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# ÅRSREDOVISNING

**2023-01-01--2023-12-31**

**för**

**STIGA AB**
**556061-8463**

| **Årsredovisningen omfattar:** | **Sida** |
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| Resultaträkning | 12 |
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| Rapport över förändring i eget kapital | 17 |
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Undertecknad styrelseledamot i STIGA AB
intygar härmed, dels att denna kopia av årsredovisningen överensstämmer med originalet, dels att resultat- och balansräkning fastställts på ordinarie bolagsstämma den 9 april 2024.
Stämman beslöt tillika godkänna styrelsens förslag till vinstdisposition

Tranås den 19/6 2024

.....
Jonas Holm
Styrelseledamot

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# ÅRSREDOVISNING

**2023-01-01--2023-12-31**

**för**

**STIGA AB**
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# ÅRSREDOVISNING FÖR STIGA AB

Styrelsen och verkställande direktören för STIGA AB avger härmed årsredovisning för räkenskapsåret 2023-01-01--2023-12-31.

# FÖRVALTNINGSBERÄTTELSE

## Verksamhetens art och inriktning

Bolaget bedriver verksamhet genom försäljning och marknadsföring av maskinella trädgårdsprodukter, främst gräsklippare. Verksamheten har sitt säte i Tranås och ingår i Stiga koncernen med huvudkontor i Castelfranco i Italien. Koncernredovisning upprättas av STIGA SA som har sitt säte i Luxembourg.

## Ägarförhållanden

STIGA AB är ett helägt dotterföretag till STIGA S.p.A. Ägare till STIGA S.p.A är STIGA C S.à r.l., Luxembourg som i sin tur ägs av STIGA SA Luxembourg.

## Väsentliga händelser under räkenskapsåret

Räkenskapsåret 2023 hade flera utmaningar. Fortsatt är efterfrågan klart lägre än under pandemiåren vilket har återspeglats i flera produktgrupper. Vidare kom växtsäsongen i gång väldigt sent för att sedan accelerera först i slutet av säsongen in på hösten.
Sammantaget klarade de nordiska länderna sig bättre än övriga Europa under år 2023.
Under år 2023 vidtogs effektiviseringsåtgärder där olika funktioner nu har mer anpassad mängd resurser än tidigare år.

## Utveckling av verksamhet, ställning och resultat

Totalt i Norden minskade omsättningen, framförallt på grund av svag efterfrågan, beroende på höga lagernivåer bland återförsäljare och den sena växtsäsongen. Däremot gynnades omsättningen av en stor efterfrågan på snöslungor under november och december. Vidare har marginalerna stärkts under år 2023 till mer normala nivåer.

| (Tkr) | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nettoomsättning | 489 874 | 608 975 | 832 939 | 717 332 | 785 847 |
| Resultat efter finansiella poster | 38 958 | 69 312 | 92 008 | 70 564 | 14 192 |
| Balansomslutning | 548 297 | 393 051 | 356 933 | 274 769 | 292 087 |
| Soliditet [1] | 13,6% | 26,5% | 38,7% | 46,1% | 42,5% |

[1] Justerat eget kapital / Balansomslutning. Med justerat eget kapital avses eget kapital + obeskattade reserver med avdrag för uppskjuten skatteskuld.

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**Förväntad framtida utveckling samt väsentliga risker och osäkerhetsfaktorer**
Lagervärdena hos våra återförsäljare inför säsongen 2024 är fortsatt höga. Detta innebär att volymen av försäsongsordrar är på en lägre nivå än inför 2023.
STIGA studerar fortsatt noga återförsäljarledets betalningsförmåga då denna har varit ansträngd under 2023.
Den gynnsamma vintern har däremot stärkt många återförsäljare i Mälardalen och norrut.
De största riskerna framgent är väder och/eller konsumtionsvilja, kvalitetsproblem och kreditrisker i återförsäljarledet.
*Efterfrågan på företagets produkter är väderberoende, till exempel torrt sommarväder påverkar försäljningen av* gräsklippare negativt. Genom att uppdatera försäljningsprognoser baserat på bland annat väder minskar risken att stå kvar med stora lager efter säsongens slut. Därutöver påverkas konsumtionsviljan av konjunkturläget, vilket får anses som utmanande under 2024.
*Kvalitetsproblem på våra produkter kan få negativa konsekvenser för vår försäljning, goodwill och resultat.*
För att minska kreditrisken finns det detaljerade processer från koncernen som styr kreditlimiter, kreditbevakning och uppföljning av kundfordringar. Större kreditlimiter godkänns av koncernledningen.

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## Förslag till vinstdisposition (kronor)

| | |
|---|---|
| Till årsstämmans förfogande står följande vinstmedel | |
| Balanserat resultat | 0 |
| Årets resultat | 42 008 010 |
| | **42 008 010** |
| Styrelsen föreslår att | |
| till aktieägarna utdelas | 22 000 000 |
| i ny räkning balanseras | 20 008 010 |
| | **42 008 010** |

**Styrelsens yttrande över den föreslagna vinstutdelningen**
Den förslagna utdelningen reducerar bolagets soliditet till 10 procent vilket är betryggande. Styrelsen bedömer att bolagets likviditet kan upprätthållas på en betryggande nivå. Bolaget har en lånegaranti från moderbolag att alltid få låna tillräckligt med likvida medel. Med beaktande av relationen mellan bolagets tillgångar, skulder och eget kapital samt investeringsbehov per denna dag anser vi således att den förslagna utdelningen är försvarlig med hänsyn till de krav som verksamhetens art, omfattning och risker ställer på storleken av det egna kapitalet. Den föreslagna utdelningen är även försvarlig med hänsyn till bolagets konsolideringsbehov, likviditet och ställning i övrigt. Utdelningen påverkar inte bolagets förmåga att fullgöra sina kort- och långfristiga förpliktelser eller genomföra nödvändiga investeringar. Styrelsens uppfattning är vidare att bolagets ekonomiska ställning med beaktande av den föreslagna utdelningen är betryggande för fordringsägarna. Styrelsen kan inte heller finna andra omständigheter som föranleder att utdelning inte bör ske enligt styrelsens förslag.

Beträffande företagets resultat och ställning i övrigt hänvisas till efterföljande resultat-och balansräkningar, rapporter över förändringar i eget kapital, kassaflödesanalyser samt noter. Alla belopp uttrycks i tusentals svenska kronor där ej annat anges.

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# Hållbarhetsrapport

Från och med räkenskapsår som börjar från 1 januari 2017 ska alla svenska företag med fler än 250 anställda, en balansomslutning över 175 MSEK eller en nettoomsättning över 350 MSEK presentera en hållbarhetsrapport. STIGA AB uppfyller de två sista kriterierna och lämnar härmed sin sjätte hållbarhetsrapport. *STIGA AB redovisar denna hållbarhetsrapport för sin koncern som består, förutom vårt bolag i Sverige, av* STIGA bolagen i Norge, Danmark, Finland, Tyskland, Nederländerna, Storbritannien, Polen, Tjeckien samt Belgien. Denna rapport beskriver generellt vad denna koncern gör, men de specifika exemplen som följer avser Sverige. Den totala hållbarhetsrapporten för hela STIGA koncernen som följer GRI standard och är betydligt mer omfattande än denna rapport kommer att finnas tillgänglig på www.stiga.com.

Hållbarhetsperspektivet har funnits länge hos oss och koncernen verkar för en hållbar utveckling vilket innebär att ta hänsyn till långsiktiga miljöaspekter och balans mellan sociala och ekonomiska krav på hållbarhet.

Vi märker att hållbarhet är ett tydligt konkurrensmedel i vår bransch och den bidrar till en vidareutveckling av vår affärsmodell med produkter som motsvarar eller överträffar våra kunders förväntningar.

En förutsättning för STIGAs framgång är våra medarbetares engagemang. En viktig del i vårt hållbarhetsarbete är därför att vara en attraktiv arbetsgivare och en arbetsplats där man trivs, utvecklas och känner stolthet för att representera.

STIGA koncernen har sedan 2013 en etisk kodex som tillämpas i alla bolag och som hänvisar till nationella, EU och internationella lagar och stadgar om mänskliga rättigheter, grundläggande arbetskraftsstandards samt principerna för socialt ansvarstagande. Denna kodex infördes för att uppfylla behovet och förväntningarna från alla interna och externa intressenter (medarbetare, partners, kunder, leverantörer, samhället etc). Under 2021 gjordes det en omfattande uppdatering av kodexen med bland annat mission, värderingar och principer som implementeras i alla bolagen. Under år 2022 distribuerade vi den till våra anställda och till utvalda kunder och leverantörer. Vi distribuerar den även till nyanställda.

Vi anser att hållbarhet även är att engagera sig i närmiljön och STIGA AB har i många år sponsrat lokala idrottsföreningars ungdomsverksamhet.

