
Körber Supply Chain DK A/S

Industrivej 8, DK-9510 Arden

Annual Report for 2024

CVR No. 61 62 87 11

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 3/7 2025

Andreas Gabriel
Chairman of the
general meeting



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Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Körber Supply Chain DK A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

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 at 31 December 2024 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations and cash flows for 2024.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Arden, 3 July 2025

Executive Board

Hans-Henrik Jensen
CEO

Board of Directors

Andreas Ebert
Chairman

Oliver Aberle
Vice chairman

Hans-Henrik Jensen

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholders of Körber Supply Chain DK A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Körber Supply Chain DK A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

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 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.

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, in our view, 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 in 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 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.

Independent Auditor's report

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 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.

Trekantområdet, 3 July 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Lasse Berg

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne35811

Company information

The Company	Körber Supply Chain DK A/S Industrivej 8 DK-9510 Arden CVR No: 61 62 87 11 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Municipality of reg. office: Mariagerfjord
Board of Directors	Andreas Ebert, chairman Oliver Aberle, vice chairman Hans-Henrik Jensen
Executive Board	Hans-Henrik Jensen
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Herredsvej 32 DK-7100 Vejle

Financial Highlights

Seen over a 5-year period, the development of the Company is described by the following financial highlights:

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Key figures					
Profit/loss					
Revenue	521,166	477,477	474,963	480,176	261,283
Gross profit	145,792	173,005	180,063	129,130	89,542
Profit/loss of primary operations	7,587	43,612	31,429	3,219	-9,092
Profit/loss of financial income and expenses	156	1,596	-1,206	-916	-525
Net profit/loss for the year	7,743	42,425	30,410	2,303	-9,785
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	455,658	313,062	285,504	234,835	163,279
Investment in property, plant and equipment	2,266	8,298	6,045	7,347	3,011
Equity	91,462	83,719	41,294	10,884	8,581
Cash flows					
Cash flows from:					
- investing activities	-17,481	-31,232	-7,078	-8,487	-3,584
Ratios					
Return on assets	1.7%	13.9%	11.0%	1.4%	-5.6%
Solvency ratio	20.1%	26.7%	14.5%	4.6%	5.3%
Return on equity	8.8%	67.9%	116.6%	23.7%	-72.6%

Management's review

Key activities and business model

Körber Supply Chain DK's focuses on developing, producing and distributing innovative quality products and automation solutions for the optimization of internal logistics in selected businesses.

We operate in three lines of businesses; Product Solutions, System Integration and Customer Services.

Our range of Product Solutions facilitate automating the entire process 'from pallet to tray'. With the 'Layer Picker' Robot, Hoist and Gantry, we have a solution for almost every application. Generally, customers are System Integrators.

Being general contractor in System Integration solutions ourselves, we help our customers in every stage of their automation journey; from selecting the perfect automation or material handling solution that is the right fit for all their operational requirements, through to system design, testing and implementation. Customers are end-users of the installation or 3PL operators.

Customer Services delivers lifecycle support of customers' supply chain automation installations comprising hotline services, critical spare parts, digital services, retrofitting installations as well as maintenance services and resident in-house technical support.

Components are primarily supplied from the European market; the company has no manufacturing facilities on its own. Product Solutions and Customer Services operate globally, whereas the company's System Integration business primarily focuses on the north-west European market.

Year-End Financial Highlights

The financial year has marked a significant turning point for the company, driven by strong commercial momentum and strategic investments in our future.

One of the most notable achievements in 2024 has been the exceptional growth in order intake, which has more than doubled compared to 2023. This surge reflects increasing market demand and positions the company on an entirely new growth trajectory.

While the top-line performance is highly encouraging, the year-end result has been impacted by a shift in the product mix, which temporarily affected margins. In addition, the company has made substantial investments to support future growth – including the implementation of a new ERP system and a modern CAD platform.

These upgrades have significantly increased depreciation and, in the short term, led to a decrease in productivity across the organization as teams adapted to new processes and workflows. The transition phase involved considerable learning curves and temporary disruptions, which have had a tangible effect on operational efficiency.

We have also strengthened our organization through a significant investment in additional resources and competencies to ensure we are fully equipped to meet the growing demands of our expanding business.

Despite the short-term impact on productivity and profitability, these developments lay a strong foundation for enhanced efficiency, scalability, and long-term value creation. The company remains confident in its strategic direction and is well-positioned to capitalize on continued growth opportunities in the years ahead.

Based on above Managements finds the results for the year satisfactory however below the expectations described in the Annual Report for 2023.

