the shares being NOK 0.10.

29 July 2020 Hexagon Composites ASA issued 70 000 Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) to certain employees of the Group. Subject to continued employment three years after date of grant, each employee will at such time receive such number of Hexagon shares as corresponds to the number of RSUs allocated.

2 May 2021 Hexagon Composites ASA decided to provisionally award up to 1 734 990 Performance Share Units ("PSUs") to executives. The PSUs are non-transferable and will vest in Q1 2024 subject to satisfaction of the applicable vesting conditions. Each vested PSU will give the holder the right to receive one share in the Company at an exercise price corresponding to the par value of the shares being NOK 0.10.

20 August 2021 Hexagon Composites ASA issued 100 000 Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) to certain employees of the Group. Subject to continued employment three years after date of grant, each employee will at such time receive such number of Hexagon shares as corresponds to the number of RSUs allocated.

2 May 2022 Hexagon Composites ASA decided to provisionally award up to 2 808 616 Performance Share Units ("PSUs") to executives. The PSUs are non-transferable and will vest in Q1 2025 subject to satisfaction of the applicable vesting conditions. Each vested PSU will give the holder the right to receive one share in the Company at an exercise

price corresponding to the par value of the shares being NOK 0.10.

29 August 2022 Hexagon Composites ASA issued 175 000 Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) to certain employees of the Group. Subject to continued employment three years after date of grant, each employee will at such time receive such number of Hexagon shares as corresponds to the number of RSUs allocated.

The fair value of the options, PSUs and RSUs was calculated on the grant date, based on the Black-Scholes model, and the cost is recognized over the service period. Cost associated with these programs were NOK 34.4 (25.5) million YTD 31 December. The fair value of all outstanding PSUs (5 028 864) and RSUs (334 500) is estimated to NOK 52.4 million per 31 December 2022.

In addition to the above-mentioned instruments, the Company has issued bonus arrangements to certain executives within the Group. The bonus arrangements are dependent upon the share price development of Hexagon Purus ASA and is converted to a given number of cash settlement options in Hexagon Purus ASA, for the purpose of calculating quarterly fair values using the Black-Scholes model. These cash settlement arrangements involved total expenses of NOK 5.0 (4.6) million in 2022 and a remaining unamortized accrual estimated to MNOK 8.0 as of 31 December 2022.

Overview of options with equity settlement

	Share Options 2022	RSUs 2022	PSUs 2022	Share Options 2021	RSUs 2021	PSUs 2021
Outstanding 1 January	-	212 852	6 243 552	1 140 000	219 994	4 582 638
Granted	-	200 000	2 660 082	-	100 000	1 734 990
Exercised	-	(42 852)	(1 078 628)	(1 140 000)	(100 000)	-
Lapsed/Cancelled	-	(35 500)	(2 796 142)	-	(7 142)	(74 076)
Share options outstanding 31 December	-	334 500	5 028 864	-	212 852	6 243 552
Exercisable at 31. December	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weighted average exercised price (NOK)	NA	23.08	28.11	41.96	35.42	NA

The following table list the input to the model used for the plan for year ended 31 December

	RSUs Awarded 2022	PSUs Awarded 2022	RSUs Awarded 2021	PSUs Awarded 2021
Weighted average fair values at the measurement date per share (NOK)	28.05	35.12	32.50	49.00
Dividend yield (%)	-	-	-	-
Expected volatility (%)	-	-	-	-
Risk-free interest rate (%)	-	-	-	-
Expected life of share options (years)	4.00	3.84	4.00	3.84
Weighted average share price (NOK)	-	-	-	-
Model used	Black-Scholes	Black-Scholes	Black-Scholes	Black-Scholes

Note 5 Pensions and benefit obligations

The Company is legally obliged to have occupational pension arrangements under the Norwegian Mandatory Occupational Pension Act. The Company's pension arrangements satisfy the requirements of this Act.

The parent Company's pension arrangements cover 15 people in total - 13 employed and 2 retired. Pension arrangements are dealt with according to the Norwegian Accounting Standard NRS 6A for pension costs.

The defined contribution pension plan's contribution rates are 7 per cent for salaries in the range of up to 7.1 times the national insurance base rate (G) and 25.1 per cent for salaries in the range 7.1 to 12 G.

Contributions for the year were expensed at NOK 2 175 thousand (1 905), excluding employer's contributions.