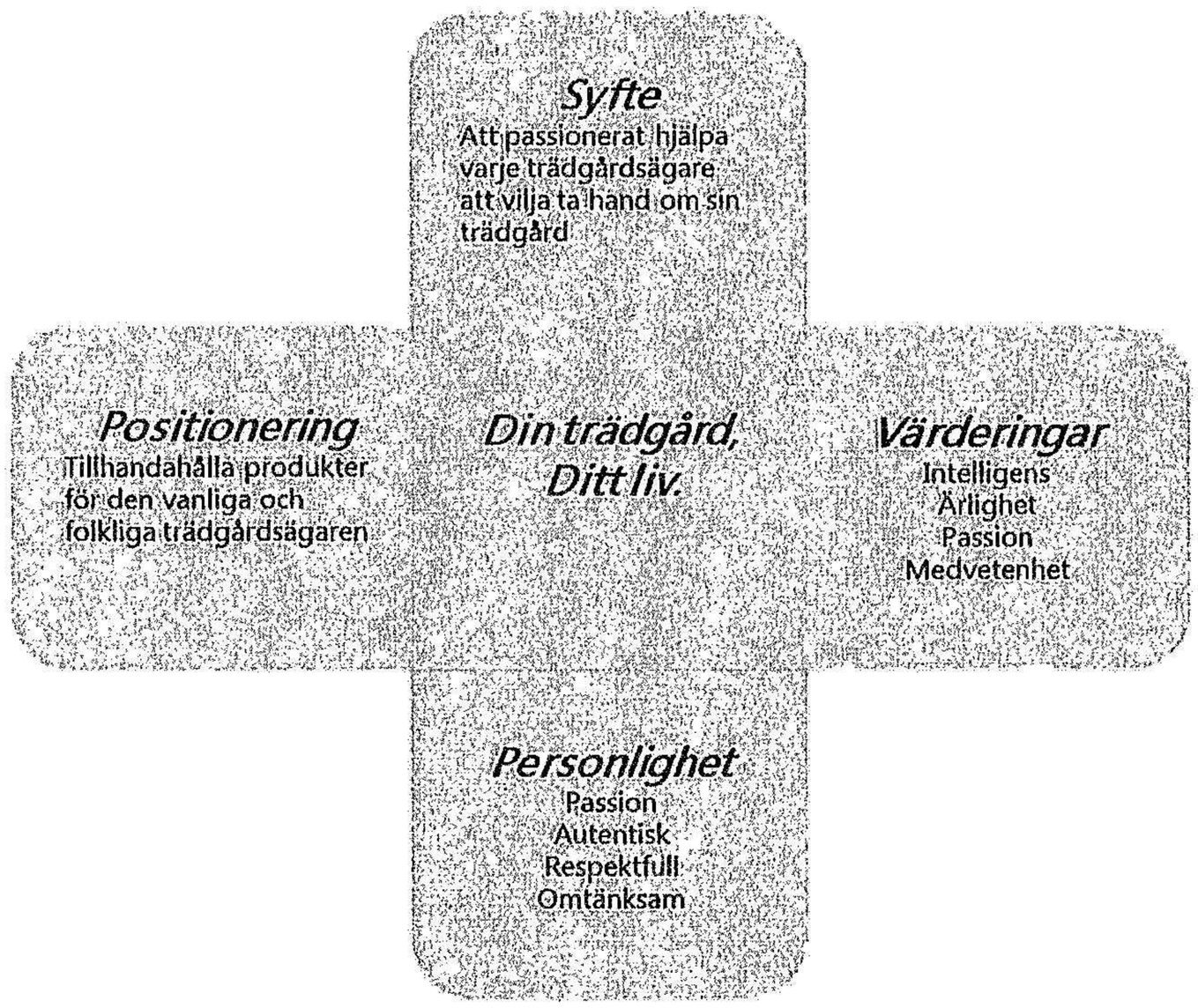
STIGA koncernens värden representeras av öppenhet och tillförlitlighet, omtanke om kunden och att utmana det redan förträffliga. Hållbarhetsarbetet är ett ständigt pågående arbete och STIGA kommer att fortsätta att arbeta med att skapa kontinuerliga förbättringar för att överträffa våra kunders förväntningar.

## Affärsmodell

STIGA koncernen utvecklar, producerar, marknadsför och säljer gräsklippare och liknande produkter till hela världen. STIGA använder sin kompetens och kunskap för att hela tiden ge bättre lösningar på gräsklippning och för att göra trädgårdsarbete enklare och effektivare.

Affärsmodellen för STIGA kan beskrivas i nedanstående bild, Din trädgård, Ditt liv. Vi vill passionerat hjälpa varje trädgårdsägare att ta hand om sin trädgård. Vi vänder oss först och främst till den vanliga och folkliga trädgårdsägaren. Våra värderingar styrs av intelligens, ärlighet, passion och medvetenhet. Snyggt eller vilt, stort eller litet, vanligt eller färgstarkt, trädgårdarna kommer i alla former och uttryck, och det gör också deras ägare.

På STIGA älskar vi alla typer av trädgårdar och vi bryr oss om varje trädgårdsmästare, det är därför vi strävar efter att skapa den bästa utrustningen för att du enkelt ska kunna leva och njuta av din trädgård. STIGA koncernen använder sin kompetens och kunskap för att hela tiden ge bättre lösningar på gräsklippning och för att göra trädgårdsarbete enklare och effektivare.




## Risker

Vårt hållbarhetsarbete påverkar eller påverkas direkt eller indirekt av våra intressenter (kunder, leverantörer, medarbetare, ägare och samhället). STIGA koncernen är öppen för alla sina intressenter för ett ständigt utbyte av idéer och lösningar i hållbarhetsarbetet.

Ekonomisk stabilitet och lönsam tillväxt är grundförutsättningar för att kunna investera i hållbar affärsutveckling. De väsentligaste riskerna för STIGA inom hållbarhet är därför ekonomisk stabilitet och lönsam tillväxt men även miljöpåverkan, affärsmoral och våra medarbetare. Dessa beskrivs närmare nedan. Vårt fokus i hållbarhet är därför att skapa ekonomisk stabilitet och en lönsam tillväxt, minska negativ miljöpåverkan, att vara en attraktiv och hälsosam arbetsplats samt att hålla en hög affärsmoral.

# Miljö

### Användande av våra produkter

Fortfarande drivs majoriteten av våra produkter med bensin även om andelen batteriprodukter ökar mer och mer för varje år. För bensindrivna produkter uppstår drygt 80 procent av de totala koldioxidutsläppen vid användandet. Vi har därför utvecklat rätt batteriprodukter som har låga koldioxidutsläpp. Antalet sålda gräsklippare minskade dock under år 2023 jämfört med år 2022 på grund av att marknaden gått ned betydligt jämfört med pandemiåren. För år 2024 räknar vi med en ökning igen. STIGA har ett batterisystem som är helt utbytbart från handhållna produkter till åkmodeller. Vi är först på marknaden med en så flexibel kraftkälla som är ett pålitligt alternativ till kolbaserade bränslen.

För att begränsa miljöpåverkan från förpackningar fokuserar STIGA på användningen av papper och wellpappförpackningar, som är lätta att återvinna och är hållbara material.

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## Transporter

Tranporter av våra produkter till kund står för ca två procent av produkternas totala utsläpp. Vi ser effektiva logistiklösningar som en nyckelfaktor för att minska vår klimatpåverkan. Här anlitar vi speditörer som jobbar hårt med att minska utsläppen. Vår största transportör har som mål att till år 2040 vara helt klimatneutralt. Detta gör de genom att investera i fordon, drivmedel och teknik som är oberoende av fossila bränslen utan de använder t ex bilar som drivs av biogas i stället.

STIGA jobbar också med att minimera transporterna genom att använda samleveranser till hubbar i varje land och därifrån distribuera till respektive kund. Varje månad görs en noggrann uppföljning av transportkostnaderna.

## Vår fastighet

Till vår fastighet använder vi sedan många år tillbaka 100 procent förnybar el, smart miljöval. Andra konkreta åtgärder som genomförts är att vi har en plan att varje år successivt byta ut gammal energikrävande belysning till energisnåla ledarmaturer i stället. Vårt mål är att vi därmed kommer att kunna minska vår energiförbrukning med fyra procent per år. Detta görs för miljön och för långsiktig besparing. För att maximera effektiviteten på vår ventilation och uppvärmning använder vi styr- och reglersystem. Detta system håller t.ex reda på inställda börvärden för temperaturer och återvinning av luft. Vår energiförbrukning följer vi noggrant varje månad och jämför med måltal för året men även tidigare år.

## Resor i tjänsten

I samband med att covid-19 drabbade världen under 2020 har vi i stor utsträckning ställt om interna möten till att vara digitala. Även externa möten har i en viss utsträckning hanterats digitalt. Detta har betydligt minskat våra tjänsteresor inom koncernen, främst flygresor. Detta har fortsatt även under år 2023. Vi ser att vi i framtiden i väldigt stor utsträckning kommer att ändra våra interna möten inom koncernen till att vara digitala. I maj 2023 utökade vi vår vagnpark med sex stycken eldrivna (hybrid) tjänstebilar.

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# Personal

## Medarbetarundersökning

För att följa upp vår kultur och hur våra medarbetare mår brukar vi genomföra en medarbetarundersökning. Undersökningen är anonym och omfattar områdena arbetsorganisation, arbetsbelastning och krav, handlingsutrymme och kontroll, ledarskap, stöd, kunskaper och utveckling, återhämtning, säkerhet och hälsa samt viktiga friskfaktorer. Vi gjorde den inte under år 2023 utan i stället fick vi ett bra material från våra anställda på mer konkreta förbättringsförslag inom t.ex utbildning, processdokumentationer, informationsflöden, våra värderingar etc som vi påbörjade arbetet med i slutet av år 2023 och arbetet fortsätter under 2024.

Målet är att en gång per år genomföra samma medarbetarundersökning för att kunna kartlägga förändringar och implementera förbättringsåtgärder. Vår målsättning för år 2024 är att förbättra vårt resultat från medarbetarundersökningen med åtminstone en procent jämfört med år 2022.

## Personalrelaterade frågor

Vårt samråd med våra anställda sker i den dagliga kontakten mellan medarbetare och chef och veckovisa avdelningsmöten samt ett gemensamt hybridmöte med alla anställda en gång per månad.

STIGA AB följer den svenska arbetsrätten och är kollektivavtalsanslutet.

Varje år inför lönerevisionen genomför vi lönekartläggning för att ta reda på om det finns några ej motiverade löneskillnader mellan kön eller typ av arbetsuppgifter etc.

## Välbefinnande

STIGA vill att alla anställda ska må bra. Hälsa och trivsel är nödvändigt för att kunna prestera och utvecklas. Exempel på aktiviteter på STIGA AB är att sedan många år tillbaka ges stöd till motionsaktiviteter genom friskvårdsbidrag. Företaget har även en trivselgrupp som hittar på aktiviteter för våra anställda för att skapa bra sammanhållning. Företaget bjuder på fredagsfralla och frukt till de anställda på kontoret.

## Medarbetarsamtal

I STIGAs etiska kodex står det att koncernen är medveten om att kvalificerade och lojala medarbetare är en immateriell tillgång av största vikt som är nödvändigt för att uppnå företagets mål och för att behålla optimal kvalitet. STIGA uppmuntrar utvecklingen av medarbetares kapacitet och kompetens så att varje individ kan utveckla sin potential med avseende på företagets behov och arbetar därmed med individuella utvecklingsplaner i våra årliga medarbetarsamtal med alla anställda.