Management's review

Capital resources

The company has adequate resources to secure its continued operations; both in relation to cash and financial borrowing facilities and IT/technical equipment. The current credit facilities are adequate to support next year's activity expectations.

Additionally, the company employs a variety of relevant competent employees and continuously onboards relevant key competences to ensure a balanced approach to the market expectations, cf. below.

To secure continued innovation of the company's product portfolio and processes, relevant R&D activities are organized and performed.

Targets and expectations for the year ahead

Market expectations for the coming year are highly promising, and the business synergies gained from being part of an intra-logistics group are proving increasingly rewarding.

The targeted investments made over the past year in new product and solution development have begun to yield encouraging early results. These initiatives, rooted in a deep understanding of evolving customer needs and market dynamics, are starting to translate into new commercial opportunities and strengthened value propositions.

By expanding our product portfolio and entering adjacent solution areas, we are not only reinforcing our competitive position but also laying a solid foundation for sustainable and diversified growth. Several of these innovations have already generated strong interest from both existing and new customers, validating our strategic direction and underscoring the relevance of our development roadmap.

The company has also been highly successful in maintaining close relationships with its customer base while establishing partnerships with new clients — particularly by leveraging economies of scale and the combined value propositions offered by the Körber Group.

As a result, the outlook for 2025 is extraordinarily promising. Order intake is expected to grow significantly, building on the record-breaking order intake of 2024. To support this continued expansion, a substantial increase in staffing will be required. Financial performance is also projected to improve, with growth anticipated in both revenue and net profit. Based on above we expect order intake for 2025 to be in the range of DKK 750 to 800 million and EBITDA to be in the range of DKK 30 to 40 million.

The company's cash position is expected to remain solid and satisfactory throughout the year.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

Uncertainties mainly relate to the recognition and measurement of contract work in progress and trade receivables.

The computation of the carrying amount of certain assets and liabilities requires assessments, estimates and assumptions regarding future events. The estimates used are based on historical experience and other factors which by management are assessed to be reliable, but which by nature are associated with uncertainty. The assumptions may be incomplete or incorrect, and unexpected events or circumstances may arise.

Unusual events

The financial position on 31 December 2024 and the results of the activities and cash flows for the financial year 2024 have not been affected by any unusual events.

Subsequent events

There are no subsequent events after the balance sheet date which affect the Financial Statements.

Management's review

Our sustainability promise

Our sustainability promise is holistic in scope and encompasses all three dimensions of sustainability: Environmental, society, and governance (ESG). The promise is articulated in politics and objectives for each dimension on group level, for the entire Körber Group.

Group Sustainability Report in accordance with Danish Financial Statements Act, sec. 99a

The 'Sustainability Report' is annually prepared by Körber AG, Germany. The 2024 report was released 18 June 2025. The group sustainability report describes the group's governance regarding sustainability and, moreover, discloses its business model, strategy/politics, risks and targets as well as actions taken and planned. In accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, sec. 99a par. 7, the company refers to the report of the group.

The Report is disclosed and published at www.koerber.com/en/sustainability.

Data ethics in accordance with Danish Financial Statements Act, sec. 99d

The group's guidelines and directives for data protection are governed by Group Management through Data Protection Offices/officers and -coordinators appointed from each business area, including BA Supply Chain. The guidelines and directives stipulate codes-of-conduct and requirements for:

- concluding data processing agreements
- documentation records of processing activities for personal data
- data protection in daily work; including media files, exchange of contact data, data breach, confidentiality, and privacy-by-design.

Executives and employees are obliged to ensure compliance with data protection regulations and corporate and group guidelines. This includes participation in training courses in which these rules are taught. An essential duty is also the internal reporting of (possible) data protection breaches or breakdowns, as these may lead to a reporting obligation on the part of the company.

The group has published its privacy policy statement on its website. The statement is available at the following link: www.koerber.com/en/privacy-policy

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2024	2023
		TDKK	TDKK
Revenue	1	521,166	477,477
Other operating income		5,634	3,884
Expenses for raw materials and consumables		-307,527	-249,129
Other external expenses		-73,481	-59,227
Gross profit		145,792	173,005
Staff expenses	2	-130,550	-126,566
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	3	-7,655	-2,827
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		7,587	43,612
Financial income	4	6,478	2,421
Financial expenses	5	-6,322	-825
Profit/loss before tax		7,743	45,208
Tax on profit/loss for the year	6	0	-2,783
Net profit/loss for the year	7	7,743	42,425