Note 6 Leases

Ordinary lease payments for 2022 were NOK 5 652 thousand (5 041).

Future minimum lease payments relating to fixed term leases fall due as follows:

Not later than 1 year	5 669
1 to 5 years	5 289
Later than 5 years	-
Total	10 957

Note 7 Net financial items

Finance income

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
Interest income from group companies	162 587	124 561
Other interest income	5 555	3 081
Other finance income (currency gains)	264 366	67 941
Total finance income	432 508	195 582

Finance expense

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
Other interest expenses	80 220	45 901
Arrangement fees and other commissions	5 510	65 780
Currency losses	163 799	57 205
Other finance expense	1 305	1 653
Total finance expense	250 834	170 540

Note 8 Tax

Tax expense for the year consists of

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
Income tax payable	23 685	33 964
Change in deferred tax	21 575	(21 958)
Total tax expense	45 260	12 006
Income tax payable in the balance sheet	23 151	31 776
Effect on tax payable of group contributions	534	2 188
Total income tax payable in the income statement	23 685	33 964

Calculation of tax base for the year

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
Profit before tax	171 542	25 940
Permanent differences	34 186	28 634
Change in temporary differences	(98 070)	99 808
Tax base for the year	107 658	154 382

Received group contributions of NOK 0 thousand (NOK 10 000 thousand) have been entered as income on investments in subsidiaries and included in the pre-tax profit.

Overview of temporary differences

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
Financial assets and instruments	263 339	(32 284)
Non-current assets	104	(19)
Provisions	(206 683)	(9 008)
Total	56 759	(41 311)
Deferred tax 22%	12 487	(9 088)

Why tax expense for the year does not amount to 22% of profit before tax

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
22% of profit before tax	37 739	5 707
Permanent differences 22%	7 521	6 300
Calculated tax expense	45 260	12 006
Effective tax rate ¹	26.4%	46.3%

¹ Tax expense in relation to profit before tax

The tax rate on general income in Norway is 22 per cent both in the financial year 2022 and 2021. Deferred tax assets and liability were calculated using a tax rate of 22 per cent.

Note 9 Property, plant & equipment

(NOK 1 000)	Land/buildings and other property	Fixtures/fittings, equipment and similar	Total
Cost of acquisition as of 1 January 2022	9 034	5 084	14 118
Property, plant & equipment purchased	-	19	19
Disposals	-	(412)	(412)
Cost of acquisition 31 December 2022	9 034	4 691	13 725
Accumulated depreciation and impairment 1 January 2022	2 418	3 730	6 148
Disposals	-	(412)	(412)
Depreciation for the year	145	290	435
Accumulated depreciation and impairment 31 December 2022	2 563	3 608	6 171
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	6 471	1 083	7 554
Useful life	20 years – perpetual	4–10 years – perpetual	

Note 10 Shares in subsidiaries and associates

Subsidiaries (NOK 1 000)	Registered office	Ownership share	Voting share	Carrying amount
Hexagon Ragasco AS	Raufoss	100%	100%	64 905
Hexagon Raufoss AS	Raufoss	100%	100%	9 450
Hexagon Technology AS	Ålesund	100%	100%	14 174
Hexagon Purus ASA	Ålesund	73%	73%	1 589 942
Hexagon USA Holdings Inc.	Delaware, USA	100%	100%	32 614
Hexagon Mobile Pipeline GmbH	Kassel, Germany	100%	100%	77 934
Hexagon Composites GmbH	Kassel, Germany	100%	100%	127 846
Hexagon Operations GmbH	Kassel, Germany	100%	100%	8 245
Hexagon Composites Russia LLC	Nizhny Novgorod, Russia	100%	100%	1
Hexagon SGT India	India	100%	100%	9 249
				1 934 359
Associates:				
Cryoshelter BioLNG GmbH	Dobl-Zwaring, Austria	40%	40%	23 898
Total shares in subsidiaries and associates				1 958 257

Equity and profit/loss as reported in most recent annual accounts of subsidiaries (company)

