



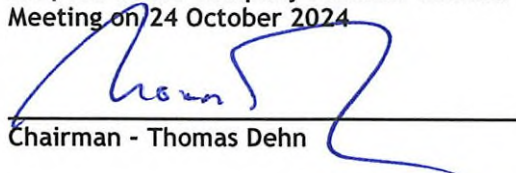
DESITEK A/S

SUNEKÆR 8, 5471 SØNDERSØ

ANNUAL REPORT

1 JULY 2023 - 30 JUNE 2024

The Annual Report has been presented and adopted at the Company's Annual General Meeting on 24 October 2024

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Thomas Dehn', is written over a horizontal black line. The signature is stylized and extends above and below the line.

Chairman - Thomas Dehn

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COMPANY DETAILS

Company	DESITEK A/S Sunekær 8 5471 Søndersø
	Website: www.desitek.dk/da E-mail: desitek@desitek.dk
	CVR No.: 12 57 35 45 Established: 1 November 1988 Municipality: Nordfyns Financial Year: 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024
Board of Directors	Thomas Dehn, chairman Peter Lothar Rehn Thomas Michael Weißflog
Executive Board	Kim Holzendorff Hafjall Steen Jep Emming
Auditor	KPMG P/S statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Vesterballevej 27,2 7000 Fredericia

MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Board of Directors and Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of DESITEK A/S for the financial year 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024.

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

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 30 June 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024.

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

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

Søndersø, 24 October 2024

Executive Board

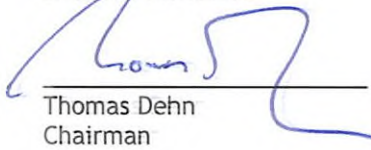


Kim Holzendorff-Hajjal



Steen Jep Emming

Board of Directors



Thomas Dehn
Chairman



Peter Lothar Rehn



Thomas Michael Weißflog

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of DESITEK A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of DESITEK A/S for the financial year 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024, comprising income statement, balance sheet and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 30 June 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024 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 that Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of financial statement users made on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the company financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the 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 Commentary

Management is responsible for Management Commentary.

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

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

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

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

Fredericia, 24 October 2024

KPMG P/S statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Nikolaj Møller Hansen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. 33220

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Principal activities

The Company is a sales and engineering company, which has specialized in the area; electrical plants and installations. Due to a very narrow contact to its parent company DEHN SE + Co KG as well as to its other suppliers, the Company draws on the highest international expert knowledge.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 30 June 2024 shows a profit of DKK 7.181.148, and the balance sheet at 30 June 2024 shows equity of DKK 36.054.716.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

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

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JULY - 30 JUNE

	Note	2023/24 DKK	2022/23 DKK
GROSS PROFIT		28.823.228	25.455.966
Staff costs.....	1	-18.896.225	-17.788.148
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses.....		-415.883	-542.747
Other operating expenses.....		-6.031	0
OPERATING PROFIT		9.505.089	7.125.071
Other financial income.....		59.972	29.864
Other financial expenses.....		-340.519	-49.767
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		9.224.542	7.105.168
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	2	-2.043.394	-1.575.411
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		7.181.148	5.529.757
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT			
Proposed dividend for the year.....		5.000.000	2.000.000
Retained earnings.....		2.181.148	3.529.757
TOTAL		7.181.148	5.529.757

BALANCE SHEET AT 30 JUNE

ASSETS	Note	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Land and buildings.....		5.387.617	5.552.174
Other plant, machinery tools and equipment.....		331.909	551.241
Property, plant and equipment.....	3	5.719.526	6.103.415
Other investments.....		10.500	10.500
Financial non-current assets.....	4	10.500	10.500
NON-CURRENT ASSETS.....		5.730.026	6.113.915
Raw materials and consumables.....		16.824.016	15.228.141
Inventories.....		16.824.016	15.228.141
Trade receivables.....		25.626.372	21.649.936
Other receivables.....		25.949	146.957
Prepayments.....		241.050	298.605
Receivables.....		25.893.371	22.095.498
Cash and cash equivalents.....		4.704.154	1.288.028
CURRENT ASSETS.....		47.421.541	38.611.667
ASSETS.....		53.151.567	44.725.582

BALANCE SHEET AT 30 JUNE

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Share Capital.....		500.000	500.000
Retained earnings.....		30.554.716	28.373.568
Proposed dividend.....		5.000.000	2.000.000
EQUITY.....		36.054.716	30.873.568
Provision for deferred tax.....	5	880.512	872.778
PROVISIONS.....		880.512	872.778
Corporation tax.....		2.034.340	1.558.480
Non-current liabilities.....	6	2.034.340	1.558.480
Trade payables.....		7.948.045	6.943.895
Payables to Group entities.....		1.761.756	2.082.891
Corporation tax payable.....		1.558.480	377.205
Other liabilities.....		2.913.718	2.016.765
Current liabilities.....		14.181.999	11.420.756
LIABILITIES.....		16.216.339	12.979.236
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....		53.151.567	44.725.582
Contingencies etc.	7		
Charges and securities	8		