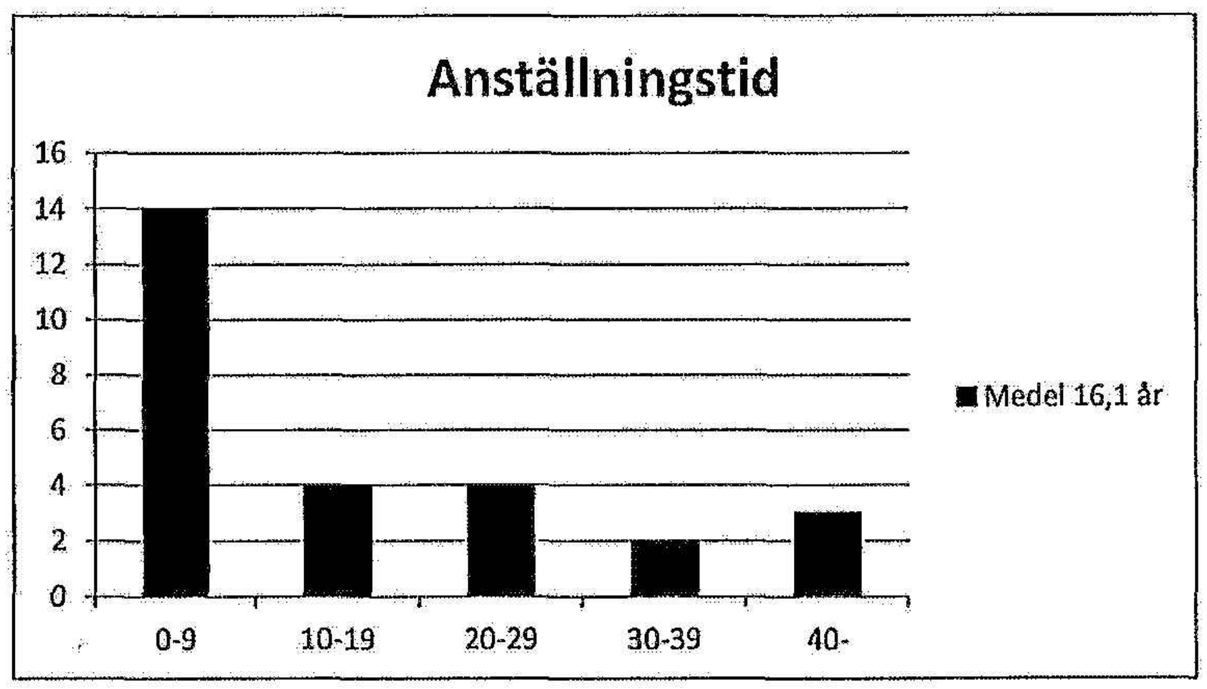
## Arbetsmiljö

STIGA AB bedriver ett systematiskt arbetsmiljöarbete via arbetsmiljömöten ca två gånger per år där deltagarna består av ledningsgruppen och arbetsmiljöombudet. Även andra kan bjudas in vid behov. Minst en gång per år går vi arbetsmiljörond. Arbetsmiljö är en fast punkt på våra avdelningsmöten och månadsmöten.

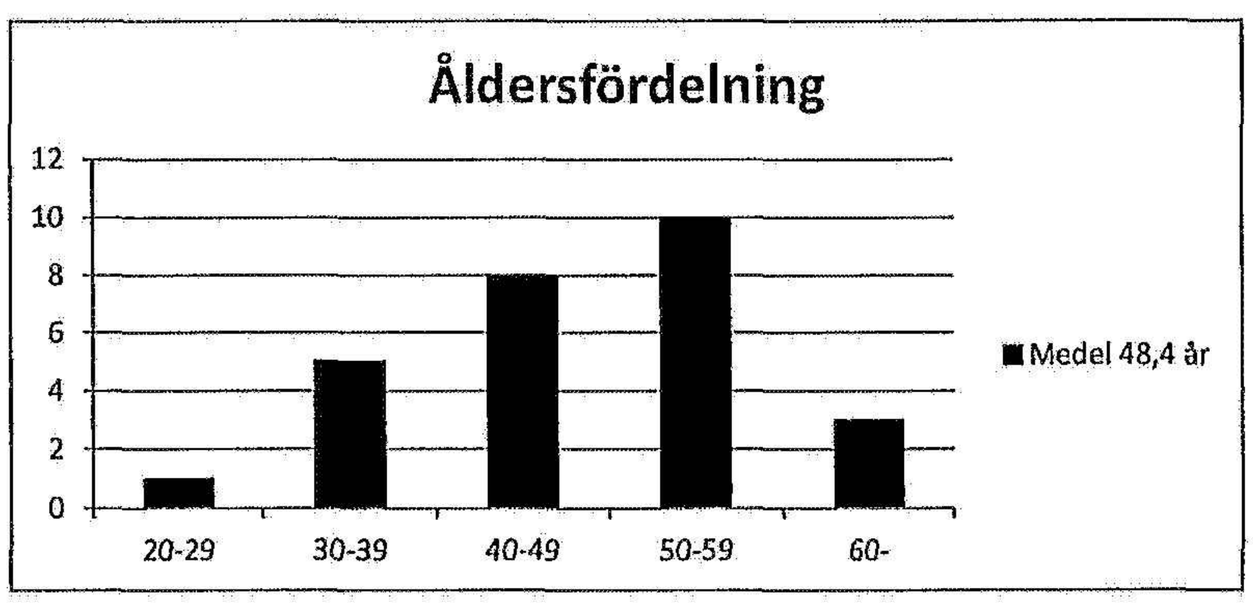
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Under ett antal år hade vi en stor personalomsättning på grund av strukturella neddragningar av verksamheten. År 2023 hade våra anställda i snitt varit anställda i 16,1 år (14,9 år). Det är många som har varit anställda kort tid och många som har varit anställda riktigt lång tid.




STIGA ABs medarbetare var i snitt 48,4 år (47,5 år) per bokslutsdatumet.




Målet är att ingen ska drabbas av fysisk eller psykisk ohälsa på grund av sitt arbete. STIGA uppmuntrar en hälsosam livsstil genom friskvårdsbidrag och förebyggande hälsovård. Den genomsnittliga sjukfrånvaron under 2023 låg kvar på samma nivå som år 2022, fem dagar. Vi gör rehabiliteringsplaner för att underlätta snabbare återgång i arbete.

Vår bransch är historiskt sett mansdominerad. Som framgår av not 9 längre fram i vår årsredovisning var det under 2023 i genomsnitt 74 procent män av det totala antalet anställda. Ledningsgruppen för STIGA AB består av en kvinna och fyra män.

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# Sociala förhållanden

## Samverkan lokalt

I STIGA ABs arbete för att trygga sociala förhållanden har STIGA AB i många år sponsrat lokala idrottsklubbars ungdomsverksamhet och sedan några år sponsrar vi även ishallen i Tranås med vårt namn. STIGA AB samarbetade under flertalet år även med utbildningsverksamheter bland annat genom att erbjuda praktikplatser. Detta var ett sätt att underlätta framtida rekrytering och samtidigt sprida kunskap om STIGAs verksamhet.

## Respekt för mänskliga rättigheter och motverkande av korruption

STIGA koncernen har sedan 2013 en etisk kodex som tillämpas i alla bolag och som hänvisar till nationella, EU och internationella lagar och stadgar om mänskliga rättigheter, grundläggande arbetskraftsstandards samt principerna för socialt ansvarstagande. Denna finns på gruppens intranät.

I denna kodex beskrivs bland annat att respekt för människans värdighet är en stöttepelare i alla relationer. Vidare är det beskrivet att STIGA skyr all form av diskriminering. Inte heller får det förekomma att minderåriga arbetar, varken hos STIGA eller hos någon leverantör. Likaså förbjuder denna kodex handlingar som gynnar enskild eller organiserad brottslighet. Alla slags trakasserier är förbjudna och ingen särbehandling på grund av nationalitet, hudfärg, religion, politisk eller facklig tillhörighet, kön eller annan orsak är tillåten.

I STIGAs kodex står det vidare till exempel att varje beslut och åtgärd som vidtas under anställningen måste göras till förmån för STIGA och får inte påverkas av personliga relationer. Gruppens anställda och deras närmaste familj får inte ta emot pengar, gåvor eller förmåner från tredje man.

STIGA koncernen upprätthåller en fri och öppen dialog med sina leverantörer i enlighet med god affärssed. Vid nya leverantörskontrakt ingår dessa principer som en del i avtalen.

Principerna i STIGAs uppförandekodex ska ses som en väsentlig del av anställningsavtalet tillsammans med gällande lagstiftning. Alla brott mot denna kodex ska rapporteras till gruppens internrevisionsgrupp. Förekommer det tveksamheter ska medarbetaren vända sig till närmast överordnad chef.

STIGA AB har kompletterat gruppens kodex med en lokal policy om diskriminering.

## Avslutning

Detta är sjätte gången bolaget avger en hållbarhetsrapport och STIGA har gjort och gör mycket för hållbarheten inom främst miljö och personal. STIGA tycker att hållbarhet är viktigt och vårt framtida fokus ligger i att skapa fler mätbara mål för vårt hållbarhetsarbete. På www.stiga.com kommer man att kunna läsa hela STIGA koncernens hållbarhetsrapport som följer GRI standard.

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# RESULTATRÄKNING
(Tkr)

| | Not | 2023-01-01<br>2023-12-31 | 2022-01-01<br>2022-12-31 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nettoomsättning | 4,5 | 489 874 | 608 975 |
| Kostnad för sålda varor | | -416 516 | -540 432 |
| **Bruttoresultat** | | **73 358** | **68 543** |
| Försäljningskostnader | | -98 077 | -89 567 |
| Administrationskostnader | | -10 368 | -10 147 |
| Forsknings- och utvecklingskostnader | | 20 | 17 |
| Övriga rörelseintäkter | 6 | 50 733 | 61 373 |
| **Rörelseresultat** | 7,8,9,10 | **15 666** | **30 219** |
| **Resultat från finansiella investeringar** | | | |
| Resultat från andelar i koncernföretag | 11 | 23 794 | 48 205 |
| Övriga ränteintäkter och liknande intäkter | 12 | 60 960 | 21 585 |
| Räntekostnader och liknande kostnader | 13 | -61 462 | -30 697 |
| **Resultat efter finansiella poster** | | **38 958** | **69 312** |
| Förändring av periodiseringsfond | | 8 659 | 0 |
| **Resultat före skatt** | | **47 617** | **69 312** |
| Skatt på årets resultat | 14 | -5 609 | -4 517 |
| **ÅRETS RESULTAT** | | **42 008** | **64 795** |

**STIGA AB**

556061-8463

# BALANSRÄKNING

(Tkr)

| | Not | 2023-12-31 | 2022-12-31 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **TILLGÅNGAR** | | | |
| **Anläggningstillgångar** | | | |
| **Materiella anläggningstillgångar** | | | |
| Byggnader och mark | 15 | 6 427 | 6 741 |
| Maskiner och andra tekniska anläggningar | 16 | 191 | 297 |
| Inventarier, verktyg och installationer | 17 | 1 024 | 1 097 |
| | | **7 642** | **8 135** |
| **Finansiella anläggningstillgångar** | | | |
| Andelar i koncernföretag | 18 | 19 445 | 19 445 |
| Fordringar hos koncernföretag | 20 | 345 790 | 172 226 |
| Andra långfristiga fordringar | 21 | 424 | 424 |
| | | **365 659** | **192 095** |
| **Summa anläggningstillgångar** | | **373 301** | **200 230** |