(NOK 1 000)	Hexagon Ragasco AS	Hexagon Raufoss AS	Hexagon Technology AS	Hexagon USA Holdings Inc.	Hexagon Mobile Pipeline GmbH	Hexagon Composites Russia LLC
Carrying amount	64 905	9 450	14 174	32 614	77 934	1
Equity at 31 Dec 2022	134 677	9 767	72 677	677 026	64 099	21 888
Profit 2022	49 654	217	18 137	(73 199)	(7 771)	925
Hexagon Purus ASA						
(NOK 1 000)			Hexagon Purus ASA	Hexagon Composites GmbH	Hexagon Operations GmbH	Hexagon SGT India
Carrying amount			1 589 942	127 846	8 245	9 249
Equity at 31 Dec 2022			2 698 851	(27 834)	(13 878)	-
Profit 2022			(8 773)	(85 552)	761	-
Cryoshelter Bio LNG GmbH						
(NOK 1 000)						Cryoshelter Bio LNG GmbH
Carrying amount						23 898
Equity at 31 December 2022						(28 422)
Profit 2022						(6 333)

On 1 August 2022, Hexagon Composites ASA made a EUR 2.4 (NOK 23.9) million investment and acquired 40 per cent of the shares in Cryoshelter BioLNG GmbH, with options to acquire the remaining shares over the next 3–10 years.

Note 11 Non-current financial assets

Other non-current financial assets

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
Other non-current financial assets ¹	25 431	12
Loans to subsidiaries	2 635 727	2 379 357
Loans to associates	35 729	-
Total	2 696 887	2 379 369

¹ On 16 May 2022, Hexagon Composites ASA entered into three float-to-fix interest rate swaps, a USD 10 million swap with a 10 year maturity, a USD 10 million swap with a 7 year maturity, and a USD 33 million swap with a 5 year maturity. The swaps principal value represents approximately 40 per cent of the Company's term loan (NOK 1 100 million) and revolving credit facility (NOK 350 million).

Note 12 Bank Deposits

(NOK 1 000)	2022	2021
Restricted tax withholdings	1 264	1 077

The Group's liquidity is organised in a Group overdraft facility. This means that the subsidiaries' cash in hand is formally considered a receivable from the Parent Company and that the companies are jointly responsible for withdrawals made by the Group under this arrangement.

Note 13 Equity

(NOK 1 000)	Share capital	Own shares	Share premium	Other paid-in capital	Other equity	Total equity
Equity as of 1 January 2022	20 162	(85)	2 075 999	98 226	372 256	2 566 558
Profit/loss for the year			-		126 282	126 282
Allocated dividends			-	-	-	-
Share-based payment			-	34 119	-	34 119
Movement in own shares etc.		20			(30 514)	(30 495)
Equity at 31 December 2022	20 162	(65)	2 075 999	132 346	468 023	2 696 465

Note 14 Share capital and shareholder information

Share capital consists of (NOK 1 000)	Number	Nominal	Carrying amount
A shares	201 619 712	0.10	20 161 971

The Company's share capital consists of one class of shares and is fully paid-up.

20 Largest shareholders as of 31 December 2022	Number of shares	Shareholding
MITSUI & CO LTD	45 833 321	22.73%
FLAKK COMPOSITES AS ¹	20 000 000	9.92%
CLEARSTREAM BANKING S.A.	17 773 882	8.82%
MP PENSJON PK	12 127 762	6.02%
BRØDR. BØCKMANN AS	5 649 663	2.80%
KTF FINANS AS	5 000 000	2.48%
NØDINGEN AS	4 968 704	2.46%
BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN & CO	4 470 699	2.22%
FOLKETRYGDFONDET	3 840 921	1.91%
STATE STREET BANK AND TRUST COMPANY	3 064 779	1.52%
RBC INVESTOR SERVICES TRUST	2 452 081	1.22%
JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, N.A., LONDON	2 225 619	1.10%
THE NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY, LONDON	1 925 170	0.95%
VERDIPAPIRFONDET STOREBRAND NORGE	1 923 872	0.95%
RBC INVESTOR SERVICES TRUST	1 659 414	0.82%
NORDNET BANK AB	1 433 020	0.71%
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN AB	1 349 798	0.67%
VERDIPAPIRFONDET KLP AKSJENORGE IN	1 310 044	0.65%
FLAKK INVEST AS ¹	1 300 000	0.64%
SIX SIS AG	1 287 592	0.64%
Total 20 largest shareholders	139 596 341	69.24%
Remainder	62 023 371	30.76%
Total	201 619 712	100.00%

¹ These shareholdings are controlled by the Chair of the Board, Knut Flakk.