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2024	2023
		TDKK	TDKK
Completed development projects		39,761	807
Acquired patents		0	0
Goodwill		1,179	1,376
Development projects in progress		0	28,320
Intangible assets	8	40,940	30,503
Land and buildings		14,821	15,089
Plant and machinery		10,792	5,049
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		1,814	2,064
Prepayments for property, plant and equipment		8,872	14,708
Property, plant and equipment	9	36,299	36,910
Fixed assets		77,239	67,413
Raw materials and consumables		14,374	33,571
Finished goods and goods for resale		19,904	2,513
Prepayments for goods		0	6,864
Inventories		34,278	42,948
Trade receivables		76,602	57,525
Contract work in progress	10	82,455	29,351
Receivables from group enterprises		155,050	68,391
Other receivables		3,850	1,253
Prepayments	12	1,416	2,767
Receivables		319,373	159,287
Cash at bank and in hand		24,768	43,414
Current assets		378,419	245,649
Assets		455,658	313,062

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2024	2023
		TDKK	TDKK
Share capital	13	7,500	7,500
Revaluation reserve		1,279	1,378
Reserve for development costs		31,013	22,720
Retained earnings		51,670	52,121
Equity		91,462	83,719
Other provisions	14	9,726	8,190
Provisions		9,726	8,190
Trade payables		56,443	33,815
Contract work in progress	10	257,133	111,337
Payables to group enterprises		25,720	55,417
Corporation tax		0	2,772
Other payables		15,174	17,812
Short-term debt		354,470	221,153
Debt		354,470	221,153
Liabilities and equity		455,658	313,062
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	17		
Related parties	18		
Fee to auditors appointed at the general meeting	19		
Subsequent events	20		
Accounting Policies	21		

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Equity at 1 January	7,500	1,378	22,720	52,121	83,719
Development costs for the year	0	0	8,293	-8,293	0
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment for the year	0	-99	0	99	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	0	7,743	7,743
Equity at 31 December	7,500	1,279	31,013	51,670	91,462

Cash flow statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2024	2023
		TDKK	TDKK
Result of the year		7,743	42,425
Adjustments	15	7,499	4,010
Change in working capital	16	15,906	-26,413
Cash flow from operations before financial items		31,148	20,022
Financial income		6,478	2,421
Financial expenses		-6,322	-825
Cash flows from ordinary activities		31,304	21,618
Corporation tax paid		-2,772	-11
Cash flows from operating activities		28,532	21,607
Purchase of intangible assets		-15,218	-22,258
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		-2,263	-8,974
Cash flows from investing activities		-17,481	-31,232
Repayment of payables to group enterprises		-29,697	35,978
Cash flows from financing activities		-29,697	35,978
Change in cash and cash equivalents		-18,646	26,353
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		43,414	17,061
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		24,768	43,414
Cash and cash equivalents are specified as follows:			
Cash at bank and in hand		24,768	43,414
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		24,768	43,414

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2024	2023
	TDKK	TDKK
1. Revenue		
Geographical segments		
Europe	299,765	211,935
Americas	198,096	237,431
Australia/pacific	15,747	23,537
Asia	7,558	2,680
Other	0	1,894
	<u>521,166</u>	<u>477,477</u>
Business segments		
OEM	375,869	337,684
Service	144,289	135,133
Other	1,008	4,660
	<u>521,166</u>	<u>477,477</u>
	2024	2023
	TDKK	TDKK
2. Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	116,695	113,953
Pensions	11,449	10,460
Other social security expenses	2,406	2,153
	<u>130,550</u>	<u>126,566</u>
Remuneration to the Executive Board has not been disclosed in accordance with section 98 B(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.		
Average number of employees	<u>182</u>	<u>195</u>
	2024	2023
	TDKK	TDKK
3. Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		
Amortisation of intangible assets	4,781	198
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	2,874	2,629
	<u>7,655</u>	<u>2,827</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	TDKK	TDKK
4. Financial income		
Other financial income	6,461	1,799
Exchange adjustments	17	622
	<u>6,478</u>	<u>2,421</u>
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	TDKK	TDKK
5. Financial expenses		
Interest to group enterprises	324	64
Other financial expenses	5,998	761
	<u>6,322</u>	<u>825</u>
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	TDKK	TDKK
6. Income tax expense		
Current tax for the year	0	2,772
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	0	11
	<u>0</u>	<u>2,783</u>
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	TDKK	TDKK
7. Profit allocation		
Retained earnings	<u>7,743</u>	<u>42,425</u>
	<u>7,743</u>	<u>42,425</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