**STIGA AB**

556061-8463

ank=20240626:20240627013399

# BALANSRÄKNING

(Tkr)

| | Not | 2023-12-31 | 2022-12-31 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Omsättningstillgångar** | | | |
| **Varulager m m** | | | |
| Råvaror och förnödenheter | | 163 | 91 |
| Färdiga varor och handelsvaror | | 59 583 | 45 974 |
| | | **59 746** | **46 065** |
| **Kortfristiga fordringar** | | | |
| Kundfordringar | | 22 312 | 10 610 |
| Fordringar hos koncernföretag | | 84 819 | 123 252 |
| Aktuella skattefordringar | | 254 | 5 811 |
| | | **107 385** | **139 673** |
| **Kassa och bank** | | **7 865** | **7 083** |
| **Summa omsättningstillgångar** | | **174 996** | **192 821** |
| **SUMMA TILLGÅNGAR** | | **548 297** | **393 051** |

**STIGA AB**

556061-8463

| | Not | 2023-12-31 | 2022-12-31 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **EGET KAPITAL OCH SKULDER** | | | |
| **Eget kapital** | | | |
| ***Bundet eget kapital*** | | | |
| Aktiekapital | 22 | 27 110 | 27 110 |
| Reservfond | | 5 422 | 5 422 |
| | | **32 532** | **32 532** |
| ***Fritt eget kapital*** | | | |
| Årets resultat | | 42 008 | 64 795 |
| | | **42 008** | **64 795** |
| **Summa eget kapital** | | **74 540** | **97 327** |
| **Obeskattade reserver** | 23 | **0** | **8 659** |
| **Avsättningar** | | | |
| Avsättningar för pensioner och liknande förpliktelser | 24 | 1 187 | 1 184 |
| Uppskjuten skatteskuld | 19 | 351 | 179 |
| Garantier | 25 | 2 235 | 2 264 |
| | | **3 773** | **3 627** |
| **Långfristiga skulder** | | | |
| Skulder till koncernföretag | 20 | 340 538 | 167 629 |
| | | **340 538** | **167 629** |

**STIGA AB**

556061-8463

ank=20240626-20240627014400

# BALANSRÄKNING

(Tkr)

| | Not | 2023-12-31 | 2022-12-31 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Kortfristiga skulder** | | | |
| Leverantörsskulder | | 1 854 | 3 697 |
| Skulder till koncernföretag | | 116 354 | 104 168 |
| Övriga kortfristiga skulder | | 1 343 | 373 |
| Upplupna kostnader och förutbetalda intäkter | 26 | 9 895 | 7 571 |
| | | **129 446** | **115 809** |
| **SUMMA EGET KAPITAL OCH SKULDER** | | **548 297** | **393 051** |

**STIGA AB**
556061-8463

# RAPPORT ÖVER FÖRÄNDRING I EGET KAPITAL

(Tkr)

| | *Bundet eget kapital* | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not | Aktie-kapital | Reserv-fond | Balanserad vinst eller förlust | Årets resultat | **Summa eget kapital** |
| **Ingående balans per 1 januari 2023** | **27 110** | **5 422** | **0** | **64 795** | **97 327** |
| Årets resultat | | | | 42 008 | 42 008 |
| Disposition enligt beslut av årets årsstämma: | | | | | |
| Utdelningar | | | -64 795 | | -64 795 |
| Balanseras i ny räkning | | | 64 795 | -64 795 | 0 |
| **Utgående balans per 31 december 2023** | **27 110** | **5 422** | **0** | **42 008** | **74 540** |

**STIGA AB**
556061-8463

ank=20240626-20240627014O1

# KASSAFLÖDESANALYS

| (Tkr) | Not | 2023-01-01<br>2023-12-31 | 2022-01-01<br>2022-12-31 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Den löpande verksamheten** | | | |
| Rörelseresultat | | 15 666 | 30 219 |
| Justeringar för poster som inte ingår i kassaflödet: | | | |
| Avskrivningar materiella anläggningstillgångar | | 1 015 | 1 192 |
| Avsättningar | | -26 | -811 |
| Erhållen utdelning | | 23 794 | 48 205 |
| Erhållen ränta | | 60 960 | 21 585 |
| Erlagd ränta | | -61 462 | -30 697 |
| Betald inkomstskatt | | 120 | -11 444 |
| **Kassaflöde från den löpande verksamheten före förändringar av rörelsekapital** | | **40 067** | **58 249** |
| **Kassaflöde från förändringar i rörelsekapital** | | | |
| Minskning(+)/ökning(-) av varulager | | -13 681 | 7 846 |
| Minskning(+)/ökning(-) av kundfordringar | | 26 731 | 67 124 |
| Minskning(+)/ökning(-) av övriga kortfristiga fordringar | | 0 | 36 |
| Minskning(-)/ökning(+) leverantörsskulder | | 10 343 | -37 069 |
| Minskning(-)/ökning(+) av övriga kortfristiga skulder | | 3 294 | -410 |
| **Kassaflöde från den löpande verksamheten** | | **66 754** | **95 776** |
| **Investeringsverksamheten** | | | |
| Förvärv av materiella anläggningstillgångar | | -522 | -686 |
| **Kassaflöde från investeringsverksamheten** | | **-522** | **-686** |
| **Finansieringsverksamheten** | | | |
| Minskning/Ökning av långfristiga fordringar | | -173 564 | -109 606 |
| Ökning/Minskning av långfristiga lån | | 172 909 | 109 613 |
| Utbetald utdelning | | -64 795 | -98 826 |
| **Kassaflöde från finansieringsverksamheten** | | **-65 450** | **-98 819** |
| **Årets kassaflöde** | | **782** | **-3 729** |
| **Likvida medel vid årets början** | | **7 083** | **10 812** |
| **Likvida medel vid årets slut** | 28 | **7 865** | **7 083** |

# NOTER

## Not 1 Allmän information

STIGA AB med organisationsnummer 556061-8463 är ett aktiebolag registrerat i Sverige med säte i Tranås. Adressen till koncernens huvudkontor är STIGA SpA, Via de Lavoro 6, IT-31033 Castelfranco Veneto TV, Italien. Företagets verksamhet omfattar försäljning och lagerhantering av trädgårdsprodukter, främst gräsklippare.

Moderföretag till STIGA Spa är STIGA C S.à r.l., Luxembourg vars ägare är STIGA SA. Koncernredovisning lämnas för STIGA SA.

Ingen koncernredovisning har upprättats med stöd av Årsredovisningslagen 7 kap. 2 § punkt 1. Konsoliderad årsredovisning för Stiga SA Luxembourg kan erhållas från: STIGA SA, 51, Avenue John F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg.

## Not 2 Redovisningsprinciper och värderingsprinciper

Företaget tillämpar Årsredovisningslagen (1995:1554) och Bokföringsnämndens allmänna råd BFNAR 2012:1 *Årsredovisning och koncernredovisning* ("K3").

### Intäkter

Intäkter redovisas till det verkliga värdet av den ersättning som erhållits eller kommer att erhållas, med avdrag för mervärdeskatt, rabatter, returer och liknande avdrag.

STIGA ABs intäkter består i huvudsak av försäljning av trädgårdsprodukter, både färdigvaror och reservdelar.

*Varuförsäljning*
Intäkter från försäljning av varor redovisas när varorna levererats och äganderätten har överförts till kunden, varmed samtliga villkor nedan är uppfyllda:

- Företaget har överfört de väsentliga risker och fördelar som är förknippade med varornas ägande,
- företaget inte längre har något sådant engagemang i den löpande förvaltningen som vanligtvis förknippas med ägande och utövar inte heller någon reell kontroll över de sålda varorna,
- inkomsten kan beräknas på ett tillförlitligt sätt,
- de ekonomiska fördelar som är förknippade med transaktionen sannolikt kommer att tillfalla företaget, och
- de utgifter som uppkommit eller som förväntas uppkomma till följd av transaktionen kan beräknas på ett tillförlitligt sätt.

*Utdelning*
Utdelningsintäkter redovisas när ägarens rätt att erhålla betalning har fastställts.

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**Leasingavtal**
Företagets leasingavtal består till största delen av finansiella leasingavtal avseende hyra lagerlokaler samt leasingavtal avseende tjänstebilar. Ett finansiellt leasingavtal är ett avtal enligt vilket de ekonomiska risker och fördelar som förknippas med ägandet av en tillgång i allt väsentligt överförs från leasegivaren till leasetagaren. Oaktat hur dessa leasingavtal redovisas i den koncernredovisning vari företaget inordnas får alla leasingavtal i juridisk person redovisas såsom operationella leasingavtal, vilket innebär att samtliga leasingavgifter kostnadsförs linjärt över leasingperioden.

*Leasetagare*
Leasingavgifter vid operationella leasingavtal kostnadsförs linjärt över leasingperioden, såvida inte ett annat systematiskt sätt bättre återspeglar användarens ekonomiska nytta över tiden.

**Utländsk valuta**
Företagets redovisningsvaluta är svenska kronor (SEK).
*Omräkning av poster i utländsk valuta*
Vid varje balansdag räknas monetära poster i utländsk valuta om till balansdagens kurs. Icke-monetära poster, som värderas till historiskt anskaffningsvärde i en utländsk valuta, räknas inte om. Valutakursdifferenser redovisas i rörelseresultatet eller som finansiell post utifrån den underliggande affärshändelsen, i den period de uppstår.

**Låneutgifter**
Låneutgifter redovisas i resultaträkningen i den period de uppkommer.

**Ersättningar till anställda**
Ersättningar till anställda i form av löner, bonus, betald semester, betald sjukfrånvaro m m samt pensioner redovisas i takt med intjänandet. Beträffande pensioner och andra ersättningar efter avslutad anställning klassificeras dessa som avgiftsbestämda eller förmånsbestämda pensionsplaner. Företaget har i huvudsak haft förmånsbestämda pensionsplaner i egen regi (PRI) men företaget löste under år 2019 in både aktiva, fribrevshavare samt ålderspensionärer hos Alecta. Kvar att betala pensioner till är enbart nyintjäning för de aktiva. Företaget har även avgiftsbestämda pensionsplaner. Det finns inga övriga långfristiga ersättningar till anställda.