As of 31 December 2022 the Company had 650 418 own shares (847 292). The cost of acquisition of NOK 18 789 thousand (NOK 20 690 thousand) is entered as a deduction in equity. The shares are held as "own shares", and the Company is entitled to sell them in the future.

Ownership structure

The total number of shareholders as of 31 December 2022 was 5 666 of whom 452 were foreign shareholders. The number of shares held by foreign shareholders was 111 390 509 or 56.2 per cent.

The Board proposes to the General Assembly that there will be no dividend to be paid for the fiscal year 2022, similar as for 2021.

The Board (unanimous) has a mandate to increase share capital by up to NOK 2 016 195 by issuing up to 20 161 950 shares (par value NOK 0.10). This authorization is valid until the next ordinary General Assembly.

Note 15 Interest-bearing liabilities

Long-term financing

	Interest rate conditions	Currency	Maturity	Facility size	Carrying amount	
					2022	2021
Secured						
Term loan DNB and Danske Bank (bullet)	Nibor 3 month + margin	NOK	9 Dec 2024	1 100 000	1 100 000	1 100 000
Revolving credit facility DNB and Danske Bank (bullet)	Nibor 3 month + margin	NOK	9 Dec 2026 ³	350 000	350 000	31 732
Accordion facility DNB and Danske Bank (bullet)	Nibor 3 month + margin	NOK	31 Mar 2024 ³	325 000	100 000	-
Overdraft facility DNB and Danske Bank	Nibor 3 month + margin	NOK	9 Dec 2024	250 000	200 943	17 543
Total secured interest-bearing liabilities¹				2 025 000	1 750 943	1 149 275
Amortized transaction costs loans ²					(7 534)	(7 820)
Total interest-bearing liabilities					1 743 409	1 141 455
hereof current:						
Overdraft facility					200 943	17 543
Current interest bearing liabilities					100 000	-
Total current interest-bearing liabilities					300 943	17 543
Total non-current interest bearing liabilities					1 442 466	1 123 912

¹ On December 9, 2021, Hexagon Composites ASA entered into a new Senior Secured bilateral loan facility with DNB and Danske Bank. The overall size of the committed facility was NOK 1 700 million, comprising a term loan of NOK 1 100 million, a multi-currency revolving credit facility (RCF) of NOK 350 million and an overdraft facility of NOK 250 million. The size of the uncommitted facility amounted to a maximum of NOK 400 million, where NOK 325 was called upon and became committed as of 30 September 2022. At 31 December 2022 the total commitment under the facilities was NOK 2 025 million.

² Costs associated with the loans are amortised over the duration of the loans using the effective interest method.

³ Maturity includes extension options.

As of 31 December 2022, financial covenants, related to equity ratio and leverage (NIBD/EBITDA) were in compliance with comfortable headrooms.

Note 16 Non-current financial liabilities

Other non-current financial liabilities

(NOK 1 000)	Interest	Duration	Maturity	2022	2021
	Pay USD Libor 3 m + / Receive NOK Nibor 3 m +	3 years	9 Dec 2024	216 885	81 423
Total				216 885	81 423

¹ The company has a cross-currency swap to effectively convert the NOK denominated loan into USD. The fixed USD denominated balance on entering into the swap was USD 132.7 million. The swap has a term concurrent with the bank loan. The value of the swap as of 31 December 2022 was NOK 216 885 thousand (NOK 81 423 thousand in 2021).

Note 17 Financial market risk

The Company's international activities expose it to currency risk and interest risk. Derivative financial instruments are used to minimise these risks under the Group's strategy for interest and currency exposure.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises in the short and medium term from the Company's floating rate liabilities. The Company uses interest rate swaps to minimise the risk.

Currency risk

Fluctuations in exchange rates represent a financial risk to the Company, both directly and indirectly. The Company uses currency swaps and borrows in foreign currency to minimise the risk.

