MOOSDORF HEGN A/S

Olievej 5, 9220 Aalborg Øst

CVR no. 65 92 37 18

Annual report 2023

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 9 July 2024

Chair of the meeting:

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Sara Hanquist Berggren

Contents

Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the annual report of MOOSDORF HEGN 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 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.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Aalborg, 9 July 2024
Executive Board:

Claus Pedersen
CEO

Board of Directors:

Emmanuel Rigaux Chairman	Marcus Theodorus Henricus Kleeven	Axel Henrik Otterstedt
Morten Erikstrup		

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of MOOSDORF HEGN A/S

Qualified opinion

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

In our opinion, except for the potential effect of the matter described in the "Basis for qualified opinion" section, 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 for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for qualified opinion

The company's inventories have been recognized at DKK 4,830,562 in the balance sheet as per 31 December 2022 and in the comparative figures at DKK 5,929,850 as per 31 December 2021. We have not been able to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for the cost prices, and hence for the total carrying amount of the inventories neither as per 31 December 2022 nor as per 31 December 2021.

As the inventories at the beginning of the financial year are included in the calculation of cost of sales, it is not possible for us to determine whether adjustments to the inventory values would have affected the profit for the year for 2023 and 2022 and the comparative figures for 2022, which is why our conclusion has been modified as a result of these factors.

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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified 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 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 the 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:

Independent auditor's report

- 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 Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Vejle, 9 July 2024
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Lene Kamper Jørgensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34456

Management's review

Company details

Name	MOOSDORF HEGN A/S
Address, Postal code, City	Olievej 5, 9220 Aalborg Øst
CVR no.	65 92 37 18
Established	30 June 1981
Registered office	Aalborg
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Telephone	+45 98 15 94 44
Board of Directors	Emmanuel Rigaux, Chairman Marcus Theodorus Henricus Kleeven Axel Henrik Otterstedt Morten Erikstrup
Executive Board	Claus Pedersen, CEO
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Lysholt Allé 10, 7100 Vejle, Denmark

Management's review

Business review

The principal activities are sales of of perimeter security, fences, gates and manufacture of wires.

Financial review

The income statement for 2023 shows a profit of DKK 2,853,058 against a profit of DKK 3,896,496 last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2023 shows equity of DKK 17,852,851.

Management considers the Company's financial performance in the year satisfactory.

Valuation of inventories

The company was, together with sister companies, acquired by the Heracles Group during 2021, and the companies have gone through significant changes since the acquisition. Both the local and the group management has started an ongoing process of continuously improving administration and financial reporting procedures of the companies, including upgrades of erp-systems etc.

Included in the process of improving financial reporting procedures is an extensive work regarding changes in procedures regarding update of inventory cost prices and documentation of historical cost prices.

This work was completed in 2023, with no significant corrections in cost prices. In our opinion, inventories are recognized correctly in accordance with the accounting policies (inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the FIFO method).

It is management’s opinion that the carrying amount of inventories at December 31, 2023, December31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 is not materially different from the purchase price less write-down for obsolescence.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

Note	DKK	2023	2022
	Gross profit	14,711,603	15,741,990
2	Staff costs	-9,866,865	-9,565,383
	Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	-1,128,501	-1,152,565
	Profit before net financials	3,716,237	5,024,042
3	Financial income	37,072	30,087
	Financial expenses	-78,685	-55,913
	Profit before tax	3,674,624	4,998,216
4	Tax for the year	-821,566	-1,101,720
	Profit for the year	2,853,058	3,896,496
	Recommended appropriation of profit		
	Retained earnings	2,853,058	3,896,496
		2,853,058	3,896,496

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2023	2022
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
5	**Property, plant and equipment**		
	Land and buildings	0	342,381
	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	2,916,713	2,817,494
		2,916,713	3,159,875
6	**Investments**		
	Receivables from group enterprises	600,000	600,000
		600,000	600,000
	Total fixed assets	3,516,713	3,759,875
	Non-fixed assets		
	Inventories		
	Finished goods and goods for resale	4,163,550	4,830,562
		4,163,550	4,830,562
	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	3,179,181	3,819,933
	Construction contracts	482,071	1,612,856
	Receivables from group enterprises	10,055,177	6,390,186
	Other receivables	74,321	71,789
	Prepayments	96,253	9,150
		13,887,003	11,903,914
	Cash	5,374,148	4,969,067
	Total non-fixed assets	23,424,701	21,703,543
	TOTAL ASSETS	26,941,414	25,463,418

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2023	2022
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
	Share capital	500,000	500,000
	Retained earnings	17,352,851	14,499,793
	Total equity	17,852,851	14,999,793
	Provisions		
	Deferred tax	110,195	122,309
	Total provisions	110,195	122,309
	Liabilities other than provisions		
7	**Non-current liabilities other than provisions**		
	Lease liabilities	1,058,710	1,073,977
	Other payables	653,390	666,018
		1,712,100	1,739,995
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
7	Short-term part of long-term liabilities other than provisions	629,273	576,374
	Bank debt	20,293	60,236
	Construction contracts	0	23,474
	Trade payables	1,101,946	1,036,608
	Payables to group enterprises	2,969,014	2,072,006
	Joint taxation contribution payable	833,681	1,246,097
	Other payables	1,712,061	3,586,526
		7,266,268	8,601,321
	Total liabilities other than provisions	8,978,368	10,341,316
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	26,941,414	25,463,418

