

Hach Lange ApS

Åkandevej 21, 2700 Brønshøj
CVR no. 20 25 32 07

Annual report for 2023

This annual report has been adopted at the annual
general meeting on 27.06.24

Chairman of the meeting

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The company

Hach Lange ApS
Åkandevej 21
2700 Brønshøj
Tel.: 36 77 29 11
Registered office: Copenhagen
CVR no.: 20 25 32 07
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Heidi Wie

Board of Directors

Juan Pablo Biermayr
Hans Christer Jacobsson
Heidi Wie

Auditors

EY
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Executive Board and Board of Directors on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 for Hach Lange ApS.

The annual report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.23 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Brønshøj, June 27, 2024

Executive Board

Heidi Wie

Board of Directors


Juan Pablo Biermayr


Hans Christer Jacobsson


Heidi Wie

To the Shareholder of Hach Lange ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hach Lange ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and 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.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and additional requirements applicable in Denmark, 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 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 note disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

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

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

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

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

Copenhagen, June 27, 2024

EY

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30700228



Henrik Kronborg Iversen
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne24687



Rasmus Bloch Jespersen
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne35503

Primary activities

The company's activities comprise trade with industrial products and to carry on other business in this connection.

The company operates on the Danish market as sales entity of Hach Lange division of Veralto Corporation.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 shows a profit/loss of DKK 3,985,192 against DKK 3,552,852 for the period 01.01.22 - 31.12.22. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 23,903,510.

The company distributed an extraordinary dividend during the year of DKK 56.8 million.

The management considers the net profit for the year to be satisfactory.

Subsequent events

No relevant events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

Income statement

Note		2023 DKK	2022 DKK
	Revenue	81,364,585	77,273,901
	Other operating income	28,522	0
	Costs of raw materials and consumables	-47,223,930	-46,582,281
	Other external expenses	-12,100,762	-9,985,163
	Gross profit	22,068,415	20,706,457
1	Staff costs	-18,351,308	-16,200,145
	Profit before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	3,717,107	4,506,312
2	Financial income	1,585,401	321,452
3	Financial expenses	-194,296	-259,329
	Profit before tax	5,108,212	4,568,435
4	Tax on profit for the year	-1,123,020	-1,015,583
	Profit for the year	3,985,192	3,552,852
	Proposed appropriation account		
	Retained earnings	3,985,192	3,552,852
	Total	3,985,192	3,552,852

Balance sheet

ASSETS		31.12.23	31.12.22
		DKK	DKK
Note	Other receivables	157,486	124,009
	Total investments	157,486	124,009
	Total non-current assets	157,486	124,009
	Manufactured goods and goods for resale	4,541	1,202
	Total inventories	4,541	1,202
	Trade receivables	9,024,835	11,012,379
5	Receivables from group enterprises	37,536,153	94,104,107
	Deferred tax asset	8,210	10,946
	Other receivables	45,000	45,000
	Prepayments	216,835	83,825
	Total receivables	46,831,033	105,256,257
	Cash	6,387,101	0
	Total current assets	53,222,675	105,257,459
	Total assets	53,380,161	105,381,468

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		31.12.23	31.12.22
Note		DKK	DKK
	Share capital	19,888,000	19,888,000
	Retained earnings	4,015,510	56,874,844
	Total equity	23,903,510	76,762,844
	Payables to other credit institutions	530	0
	Trade payables	504,717	264,485
	Payables to group enterprises	13,979,137	11,718,157
	Income taxes	161,567	1,011,934
	Other payables	4,887,095	4,548,292
	Deferred income	9,943,605	11,075,756
	Total short-term payables	29,476,651	28,618,624
	Total payables	29,476,651	28,618,624
	Total equity and liabilities	53,380,161	105,381,468

6 Contingent liabilities

7 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.22 - 31.12.22			
Balance as at 01.01.22	19,888,000	53,321,992	73,209,992
Net profit/loss for the year	0	3,552,852	3,552,852
Balance as at 31.12.22	19,888,000	56,874,844	76,762,844
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.23 - 31.12.23			
Balance as at 01.01.23	19,888,000	56,874,844	76,762,844
Extraordinary dividend paid	0	-56,844,526	-56,844,526
Net profit/loss for the year	0	3,985,192	3,985,192
Balance as at 31.12.23	19,888,000	4,015,510	23,903,510