Note 18 Events after the balance sheet date

Hexagon Purus – Capital raise of NOK 1 300 million

On 1 March 2023, Hexagon Purus ASA successfully completed a Convertible Bond Private Placement and an Equity Private Placement raising total gross proceeds of NOK 1 300 million. Gross proceeds from the Convertible Bond Private Placement amounted to approximately NOK 800 million and is structured as a 5-year unsecured convertible bond with 6 per cent fixed interest rate paid semi-annually in kind. The settlement and delivery of the bonds was formally completed at an extraordinary general meeting in the Company on 16 March 2023. Gross proceeds from the Equity Private Placement amounted to approximately NOK 500 million, through issuance of 18 518 519 new shares. Hexagon Composites ASA waived its right to participate in the private placements but retains a controlling ownership share of 68.4 per cent following the Equity Private Placement, compared to 73.3 per cent prior to the transaction. The capital raises accommodate support for the Company's growth trajectory including its global expansion program and financial targets for 2025.

Hexagon Purus – Memorandum of understanding with Mitsui as anchor investor

In addition to the announcement of the Convertible Bond Private Placement and the Equity Private Placement on 1 March 2023, Hexagon Purus ASA simultaneously announced a deeper strategic alliance with Mitsui & Co. Ltd ("Mitsui"), whereby Mitsui, through a non-binding memorandum of understanding ("MoU"), intends to participate as an anchor investor in future capital raises in Hexagon Purus ASA. Mitsui subscribed for and was allocated NOK 500 million in the Convertible Bond Private Placement completed 1 March 2023, and the announced non-binding MoU includes future additional investments up to a total of NOK 1 500 million, subject to among other things, Hexagon Purus' fulfillment of commercial and operational milestones agreed between the parties in good faith.

Hexagon Purus – Signs landmark long-term agreement with Hino Trucks for zero emission heavy-duty trucks in the U.S.

The distribution agreement signed with Hino entails that Hexagon Purus will assemble complete battery electric heavy-duty trucks for the U.S. market using Hexagon Purus' proprietary zero-emission technology, including battery systems, auxiliary modules, power modules and the vehicle-level software. The agreement provides for up to 10 000 trucks by 2030. The potential total value over the course of this agreement could reach approximately USD 2.0 billion (approximately NOK 20 billion).

Hexagon Agility – Received several orders for Mobile Pipeline modules totaling NOK 343 million

During January and February 2023, Hexagon Agility received three new larger orders from CORE Automated Fueling Solutions, RenewGas Transportation, and Certarus for Mobile Pipeline® TITAN modules worth NOK 46 million, NOK 44 million and NOK 253 million respectively. The latter order with Certarus represented also an inaugural order for Hexagon Agility's newly designed TITAN 450 modules.

Hexagon Agility – Received fuel system orders for UPS heavy-duty renewable natural gas trucks worth approximately NOK 197 million

On 17 February 2023, Hexagon Agility received new 2023-orders from UPS, under a master services agreement from October 2019, totaling USD 19 million (approximately NOK 197 million) for delivery of renewable natural gas (RNG) fuel systems for heavy duty trucks. UPS is the world's premier package delivery company and a leading provider of global supply chain management solutions.

There have been no other significant events after the balance sheet date that have not already been disclosed in this report.



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Annual Shareholders' Meeting of Hexagon Composites ASA

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hexagon Composites ASA (the Company) which comprise the financial statements of the Company and the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (the Group). The financial statements of the Company comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2022 and the income statement and cash flow statement for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The consolidated financial statements of the Group comprise the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2022, the income statement, statement of comprehensive income, cash flow statement and statement of changes in equity for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion

- the financial statements comply with applicable legal requirements,
- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway,
- the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2022 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU.

Our opinion is consistent with our additional report to the audit committee.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards 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 and the Group in accordance with the requirements of the relevant laws and regulations in Norway and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for*

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Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, no prohibited non-audit services referred to in the Audit Regulation (537/2014) Article 5.1 have been provided.

We have been the auditor of the Company for 23 years from the election by the general meeting of the shareholders in 2000 for the accounting year 2000.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for 2022. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Goodwill - Impairment assessment

Basis for the key audit matter

As at 31 December 2022, Hexagon Composites ASA Group reported goodwill of NOK 1 717 million. The goodwill consists mainly of the cash flow generating units Hexagon Agility of NOK 1 124 million and Hexagon Purus of NOK 524 million. Goodwill is subject to annual impairment testing and estimating the recoverable amount of the related cash generating unit requires management judgement of future revenues, gross margins, operating costs, terminal value growth rates, capital expenditures and discount rate. No impairment was recognized. The impairment test involves significant estimation uncertainty and management judgment and is therefore a key audit matter.

