



Piaster Revisorerne

vi giver bedre råd

Layher ApS

Stensmosevej 24A, 1., 2620 Albertslund

Company reg. no. 37 32 97 46

Annual report

1 April 2020 - 31 March 2021

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 2 July 2021.

Thomas Kittner
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes to users of the English version of this document:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from Danish version of the document. This means that DKK 146.940 corresponds to the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % corresponds to 23.5 %.

Management's report

Today, the managing director has presented the annual report of Layher ApS for the financial year 1 April 2020 - 31 March 2021.

The annual report has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

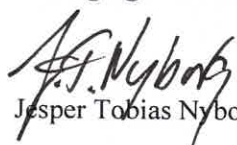
I consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in my opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 March 2021 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021.

I am of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

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

Albertslund, 2 July 2021

Managing Director


Jesper Tobias Nyborg

Management's report

Today, the managing director has presented the annual report of Layher ApS for the financial year 1 April 2020 - 31 March 2021.

The annual report has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

I consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in my opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 March 2021 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021.

I am of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

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

Albertslund, 2 July 2021

Managing Director

Jesper Tobias Nyborg

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Layher ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Layher ApS for the financial year 1 April 2020 - 31 March 2021, which comprise income statement, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, notes and accounting policies. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements present a fair view of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 March 2021 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 1 April 2020 - 31 March 2021 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethical requirements for auditors (IESBA's Code of Ethics), and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that provide a fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Management is also responsible for such internal control as the 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 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 including an opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing, and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing, and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of the 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 preparation of the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists arising from 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 disclosures in notes, and whether the financial statements reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that presents a 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 the internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we express no assurance opinion thereon.

Independent auditor's report

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the management commentary and to consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the evidence obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

Furthermore, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that management commentary is consistent with the financial statements and that it has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not discover any material misstatement in the management commentary.

Alleroed, 2 July 2021

Piaster Revisorerne

Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Company reg. no. 25 16 00 37

Stefan Sølvhøj Johansson
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34123

Independent auditor's report

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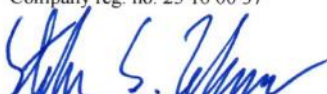
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Alleroed, 2 July 2021

Piaster Revisorerne

Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Company reg. no. 25 16 00 37



Stefan Sølvhøj Johansson
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34123

Company information

The company

Layher ApS
Stensmosevej 24A, 1.
2620 Albertslund

Company reg. no. 37 32 97 46
Established: 18 December 2015
Domicile: Albertslund
Financial year: 1 April - 31 March

Managing Director

Jesper Tobias Nyborg

Auditors

Piaster Revisorerne, Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Engholm Parkvej 8
3450 Allerød

Parent company

Layher International GmbH

Management commentary

The principal activities of the company

Like previous years, the company's primary activities has been trade and rental of equipment mainly for construction, such as scaffolds.

Development in activities and financial matters

The company's financial performance is considered satisfying.

Income statement 1 April - 31 March

All amounts in DKK.

| <u>Note</u> | <u>2020/21</u> | <u>2019/20</u> |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Gross profit | 8.204.657 | 6.350.568 |
| 1 Staff costs | -3.666.012 | -2.985.423 |
| 2 Depreciation and impairment of property, land, and equipment | -2.210.852 | -1.841.826 |
| Operating profit | 2.327.793 | 1.523.319 |
| Other financial income | 1.524 | 285 |
| Other financial costs | -44.698 | -13.547 |
| Pre-tax net profit or loss | 2.284.619 | 1.510.057 |
| 3 Tax on net profit or loss for the year | -519.794 | -344.040 |
| Net profit or loss for the year | 1.764.825 | 1.166.017 |
| Proposed appropriation of net profit: | | |
| Transferred to retained earnings | 1.764.825 | 1.166.017 |
| Total allocations and transfers | 1.764.825 | 1.166.017 |

Statement of financial position at 31 March

All amounts in DKK.

| Assets | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <u>Note</u> | <u>2021</u> | <u>2020</u> |
| Non-current assets | | |
| 4 Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment | 1.661.555 | 1.264.791 |
| Total property, plant, and equipment | <u>1.661.555</u> | <u>1.264.791</u> |
| Total non-current assets | <u>1.661.555</u> | <u>1.264.791</u> |
| Current assets | | |
| Manufactured goods and goods for resale | 12.392.331 | 12.675.740 |
| Total inventories | <u>12.392.331</u> | <u>12.675.740</u> |
| Trade receivables | 6.852.413 | 6.128.847 |
| Receivables from group enterprises | 500.000 | 0 |
| Deferred tax assets | 487.856 | 313.000 |
| Other receivables | 830.189 | 851.637 |
| Prepayments and accrued income | 129.292 | 64.920 |
| Total receivables | <u>8.799.750</u> | <u>7.358.404</u> |
| Cash on hand and demand deposits | 37.483 | 1.887.197 |
| Total current assets | <u>21.229.564</u> | <u>21.921.341</u> |
| Total assets | <u>22.891.119</u> | <u>23.186.132</u> |

Statement of financial position at 31 March

All amounts in DKK.