8. Intangible fixed assets

	Completed development projects	Acquired patents	Goodwill	Develop- ment projects in progress
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Cost at 1 January	5,649	28,281	3,660	28,320
Additions for the year	85	0	0	15,133
Disposals for the year	-3,290	0	0	0
Transfers for the year	43,453	0	0	-43,453
Cost at 31 December	45,897	28,281	3,660	0
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	4,842	28,281	2,284	0
Amortisation for the year	4,584	0	197	0
Impairment and amortisation of sold assets for the year	-3,290	0	0	0
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	6,136	28,281	2,481	0
Carrying amount at 31 December	39,761	0	1,179	0
Amortised over	3-5 years		5-18 years	

Development projects comprise costs related to software products.

Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the company are recognized as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it is available for use;
- management intends to complete or sell the software product;
- there is an ability to use or sell the software product;
- it can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software product are available; and
- the expenditure attributable to the software product during the development can be reliably measured.

Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognized as an expense as incurred.

Development costs previously recognized as an expense are not recognized as an asset in a subsequent period.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Prepayments for property, plant and equipment
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Cost at 1 January	32,416	6,340	6,127	14,708
Additions for the year	753	0	46	1,466
Disposals for the year	-136	-38	-1,843	0
Transfers for the year	0	7,302	0	-7,302
Cost at 31 December	<u>33,033</u>	<u>13,604</u>	<u>4,330</u>	<u>8,872</u>
Revaluations at 1 January	1,768	0	0	0
Revaluations for the year	-126	0	0	0
Revaluations at 31 December	<u>1,642</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	19,095	1,292	4,064	0
Depreciation for the year	895	1,558	295	0
Reversal of impairment and depreciation of sold assets	-136	-38	-1,843	0
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	<u>19,854</u>	<u>2,812</u>	<u>2,516</u>	<u>0</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>14,821</u>	<u>10,792</u>	<u>1,814</u>	<u>8,872</u>
Revaluation less amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses	<u>1,642</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December before revaluations	<u>13,179</u>	<u>10,792</u>	<u>1,814</u>	<u>8,872</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2024	2023
	TDKK	TDKK
10. Contract work in progress		
Selling price of work in progress	951,601	822,002
Payments received on account	-1,126,279	-903,988
	-174,678	-81,986
Recognised in the balance sheet as follows:		
Contract work in progress recognised in assets	82,455	29,351
Prepayments received recognised in debt	-257,133	-111,337
	-174,678	-81,986

	2024	2023
	TDKK	TDKK
11. Deferred tax asset		
Deferred tax asset at 31 December	0	0
Intangible assets	-8,993	-433
Property, plant and equipment	1,005	1,037
Trade receivables	89	223
Tax loss carry-forward	9,236	2,286
Writedown	-1,337	-3,113
	0	0

12. Prepayments

Prepayments consist of prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

13. Share capital

The share capital consists of 7,500 shares of a nominal value of TDKK 1. No shares carry any special rights.

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2024	2023
	TDKK	TDKK
14. Other provisions		
General provisions is guarantee obligations concerning goods sold within sales and product sales which are delivered with one year's guarantee. The provisions are prepared based on previous years' experiences. Expectations are that the costs will be incurred within 12 months.		
Other provisions	9,726	8,190
	<u>9,726</u>	<u>8,190</u>
	2024	2023
	TDKK	TDKK
15. Cash flow statement - Adjustments		
Financial income	-6,478	-2,421
Financial expenses	6,322	825
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, including losses and gains on sales	7,655	2,823
Tax on profit/loss for the year	0	2,783
	<u>7,499</u>	<u>4,010</u>
	2024	2023
	TDKK	TDKK
16. Cash flow statement - Change in working capital		
Change in inventories	8,670	-13,507
Change in receivables	-160,086	40,711
Change in other provisions	1,536	-3,349
Change in trade payables, etc	165,786	-50,268
	<u>15,906</u>	<u>-26,413</u>
	2024	2023
	TDKK	TDKK
17. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations		
Rental and lease obligations		
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	4,234	4,336

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2024	2023
	TDKK	TDKK
17. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations		
Other contingent liabilities		
The guarantor has provided a guarantee in connection with projects in progress. Guarantees amounts at the balance sheet date to:	117,271	55,781

18. Related parties and disclosure of consolidated financial statements

	<u>Basis</u>
Controlling interest	
Körber Supply Chain GmbH	Holds all company shares and therefore has a controlling interest in the Company.

