

**Lesni A/S**

**Kornmarken 7, 7190 Billund**

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**Annual report**

**1 July 2022 - 30 June 2023**

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**Company reg. no. 10 60 58 30**

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 28 December 2023.

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**Jan Ethelberg Hjort**  
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes to users of the English version of this document:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from Danish version of the document. This means that DKK 146.940 corresponds to the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % corresponds to 23.5 %.

## **Management's statement**

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Today, the board of directors and the managing director have presented the annual report of Lesni A/S for the financial year 1 July 2022 - 30 June 2023.

The annual report has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in our opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 30 June 2023 and of the company's results of activities and cash flows in the financial year 1 July 2022 - 30 June 2023.

We are of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Billund, 1 December 2023

### **Managing Director**

Jan Ethelberg Hjort

### **Board of directors**

Souheil Maamari

Frank Buhl Madsen

Jan Ethelberg Hjort

Kim Ove Bæk

## Independent auditor's report

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### To the Shareholders of Lesni A/S

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Lesni A/S for the financial year 1 July 2022 - 30 June 2023, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and notes, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 June 2023, and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 July 2022 - 30 June 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance 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 and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

## Independent auditor's report

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As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

### Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

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

## Independent auditor's report

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In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Vejle, 1 December 2023

### **Martinsen**

State Authorised Public Accountants  
Company reg. no. 32 28 52 01

Brian Christensen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne24854

Jesper Hørby Jensen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne34103

## Company information

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### The company

Lesni A/S  
Kornmarken 7  
7190 Billund

Company reg. no. 10 60 58 30  
Established: 26 February 1987  
Financial year: 1 July 2022 - 30 June 2023

### Board of directors

Souheil Maamari  
Frank Buhl Madsen  
Jan Ethelberg Hjort  
Kim Ove Bæk

### Managing Director

Jan Ethelberg Hjort

### Auditors

Martinsen  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Dandyvej 3 B  
7100 Vejle

## Financial highlights

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DKK in thousands.	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2021/22</u>	<u>2020/21</u>	<u>2019/20</u>	<u>2018/19</u>
<b>Income statement:</b>					
Gross profit	46.703	29.075	18.909	20.193	22.579
Profit from operating activities	18.622	5.744	1.520	3.482	5.878
Net financials	1.171	6.865	-611	-266	-157
Net profit or loss for the year	15.380	9.795	693	2.500	4.444
<b>Statement of financial position:</b>					
Balance sheet total	161.953	139.048	78.330	58.559	46.401
Equity	17.907	12.527	3.232	5.789	7.538
<b>Employees:</b>					
Average number of full-time employees	24	22	21	21	21
<b>Key figures in %:</b>					
Acid test ratio	118,8	114,4	107,1	117,2	122,0
Solvency ratio	11,1	9,0	4,1	9,9	16,2
Return on equity	101,1	124,3	15,4	37,5	63,2

The calculation of key figures and ratios does in all material respects follow the Danish Association of Finance Analysts' recommendations and does only in a few respects deviate from the recommendations.

The key figures appearing from the survey have been calculated as follows:

**Acid test ratio** 
$$\frac{\text{Current assets} \times 100}{\text{Short-term liabilities}}$$

**Equity share** 
$$\frac{\text{Equity, closing balance} \times 100}{\text{Assets in total, closing balance}}$$

**Return on equity** 
$$\frac{\text{Results for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$$



## Management´s review

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### The principal activities of the company

The principal activities are the development, the construction and the sales of air purification systems for industrial enterprises and municipalities in Denmark and abroad.

### Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 46.703.000 against DKK 29.075.000 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 15.380.000 against DKK 9.795.000 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year satisfactory.

The company purchased large quantities of stainless steel in 2022, due to uncertainty about availability during the period.

The stainless steel was purchased at a time when the raw material price of stainless steel was at its highest. The majority of the purchased steel has been used for the production of several plants throughout the financial year 2022/23.