1 Accounting policies
8 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
9 Security and collateral
10 Related parties

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2022	500,000	10,057,297	10,557,297
Disposals on demerger	0	700,000	700,000
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	3,896,496	3,896,496
Tax on items recognised directly in equity	0	-154,000	-154,000
Equity at 1 January 2023	500,000	14,499,793	14,999,793
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	2,853,058	2,853,058
Equity at 31 December 2023	500,000	17,352,851	17,852,851

As of 1 January 2022 the mobile fencing activity was sold to the affiliated company Heras Mobilhegn ApS. The transfer of activity is booked using the book value method as stated in accounting principles. The sales price and tax hereof are thus booked directly on equity.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of MOOSDORF HEGN A/S for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

Intra-group business combinations

The book value method is applied to business combinations such as acquisition and disposal of investments, mergers, demergers, contributions of assets and share conversions, etc. in which entities controlled by the parent company are involved, provided that the combination is considered completed at the time of acquisition without any restatement of comparative figures. Differences between the agreed consideration and the carrying amount of the acquiree are recognised directly in equity.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and 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 rate 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 most recent financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Revenue

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

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods, is recognised in revenue when the most significant rewards and risks have been transferred to the buyer and provided the income can be measured reliably and payment is expected to be received. The date of the transfer of the most significant rewards and risks is based on standardised terms of delivery based on Incoterms® 2020.

Income from construction contracts involving a high degree of customisation is recognised as revenue by reference to the stage of completion. Accordingly, revenue corresponds to the market value of the contract work performed during the year (percentage-of-completion method). This method is used where the total income and expenses and the degree of completion of the contract can be measured reliably.

Where income from a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue corresponding to the expenses incurred is recognised only in so far as it is probable that such expenses will be recoverable from the counterparty.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 **Accounting policies (continued)**

Gross profit

The items revenue, cost of sales, other operating income and external expenses have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross profit in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the Company's core activities, including gains on the sale of fixed assets.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales includes the cost of goods used in generating the year's revenue.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pension to the Company's employees, as well as other social security contributions, etc. The item is net of refunds from public authorities.

Depreciation

The item comprises depreciation of property, plant and equipment.

The basis of depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Land and buildings	10 years
Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	3-10 years

Depreciation is based on the residual value of the asset and is reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and are reassessed annually. Where the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, no further depreciation charges are recognised.

In the case of changes in the depreciation period or the residual value, the effect on the depreciation charges is recognised prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statements at the amounts that concern the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses as well as allowances and surcharges under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 **Accounting policies (continued)**

Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

The Company and its Danish group entities are jointly taxed. The total Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit/loss-making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income (full absorption).

Jointly taxed entities entitled to a tax refund are reimbursed by the management company based on the rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed entities which have paid too little tax pay a surcharge according to the rates applicable to interest surcharges to the management company.

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until the time at which the asset is ready for use.

Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Leases

The Company has chosen IAS 17 as interpretation for classification and recognition of leases.

On initial recognition, leases for assets that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to the ownership to the Company (finance leases) are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of fair value and the present value of the future lease payments. In calculating the net present value, the interest rate implicit in the lease or the incremental borrowing rate is used as the discount factor. Assets held under finance leases are subsequently accounted for in the same way as the Company's other assets.

The capitalised residual lease liability is recognised in the balance sheet as a liability, and the interest element of the lease payment is recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value. The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the sales amount less costs of completion and expenses required to effect the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in the expected selling price.

Goods for resale are measured at cost, which comprises the cost of acquisition plus delivery costs as well as other expenses directly attributable to the acquisition.

Receivables

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment write-down of financial 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 has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Construction contracts

Service supplies and contract work in progress for third parties are measured at the market value of the work performed less progress billings. The market value is calculated based on the stage of completion at the balance sheet date and the total expected income from the relevant contract. The stage of completion is calculated based on the expenses incurred relative to the expected total expenses relating to the relevant contract.

Where the outcome of contract work in progress cannot be estimated reliably, the market value is measured at the expenses incurred in so far as they are expected to be paid by the purchaser.

Where the total expenses relating to the work in progress are expected to exceed the total market value, the expected loss is recognised as a loss-making agreement under "Provisions" and is expensed in the income statement.

The value of work in progress less progress billings is classified as assets when the selling price exceeds progress billings and as liabilities when progress billings exceed the market value.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Equity

Proposed dividends

Dividend proposed for the year is recognised as a liability once adopted at the annual general meeting (declaration date). Dividends expected to be distributed for the financial year are presented as a separate item under "Equity".

Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

Liabilities

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for liabilities.

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan. Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual lease liability in respect of finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are measured at the net present value of the remaining lease payments including any guaranteed residual value based on the interest rate implicit in the lease.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

	DKK	2023	2022
2	**Staff costs**		
	Wages/salaries	8,583,425	8,701,290
	Pensions	1,078,454	728,569
	Other social security costs	204,986	135,524
		9,866,865	9,565,383
	Average number of full-time employees	19	17
3	**Financial income**		
	Interest receivable, group entities	24,000	28,000
	Other financial income	13,072	2,087
		37,072	30,087
4	**Tax for the year**		
	Estimated tax charge for the year	833,680	1,246,097
	Deferred tax adjustments in the year	-12,114	-144,377
		821,566	1,101,720

5 **Property, plant and equipment**

DKK	Land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	Total
Cost at 1 January 2023	2,692,845	6,084,393	8,777,238
Additions	0	1,068,921	1,068,921
Disposals	0	-460,197	-460,197
Cost at 31 December 2023	2,692,845	6,693,117	9,385,962
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2023	2,350,464	3,266,899	5,617,363
Depreciation	342,381	786,120	1,128,501
Reversal of accumulated depreciation and impairment of assets disposed	0	-276,615	-276,615
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2023	2,692,845	3,776,404	6,469,249
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	0	2,916,713	2,916,713
Property, plant and equipment include finance leases with a carrying amount totalling	0	2,369,882	2,369,882

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

6 Investments

DKK	Receivables from group enterprises
Cost at 1 January 2023	600,000
Cost at 31 December 2023	600,000
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	600,000

Out of the Company's total receivables from group enterprises DKK 400 thousand fall due for payment after more than one year after the balance sheet date.

7 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

DKK	Total debt at 31/12 2023	Short-term portion	Long-term portion	Outstanding debt after 5 years
Lease liabilities	1,642,112	583,402	1,058,710	0
Other payables	699,261	45,871	653,390	601,362
	2,341,373	629,273	1,712,100	601,362

8 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

The Company is jointly taxed with its parent company, Heras Denmark ApS, which acts as management company, and has limited and alternative liability together with other jointly taxed group entities for payment of income taxes as well as withholding taxes on interest, royalties and dividends.

Other financial obligations

Other rent liabilities:

Rent liabilities	866,798	1,134,983

Rent and lease liabilities include a rent obligation totalling t.DKK 867 in interminable rent agreements with remaining contract terms of maximum 36 months.

As of 31. December 2023 the Company has issued work guarantees totalling 273 t.DKK

9 Security and collateral

The Company has not provided any security or other collateral in assets at 31 December 2023.

10 Related parties

MOOSDORF HEGN A/S' related parties comprise the following:

Parties exercising control

Related party	Domicile	Basis for control
Parent company Heras Denmark ApS	Denmark	Participating interest
Heracles HoldCo B.V.	Netherlands	Ultimate participating interest

Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile
Heracles HoldCo B.V.	Netherlands

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

10 Related parties (continued)

PENNEO

The signatures in this document are legally binding. The document is signed using Penneo™ secure digital signature. The identity of the signers has been recorded, and are listed below.

"By my signature I confirm all dates and content in this document."

Claus Pedersen
Executive Board
On behalf of: MOOSDORF HEGN AS
Serial number: 48d4e0aa-afe3-48b9-b073-c1874763227b
IP: 87.63.xxx.xxx
2024-07-09 09:35:08 UTC

Morten Erikstrup
Board of Directors
On behalf of: MOOSDORF HEGN AS
Serial number: 2fbfdf03-32e5-41f8-ba04-6e6a673b1cf3
IP: 172.225.xxx.xxx
2024-07-09 10:07:51 UTC

Marcus Theodorus Henricus Kleeven
Board of Directors
On behalf of: MOOSDORF HEGN AS
Serial number: mark.kleeven@heras.com
IP: 45.94.xxx.xxx
2024-07-09 10:56:35 UTC

Emmanuel Rigaux
Board of Directors
On behalf of: MOOSDORF HEGN AS
Serial number: emmanuel.rigaux@heras.com
IP: 45.94.xxx.xxx
2024-07-10 06:48:33 UTC

Axel Henrik Otterstedt
Board of Directors
On behalf of: MOOSDORF HEGN AS
Serial number: 655d28875fbf7c[…]d7f939ec2c718
IP: 90.224.xxx.xxx
2024-07-10 07:13:53 UTC

Lene Kamper Jørgensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
On behalf of: EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Serial number: a9d5261d-77f4-4809-88ea-6fb68b791a2c
IP: 165.225.xxx.xxx
2024-07-10 07:21:24 UTC

Sara Hanquist Berggren
Chairman
On behalf of: MOOSDORF HEGN AS
Serial number: 535c734a-7f2b-425c-a009-63d060b42ccb
IP: 194.182.xxx.xxx
2024-07-10 10:32:17 UTC