Transactions

The Company has chosen only to disclose transactions which have not been made on an arm's length basis in accordance with section 98(c)(6) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company of the largest and smallest group:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registered office</u>
Körber AG	Hamburg, Germany

	2024	2023
	TDKK	TDKK
19. Fee to auditors appointed at the general meeting		
PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab		
Audit fee	504	490
Tax advisory services	397	324
Non-audit services	140	144
	<u>1,041</u>	<u>958</u>

20. Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Notes to the Financial Statements

21. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Körber Supply Chain DK A/S for 2024 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to large enterprises of reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2024 are presented in TDKK.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset 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 out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Translation policies

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, value adjustments are recognized directly in equity.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Segment information on revenue

Information on business segments and geographical segments is based on the Company's risks and returns and its internal financial reporting system. Business segments are regarded as the primary segments.

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Contract work in progress (construction contracts) is recognised at the rate of completion, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the work completed for the year (percentage-of-completion method). This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the contract and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the contract.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as the Company's administration, etc.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company, including gains and losses on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Balance sheet

Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill

Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 5-18 years, determined on the basis of Management's experience with the individual business areas.

Development projects

Costs of development projects comprise salaries, amortisation and other expenses directly or indirectly attributable to the Company's development activities.

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable and in respect of which technical feasibility, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the enterprise can be demonstrated, and where it is the intention to manufacture, market or use the project, are recognised as intangible assets. This applies if sufficient certainty exists that the value in use of future earnings can cover cost of sales, distribution and administrative expenses involved as well as the development costs.

Capitalised development costs are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses or at a lower recoverable amount. An amount corresponding to the recognised development costs is allocated to the equity item "Reserve for development costs". The reserve comprises only development costs recognised in financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2016. The reserve is reduced by amortisation of and impairment losses on the development projects on a continuing basis.

As of the date of completion, capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of the expected economic benefit from the development work. The amortisation period is 3-5 years.

Property, plant and equipment

On acquisition land and buildings are measured at cost comprising the acquisition price and costs of acquisition. The cost of own constructed properties comprises the acquisition price and expenses directly related to the acquisition, including costs of acquisition and indirect expenses for labour, materials, components and suppliers up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

After the initial recognition land and buildings are measured at fair value.

Fair value is the amount for which the property could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction on the balance sheet date. The determination of fair value involves material accounting estimates.

In Management's opinion the determination of fair value for the year was enabled through comparable market transactions and, consequently, valuation is based on the expected selling price of land and buildings.

Other property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost added revaluations and reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Production buildings	30-50 years
Plant and machinery	5-10 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-13 years

The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost under the FIFO method and net realisable value.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises the cost of raw materials, consumables and direct labour with addition of indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise the cost of indirect materials and labour as well as maintenance and depreciation of the machinery, factory buildings and equipment used in the manufacturing process as well as costs of factory administration and management.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at selling price based on the stage of completion and the total estimated income from the individual contracts in progress. Usually, the stage of completion is determined as the ratio of actual to total budgeted consumption of resources.

Where the selling price cannot be measured reliably, the selling price is measured at the lower of expenses incurred and net realisable value.

Payments received on account are set off against the selling price. The individual contracts are classified as receivables when the net selling price is positive and as liabilities when the net selling price is negative.

Expenses relating to sales work and the winning of contracts are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when - in consequence of an event occurred before or on the balance sheet date - the Company has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that economic benefits must be given up to settle the obligation.

Other provisions include warranty obligations in respect of repair work within the warranty period of 1-5 years. Provisions are measured and recognised based on experience with guarantee work. Provisions with an expected maturity exceeding 1 year from the balance sheet date are discounted at the average bond yield.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial liabilities

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

Cash Flow Statement

The cash flow statement shows the Company's cash flows for the year broken down by operating, investing and financing activities, changes for the year in cash and cash equivalents as well as the Company's cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the net profit/loss for the year adjusted for changes in working capital and non-cash operating items such as depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, and provisions. Working capital comprises current assets less short-term debt excluding items included in cash and cash equivalents.

Cash flows from investing activities

Cash flows from investing activities comprise cash flows from acquisitions and disposals of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment as well as fixed asset investments.

Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities comprise cash flows from the raising and repayment of long-term debt as well as payments to and from shareholders.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise "Cash at bank and in hand".

The cash flow statement cannot be immediately derived from the published financial records.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Financial Highlights

Explanation of financial ratios

Return on assets

Profit/loss of primary operations x 100 / Total assets at year end

Solvency ratio

Equity at year end x 100 / Total assets at year end

Return on equity

Net profit for the year x 100 / Average equity