The company is exposed to material price risks, as the company's products include a number of materials and components with fluctuating prices, mainly stainless steel and catalysts. Material price risks are not hedged. The impact on the company's result has so far been limited, as price fluctuations on the most important materials are predominantly transferred to the company's sales prices, but this is challenged in 2022/23 and is expected to continue in 2023/24.

The company's results and financial development are better than expected and are considered by the management to be satisfactory.

The accounts have been characterized by generally increasing costs.

### Special risks

#### *Exchange rate risks:*

The company's activities are affected by exchange rate fluctuations, as revenue is primarily generated in foreign currency, while costs, including salaries, are held in Danish kroner.

The company is exposed to currency risks primarily from GBP and USD as a result of purchase and sale transactions that are settled in a currency other than DKK. Speculative currency positions are not entered into.

## Management´s review

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### Environmental issues

The company is environmentally aware, and continuously works to reduce environmental impacts from the company's operations to the best of its ability.

Regarding policies for human rights, social and employee relations, as well as anti-corruption, on the basis of a risk assessment, no significant risks have been identified for this.

Efforts are made to maintain a safe and healthy working environment at all times. Through investments in the working environment, the company works to be an attractive workplace, both now and in the future.

### Know how resources

As an engineering company, it is crucial that the company has the right skills in the form of the right employees. Historically, the company has been good at retaining employees and the majority of employees have more than 5 years of seniority, which has a positive impact on the company's results.

### Research and development activities

No actual research is carried out in the company. Continuous development and optimization of the efficiency of the degree of purification in the projected solutions is carried out.

Costs for this are recognized in the income statement.

### The expected development

The company expects a positive development in the level of activity in 2023/24. Great activity is expected to continue.

It is expected that general inflation will be at a more stable level than in previous years, and inflation will therefore not negatively affect earnings on the individual projects. The company also has a good team of employees, several of whom have extensive experience and long seniority, which has a positive impact on the result. A result is therefore expected in 2023/24 on a level with 2022/23.

However, there may be major uncertainties as general unrest in the industry is expected due to inflation, rising interest rates, continued geopolitical tensions, energy crisis etc.

### Events subsequent to the financial year

After the end of the financial year, no events have occurred which could significantly alter the company's financial position.

## Accounting policies

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The annual report for Lesni A/S has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class C enterprises (medium sized enterprises).

The company has changed accounting class from accounting class B to accounting class C (medium sized enterprises). In connection with the change, the accounting practices regarding recognition and measurement have not changed.

Apart from this, the annual report is submitted according to the same accounting practices as last year and is submitted in Danish kroner.

### Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs, these including depreciation, amortisation, writedown, provisions, and reversals which are due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the profit and loss account are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to achieve future, financial benefits and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to lose future, financial benefits and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At the first recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Later, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

At recognition and measurement, such predictable losses and risks are taken into consideration, which may appear before the annual report is presented, and which concern matters existing on the balance sheet date.

### Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

## Accounting policies

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### Income statement

#### Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, own work capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 11 and IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration promised exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Cost of sales include costs for the purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other operating income comprise accounting items of secondary nature in proportion to the principal activities of the enterprise, including gains on disposal of intangible and tangible fixed assets.

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including profit from the disposal of intangible and tangible assets, operating loss and conflict compensation as well as salary reimbursements received. Compensation is recognized when it is overwhelmingly probable that the company will receive the compensation.

Other external costs comprise costs for distribution, sales, advertisement, administration, premises, loss on debtors, and operational leasing costs.

#### Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members. Staff cost are less public reimbursements.

#### Depreciation, amortisation and writedown

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown comprise depreciation on, amortisation of and writedown relating to intangible and tangible fixed assets respectively.

#### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses and realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to transactions in foreign currency.

## Accounting policies

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### Tax of the results for the year

The tax for the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

The company is subject to the Danish legislation concerning compulsory joint taxation with the Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish corporate tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

### The balance sheet

#### Property, plant, and equipment

Land and buildings is measured at cost plus revaluations and less accrued depreciation and write-down for impairment. Land is not subject to depreciation.