Our audit response

We assessed the internal controls related to the impairment assessment. We involved valuation specialists in our team to support testing of the assumptions and methods used by management. We compared future cash flows against board approved plan for the years 2023-2027 and considered underlying assumptions for expected growth rates and the related cash flows. We assessed the historical accuracy of managements estimates and compared the assessment used for the acquisition. Furthermore, we tested the input of the discount rate against comparable market data. We also tested the mathematical accuracy of the impairment model and performed sensitivity analysis of the assumptions used. We also assessed the disclosures in note 11 Intangible assets in the financial statements.

Independent auditor's report - Hexagon Composites ASA 2022

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Other information

Other information consists of the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management (the board of directors and the Group President & CEO) is responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information, 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 other information, and, in doing so, consider whether the board of directors' report, the statement on corporate governance and the statement on corporate social responsibility contain the information required by applicable legal requirements and whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, there is a material misstatement in this other information or that the information required by applicable legal requirements is not included in the board of directors' report, the statement on corporate governance or the statement on corporate social responsibility, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard, and in our opinion, the board of directors' report, the statement on corporate governance and the statement on corporate social responsibility are consistent with the financial statements and contain the information required by applicable legal requirements.

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements of the Company in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway and of the consolidated financial statements of the Group in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU, 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 and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or the Group, 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 about 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 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 these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment 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 and the Group'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 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 and the Group'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 and the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the board of directors 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.

We also provide the audit committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Independent auditor's report - Hexagon Composites ASA 2022

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From the matters communicated with the board of directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirement

Report on compliance with regulation on European Single Electronic Format (ESEF)

Opinion

As part of the audit of the financial statements of Hexagon Composites ASA we have performed an assurance engagement to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements included in the annual report, with the file name Hexagoncompositesasa-2022-12-31-en.zip, have been prepared, in all material respects, in compliance with the requirements of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 on the European Single Electronic Format (ESEF Regulation) and regulation pursuant to Section 5-5 of the Norwegian Securities Trading Act, which includes requirements related to the preparation of the annual report in XHTML format and iXBRL tagging of the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the financial statements, included in the annual report, have been prepared, in all material respects, in compliance with the ESEF Regulation.

Management's responsibilities

Management is responsible for the preparation of the annual report in compliance with the ESEF Regulation. This responsibility comprises an adequate process and such internal control as management determines is necessary.

Auditor's responsibilities

Our responsibility, based on audit evidence obtained, is to express an opinion on whether, in all material respects, the financial statements included in the annual report have been prepared in accordance with the ESEF Regulation. We conduct our work in accordance with the International Standard for Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 – "Assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information". The standard requires us to plan and perform procedures to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements included in the annual report have been prepared in accordance with the ESEF Regulation.

As part of our work, we perform procedures to obtain an understanding of the company's processes for preparing the financial statements in accordance with the ESEF Regulation. We test whether the financial statements are presented in XHTML-format. We evaluate the completeness and accuracy of the iXBRL tagging of the consolidated financial statements and assess management's use of judgement. Our procedures include reconciliation of the iXBRL tagged data with the



audited financial statements in human-readable format. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Aalesund, 30 March 2023
ERNST & YOUNG AS

War-André Norvik
State Authorised Public Accountant (Norway)

Independent auditor's report - Hexagon Composites ASA 2022

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APPENDIX 1

Material topic definitions

Material topic	Description
Our contribution through solutions	
Our solutions	Clean energy and alternative fuel solutions, ranging from the use of renewable natural gas (RNG), compressed natural gas (CNG), liquid petroleum gas (LPG) and MAE testing.
Minimizing our environmental footprint	
GHG emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions from energy, transportation, and Hexagon's other business activities.
Material waste and circularity	Waste generated throughout Hexagon's value chain and activities: reduction, reuse or recycling.
Product safety and compliance	
Product safety	Ensuring the highest safety standards and the quality of our products.

Material topic	Description
Responsible employer	
Occupational health and safety	Worker health and safety practices.
Diversity and inclusion	Representation of female and minority employees in the workforce.
Workforce development	Training and development for workers to build capabilities and career opportunities – maintaining and attracting talent.
Governance	
Business ethics and anti-corruption	Preventive measures and zero tolerance for corruption.
Responsible procurement	Ensuring environmental and social considerations are taken into account within our supply chain.

