

Hobart Scandinavia ApS

Håndværkerbyen 27
2670 Greve
CVR No. 20247576

Contents

Entity details	2
Statement by Management	3
Independent auditor's report	4
Management commentary	7
Income statement for 2025	9
Balance sheet at 31.12.2025	10
Statement of changes in equity for 2025	12
Notes	13
Accounting policies	15

Entity details

Entity

Hobart Scandinavia ApS
Håndværkerbyen 27
2670 Greve

Business Registration No.: 20247576

Registered office: Greve

Financial year: 01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025

Board of Directors

Henrik Ørbæk Lysemose
Axel Beck
Manoela Pereira Fry

Executive Board

Henrik Ørbæk Lysemose

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
City Tower, Værkmestergade 2
8000 Aarhus C

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Hobart Scandinavia ApS for the financial year 01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2025 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Greve, 31.03.2026

Executive Board

Henrik Ørbæk Lysemose

Board of Directors

Henrik Ørbæk Lysemose

Axel Beck

Manoela Pereira Fry

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Hobart Scandinavia ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hobart Scandinavia ApS for the financial year 01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2025 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity 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.

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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material

misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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 commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required by relevant law and regulations.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements in the relevant law and regulations. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

Aarhus, 31.03.2026

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 33963556

Mikael Møller

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne47835

Management commentary

Financial highlights

	2025 DKK'000	2024 DKK'000	2023 DKK'000	2022 DKK'000	2021 DKK'000
Key figures					
Gross profit/loss	41,518	38,765	36,023	34,478	28,900
Operating profit/loss	20,354	18,396	16,522	15,597	11,459
Net financials	569	29	(509)	(439)	142
Profit/loss for the year	16,335	14,228	12,146	11,629	9,097
Total assets	43,403	48,984	49,670	39,353	39,857
Investments in property, plant and equipment	1,217	0	0	1,317	0
Equity	29,004	32,645	33,808	21,826	25,373
Ratios					
Return on equity (%)	56.32	43.58	43.66	48.24	30.49
Equity ratio (%)	66.82	66.64	68.07	55.46	63.66

Ratios reflect

Return on equity

The entity's return on capital invested in the entity by the owners.

Equity ratio

The financial strength of the entity.

Financial highlights are defined and calculated in accordance with the current version of "Recommendations & Ratios" issued by the CFA Society Denmark.

Return on equity (%) :

$\frac{\text{Profit/loss for the year} * 100}{\text{Average equity}}$

Average equity

Equity ratio (%):Equity * 100

Total assets

Primary activities

The Company's activities consist of sale mainly within involve sales and service of primarily industrial dishwashers to dealer networks and end users in Scandinavia.

Development in activities and finances

The Company's activity through the year has been unchanged but at a higher volume due to a more normalized activity level in the segments that the Company provides services and products to.

The net profit for the period is DKK 16,335K.

The profit for the year is considered satisfactory by the Company's Management.

Outlook

For 2026, management's expectation for the profit in 2026 is approx. DKK 15 - 17m.

Foreign branches

The Company has the following foreign branches:
Hobart Norway, Gl. Drammensvei 120, Høvik, Norway.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Income statement for 2025

	Notes	2025 DKK'000	2024 DKK'000
Gross profit/loss		41,518	38,765
Staff costs	1	(20,496)	(19,562)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		(668)	(807)
Operating profit/loss		20,354	18,396
Other financial income	2	887	1,035
Other financial expenses	3	(318)	(1,006)
Profit/loss before tax		20,923	18,425
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	(4,588)	(4,197)
Profit/loss for the year		16,335	14,228
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Retained earnings		16,335	14,228
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		16,335	14,228

Balance sheet at 31.12.2025

Assets

	Notes	2025 DKK'000	2024 DKK'000
Development projects in progress	6	351	0
Intangible assets	5	351	0
Land and buildings		2,469	2,567
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		3,863	1,906
Property, plant and equipment		6,332	4,473
Deferred tax		121	230
Financial assets		121	230
Fixed assets		6,804	4,703
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		5,733	4,355
Inventories		5,733	4,355
Trade receivables		8,122	10,688
Receivables from group enterprises	7	21,247	27,323
Other receivables		385	704
Prepayments		855	917
Receivables		30,609	39,632
Cash		257	294

Current assets	36,599	44,281
Assets	43,403	48,984

Hobart Scandinavia ApS | Balance sheet at 31.12.2025

11

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2025 DKK'000	2024 DKK'000
Contributed capital		1,000	1,000
Retained earnings		13,004	11,645
Proposed dividend		15,000	20,000
Equity		29,004	32,645
Other provisions		514	427
Provisions		514	427
Trade payables		1,223	2,765
Payables to group enterprises		4,075	5,538
Income tax payable		2,049	2,198
Other payables		6,538	5,411
Current liabilities other than provisions		13,885	15,912
Liabilities other than provisions		13,885	15,912
Equity and liabilities		43,403	48,984