*Förmånsbestämda planer*
Företaget betalar sedan inlösen i maj 2019 månadsvisa avgifter till Alecta för nyintjäning av de kvarvarande förmånsbestämda planerna.
*Avgiftsbestämda planer*
För avgiftsbestämda planer betalar företaget fastställda avgifter till en separat oberoende juridisk enhet och har ingen förpliktelse att betala ytterligare avgifter. Företagets resultat belastas för kostnader i takt med att förmånerna intjänas vilket normalt sammanfaller med tidpunkten för när premier erläggs.

**Inkomstskatter**
Skattekostnaden utgörs av summan av aktuell skatt och uppskjuten skatt.

*Aktuell skatt*
Aktuell skatt beräknas på det skattepliktiga resultatet för perioden. Skattepliktigt resultat skiljer sig från det redovisade resultatet i resultaträkningen då det har justerats för ej skattepliktiga intäkter och ej avdragsgilla kostnader samt för intäkter och kostnader som är skattepliktiga eller avdragsgilla i andra perioder. Aktuell skatteskuld beräknas enligt de skattesatser som gäller per balansdagen.

*Uppskjuten skatt*
Uppskjuten skatt redovisas på temporära skillnader mellan det redovisade värdet på tillgångar och skulder i de finansiella rapporterna och det skattemässiga värdet som används vid beräkning av skattepliktigt resultat. Uppskjuten skatt redovisas enligt den s k balansräkningsmetoden. Uppskjutna skatteskulder redovisas för i princip alla skattepliktiga temporära skillnader, och uppskjutna skattefordringar redovisas i princip för alla avdragsgilla temporära skillnader i den omfattning det är sannolikt att beloppen kan utnyttjas mot framtida skattepliktiga överskott.

Det redovisade värdet på uppskjutna skattefordringar omprövas varje balansdag och reduceras till den del det inte längre är sannolikt att tillräckliga skattepliktiga resultat kommer att finnas tillgängliga för att utnyttjas, helt eller delvis, mot den uppskjutna skattefordran.

Värderingen av uppskjuten skatt baseras på hur företaget, per balansdagen, förväntar sig att återvinna det redovisade värdet för motsvarande tillgång eller reglera det redovisade värdet för motsvarande skuld. Uppskjuten skatt beräknas baserat på de skattesatser och skatteregler som har beslutats före balansdagen.

*Aktuell och uppskjuten skatt för perioden*
Aktuell och uppskjuten skatt redovisas som en kostnad eller intäkt i resultaträkningen, utom när skatten är hänförlig till transaktioner som redovisats direkt mot eget kapital. I sådana fall ska även skatten redovisas direkt mot eget kapital.

**Materiella anläggningstillgångar**
Materiella anläggningstillgångar redovisas till anskaffningsvärde efter avdrag för ackumulerade avskrivningar och eventuella nedskrivningar.

Anskaffningsvärdet består av inköpspriset och utgifter som är direkt hänförliga till förvärvet för att bringa den på plats och i skick att användas. Tillkommande utgifter inkluderas endast i tillgången eller redovisas som en separat tillgång, när det är sannolikt att framtida ekonomiska fördelar som är förknippade med posten kommer att tillfalla företaget och att anskaffningsvärdet för densamma kan mätas på ett tillförlitligt sätt. Alla övriga kostnader för reparationer och underhåll samt tillkommande utgifter redovisas i resultaträkningen i den period då de uppkommer.

Då skillnaden i förbrukningen av en materiell anläggningstillgångs betydande komponenter bedöms vara väsentlig, delas tillgången upp på dessa komponenter.

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Avskrivningar på materiella anläggningstillgångar kostnadsförs så att tillgångens anskaffningsvärde, eventuellt minskat med beräknat restvärde vid nyttjandeperiodens slut, skrivs av linjärt över dess bedömda nyttjandeperiod. Om en tillgång har delats upp på olika komponenter skrivs respektive komponent av separat över dess nyttjandeperiod. Avskrivning påbörjas när den materiella anläggningstillgången kan tas i bruk. Materiella anläggningstillgångars nyttjandeperioder uppskattas till:

| | |
|---|---|
| Byggnader: | 15-75 år |
| Maskiner och andra tekniska anläggningar: | 5-10 år |
| Inventarier: | 3-10 år |

Nyttjandeperioden för mark är obegränsad och därför skrivs mark inte av.

Bedömda nyttjandeperioder och avskrivningsmetoder omprövas om det finns indikationer på att förväntad förbrukning har förändrats väsentligt jämfört med uppskattningen vid föregående balansdag. Då företaget ändrar bedömning av nyttjandeperioder, omprövas även tillgångens eventuella restvärde. Effekten av dessa ändringar redovisas framåtriktat.

*Borttagande från balansräkningen*
Det redovisade värdet för en materiell anläggningstillgång tas bort från balansräkningen vid utrangering eller avyttring, eller när inte några framtida ekonomiska fördelar väntas från användning eller utrangering/avyttring av tillgången eller komponenten. Den vinst eller förlust som uppkommer när en materiell anläggningstillgång eller en komponent tas bort från balansräkningen är skillnaden mellan vad som eventuellt erhålls, efter avdrag för direkta försäljningskostnader, och tillgångens redovisade värde. Den realisationsvinst eller realisationsförlust som uppkommer när en materiell anläggningstillgång eller en komponent tas bort från balansräkningen redovisas i resultaträkningen som en övrig rörelseintäkt eller övrig rörelsekostnad.

**Nedskrivningar av materiella anläggningstillgångar och immateriella tillgångar**
Vid varje balansdag analyserar företaget de redovisade värdena för materiella anläggningstillgångar och immateriella tillgångar för att fastställa om det finns någon indikation på att dessa tillgångar har minskat i värde. Om så är fallet, beräknas tillgångens återvinningsvärde för att kunna fastställa värdet av en eventuell nedskrivning. Där det inte är möjligt att beräkna återvinningsvärdet för en enskild tillgång, beräknas återvinningsvärdet för den kassagenererande enhet till vilken tillgången hör.

Återvinningsvärdet är det högsta av verkligt värde med avdrag för försäljningskostnader och nyttjandevärdet. Verkligt värde med avdrag för försäljningskostnader är det pris som företaget beräknar kunna erhålla vid en försäljning mellan kunniga, av varandra oberoende parter, och som har ett intresse av att transaktionen genomförs, med avdrag för sådana kostnader som är direkt hänförliga till försäljningen. Vid beräkning av nyttjandevärde diskonteras uppskattat framtida kassaflöde till nuvärde med en diskonteringsränta före skatt som återspeglar aktuell marknadsbedömning av pengars tidsvärde och de risker som förknippas med tillgången. För att beräkna de framtida kassaflödena har företaget använt budget och prognoser för de kommande fem åren.

Om återvinningsvärdet för en tillgång (eller kassagenererande enhet) fastställs till ett lägre värde än det redovisade värdet, skrivs det redovisade värdet på tillgången (eller den kassagenererande enheten) ned till återvinningsvärdet. En nedskrivning kostnadsföres omedelbart i resultaträkningen.

Vid varje balansdag gör företaget en bedömning om den tidigare nedskrivningen inte längre är motiverad. Om så är fallet återförs nedskrivningen delvis eller helt. Då en nedskrivning återförs, ökar tillgångens (den kassagenererande enhetens) redovisade värde. Det redovisade värdet efter återföring av nedskrivning får inte överskrida det redovisade värde som skulle fastställts om ingen nedskrivning gjorts av tillgången (den kassagenererande enheten) under tidigare år. En återföring av en nedskrivning redovisas direkt i resultaträkningen.

**Andelar i koncernföretag**
Andelar i dotterföretag redovisas till anskaffningsvärde efter avdrag för eventuella nedskrivningar. Utdelning från dotterföretag redovisas som intäkt när rätten att få utdelning bedöms som säker och kan beräknas på ett tillförlitligt sätt.

**Varulager**
Varulager värderas till det lägsta av anskaffningsvärdet och nettoförsäljningsvärdet på balansdagen. Anskaffningsvärdet beräknas genom tillämpning av först- in-först-ut-metoden (FIFU). Nettoförsäljningsvärde är försäljningsvärdet efter avdrag för beräknade kostnader som direkt kan hänföras till försäljningstransaktionen.

I anskaffningsvärdet ingår utgifter för inköp, tillverkning samt andra utgifter för att bringa varorna till deras aktuella plats och skick. I anskaffningsvärdet för en egentillverkad tillgång ingår, utöver sådana kostnader som direkt kan hänföras till produktionen av tillgången, en skälig andel av indirekta tillverkningskostnader.

**Likvida medel**
Likvida medel inkluderar kassamedel och disponibla tillgodohavanden hos banker och andra kreditinstitut samt andra kortfristiga likvida placeringar som lätt kan omvandlas till kontanter och är föremål för en obetydlig risk för värdefluktuationer. För att klassificeras som likvida medel får löptiden inte överskrida tre månader från tidpunkten för förvärvet.

**Avsättningar**
Avsättningar redovisas när företaget har en befintlig förpliktelse (legal eller informell) som en följd av en inträffad händelse, det är sannolikt att ett utflöde av resurser kommer att krävas för att reglera förpliktelsen och en tillförlitlig uppskattning av beloppet kan göras.

En avsättning omprövas varje balansdag och justeras så att den återspeglar den bästa uppskattningen av det belopp som krävs för att reglera den befintliga förpliktelsen på balansdagen, med hänsyn tagen till risker och osäkerheter förknippade med förpliktelsen. När en avsättning beräknas genom att uppskatta de utbetalningar som förväntas krävas för att reglera förpliktelsen, motsvarar det redovisade värdet nuvärdet av dessa utbetalningar.

Där en del av eller hela det belopp som krävs för att reglera en avsättning förväntas bli ersatt av en tredje part, ska gottgörelsen särredovisas som en tillgång i balansräkningen när det är så gott som säkert att den kommer att erhållas om företaget reglerar förpliktelsen och beloppet kan beräknas tillförlitligt.

*Omstruktureringsreserv*
En avsättning för omstrukturering av verksamhet redovisas då företaget måste fullfölja omstruktureringen till följd av en legal eller informell förpliktelse. En informell förpliktelse föreligger när företaget har en fastställd och utförlig omstruktureringsplan och de som berörs har en välgrundad uppfattning om att omstruktureringen kommer att genomföras.