| Equity and liabilities | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <u>Note</u> | <u>2021</u> | <u>2020</u> |
| Equity | | |
| Contributed capital | 425.000 | 425.000 |
| Retained earnings | 4.643.144 | 2.878.319 |
| Total equity | <u>5.068.144</u> | <u>3.303.319</u> |
| Liabilities other than provisions | | |
| Other payables | 117.836 | 88.963 |
| Total long term liabilities other than provisions | <u>117.836</u> | <u>88.963</u> |
| Bank loans | 0 | 127 |
| Trade payables | 578.477 | 508.952 |
| Payables to group enterprises | 14.266.379 | 16.958.318 |
| Income tax payable | 193.650 | 295.040 |
| Other payables | 2.605.233 | 2.031.413 |
| Accruals and deferred income | 61.400 | 0 |
| Total short term liabilities other than provisions | <u>17.705.139</u> | <u>19.793.850</u> |
| Total liabilities other than provisions | <u>17.822.975</u> | <u>19.882.813</u> |
| Total equity and liabilities | <u>22.891.119</u> | <u>23.186.132</u> |

5 Contingencies

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

| | <u>Contributed capital</u> | <u>Retained earnings</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| Equity 1 April 2019 | 425.000 | 1.712.302 | 2.137.302 |
| Retained earnings for the year | 0 | 1.166.017 | 1.166.017 |
| Equity 1 April 2020 | 425.000 | 2.878.319 | 3.303.319 |
| Retained earnings for the year | 0 | 1.764.825 | 1.764.825 |
| | 425.000 | 4.643.144 | 5.068.144 |

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

| | <u>2020/21</u> | <u>2019/20</u> |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Staff costs | | |
| Salaries and wages | 3.291.258 | 2.643.969 |
| Pension costs | 338.194 | 306.864 |
| Other costs for social security | 36.560 | 34.590 |
| | <u>3.666.012</u> | <u>2.985.423</u> |
| Average number of employees | <u>5</u> | <u>4</u> |
| 2. Depreciation and impairment of property, land, and equipment | | |
| Depreciation of leasehold improvements | 0 | 14.355 |
| Depreciation of other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment | 2.210.852 | 1.827.471 |
| | <u>2.210.852</u> | <u>1.841.826</u> |
| 3. Tax on net profit or loss for the year | | |
| Tax on net profit or loss for the year | 694.650 | 436.040 |
| Adjustment of deferred tax for the year | -174.856 | -92.000 |
| | <u>519.794</u> | <u>344.040</u> |
| 4. Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment | | |
| Cost 1 April 2020 | 3.266.867 | 6.021.271 |
| Additions during the year | 3.793.306 | 2.989.712 |
| Disposals during the year | -2.964.212 | -5.744.116 |
| Cost 31 March 2021 | <u>4.095.961</u> | <u>3.266.867</u> |
| Depreciation and writedown 1 April 2020 | -2.002.076 | -730.980 |
| Amortisation and depreciation for the year | -2.210.852 | -1.841.826 |
| Reversal of depreciation, amortisation and impairment loss, assets disposed of | 1.778.522 | 570.730 |
| Depreciation and writedown 31 March 2021 | <u>-2.434.406</u> | <u>-2.002.076</u> |
| Carrying amount, 31 March 2021 | <u>1.661.555</u> | <u>1.264.791</u> |

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

5. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Lease liabilities

The company has entered into operational leases with an average monthly lease payment of DKK 5.000. The leases have 6 months to maturity and total outstanding lease payments total DKK 36.000.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Layher ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Accounting policies

Fixed assets acquired and paid for in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Group enterprises abroad, associates, and equity investments are considered to be independent entities. The income statements are translated at an average exchange rate for the month, and the balance sheet items are translated at the closing rates. Currency translation differences, arising from the translation of the equity of group enterprises abroad at the beginning of the year to the closing rate and from the translation of income statements from average prices to the closing rate, are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve. This also applies to differences arising from translation of income statements from average exchange rate to closing rate.

Translation adjustment of balances with group enterprises abroad that are considered part of the total investment in group enterprises are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve. Likewise, foreign exchange gains and losses on loans and derived financial instruments for currency hedging independent group enterprises abroad are recognised directly in equity.

When recognising foreign group enterprises which are integral units, the monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the time of acquisition or at the time of the subsequent revaluation or writedown for impairment of the asset. Income statement items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. However, items in the income statement derived from non-monetary items are translated using historical prices.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, other operating income, and external costs.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Recognition of revenue is exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including profit from the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

Accounting policies

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members. Staff costs are less government reimbursements.

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and writedown for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

Statement of financial position

Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment.

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life and the residual value of the individual assets:

Useful life Residual value

Accounting policies

| | | |
|--|-----------|--------|
| Assets leased to costumers | 1 years | 40 % |
| Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment | 3-8 years | 0-40 % |

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in group enterprises are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. Writedown for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost according to the FIFO method. In cases when the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

Costs of goods for resale, raw materials, and consumables comprise acquisition costs plus delivery costs.

The net realisable value for inventories is recognised as the market price less costs of completion and selling costs. The net realisable value is determined with due consideration of negotiability, obsolescence, and the development of expected market prices.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Accounting policies

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

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

Prepayments and accrued income

Prepayments and accrued income recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities other than provisions

Liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Accruals and deferred income

Payments received concerning future income are recognised under accruals and deferred income.