Other unrecognised commitments	8
Contingent liabilities	9
Non-arm's length-related party transactions	10
Group relations	11

Statement of changes in equity for 2025

	Contributed capital DKK'000	Retained earnings DKK'000	Proposed dividend DKK'000	Total DKK'000
Equity beginning of year	1,000	11,645	20,000	32,645
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	(20,000)	(20,000)
Exchange rate adjustments	0	24	0	24
Profit/loss for the year	0	1,335	15,000	16,335
Equity end of year	1,000	13,004	15,000	29,004

Notes

1 Staff costs

	2025 DKK'000	2024 DKK'000
Wages and salaries	18,089	16,894
Pension costs	1,576	1,928
Other social security costs	831	740
	20,496	19,562
Average number of full-time employees	28	27

2 Other financial income

	2025 DKK'000	2024 DKK'000
Financial income from group enterprises	567	850
Other interest income	8	18
Exchange rate adjustments	312	167
	887	1,035

3 Other financial expenses

	2025 DKK'000	2024 DKK'000
--	-----------------	-----------------

Other interest expenses	62	67
Exchange rate adjustments	256	939
	318	1,006

4 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2025	2024
	DKK'000	DKK'000
Current tax	4,479	4,245
Change in deferred tax	109	(59)
Adjustment concerning previous years	0	11
	4,588	4,197

5 Intangible assets

	Development projects in progress
	DKK'000
Additions	351
Cost end of year	351
Carrying amount end of year	351

6 Development projects

The company has capitalized expenses related to the implementation of a new ERP system as a development project under intangible assets. The development project is measured at cost, including license fees and implementation costs. It will be amortized on a straight-line basis over 3 years corresponding to the license period.

The implementation is ongoing and is expected to be fully operational in 2026.

7 Receivables from group enterprises

The company, together with other group companies, engages in cash pool arrangements where other companies are liable to the bank. Deposits and debts in relation to the cash pool scheme are accepted as intra-group and debt respectively. At 31 December 2025, the item receivables from group enterprises includes an amount of DKK 13,217k.

8 Other unrecognised commitments

	2025	2024
	DKK'000	DKK'000
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments		

9 Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where ITW Denmark ApS serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

10 Non-arm's length related party transactions

The Company has not had any significant transactions that have not been concluded on an arm's length basis.

11 Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group: Illinois Tool Works Inc., 155 Harlem Avenue, Glenview, Illinois, USA.

Accounting policies

Basis for financial statements

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of a few provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date, are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets that have been purchased in foreign currencies are translated using historical rates.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, own work capitalised, other operating income, cost of raw materials and consumables and external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of manufactured goods and goods for resale is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made and risk has passed to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the Entity's primary activities, including profit from the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment, and salary refunds.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises goods consumed in the financial year measured at cost, adjusted for normal inventory writedowns.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes writedowns of receivables recognised in current assets.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages, and social security contributions, pension contributions, etc for entity staff.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year, and gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises dividends etc received on other investments, interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital or exchange gains on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets, and tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital or exchange losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities, and tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Intellectual property rights etc.

Intellectual property rights etc. comprise development projects in progress with related intellectual property rights, acquired intellectual property rights and prepayments for intangible assets.

Development projects on clearly defined and identifiable products and processes, for which the technical rate of utilisation, adequate resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the enterprise can be established, and where the intention is to manufacture, market or apply the product or process in question, are recognised as intangible assets. Other development costs are recognised as costs in the income statement as incurred. When recognising development projects as intangible assets, an amount equalling the costs incurred less deferred tax is taken to equity in the reserve for development costs that is reduced as the development projects are amortised and written down.

The cost of development projects comprises costs such as salaries and amortisation that are directly and indirectly attributable to the development projects.

Indirect production costs in the form of indirectly attributable staff costs and amortisation of intangible assets and depreciation of property, plant and equipment used in the development process are recognised in cost based on time spent on each project.

Completed development projects are amortised on a straight-line basis using their estimated useful lives which are determined based on a specific assessment of each development project. If the useful life cannot

be estimated reliably, it is fixed at 10 years. For development projects protected by intellectual property rights, the maximum period of amortisation is the remaining duration of the relevant rights. The amortisation periods expected to use are 3 years.

Intellectual property rights etc. are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Property, plant and equipment

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

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Useful life
Buildings	50 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Inventories

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

Cost consists of purchase price plus delivery costs.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the estimated selling price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute sale.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

Dividend

Dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of adoption at the general meeting. Proposed dividend for the financial year is disclosed as a separate item in equity. Extraordinary dividend adopted in the financial year is recognised directly in equity when distributed and disclosed as a separate item in Management's proposal for distribution of profit/loss.

Other provisions

Other provisions include defects within the warranty period.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Tax receivable or payable

Current tax receivable or payable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.