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LJUNGDAHL A/S
HEJREVANG 22, 3450 ALLERØD
ANNUAL REPORT
1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2023

**The Annual Report has been presented and
adopted at the Company's Annual General
Meeting on 11 March 2024**

Thomas Helmark Vilmar

The English part of this document is an unofficial translation of the original Danish text, and in case of any discrepancy between the Danish text and the English translation, the Danish text shall prevail.

CVR NO. 42 42 16 18

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COMPANY DETAILS

Company	LJUNGAHL A/S Hejrevang 22 3450 Allerød
	CVR No.: 42 42 16 18 Established: 28 October 1972 Municipality: Allerød Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Dirk Alois Coorevits, chairman Jurgen Vandervelden Bart Rafaël Lambrechts
Executive Board	Thomas Helmark Vilmar
Auditor	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Havneholmen 29 1561 Copenhagen V

MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Board of Directors and Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of LJUNGDAHL A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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

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.

Allerød, 11 March 2024

Executive Board

Thomas Helmark Vilmar

Board of Directors

Dirk Alois Coorevits
Chairman

Jurgen Vandervelden

Bart Rafaël Lambrechts

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of LJUNGDAHL A/S

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of LJUNGDAHL A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise income statement, Balance Sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of 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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company 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' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

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.

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.

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 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 Management Commentary and, in doing so, consider whether 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 Management Commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that Management Commentary 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 Commentary.

Copenhagen, 11 March 2024

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Søren Søndergaard Jensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne32069

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company is to trade in building materials and related business.

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 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
GROSS PROFIT		12.764.263	10.408.756
Staff costs.....	1	-10.011.648	-9.478.383
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment.....		-292.033	-310.657
OPERATING PROFIT		2.460.582	619.716
Other financial income.....	2	7.935	0
Other financial expenses.....	3	-36.665	-197.128
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		2.431.852	422.588
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	4	-547.861	-104.704
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		1.883.991	317.884
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT			
Retained earnings.....		1.883.991	317.884
TOTAL		1.883.991	317.884

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Land and buildings.....		6.912.131	7.166.124
Other plants, machinery, tools and equipment.....		114.145	60.503
Property, plant and equipment.....	5	7.026.276	7.226.627
NON-CURRENT ASSETS.....		7.026.276	7.226.627
Finished goods and goods for resale.....		8.371.678	6.870.115
Inventories.....		8.371.678	6.870.115
Trade receivables.....		6.351.862	6.321.683
Other receivables.....		184	184
Prepayments and accrued income.....		111.979	106.912
Receivables.....		6.464.025	6.428.779
Cash and cash equivalents.....		1.521.936	815.188
CURRENT ASSETS.....		16.357.639	14.114.082
ASSETS.....		23.383.915	21.340.709

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Share Capital.....		1.200.000	1.200.000
Retained profit.....		13.252.769	11.368.778
EQUITY.....		14.452.769	12.568.778
Provision for deferred tax.....		23.916	20.354
PROVISIONS.....		23.916	20.354
Prepayments received from customers.....		712.665	0
Trade payables.....		997.771	1.495.923
Payables to group enterprises.....		3.143.291	3.918.722
Tax payable joint taxation.....		544.299	107.985
Other liabilities.....		3.509.204	3.228.947
Current liabilities.....		8.907.230	8.751.577
LIABILITIES.....		8.907.230	8.751.577
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....		23.383.915	21.340.709
 Contingencies etc.	 6		

EQUITY

	Share capital	Retained profit	Total
Equity at 1 January 2023.....	1.200.000	11.368.778	12.568.778
Proposed profit allocation.....		1.883.991	1.883.991
Equity at 31 December 2023	1.200.000	13.252.769	14.452.769

NOTES

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK	Note
Staff costs			1
Average number of full time employees	15	14	
Wages and salaries.....	8.814.476	8.429.039	
Pensions.....	660.692	634.654	
Social security costs.....	110.852	112.890	
Other staff costs.....	425.628	301.800	
	10.011.648	9.478.383	
Other financial income			2
Group enterprises.....	7.935	0	
	7.935	0	
Other financial expenses			3
Group enterprises.....	0	13.131	
Other interest expenses.....	36.665	183.997	
	36.665	197.128	
Tax on profit/loss for the year			4
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year.....	544.299	107.985	
Adjustment of deferred tax.....	3.562	-3.281	
	547.861	104.704	
Property, plant and equipment			5
	Land and buildings	Other plants, machinery, tools and equipment	
Cost at 1 January 2023.....	8.024.830	632.493	
Additions.....	0	91.682	
Cost at 31 December 2023.....	8.024.830	724.175	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2023.....	858.706	571.990	
Depreciation for the year.....	253.993	38.040	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2023....	1.112.699	610.030	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023.....	6.912.131	114.145	

NOTES

	2023	2022	Note
	DKK	DKK	
Contingencies etc.			6
Lease liabilities (operating leases), the payment is due:			
Within 1 year.....	546.000	285.000	
Between 1 and 5 years.....	531.000	222.000	
After 5 years.....	0	0	
	1.077.000	507.000	

Joint liabilities

The company is jointly and severally liable together with other group companies in the joint taxable group for tax on the group's joint taxable income and for certain possible withholding taxes, such as dividend tax, etc.

Tax payable on the Group's joint taxable income is stated in the annual report of Soudal A/S, which serves as management company for the joint taxation.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of LJUNGDAHL A/S for 2023 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.

Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and less duties and discounts related to the sale.

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 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 intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as business interruption and conflict compensations are included. Compensations are recognised when the income is deemed to be realisable.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include cost of sales, advertising, administration, buildings, bad debts and operating lease expenses, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay, pensions, and other costs for social security etc., for the company's employees. Repayments from public authorities are deducted from staff costs.

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 investments in financial assets, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities, as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the Income Statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

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 portion that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in the equity by the portion that may be attributed to entries directly to the equity.

BALANCE SHEET

Tangible fixed assets

Land and buildings, production plant and machinery, other plant, fixtures and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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
Buildings.....	25 years	0 %
Other plant, fixtures and equipment.....	3-5 years	0 %

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

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of tangible assets are valued on an annual basis 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 carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of net selling price and capital value. The capital value is determined as the fair value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the expected net cash flows from sale of the asset or group of assets after the end of its useful life.

Inventories

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

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

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes cost of raw materials, consumables, direct payroll cost and direct production cost.

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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 or a portfolio of receivables are impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable is impaired, the write-off is performed at individual level.

Receivables for which there are no objective indication of impairment at individual level are assessed at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' registered office and credit rating in accordance with the Company's policy for credit risk management. The objective indicators, which are applied for portfolios, are determined based on the historical loss experiences.

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.

Accruals, assets

Accruals recognised as assets include costs incurred relating to the subsequent financial year.

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.

The Company is subject to joint taxation with Danish group companies. The current corporation tax is distributed among the joint taxable companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full allocation and refund related to tax losses. The joint taxable companies are included in the tax-on-account scheme. Joint taxation contributions receivable and payable are recognised in the Balance Sheet under current assets and liabilities, respectively.

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

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 borrowing 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 term of loan.

Amortised cost for short-term liabilities usually corresponds to the nominal value.