BEIERHOLM

LEMKEN SKANDINAVIEN APS

Risingsvej 63 1, 5000 Odense C

CVR no. 33 95 29 02

Annual report for 2023

This annual report has been adopted at the annual general meeting on 10.01.24

Eppo Anthony van der Ley

Chairman of the meeting

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Company information etc.

The company

LEMKEN SKANDINAVIEN APS
c/o Beierholm
Risingsvej 63 1
5000 Odense C
Danmark
Registered office: Odense
CVR no.: 33 95 29 02
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Geoffery Dirk Weisner
Eppo Anthony van der Ley

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Executive Board on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 for LEMKEN SKANDINAVIEN APS.

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 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.

Odense C, January 10, 2024

Executive Board

Geoffery Dirk Weisner

Eppo Anthony van der Ley

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of LEMKEN SKANDINAVIEN APS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of LEMKEN SKANDINAVIEN APS for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant 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 financial position at 31.12.23 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 in accordance with the 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.

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, it is 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 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 the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management's review.

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 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.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the 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 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.

Odense, January 10, 2024

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Henrik Welinder
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne23366

Primary activities

The company's objective is the intermediate sale of agricultural machinery and -items. The company shall be entitled to carry on all business which is intended directly or indirectly to serve the companys purpose or to promote the deveopment of the company. The company may participate in or establish other companies within Denmark and abroad which pursue the same similar business purpose..

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 shows a profit/loss of DKK 300,117 against DKK 346,809 for the period 01.01.22 - 31.12.22. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 1,195,202.

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

Subsequent events

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

Income statement

Note		2023 DKK	2022 DKK
	Gross profit	**2.564.694**	**3.094.588**
1	Staff costs	-2.161.784	-2.648.052
	Profit before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	**402.910**	**446.536**
	Depreciation and impairments losses of property, plant and equipment	-16.982	0
	Operating profit	**385.928**	**446.536**
	Financial income	227	770
2	Financial expenses	-1.587	-4.584
	Profit before tax	**384.568**	**442.722**
3	Tax on profit for the year	-84.451	-95.913
	Profit for the year	**300.117**	**346.809**

Proposed appropriation account

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Retained earnings	300.117	346.809
Total	**300.117**	**346.809**

Balance sheet

ASSETS

Note		31.12.23 DKK	31.12.22 DKK
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	34.960	0
	Total property, plant and equipment	**34.960**	**0**
	Deposits	18.000	0
	Total investments	**18.000**	**0**
	Total non-current assets	**52.960**	**0**
	Raw materials and consumables	0	215.677
	Total inventories	**0**	**215.677**
	Receivables from group enterprises	0	1.037.541
	Deferred tax asset	879	0
	Income tax receivable	13.290	48.172
	Other receivables	307.528	343.744
	Prepayments	21.434	58.424
	Total receivables	**343.131**	**1.487.881**
	Cash	**1.542.140**	**191.521**
	Total current assets	**1.885.271**	**1.895.079**
	Total assets	**1.938.231**	**1.895.079**

Balance sheet

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note		31.12.23 DKK	31.12.22 DKK
	Share capital	80.000	80.000
	Retained earnings	1.115.202	815.085
	Total equity	**1.195.202**	**895.085**
4	Income taxes	12.620	21.510
	Total long-term payables	**12.620**	**21.510**
4	Short-term part of long-term payables	21.510	27.030
	Payables to other credit institutions	13.863	30.759
	Trade payables	254.966	288.783
	Payables to group enterprises	250.200	137.875
	Other payables	189.870	494.037
	Total short-term payables	**730.409**	**978.484**
	Total payables	**743.029**	**999.994**
	Total equity and liabilities	**1.938.231**	**1.895.079**

5 Contingent liabilities
6 Charges and security
7 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.23 - 31.12.23			
Balance as at 01.01.23	80.000	815.085	895.085
Net profit/loss for the year	0	300.117	300.117
Balance as at 31.12.23	80.000	1.115.202	1.195.202

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK

1. Staff costs

Wages and salaries	1.844.290	2.327.128
Pensions	175.163	152.094
Other social security costs	7.574	122.276
Other staff costs	134.757	46.554
Total	2.161.784	2.648.052
Average number of employees during the year	4	5

2. Financial expenses

Other interest expenses	1.587	3.702
Other financial expenses	0	882
Total	1.587	4.584

3. Tax on profit for the year

Current tax for the year	85.330	91.338
Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	-879	4.575
Total	84.451	95.913

4. Long-term payables

Figures in DKK	Repayment first year	Total payables at 31.12.23	Total payables at 31.12.22
Income taxes	21.510	34.130	48.540
Total	21.510	34.130	48.540

5. Contingent liabilities

Lease commitments

The company has concluded lease agreements with terms to maturity of 2-24 months and total lease payments of DKK 222k.

Rental commitment
The company has furthermore concluded a rental agreement with terms to maturity of 6 months and average rent payments of DKK 6k, a total of DKK 36k.

6. Charges and security

The company has not provided any security over assets.

7. Related parties

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent LEMKEN Beteiligungs GmbH, Tyskland.

8. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is 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

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

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises revenue and cost of sales and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement as delivery takes place (delivery method). Revenue is measured at the selling value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises cost of sales for the year measured at cost plus any changes in inventories, including write-downs 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.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

8. Accounting policies - continued -

Depreciation and impairment losses

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful life, year	Residual value DKK
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3 - 5	0

The basis of depreciation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the ‘Impairment losses on fixed assets’ section.

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.

BALANCE SHEET

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

8. Accounting policies - continued -

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the ‘Depreciation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

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.

8. Accounting policies - continued -

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

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.

Deposits recognised under assets comprise deposits paid to the lessor under leases entered into by the company.

Prepayments

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

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

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.

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.

8. Accounting policies - continued -

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 payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.