**Eventualförpliktelser**
En eventualförpliktelse är en möjlig förpliktelse till följd av inträffade händelser och vars förekomst endast kommer att bekräftas av att en eller flera osäkra framtida händelser, som inte helt ligger inom företagets kontroll, inträffar eller uteblir, eller en befintlig förpliktelse till följd av inträffade händelser, men som inte redovisas som skuld eller avsättning eftersom det inte är sannolikt att ett utflöde av resurser kommer att krävas för att reglera förpliktelsen eller förpliktelsens storlek inte kan beräknas med tillräcklig tillförlitlighet.

**Kassaflödesanalys**
Kassaflödesanalysen visar företagets förändringar av företagets likvida medel under räkenskapsåret. Kassaflödesanalysen har upprättats enligt den indirekta metoden. Det redovisade kassaflödet omfattar endast transaktioner som medfört in- och utbetalningar.

**Valutarisk**
Med valutarisk avses risken att verkligt värde eller framtida kassaflöden fluktuerar till följd av ändrade valutakurser. Företaget bedriver verksamhet på flera olika geografiska marknader och i olika valutor och är därigenom exponerad för valutarisk. Exponeringen för valutarisk härrör huvudsakligen från betalningsflöden i utländsk valuta, så kallad transaktionsexponering samt från omräkning av balansposter i utländsk valuta.

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## Not 3 Viktiga uppskattningar och bedömningar

Redovisade värden för vissa tillgångar och skulder baseras delvis på bedömningar och uppskattningar. Detta gäller främst varulager och garantiavsättning.

Varulager. STIGA ABs varulager är upptaget till det lägsta av anskaffningsvärdet och nettoförsäljningsvärdet. Nettovärdet är justerat för bedömd värdeminskning för äldre produkter och lageröverskott. Företagets produkter är väderberoende och dessutom har företaget en stor säsongsvariation vilket gör att det är svårt att bedöma det verkliga värdet på varulagret. För att minimera denna osäkerhet och för att hålla lagernivåerna på en rimlig nivå arbetar företaget med prognoser samt man arbetar kontinuerligt med lageröversyn för att upptäcka eventuellt skrotningsbehov. Den totala reserven för inkurans uppgår till 2 892 Tkr (2 921 Tkr) och varulagret uppgick netto efter reserveringar till 59 745 Tkr (46 065 Tkr).

Garantiavsättning. Avsättningar för garantier omfattar eventuella kostnader för att reparera eller ersätta sålda produkter. Avsättningen sker i samband med försäljning och är normalt tidsbegränsad till två år. Avsättningen baseras på historisk information rullande 24 månader för försäljning och garantikostnader och företagets bästa uppskattning.

Eventualförpliktelser. Bolaget är avtalspart i ett flertal avtal av varierande karaktär. Avtalens komplexitet kan vara av varierande karaktär och bolaget är då, av naturliga skäl, exponerade för större risker som negativt kan påverka verksamheten. Ledning och styrelse utför löpande uppskattningar och bedömningar avseende ingångna avtal för att bedöma bolagets riskexponering.

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## Not 4 Nettoomsättningens fördelning

| Nettoomsättning per geografisk marknad | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Sverige | 200 508 | 205 149 |
| Övriga Norden | 267 058 | 364 371 |
| Övriga EU | 18 481 | 35 004 |
| Övriga Europa | 3 827 | 4 502 |
| Övriga världen | 0 | -51 |
| **Summa** | **489 874** | **608 975** |

## Not 5 Uppgift om inköp och försäljning inom samma koncern

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Varuinköp | 100,3% | 99,2% |
| Försäljning av varor | 56,7% | 65,2% |

## Not 6 Övriga rörelseintäkter

Övriga rörelseintäkter består huvudsakligen av royaltyintäkter. Bolaget har upplåtit rättigheter att använda det varumärkesskyddade namnet STIGA till sitt moderbolag STIGA SpA. Royaltyintäkter erhålls baserat på såld volym och redovisas i resultaträkningen kvartalsvis.

## Not 7 Upplysning om ersättning till revisorn

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| PWC Öhrlings Pricewaterhouse Coopers | | |
| revisionsuppdrag | 385 | 365 |
| skatterådgivning | 57 | 64 |
| **Summa** | **442** | **429** |

Med revisionsuppdrag avses revisorns ersättning för den lagstadgade revisionen. Arbetet innefattar granskningen av årsredovisningen och bokföringen, styrelsens och verkställande direktörens förvaltning samt arvode för revisionsrådgivning som lämnats i samband med revisionsuppdraget.

## Not 8 Leasingavtal

**Operationella leasingavtal - leasetagare**
Företaget är leasetagare genom operationella leasingavtal avseende hyra av lokaler,leasing av tjänstebilar och inventarier. Summan av årets kostnadsförda leasingavgifter avseende operationella leasingavtal uppgår till 1 547 Tkr (962 Tkr). Framtida minimileaseavgifter avseende icke uppsägningsbara operationella leasingavtal förfaller enligt följande:

| Förfallotidpunkt: | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Inom ett år | 329 | 243 |
| Senare än ett år men inom fem år | 1 945 | 841 |
| Senare än fem år | 0 | 0 |
| **Summa** | **2 274** | **1 084** |

I denna not återfinnes finansiella leasingavtal, vilka redovisas som operationella. Förutom hyra av lokaler, avser avtalen leasing av inventarier och bilar för transportändamål. Inventarier leasas på två till fem år med möjlighet till utköp. Bilar leasas på tre år med möjlighet till utköp.

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## Not 9 Antal anställda, löner, andra ersättningar och sociala kostnader

| | 2023 | | 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Medeltalet anställda | Antal anställda | Varav antal män | Antal anställda | Varav antal män |
| | 27 | 20 | 27 | 20 |
| **Totalt** | **27** | **20** | **27** | **20** |

| | 2023-12-31 | 2022-12-31 |
|---|---|---|
| **Fördelning ledande befattningshavare per balansdagen** | | |
| Män: | | |
| styrelseledamöter | 4 | 3 |
| **Totalt** | **4** | **3** |

| | 2023 | | 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Löner, andra ersättningar m m | Löner och andra ersättningar | Soc kostn (varav pensions-kostnader) | Löner och andra ersättningar | Soc kostn (varav pensions-kostnader) |
| | 17 573 | 9 284<br>-(2 450) | 15 082 | 8 036<br>-(2 333) |
| **Totalt** | **17 573** | **9 284**<br>**-(2 450)** | **15 082** | **8 036**<br>**-(2 333)** |

| | 2023 | | 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Löner och andra ersättningar fördelade mellan styrelse-ledamöter och anställda | Styrelse och VD (varav tantiem och dylikt) | Övriga anställda | Styrelse och VD (varav tantiem och dylikt) | Övriga anställda |
| | 1 510 | 16 063 | 327 | 14 791 |
| **Totalt** | **1 510** | **16 063** | **327** | **14 791** |

**Avtal om avgångsvederlag**
Mellan företaget och VD gäller en ömsesidig uppsägningstid om två månader de första två åren och därefter tre månaders uppsägningstid. Under uppsägningstiden erhålls lön och andra förmåner.

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## Not 10 Avskrivningar på materiella och immateriella anläggningstillgångar

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Materiella anläggningstillgångar | -1 015 | -1 192 |
| **Summa** | **-1 015** | **-1 192** |

## Not 11 Resultat från andelar i koncernföretag

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Utdelning | 23 794 | 48 205 |
| **Summa** | **23 794** | **48 205** |

## Not 12 Övriga ränteintäkter och liknande intäkter

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Ränteintäkter | 429 | 1 |
| Ränteintäkter, koncernföretag | 30 136 | 13 904 |
| Kursdifferenser | 30 395 | 7 680 |
| **Summa** | **60 960** | **21 585** |

## Not 13 Räntekostnader och liknande kostnader

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Räntekostnader | -79 | -540 |
| Räntekostnader, koncernföretag | -34 000 | -17 016 |
| Kursdifferenser | -27 383 | -13 141 |
| **Summa** | **-61 462** | **-30 697** |

## Not 14 Skatt på årets resultat

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Aktuell skatt | -5 451 | -4 280 |
| Skatt föreg år | 13 | 0 |
| Uppskjuten skatt | -171 | -237 |
| **Skatt på årets resultat** | **-5 609** | **-4 517** |

### Avstämning årets skattekostnad

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Redovisat resultat före skatt | 47 617 | 69 312 |
| Skatt beräknad med skattesats 20,6 % | -9 809 | -14 278 |
| Skatteeffekt av årets ej avdragsgilla kostnader och ej skattepliktiga intäkter | -739 | -85 |
| Skatteeffekt av återföring av f g års temporära skillnader | 100 | 96 |
| Skatteeffekt av ej skattepliktiga intäkter avseende utdelningar | 4 902 | 9 930 |
| Skatteeffekt av övriga ej skattepliktiga intäkter och | 13 | 0 |
| Skatteeffekt av skillnader i bokföringsmässigt och skattemässigt värde maskiner och byggnader | 81 | 57 |
| **Summa** | **-5 451** | **-4 280** |
| **Årets aktuella skattekostnad** | **-5 451** | **-4 280** |

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## Not 15 Byggnader och mark

| | 2023-12-31 | 2022-12-31 |
|---|---|---|
| Ingående anskaffningsvärden | 37 544 | 37 544 |
| **Utgående ackumulerade anskaffningsvärden** | **37 544** | **37 544** |
| Ingående avskrivningar | -30 803 | -30 490 |
| Årets avskrivningar enligt plan | -314 | -313 |
| **Utgående ackumulerade avskrivningar** | **-31 117** | **-30 803** |
| **Utgående planenligt restvärde** | **6 427** | **6 741** |
| **Varav anskaffningsvärde för mark** | **1 055** | **1 055** |

## Not 16 Maskiner och andra tekniska anläggningar

| | 2023-12-31 | 2022-12-31 |
|---|---|---|
| Ingående anskaffningsvärde | 13 960 | 13 960 |
| Försäljningar/utrangeringar | -97 | 0 |
| **Utgående ackumulerade anskaffningsvärden** | **13 863** | **13 960** |
| Ingående avskrivningar enligt plan | -13 663 | -13 539 |
| Försäljningar/utrangeringar | 97 | 0 |
| Årets avskrivningar enligt plan | -106 | -124 |
| **Utgående ackumulerade avskrivningar enligt plan** | **-13 672** | **-13 663** |
| **Utgående planenligt restvärde** | **191** | **297** |

## Not 17 Inventarier, verktyg och installationer

| | 2023-12-31 | 2022-12-31 |
|---|---|---|
| Ingående anskaffningsvärde | 34 079 | 33 393 |
| Inköp | 522 | 686 |
| Försäljningar/utrangeringar | -1 821 | 0 |
| Omklassificeringar | 0 | 0 |
| **Utgående ackumulerade anskaffningsvärden** | **32 780** | **34 079** |
| Ingående avskrivningar enligt plan | -32 982 | -32 227 |
| Försäljningar/utrangeringar | 1 821 | 0 |
| Årets avskrivningar enligt plan | -595 | -755 |
| **Utgående ackumulerade avskrivningar enligt plan** | **-31 756** | **-32 982** |
| **Utgående planenligt restvärde** | **1 024** | **1 097** |

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## Not 18 Andelar i koncernföretag

| | 2023-12-31 | 2022-12-31 |
|---|---|---|
| Ingående anskaffningsvärde | 61 172 | 61 172 |
| **Utgående ackumulerade anskaffningsvärden** | **61 172** | **61 172** |
| Ingående nedskrivningar | -41 727 | -41 727 |
| **Utgående ackumulerade nedskrivningar** | **-41 727** | **-41 727** |
| **Utgående redovisat värde** | **19 445** | **19 445** |

Bolaget har under året inte skrivit ned värdet på aktierna eftersom värdet bedöms utifrån förväntade framtida positiva resultat.