Land and buildings is revaluated on the basis of regular, independent fair-value assessments. Net revaluation at fair value adjustment is recognised directly in equity less deferred tax and tied up in a particular revaluation reserve. Net impairment loss at fair value adjustment is recognised in the income statement.

The depreciable amount is cost plus revaluations at fair value less expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period is fixed at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, depreciation is discontinued.

Reversal of previous revaluations and recognised deferred taxes concerning revaluations are recognised directly in company equity.

Other property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and write-down for impairment.

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

## Accounting policies

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The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life:

	Useful life
Buildings	10-33 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

### Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. Writedown for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

### Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost according to the FIFO method. In cases when the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

## Accounting policies

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In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

### Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work performed. The selling price is measured on the basis of the stage of completion on the reporting date and the total expected income from the individual work in progress. The stage of completion is calculated as the share of costs incurred in proportion to the estimated total costs of the individual work in progress.

When the selling price of the individual work in progress cannot be determined reliably, the selling price is measured at the costs incurred or at net realisable value, if this is lower.

The individual work in progress is recognised in the statement of financial position under accounts receivables or liabilities. Net assets consist of the sum of the work in progress, where the selling price of the work performed exceeds invoicing on account. Net liabilities consist of the sum of the work in progress, where invoicing on account exceeds the selling price.

Costs in connection with sales work and the procurement of contracts are recognised in the income statement when incurred.

### Accrued income and deferred expenses

Accrued income and deferred expenses recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the next financial year.

### Available funds

Available funds comprise cash at bank and in hand.

## Equity

### Revaluation reserve

Revaluations of property less deferred tax are recognised under the revaluation reserve. The reserve is reduced when the value of revalued property is reduced due to depreciation. The reduction represents the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the property and depreciation based on the original cost of the property.

## Accounting policies

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The reserve is partly or totally dissolved on the sale of the property and reduced as a result of impairment loss on property.

### Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under equity.

### Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Tax receivables from group enterprises" or "Income tax payable to group enterprises"

According to the rules of joint taxation, Lesni A/S is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.



## Accounting policies

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### Provisions

Provisions comprise expected costs of warranty commitments, loss on work in progress, restructuring, etc. Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or actual commitment resulting from a previously occurred event and when it is probable that the settlement of the liability will result in consumption of the financial resources of the company.

Provisions are measured at net realisable value or at fair value. If the fulfilment of a liability is expected to take place far in the future, the liability is measured at fair value.

Guarantee liabilities comprise liabilities for repairs within the guarantee period of 1-5 years. Provisions for warranty commitments are measured on basis of the obtained experience with guarantee work. Provisions with an expected due date later than 1 year from the reporting date are discounted at a rate reflecting risk and maturity of the liability.

### Liabilities other than provisions

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

### Statement of cash flows

The cash flow statement shows the cash flows for the year, divided in cash flows deriving from operating activities, investment activities and financing activities, respectively, the changes in the liabilities, and cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and the end of the year, respectively.

The effect on cash flows derived from the acquisition and sale of enterprises appears separately under cash flows from investment activities. In the statement of cash flows, cash flows derived from acquirees are recognised as of the date of acquisition, and cash flows derived from sold enterprises are recognised until the date of sale.

### Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the company's share of the profit adjusted for non-cash operating items, changes in the working capital, and corporate income tax paid. Dividend income from equity investments are recognised under "Interest income and dividend received".

### Cash flows from investment activities

Cash flows from investment activities comprise payments in connection with the acquisition and sale of enterprises and activities as well as the acquisition and sale of intangible assets, property, plant, and equipment, and investments, respectively.

### Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities include changes in the size or the composition of the company's share capital and costs attached to it, as well as raising loans, repayments of interest-bearing payables and payment of dividend to shareholders.

## **Accounting policies**

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### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits and shortterm financial instruments with a term of less than 3 months, which can easily be converted into cash and cash equivalents and are associated with an insignificant risk of value change.