EQUITY

DKK	Share Capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend	Total
Equity at 1 July 2023.....	500.000	28.373.568	2.000.000	30.873.568
Proposed profit allocation.....		2.181.148	5.000.000	7.181.148
Transactions with owners				
Dividend paid.....			-2.000.000	-2.000.000
Equity at 30 June 2024.....	500.000	30.554.716	5.000.000	36.054.716

NOTES

	2023/24 DKK	2022/23 DKK	Note
Staff costs			1
Average number of full time employees	25	27	
Wages and salaries.....	15.118.917	14.759.838	
Pensions.....	2.957.887	2.708.980	
Social security costs.....	373.199	30.221	
Other staff costs.....	446.222	289.109	
	18.896.225	17.788.148	
Tax on profit/loss for the year			2
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year.....	2.034.340	1.558.480	
Adjustment of tax in previous years.....	1.320	2.429	
Adjustment of deferred tax.....	7.734	14.502	
	2.043.394	1.575.411	
Property, plant and equipment:			3
	DKK	Other plant, Land and machinery tools buildings and equipment	
Cost at 1 July 2023.....	8.645.145	3.750.544	
Additions.....	0	38.025	
Disposals.....	0	-722.711	
Cost at 30 June 2024.....	8.645.145	3.065.858	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 July 2023.....	3.092.971	3.199.303	
Reversal of depreciation of assets disposed of.....	0	-716.680	
Depreciation for the year.....	164.557	251.326	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 30 June 2024.....	3.257.528	2.733.949	
Carrying amount at 30 June 2024.....	5.387.617	331.909	

NOTES

		Note
Financial non-current assets		4
DKK	Other investments	
Cost at 1 July 2023.....	10.500	
Cost at 30 June 2024.....	10.500	
Carrying amount at 30 June 2024.....	10.500	

Provision for deferred tax **5**
 The provision for deferred tax is related to differences between the carrying amount and tax value of securities, receivables, intangible and tangible fixed assets, including recognised finance lease contracts.

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
Deferred tax, beginning of year.....	872.778	858.276
Deferred tax of the year, income statement.....	7.734	14.502
Total.....	880.512	872.778

Long-term liabilities				6
DKK	30/6 2024 total liabilities	Repayment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years	30/6 2023 total liabilities
Corporation tax.....	2.034.340	0	0	1.558.480
	2.034.340	0	0	1.558.480

Contingencies etc. **7**

Contingent liabilities
 Lease obligations

The company has entered into operating leases at the following amounts:

The remaining term of the leases is 5-48 months with an average monthly lease payment of DKK 50 thousand, totalling DKK 2.381 thousand.

NOTES**Note****Charges and securities****8**

As collateral for the Company's debt to credit institutions, a mortgage deed of DKK 5.000 thousand have been pledged in land and buildings, with a net asset value of DKK 5.388 thousand. The public land assessment of land and buildings at the annual regulations per 1 st October have been fixed since 2020 at DKK 7.200 thousand.

The company have a payment warranty of DKK 337 thousand.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of DESITEK A/S for 2023/24 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

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

INCOME STATEMENT

Net revenue

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

Other operating income

Other operating income includes items of a secondary nature in relation to the Group's and the Company's activities. In addition, profit from sale of tangible fixed assets as well as business interruption and conflict compensations are included. Compensations are recognised when the income is deemed to be realisable.

Cost of sales

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

Other external expenses

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

Gross Profit

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue

Staff costs

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

Other operating expenses

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

Financial income and expenses

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

Tax

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BALANCE SHEET

Tangible fixed assets

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

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

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

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

	Useful life	Residual value
Land and buildings.....	50 years	0 %
Other fixtures and fittings, tools, equipments.....	3-5 years	0 %

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

Lease contracts

Lease contracts relating to tangible fixed assets for which the Company bears all material risks and benefits attached to the ownership (finance lease, see IAS 17) are recognised as assets in the Balance Sheet. The assets are at the initial recognition measured at the lower of cost stated at fair value and the and present value of the future lease payments. The internal interest rate of the lease contract, or alternatively the Company's loan interest, is used as discounting factor when calculating the present value. Finance lease assets are hereafter treated as the Group's and the Company's other similar tangible fixed assets.

The capitalised residual lease liability is recognised in the Balance Sheet as a liability and the interest portion of the lease payment is recognised in the Income Statement over the contract period.

Financial non-current assets

Financial fixed assets include also other equity interests that are not expected to be disposed of. These are measured at cost because the equity interests are unlisted.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of tangible assets together with fixed assets, which are not measured at fair value, are assessed annually for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

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

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Inventories

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

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

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

Receivables

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

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

Write-off is determined as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including realisable value of any received collaterals. The effective interest rate is used as discount rate for the single receivable or portfolio.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise costs incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand comprise cash.

Equity

Dividens

The expected dividend payment for the year is disclosed as a separate item under equity.

Tax payable and deferred tax

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

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

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

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

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less transaction costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the Income Statement over the loan period.

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