APPENDIX 2

Methodology – summary description

The data we used to calculate the greenhouse gas (GHG) account comes from internal and external sources and is calculated with the help of sustainability experts from Asplan Viak AS and SpareBank 1 Regnskapshuset SMN AS. Reported metric tons of CO₂ equivalents (tCO₂e) are calculated per the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, its standards, recommendations, and guiding documents.

To report a complete scope 1-3 GHG account, we use two methodological approaches. The first approach is the physical data collection method, which involves collecting and analyzing all inputs of raw materials and energy carriers that go into the manufacture of Hexagon's products. This approach highlighted the most significant contributors to the GHG account. For these key flows, comprising 63% of our GHG account, life-cycle assessment-based GHG intensities were collected.

The second approach is the spend-based approach, which attributes a carbon emission intensity to all activities included in our financial reporting. Here, environmentally extended input-output analysis (EE-IOA) data is used to derive GHG intensities per monetary unit spent. This method helps to fill the data gaps for the remaining 37% of our GHG emissions, which covers the purchase of all other raw materials, facility management services, investments in capital equipment, and so forth.

The combination of these approaches allows us to report with a high degree of completeness while ensuring that specific carbon emissions are reported for key raw materials and energy carriers. This further enables us to set a baseline for carbon mitigation strategies aligned with our ongoing commitment to the Science Based Targets initiative.

APPENDIX 3

Reporting on the UN SDGs

Hexagon' contribution to the UN Sustainable Development Goals in 2022

SDG	Goal	Target (indicators)	Hexagon's contribution
3	Good Health and Well-being	By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	Our products and solutions
7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	<p>7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services</p> <p>7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency</p> <p>7.A By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology</p>	<p>We are committed to the green transition through our continued support for EU policies, EU taxonomy and "Fit for 55" package, which establishes a roadmap to achieve emission reductions by 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2050.</p> <p>In 2021, we signed the Science Based Targets, giving us 24 months to develop GHG emission reduction targets in line with the decarbonization required to meet the Paris Agreement – to limit global warming to 1.5°C.</p>
8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	<p>8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labor-intensive sectors</p> <p>8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value</p> <p>8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms</p> <p>8.8 Protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment</p>	<p>Hexagon values creating a diverse and inclusive working environment, and has defined both diversity and inclusion and workforce development as two of our material topics.</p> <p>We actively endorse this through our Diversity & Inclusion policy, as well as our leadership and development function "Hexagon University".</p> <p>In 2022, we published our Code of Conduct which provides guidance to how we act in accordance with governing principles. Our Anti-Corruption and Integrity policy was also revised in 2023.</p> <p>Hexagon believes the respect for human rights and the protection of human lives across our operations and value chain is a business priority.</p>

SDG	Goal	Target (indicators)	Hexagon's contribution
9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	<p>9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities</p> <p>9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities</p> <p>9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending</p>	Hexagon focuses on circular economy issues through our development of digital testing and requalification technologies which enable reducing resource consumption and increasing the life-time of assets and the reduction, reuse and recycling of waste wherever possible.
11	Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	<p>11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management</p>	Our CNG and RNG fuel systems and low pressure LPG cylinders are important when considering the mitigation of climate change as we are part of the value chain which enables a reduction of particular matter NO _x and SO _x in addition CO ₂ .
12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	<p>12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</p> <p>12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment</p> <p>12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</p> <p>12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle</p>	<p>Hexagon is an advocate and driver of the energy transition, and actively progress in minimizing the impact of our waste.</p> <p>Hexagon applies the reduce, reuse and recycle principles in all manufacturing sites.</p> <p>At Hexagon, we encourage and enable our customers to meet their sustainability targets. Our Supplier Code of Conduct is therefore present in every purchase order made, as well as in our dialogue with suppliers.</p>
13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	<p>13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning (13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operational status of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production)</p>	Our contribution to SDG 13 is exemplified by our commitment to reach net-zero by no longer than 2050 and to reduce our GHG footprint substantially in the short term as well as advancing the transportation sector's pathway compatible with a 1.5C global warming target. We intend to go beyond reducing our carbon footprint. Our approach is focused on increasing clean energy solutions, accelerating investment in low carbon and zero-emission mobility, mitigating indirect emissions from our supply chain and decarbonizing our operations.

