



Mascus A/S

Vester Farimagsgade 6 3., 1606 Copenhagen V

CVR no. 30 73 56 76

**Annual report for the period
1 January to 31 December 2023**

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 4 July 2024

Sam Wyant
Chairman


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Statement by management on the annual report

The supervisory board and executive board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Mascus A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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 financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Copenhagen, 4 July 2024

Executive board

Søren Queitsch

Supervisory board

Søren Queitsch

Samuel William Wyant III

Ernst Jan Alexander Vermaak

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholder of Mascus A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Mascus A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. 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 company's financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 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' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and 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 the 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

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 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

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 Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Vejle, 4 July 2024

EY

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Claus E. Andreasen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne16652

Company details

The company	Mascus A/S Vester Farimagsgade 6 3. 1606 Copenhagen V CVR no.: 30 73 56 76 Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2023 Incorporated: 28 February 2007 Domicile: Copenhagen
Supervisory board	Søren Queitsch Samuel William Wyant III Ernst Jan Alexander Vermaak
Executive board	Søren Queitsch
Parent company	Mascus International B.V.
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Lysholt Allé 10, 7100 Vejle

Management's review

Business review

The company's main activity is to provide an online marketplace for heavy used equipment.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2023 shows a profit of DKK 1.767.050, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2023 shows equity of DKK 6.224.315.

The management finds the growth and profit for the year to be satisfying.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Gross profit		2.259.731	1.596.301
Financial costs	1	-69.314	-104.566
Profit/loss before tax		2.190.417	1.491.735
Tax on profit for the year	2	-423.367	-413.111
Profit/loss for the year		1.767.050	1.078.624
 Recommended appropriation of profit/loss			
Retained earnings		1.767.050	1.078.624
		1.767.050	1.078.624

Balance 31 December

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Assets			
Trade receivables		755.819	640.106
Receivables from group entities		516.707	0
Other receivables		42.837	26.765
Receivables		<u>1.315.363</u>	<u>666.871</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>6.084.682</u>	<u>5.142.539</u>
Total current assets		<u>7.400.045</u>	<u>5.809.410</u>
Total assets		<u><u>7.400.045</u></u>	<u><u>5.809.410</u></u>

Balance 31 December

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		600.000	600.000
Retained earnings		5.624.315	3.857.265
Equity	3	6.224.315	4.457.265
Payables to group entities		177.800	252.327
Payables to associates		440.682	381.296
Corporation tax		330.306	180.008
Other payables		197.244	425.708
Deferred income		29.698	112.806
Total current liabilities		1.175.730	1.352.145
Total liabilities		1.175.730	1.352.145
Total equity and liabilities		7.400.045	5.809.410
Contingent liabilities	4		

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity	600.000	3.857.265	4.457.265
Net profit/loss for the year	0	1.767.050	1.767.050
Equity	600.000	5.624.315	6.224.315

Notes

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
1 Financial costs		
Other financial costs	633	9.143
Exchange adjustments costs	<u>68.681</u>	<u>95.423</u>
	<u>69.314</u>	<u>104.566</u>
2 Tax on profit for the year		
Current tax for the year	423.367	378.946
Deferred tax for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>34.165</u>
	<u>423.367</u>	<u>413.111</u>
3 Equity		
There have been no changes in the share capital during the last 5 years.		
4 Contingent liabilities		
The company has concluded a rental contract of which the non-terminable part accounts for DKK 38k		

Accounting policies

The annual report of Mascus A/S for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2023 is presented in DKK.

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 amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, 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 the asset 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 the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Gross profit

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

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, other operating income and other external expenses.

Accounting policies

Revenue

The net turnover is recognised in the profit and loss account if delivery and risk transfer to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year, and if the income can be determined reliably and is expected to be received. The net turnover is recognised exclusive of VAT and taxes and with the deduction of any discounts granted in connection with the sale.

Other external costs

Other external costs include expenses related to sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the entity's employees.

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

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise the year's amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and foreign currency transactions and allowances under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Tax on profit for the year

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable is impaired, an impairment loss for that individual asset is recognised.

Accounting policies

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under 'Current assets' comprises expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Equity

Dividends

Proposed dividends are disclosed as a separate item under equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability when declared by the annual general meeting of shareholders.

Provisions

Provisions comprise expected expenses relating to warranty commitments, losses on work in progress, restructuring, etc. Provisions are recognised when, as a result of a past event, the company has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities

Liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

Deferred income

Deferred income recognised under 'Current liabilities' comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial years.

Accounting policies

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.