## Income statement 1 July - 30 June

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All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2021/22</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>46.703.368</b>	<b>29.074.943</b>
2 Staff costs	-27.137.982	-22.580.727
Depreciation and writedown relating to tangible fixed assets	-942.950	-750.225
<b>Profit before net financials</b>	<b>18.622.436</b>	<b>5.743.991</b>
3 Other financial income from group enterprises	88.337	0
Other financial income	1.833.559	6.992.744
Other financial costs	-750.464	-128.094
<b>Pre-tax net profit or loss</b>	<b>19.793.868</b>	<b>12.608.641</b>
Tax on ordinary results	-4.413.489	-2.813.846
<b>4 Net profit or loss for the year</b>	<b>15.380.379</b>	<b>9.794.795</b>

**Balance sheet at 30 June**

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Assets</b>		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
5 Property	5.549.438	5.625.154
6 Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	1.512.031	677.583
Total property, plant, and equipment	<u>7.061.469</u>	<u>6.302.737</u>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b><u>7.061.469</u></b>	<b><u>6.302.737</u></b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Raw materials and consumables	<u>9.561.022</u>	<u>25.528.206</u>
Total inventories	<u>9.561.022</u>	<u>25.528.206</u>
Trade debtors	30.900.041	38.601.617
7 Work in progress for the account of others	2.985.938	4.615.267
Amounts owed by group enterprises	2.650.225	1.767.778
Other debtors	2.897.691	5.916.517
8 Accrued income and deferred expenses	<u>320.273</u>	<u>244.703</u>
Total receivables	<u>39.754.168</u>	<u>51.145.882</u>
Available funds	<u>105.576.729</u>	<u>56.070.896</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b><u>154.891.919</u></b>	<b><u>132.744.984</u></b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b><u>161.953.388</u></b>	<b><u>139.047.721</u></b>

**Balance sheet at 30 June**

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		
<b>Equity</b>		
Contributed capital	1.200.000	1.200.000
Revaluation reserve	1.125.119	1.184.210
Results brought forward	581.966	142.496
Proposed dividend for the financial year	15.000.000	10.000.000
<b>Total equity</b>	<b><u>17.907.085</u></b>	<b><u>12.526.706</u></b>
<b>Provisions</b>		
9 Provisions for deferred tax	6.799.293	5.767.045
10 Other provisions	6.881.000	4.763.000
<b>Total provisions</b>	<b><u>13.680.293</u></b>	<b><u>10.530.045</u></b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		
7 Work in progress for the account of others	106.767.626	99.676.392
Trade creditors	10.039.349	9.993.645
Income tax payable	4.309.338	965.338
Other debts	9.249.697	5.355.595
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>130.366.010</u>	<u>115.990.970</u>
<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b><u>130.366.010</u></b>	<b><u>115.990.970</u></b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b><u>161.953.388</u></b>	<b><u>139.047.721</u></b>
<b>1 Special items</b>		
<b>11 Charges and security</b>		
<b>12 Contingencies</b>		
<b>13 Related parties</b>		

## Statement of changes in equity

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All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Total
Equity 1 July 2021	1.200.000	1.243.301	288.610	500.000	3.231.911
Distributed dividend	0	0	0	-500.000	-500.000
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	0	-205.205	10.000.000	9.794.795
Depreciation relating to revalued assets	0	-59.091	0	0	-59.091
Depreciation relating to revalued assets	0	0	59.091	0	59.091
Equity 1 July 2021	1.200.000	1.184.210	142.496	10.000.000	12.526.706
Distributed dividend	0	0	0	-10.000.000	-10.000.000
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	0	380.379	15.000.000	15.380.379
Depreciation relating to revalued assets	0	-59.091	0	0	-59.091
Depreciation relating to revalued assets	0	0	59.091	0	59.091
	<b>1.200.000</b>	<b>1.125.119</b>	<b>581.966</b>	<b>15.000.000</b>	<b>17.907.085</b>