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
1. Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	16,453,344	14,493,111
Pensions	1,435,474	1,262,507
Other social security costs	395,936	369,875
Other staff costs	66,554	74,652
Total	18,351,308	16,200,145
Average number of employees during the year	23	20

2. Financial income

Interest, group enterprises	1,517,931	0
Other interest income	61,001	0
Foreign currency translation adjustments	2,953	5,769
Other financial income	3,516	315,683
Other financial income	67,470	321,452
Total	1,585,401	321,452

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
3. Financial expenses		
Interest, group enterprises	0	23,911
Other interest expenses	0	47,937
Foreign currency translation adjustments	73,794	67,917
Other financial expenses	120,502	119,564
Other financial expenses total	194,296	235,418
Total	194,296	259,329

4. Tax on profit for the year

Current tax for the year	1,120,284	1,011,934
Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	2,736	3,649
Total	1,123,020	1,015,583

5. Receivables from group enterprises

Hach Lange ApS participate in a cash pool arrangement of Videojet Technologies Norway division of Veralto Corporation. Under the terms of the cash pool arrangements, participating companies' deposits and withdrawals are offset against each other. As of December 31, 2023, Hach Lange ApS' cash pool deposit amounts DKK 37,536,153 and is classified as "Receivables from group enterprises". The interest related to the cash pool amount to DKK 1,517,931 for 2023. At December 31, 2023, Videojet Technologies Norway had a net deposit position in the cash pool.

6. Contingent liabilities

Lease commitments

The company has concluded lease agreements with terms to maturity of a total DKK 439.008.

The company has concluded operating lease agreements for cars with terms maturity of a total of DKK 4.167.162 (2022 DKK 1.379.274).

Guarantee commitments

The company has guarantees for warranty obligations with a total risk of DKK 166,000. Management does not expect the guarantees to be called.

Joint Taxation

Hach Lange ApS is the management company (Administrationssselskab) for the Danish joint taxation from 1 October 2023. The company is jointly and severally unlimited liable with the other jointly taxed companies for payment of corporation tax, and for withholding tax on interest, royalties and dividends.

7. Related parties

Hach Lange ApS is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent, Veralto Corporation, Delaware, USA. Requisitioning of the parents consolidated financial statements can be seen at:

<https://investors.veralto.com/annual-report-and-proxy>

8. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is prepared and presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

8. Accounting policies - continued -**LEASES**

The Company applies IAS 17 as interpretation for lease recognition.

Lease payments relating to operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

INCOME STATEMENT**Revenue**

The company has chosen IAS 11/IAS 18 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year and where the selling price can be determined reliably and is expected to be paid. Revenue is measured at fair value and is determined exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including rental income, negative goodwill and gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Costs of raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables comprise raw materials and consumables used for the year as well as any changes in inventories, including any inventory wastage.

Write-downs of inventories of raw materials and consumables are also recognised under raw materials and consumables to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

8. Accounting policies - continued -**Staff costs**

Staff cost include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the entity's employees. The item is net of refunds made by public authorities.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

8. Accounting policies - continued -**BALANCE SHEET****Inventories**

Inventories are measured at cost calculated according to the FIFO-method. Inventories are written down to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The cost of raw materials and consumables as well as goods for resale is determined as purchase prices plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase.

The net realisable value of inventories is determined as the selling price less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and the expected development in the selling price.

Receivables

As interpretation for impairment of financial receivables IAS 39 has been used.

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank accounts as well as operating cash. A portion of cash relates to the company being legal owner of the cash pool with Danske Bank, which has a positive master account balance.

Other group enterprices balances (deposits and withdrawals) in the cash pool arrangement are, due to the nature of the scheme, classified under "Receivable from group enterprises" or "Payable to group enterprises" as applicable.

8. Accounting policies - continued -**Current and deferred tax**

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

Short-term financial payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables. Other short-term payables are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred income

Deferred income under liabilities comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent financial years.