**Företagets innehav av andelar i koncernföretag**

| Företagets namn | Kapital-andel | Rösträtts-andel | Antal andelar | Redovisat värde 2023-12-31 | Redovisat värde 2022-12-31 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| STIGA AS | 100% | 100% | 2 000 | 2 940 | 2 940 |
| STIGA GmbH | 100% | 100% | 0 | 1 613 | 1 613 |
| STIGA Ltd | 100% | 100% | 15 000 | 0 | 0 |
| STIGA A/S | 100% | 100% | 33 452 | 6 693 | 6 693 |
| STIGA Oy | 100% | 100% | 5 000 | 3 675 | 3 675 |
| STIGA B.V | 100% | 100% | 2 000 | 2 000 | 2 000 |
| STIGA NV | 99% | 99% | 614 | 0 | 0 |
| STIGA S.R.O | 100% | 100% | 0 | 250 | 250 |
| STIGA Sp.Z. o.o | 99% | 99% | 1 000 | 2 274 | 2 274 |
| **Summa** | | | | **19 445** | **19 445** |

| Företagets namn | Momsreg.nr | Säte |
|---|---|---|
| STIGA AS | NO30001304 | Oslo, Norge |
| STIGA GmbH | DE114953135 | Straelen, Tyskland |
| STIGA Ltd | GB760507834 | Plymouth, Storbritannien |
| STIGA A/S | DK89529719 | Bröndby, Danmark |
| STIGA Oy | FI04954485 | Vantaa, Finland |
| STIGA B.V | NL009447891B01 | Vianen, Holland |
| STIGA NV | BE0859675762 | Zedelgem, Belgien |
| STIGA S.R.O | CZ25061224 | Prag, Tjeckien |
| STIGA Sp.Z. o.o | PL811647851 | Poznan, Polen |

## Not 19 Uppskjuten skatteskuld

| | 2023-12-31 | 2022-12-31 |
|---|---|---|
| **Uppskjuten skattefordran** | | |
| Uppskjuten skatt på temporära skillnader på kundfordringsreserv, inkuransreserv och garantireserv | 8 | 8 |
| Uppskjuten skatt direktpensioner | 104 | 194 |
| Uppskjuten skatt restvärde maskiner och inventarier | 142 | 128 |
| **Summa uppskjuten skattefordran** | **254** | **330** |
| **Uppskjuten skatteskuld** | | |
| Uppskjuten skatt restvärde byggnader | -605 | -509 |
| **Summa uppskjuten skatteskuld** | **-605** | **-509** |
| **Totalt** | **-351** | **-179** |

Uppskjutna skattefordringar värderas till högst det belopp som sannolikt kommer att återvinnas baserat på innevarande och framtida skattepliktiga resultat.

Skattesatsen för beräkning av uppskjuten skatt uppgår till 20,6 % (20,6).

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## Not 20 Långfristiga fordringar och skulder koncernföretag

| | 2023-12-31 | 2022-12-31 |
|---|---|---|
| **Fordringar** | | |
| Ingående anskaffningsvärde | 172 226 | 62 487 |
| Ökning/minskning under året | 173 564 | 109 739 |
| **Utgående anskaffningsvärde** | **345 790** | **172 226** |
| | | |
| **Skulder** | | |
| Ingående anskaffningsvärde | 167 629 | 58 016 |
| Ökning/minskning under året | 172 909 | 109 613 |
| **Utgående anskaffningsvärde** | **340 538** | **167 629** |

## Not 21 Andra långfristiga fordringar

| | 2023-12-31 | 2022-12-31 |
|---|---|---|
| Ingående anskaffningsvärde | 424 | 557 |
| Ökning/minskning under året | 0 | -133 |
| **Utgående anskaffningsvärde** | **424** | **424** |

## Not 22 Aktiekapital

Aktiekapitalet består av 27 109 910 aktier, med ett kvotvärde om 1 kr.

## Not 23 Obeskattade reserver

| | 2023-12-31 | 2022-12-31 |
|---|---|---|
| Periodiseringsfond beskattningsår 17 | 0 | 8 659 |
| **Summa** | **0** | **8 659** |

## Not 24 Avsättningar för pensioner och liknande förpliktelser

Bolaget har historiskt finansierat de förmånsbestämda planerna i egen regi och erhållit beloppsuppgiften om pensionsskuldens storlek från PRI Pensionsgaranti. Men i maj 2019 löste bolaget in alla pensionsskulder - ålderspensionärer, fribrevshavare samt aktiva - hos Alecta. Nya pensioner för de aktiva betalas härefter med en premie till Alecta. Kvar efter inlösentillfället blev dock ett gammalt specialpensionsavtal som fortfarande redovisas som avsättningar till pensionsskuld.

## Not 25 Garantier

| 2023-12-31 | Garantier | Summa |
|---|---|---|
| Vid årets början | 2 264 | 2 264 |
| Tillkommande avsättningar | 3 257 | 3 257 |
| Belopp som tagits i anspråk | -3 286 | -3 286 |
| Återföring av outnyttjade belopp | 0 | 0 |
| **Vid årets slut** | **2 235** | **2 235** |

Avsättning för framtida garantiåtaganden.

| 2022-12-31 | Garantier | Summa |
|---|---|---|
| Vid årets början | 3 002 | 3 002 |
| Tillkommande avsättningar | 1 667 | 1 667 |
| Belopp som tagits i anspråk | -2 405 | -2 405 |
| Återföring av outnyttjade belopp | 0 | 0 |
| **Vid årets slut** | **2 264** | **2 264** |

Avsättning för framtida garantiåtaganden.

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## Not 26 Upplupna kostnader och förutbetalda intäkter

| | 2023-12-31 | 2022-12-31 |
|---|---|---|
| Upplupna löner och semesterlöner | 4 757 | 3 429 |
| Upplupna sociala avgifter | 2 097 | 1 300 |
| Förutbetalda intäkter | 2 164 | 1 994 |
| Övriga poster | 877 | 848 |
| **Summa** | **9 895** | **7 571** |

## Not 27 Ställda säkerheter

| | 2023-12-31 | 2022-12-31 |
|---|---|---|
| Företagsinteckningar | 170 750 | 170 750 |
| Fastighetsinteckning | 31 000 | 31 000 |
| Aktier och andelar i dotterföretag | 19 445 | 19 445 |
| Kundfordringar | 0 | 0 |
| **Summa** | **221 195** | **221 195** |

Företaget har ställt säkerhet till kreditinstitut för koncernens finansiering i form av företagsinteckningar, fastighetsinteckningar samt aktier i dotterbolag. Bolaget har dessutom pantsatt vissa varumärkesrättigheter och patent enligt dessa finansieringsavtal. Företagets skyldigheter enligt pantavtalen är dock begränsade från tid till tid såsom det föreskrivs enligt Aktiebolagslagen kapitel 17 styckena 1-4 om värdeöverföring.

## Not 28 Likvida medel i kassaflödet

| | 2023-12-31 | 2022-12-31 |
|---|---|---|
| Disponibla tillgodohavanden hos banker och andra kreditinstitut | 7 865 | 7 083 |
| **Summa** | **7 865** | **7 083** |

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**Not 29 Händelser efter balansdagen**

Under januari och februari har väderleken fortsatt vara gynnsam för försäljning av bland annat snöslungor. Vidare är det makroekonomiska läget oförändrat, där det fortsatt är oklart hur konsumtionsviljan kommer att utvecklas under våren och sommaren. Företagsledningen och styrelsen följer detta noga med bland annat hjälp av statistik från branschorganisationer för att studera hur försäljningen ut från butik utvecklas när väl säsongen startar, för att på så vis hantera eventuella risker som kan uppstå.

**Not 30 Förslag till vinstdisposition**

Till årsstämmans förfogande står följande vinstmedel:

| | |
|---|---|
| Balanserade vinstmedel | 0 kr |
| Årets resultat | 42 008 010 kr |

Styrelsen föreslår att:

| | |
|---|---|
| till aktieägarna utdelas | 22 000 000 kr |
| i ny räkning balanseras | 20 008 010 kr |
| | 42 008 010 kr |

Tranås den 2024

Sean Robinson
Styrelsens ordförande

Roberto Lucernoni
Styrelseledamot

Jonas Holm
Verkställande direktör

Gregory Levacher
Styrelseledamot

Vår revisionsberättelse har avgivits den 2024
Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Kristoffer Johansson
Auktoriserad revisor

STIGA AB
556061-8463

**Not 29 Händelser efter balansdagen**

Under januari och februari har väderleken fortsatt vara gynnsam för försäljning av bland annat snöslungor. Vidare är det makroekonomiska läget oförändrat, där det fortsatt är oklart hur konsumtionsviljan kommer att utvecklas under våren och sommaren. Företagsledningen och styrelsen följer detta noga med bland annat hjälp av statistik från branschorganisationer för att studera hur försäljningen ut från butik utvecklas när väl säsongen startar, för att på så vis hantera eventuella risker som kan uppstå.

**Not 30 Förslag till vinstdisposition**

Till årsstämmans förfogande står följande vinstmedel:

| | |
|---|---|
| Balanserade vinstmedel | 0 kr |
| Årets resultat | 42 008 010 kr |

Styrelsen föreslår att:

| | |
|---|---|
| till aktieägarna utdelas | 22 000 000 kr |
| I ny räkning balanseras | 20 008 010 kr |
| | 42 008 010 kr |

Tranås den 22 mars 2024

Sean Robinson
Styrelsens ordförande

Roberto Lucernoni
Styrelseledamot

Jonas Holm
Verkställande direktör

Gregory Levacher
Styrelseledamot

Vår revisionsberättelse har avgivits den 8 april 2024
Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Kristoffer Johansson
Auktoriserad revisor

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# Revisionsberättelse

Till bolagsstämman i STIGA AB, org.nr 556061-8463

## Rapport om årsredovisningen

### Uttalanden

Vi har utfört en revision av årsredovisningen för STIGA AB för år 2023 med undantag för hållbarhetsrapporten på sidorna 6-11.