## Statement of cash flows 1 July - 30 June

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2021/22</u>
Net profit or loss for the year	15.380.379	9.794.795
14 Adjustments	5.843.585	-2.324.485
15 Change in working capital	38.389.941	6.630.394
Cash flows from operating activities before net financials	59.613.905	14.100.704
Interest received, etc.	1.921.893	6.992.744
Interest paid, etc.	-750.464	-128.094
Cash flows from ordinary activities	60.785.334	20.965.354
Income tax paid	-37.241	-1.791
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>60.748.093</b>	<b>20.963.563</b>
Purchase of property, plant, and equipment	-1.436.861	-894.419
Sale of property, plant, and equipment	194.601	0
<b>Cash flows from investment activities</b>	<b>-1.242.260</b>	<b>-894.419</b>
Dividend paid	-10.000.000	-500.000
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>	<b>-10.000.000</b>	<b>-500.000</b>
<b>Change in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>49.505.833</b>	<b>19.569.144</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at opening balance	56.070.896	36.501.752
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period</b>	<b>105.576.729</b>	<b>56.070.896</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Available funds	105.576.729	56.070.896
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period</b>	<b>105.576.729</b>	<b>56.070.896</b>

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

### 1. Special items

Special items include significant income and expenses of a special nature relative to the enterprise's ordinary operating activities, such as the cost of extensive structuring of processes and fundamental structural adjustments and any related gains on disposal and losses which, over time, have a significant impact. Special items also include other significant amounts of a nonrecurring nature.

As mentioned in the management commentary, the net profit or loss for the year is affected by a number of factors that differ from what is considered by management to be part of operating activities.

Special items for the year are specified below, indicating where they are recognised in the income statement.

	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2021/22</u>
Income:		
Exchange rate adjustment	<u>0</u>	<u>6.952.446</u>
	<u>0</u>	<u>6.952.446</u>
Special items are recognised in the following items in the financial statements:		
Other financial income	<u>0</u>	<u>6.952.446</u>
<b>Profit of special items, net</b>	<u><b>0</b></u>	<u><b>6.952.446</b></u>

### 2. Staff costs

Salaries and wages	23.792.877	19.359.983
Pension costs	3.022.529	2.912.055
Other costs for social security	<u>322.576</u>	<u>308.689</u>
	<u><b>27.137.982</b></u>	<u><b>22.580.727</b></u>

Average number of employees	<u>24</u>	<u>22</u>
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No remuneration is paid to the board of directors, which is why the remuneration to the executive board is not disclosed, as this only consists of one person.

### 3. Other financial income from group enterprises

Other financial income from TSFJ Holding ApS	<u>88.337</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u><b>88.337</b></u>	<u><b>0</b></u>



## Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2021/22</u>
<b>4. Proposed distribution of net profit</b>		
Dividend for the financial year	15.000.000	10.000.000
Transferred to retained earnings	380.379	0
Allocated from retained earnings	0	-205.205
<b>Total allocations and transfers</b>	<u><b>15.380.379</b></u>	<u><b>9.794.795</b></u>
<b>5. Property</b>		
Cost opening balance	10.593.572	10.316.813
Additions during the year	<u>242.981</u>	<u>276.759</u>
<b>Cost end of period</b>	<u><b>10.836.553</b></u>	<u><b>10.593.572</b></u>
Revaluation opening balance	<u>2.500.000</u>	<u>2.500.000</u>
<b>Revaluation end of period</b>	<u><b>2.500.000</b></u>	<u><b>2.500.000</b></u>
Depreciation and writedown opening balance	-7.468.418	-7.176.948
Depreciation and writedown for the year	<u>-318.697</u>	<u>-291.470</u>
<b>Depreciation and writedown end of period</b>	<u><b>-7.787.115</b></u>	<u><b>-7.468.418</b></u>
<b>Carrying amount, end of period</b>	<u><b>5.549.438</b></u>	<u><b>5.625.154</b></u>
<b>6. Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment</b>		
Cost opening balance	4.707.631	4.089.970
Additions during the year	1.193.880	617.661
Disposals during the year	<u>-76.239</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Cost end of period</b>	<u><b>5.825.272</b></u>	<u><b>4.707.631</b></u>
Depreciation and writedown opening balance	-4.030.048	-3.867.199
Depreciation and writedown for the year	-336.671	-162.849
Depreciation and writedown, assets disposed of	<u>53.478</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Depreciation and writedown end of period</b>	<u><b>-4.313.241</b></u>	<u><b>-4.030.048</b></u>
<b>Carrying amount, end of period</b>	<u><b>1.512.031</b></u>	<u><b>677.583</b></u>