Glossary

ASA	Public Limited company in Norway	FLEET OWNER	Company that owns and operates groups of motor vehicles owned or leased by a business, government agency or other organization	NO_x	Nitrogen oxides (NO _x). A generic term for toxic gas molecules that are chemical compounds between nitrogen and oxygen, a significant component of air pollution
BAR	Unit of pressure 1 millibar = 100 N/m ²	GHG	Greenhouse Gas	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
BIOGAS	Produced from raw materials such as agricultural waste, manure, municipal waste, plant material, sewage, green waste or food waste. Also referred to as biomethane or renewable natural gas	HYDROGEN	Light, colourless gas (Symbol H), produced on an industrial scale	OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
BEV	Battery Electric Vehicle	IA	Inclusive Workplace	OECD GUIDELINES FOR MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES	Recommendations from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) on responsible business conduct addressed by governments to multinational enterprises
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas	ISO	International Organization for Standardization – publishes standards in a large number of areas	PARTICULATE MATTER	Generic term to classify air pollutants comprising of suspended particles in air, varying in composition and size
CO₂	Carbon Dioxide	JOINT VENTURE	Legally signed contractual agreement whereby two or more parties undertake an economic activity	X-STORE®	High-pressure composite cylinder for bulk transportation and storage of CNG
COMPOSITE	Combination of glass/carbon fibre and thermosetting plastic, exploiting the malleability of the plastic and the stiffness and strength of the glass/carbon fibre	LDV	Light-Duty Vehicle	RESIN	Chemical adhesives for strengthening glass and/or carbon fiber
CODE OF CONDUCT	An outline of the norms, rules, and responsibilities or proper practices of an individual party or an organization	LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas	RNG	Renewable Natural Gas Pipeline compatible gaseous fuel derived from biogenic or other renewable sources that has lower lifecycle carbon dioxide equivalent (CO ₂ -eq) emissions than geological natural gas
EBIT	Earnings before interests and taxes	LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (propane gas)	R&D	Research & Development, activities that companies undertake to innovate and introduce new products and services
EBITDA	Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization	MOBILE PIPELINE®	Gas distribution products		
EV	Electric Vehicle	MAE TECHNOLOGY	Modal Acoustic Emission Technology. Testing method used by placing transducers on the surface of a structure under test, applying stress to the structure and recording any ultrasonic stress waves caused by material fracture		
FCEV	Fuel Cell Electric Vehicle				

SCIENCE BASED TARGETS (SBTs)	Net-zero targets set by companies committed to the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) to promote emission reductions in line with climate science and the Paris Agreement
SCOPE 1	Direct emissions calculated from fossil fuel consumption. Direct emissions from purchased services are reported in Scope 3
SCOPE 2	Indirect GHG emissions from purchased energy (electricity and heat). Scope 2 emissions are calculated in two ways. 100 per cent of reported emissions is based on activity data from operational business areas, such as invoices and meter readings
SCOPE 3	Indirect GHG emissions from the purchase of goods and services, including capital goods, upstream emissions from the production of fuels, transportation, operational waste and business travel

STYREN	Organic hydrocarbon used in the production of rubber and plastic components
TITAN®	High-pressure composite cylinder for bulk transportation and storage of CNG
TYPE 1	Steel cylinder
TYPE 2	Steel cylinder, composite-reinforced
TYPE 3	Composite cylinder with metal liner
TYPE 4	Composite cylinder with polymer liner
U.S. DOT U.S.	Department of Transportation
WHISTLEBLOWING	Reporting information about an activity within a private or public organization that is deemed illegal, immoral, illicit, unsafe or fraudulent

Financial calendar 2023

Annual General Meeting

26 April 2023

1st quarter 2023

11 May 2023

2nd quarter and half year report 2023

17 August 2023

3rd quarter 2023

9 November 2023

4th quarter 2023

15 February 2024

Details

Interim report and presentation material will be released at 07:00 CET and made available on www.hexagongroup.com and www.newsweb.no.

The interim results are presented live at 8:30 am CET. Hexagon Composites ASA reserves the right to change the dates. All presentations are held in Oslo and are open to all interested parties.

Two weeks before the presentation of the interim report Hexagon Composites practice a quiet period where contact with analysts, investors and media are limited. This is done to minimize the risk of information leakage and potential different information in the market.

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