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

	<u>30/6 2023</u>	<u>30/6 2022</u>
<b>7. Work in progress for the account of others</b>		
Sales value of the production of the period	243.917.936	200.029.644
Progress billings	<u>-347.699.624</u>	<u>-295.090.769</u>
<b>Work in progress for the account of others, net</b>	<b><u>-103.781.688</u></b>	<b><u>-95.061.125</u></b>
The following is recognised:		
Work in progress for the account of others (current assets)	2.985.938	4.615.267
Work in progress for the account of others (short-term liabilities)	<u>-106.767.626</u>	<u>-99.676.392</u>
	<b><u>-103.781.688</u></b>	<b><u>-95.061.125</u></b>
<b>8. Accrued income and deferred expenses</b>		
Prepaid insurance	<u>320.273</u>	<u>244.703</u>
	<b><u>320.273</u></b>	<b><u>244.703</u></b>
<b>9. Provisions for deferred tax</b>		
Provisions for deferred tax opening balance	5.767.045	3.920.328
Deferred tax of the results for the year	<u>1.032.248</u>	<u>1.846.717</u>
	<b><u>6.799.293</u></b>	<b><u>5.767.045</u></b>
<b>10. Other provisions</b>		
Provisions for after sales services	<u>6.881.000</u>	<u>4.763.000</u>
	<b><u>6.881.000</u></b>	<b><u>4.763.000</u></b>
<b>11. Charges and security</b>		
Through a bank, the company has hedged guarantee obligations to third parties totaling DKK 560,000. As security for this, the company has pledged a bank account in Danske Bank with a balance per. 30 June 2021 of DKK 1,017,000.		

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

### 11. Charges and security (continued)

For bank debts the company has provided security in company assets representing a nominal value of DKK 10,000,000. This security comprises the below assets, stating the book values:

	DKK in thousands
Inventories	9.561
Receivable from sales and services	30.900
Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture	1.512

### 12. Contingencies

#### Contingent liabilities

##### Leasing liabilities

In addition to financial leasing contracts, the company has entered into operational leasing contracts with an average annual leasing payment of DKK 63,000. The leasing contracts have 27 months left to run, and the total outstanding leasing payment is DKK 73,000.

##### Joint taxation

With TSFJ Holding ApS, company reg. no 35 63 45 76 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for the total corporation tax.

The company is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends.

### 13. Related parties

#### Controlling interest

TSFJ Holding ApS, Kornmarken 7, 7190 Billund

Majority shareholder

#### Transactions

The company has the following related party transactions:

	2022/23	2021/22
Interest	88.337	0
Receivable TSFJ Holding ApS	2.650.225	1.767.778

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

### Consolidated financial statements

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of TSFJ Holding ApS, Kornmarken 7, 7190 Billund

	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2021/22</u>
<b>14. Adjustments</b>		
Depreciation, amortisation, and impairment	655.368	454.319
Profit from disposal of non-current assets	-171.840	0
Other financial income	-1.921.896	-6.992.744
Other financial costs	750.464	128.094
Tax on ordinary results	4.413.489	2.813.846
Other provisions	2.118.000	1.272.000
	<u>5.843.585</u>	<u>-2.324.485</u>
<b>15. Change in working capital</b>		
Change in inventories	15.967.184	-22.413.045
Change in receivables	11.391.714	-18.295.523
Change in trade payables and other payables	11.031.043	47.338.962
	<u>38.389.941</u>	<u>6.630.394</u>