Enligt vår uppfattning har årsredovisningen upprättats i enlighet med årsredovisningslagen och ger en i alla väsentliga avseenden rättvisande bild av STIGA ABs finansiella ställning per den 31 december 2023 och av dess finansiella resultat och kassaflöde för året enligt årsredovisningslagen. Våra uttalanden omfattar inte hållbarhetsrapporten på sidorna 6-11. Förvaltningsberättelsen är förenlig med årsredovisningens övriga delar.

Vi tillstyrker därför att bolagsstämman fastställer resultaträkningen och balansräkningen för STIGA AB.

### Grund för uttalanden

Vi har utfört revisionen enligt International Standards on Auditing (ISA) och god revisionssed i Sverige. Vårt ansvar enligt dessa standarder beskrivs närmare i avsnittet Revisorns ansvar. Vi är oberoende i förhållande till STIGA AB enligt god revisorssed i Sverige och har i övrigt fullgjort vårt yrkesetiska ansvar enligt dessa krav.

Vi anser att de revisionsbevis vi har inhämtat är tillräckliga och ändamålsenliga som grund för våra uttalanden.

### Annan information än årsredovisningen

Detta dokument innehåller även annan information än årsredovisningen och återfinns på sidorna 6-11. Det är styrelsen och verkställande direktören som har ansvaret för denna andra information.

Vårt uttalande avseende årsredovisningen omfattar inte denna information och vi gör inget uttalande med bestyrkande avseende denna andra information.

I samband med vår revision av årsredovisningen är det vårt ansvar att läsa den information som identifieras ovan och överväga om informationen i väsentlig utsträckning är oförenlig med årsredovisningen. Vid denna genomgång beaktar vi även den kunskap vi i övrigt inhämtat under revisionen samt bedömer om informationen i övrigt verkar innehålla väsentliga felaktigheter.

Om vi, baserat på det arbete som har utförts avseende denna information, drar slutsatsen att den andra informationen innehåller en väsentlig felaktighet, är vi skyldiga att rapportera detta. Vi har inget att rapportera i det avseendet.

### Styrelsens och verkställande direktörens ansvar

Det är styrelsen och verkställande direktören som har ansvaret för att årsredovisningen upprättas och att den ger en rättvisande bild enligt årsredovisningslagen. Styrelsen och verkställande direktören ansvarar även för den interna kontroll som de bedömer är nödvändig för att upprätta en årsredovisning som inte innehåller några väsentliga felaktigheter, vare sig dessa beror på oegentligheter eller misstag.

Vid upprättandet av årsredovisningen ansvarar styrelsen och verkställande direktören för bedömningen av bolagets förmåga att fortsätta verksamheten. De upplyser, när så är tillämpligt, om förhållanden som kan påverka förmågan att fortsätta verksamheten och att använda antagandet om fortsatt drift. Antagandet om fortsatt drift tillämpas dock inte om styrelsen och verkställande direktören avser att likvidera bolaget, upphöra med verksamheten eller inte har något realistiskt alternativ till att göra något av detta.

## Revisorns ansvar

Våra mål är att uppnå en rimlig grad av säkerhet om huruvida årsredovisningen som helhet inte innehåller några väsentliga felaktigheter, vare sig dessa beror på oegentligheter eller misstag, och att lämna en revisionsberättelse som innehåller våra uttalanden. Rimlig säkerhet är en hög grad av säkerhet, men är ingen garanti för att en revision som utförs enligt ISA och god revisionssed i Sverige alltid kommer att upptäcka en väsentlig felaktighet om en sådan finns. Felaktigheter kan uppstå på grund av oegentligheter eller misstag och anses vara väsentliga om de enskilt eller tillsammans rimligen kan förväntas påverka de ekonomiska beslut som användare fattar med grund i årsredovisningen.

En ytterligare beskrivning av vårt ansvar för revisionen av årsredovisningen finns på Revisorsinspektionens webbplats: www.revisorsinspektionen.se/revisornsansvar. Denna beskrivning är en del av revisionsberättelsen.

# Rapport om andra krav enligt lagar och andra författningar

## Uttalanden

Utöver vår revision av årsredovisningen har vi även utfört en revision av styrelsens och verkställande direktörens förvaltning för STIGA AB för år 2023 samt av förslaget till dispositioner beträffande bolagets vinst eller förlust.

Vi tillstyrker att bolagsstämman disponerar vinsten enligt förslaget i förvaltningsberättelsen och beviljar styrelsens ledamöter och verkställande direktören ansvarsfrihet för räkenskapsåret.

## Grund för uttalanden

Vi har utfört revisionen enligt god revisionssed i Sverige. Vårt ansvar enligt denna beskrivs närmare i avsnittet Revisorns ansvar. Vi är oberoende i förhållande till STIGA AB enligt god revisorssed i Sverige och har i övrigt fullgjort vårt yrkesetiska ansvar enligt dessa krav.

Vi anser att de revisionsbevis vi har inhämtat är tillräckliga och ändamålsenliga som grund för våra uttalanden.

## Styrelsens och verkställande direktörens ansvar

Det är styrelsen som har ansvaret för förslaget till dispositioner beträffande bolagets vinst eller förlust. Vid förslag till utdelning innefattar detta bland annat en bedömning av om utdelningen är försvarlig med hänsyn till de krav som bolagets verksamhetsart, omfattning och risker ställer på storleken av bolagets egna kapital, konsolideringsbehov, likviditet och ställning i övrigt.

Styrelsen ansvarar för bolagets organisation och förvaltningen av bolagets angelägenheter. Detta innefattar bland annat att fortlöpande bedöma bolagets ekonomiska situation, och att tillse att bolagets organisation är utformad så att bokföringen, medelsförvaltningen och bolagets ekonomiska angelägenheter i övrigt kontrolleras på ett betryggande sätt. Den verkställande direktören ska sköta den löpande förvaltningen enligt styrelsens riktlinjer och anvisningar och bland annat vidta de åtgärder som är nödvändiga för att bolagets bokföring ska fullgöras i överensstämmelse med lag och för att medelsförvaltningen ska skötas på ett betryggande sätt.

## Revisorns ansvar

Vårt mål beträffande revisionen av förvaltningen, och därmed vårt uttalande om ansvarsfrihet, är att inhämta revisionsbevis för att med en rimlig grad av säkerhet kunna bedöma om någon styrelseledamot eller verkställande direktören i något väsentligt avseende:

- företagit någon åtgärd eller gjort sig skyldig till någon försummelse som kan föranleda ersättningsskyldighet mot bolaget, eller
- på något annat sätt handlat i strid med aktiebolagslagen, årsredovisningslagen eller bolagsordningen.

Vårt mål beträffande revisionen av förslaget till dispositioner av bolagets vinst eller förlust, och därmed vårt uttalande om detta, är att med rimlig grad av säkerhet bedöma om förslaget är förenligt med aktiebolagslagen.

Rimlig säkerhet är en hög grad av säkerhet, men ingen garanti för att en revision som utförs enligt god revisionssed i Sverige alltid kommer att upptäcka åtgärder eller försummelser som kan föranleda ersättningsskyldighet mot bolaget, eller att ett förslag till dispositioner av bolagets vinst eller förlust inte är förenligt med aktiebolagslagen.

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En ytterligare beskrivning av vårt ansvar för revisionen av förvaltningen finns på Revisorsinspektionens webbplats: www.revisorsinspektionen.se/revisornsansvar. Denna beskrivning är en del av revisionsberättelsen.

## Revisorns yttrande avseende den lagstadgade hållbarhetsrapporten

Det är styrelsen som har ansvaret för hållbarhetsrapporten på sidorna 6-11 och för att den är upprättad i enlighet med årsredovisningslagen.

Vår granskning har skett enligt FAR:s uttalande RevR 12 Revisorns yttrande om den lagstadgade hållbarhetsrapporten. Detta innebär att vår granskning av hållbarhetsrapporten har en annan inriktning och en väsentligt mindre omfattning jämfört med den inriktning och omfattning som en revision enligt International Standards on Auditing och god revisionssed i Sverige har. Vi anser att denna granskning ger oss tillräcklig grund för vårt uttalande.

En hållbarhetsrapport har upprättats.

Jönköping den 8 april 2024

Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Kristoffer Johansson
Auktoriserad revisor

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# Stiga S.A.

# Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023

STIGA

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# CONSOLIDATED MANAGEMENT REPORT

These Consolidated Financial Statements cover the fiscal year from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023 and are related to Stiga S.A. (hereinafter, also, the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (hereinafter, also, the “Group”). Stiga S.A. is the parent company of the Stiga Group.

The Group’s business activities are driven by guidelines defined in the 2027 Business Plan approved in January 2024. The guidelines of the business plan are articulated in a series of strategic projects that focus mainly on the development of product lines that incorporate new technologies for the Group. These technologies have been identified by accurate market research, which indicates what will constitute the growing market segments in the coming years, with prospective trends indicating significant variations in the composition of the technological characteristics of the products that end customers will use for the years to come. The plan's guidelines also provide for developments aimed at better and more accentuated coverage of strategic sales channels for the Group and improvement of business processes.

Since 2021 Stiga defined the ESG Strategy as a set of plans, projects and targets which will build a sustainable future for the Group. This activity is performed with the contribution of all management and stakeholders, and it takes into account the imperatives of the Business Plan -Brand Strategy Values and ESG Pillars. Specific areas of focus were further split into projects, each of them assigned to a project leader. These projects have been shared and sponsored by the ESG Committee along with priorities, measurable targets and relevant KPIs. Overall, the strategy and goals for sustainability are in alignment with business targets, which are approved by the Board of Directors.

STIGA net sales reached EUR 451.0 million, -29% versus the prior year. The decrease was mainly seen in the ride-on category, which reached the highest sales level ever in 2022 and also in the walk behind category. From a geographical point of view, France and the UK were the markets which registered the largest decrease. Encouragingly, B2C sales increased in comparison to 2022.

At the same time on the supply side the situation normalised after the turbulences of the prior year and all the suppliers overcame the difficulties experienced in 2022.
In late Spring the Group implemented actions aimed to immediately reduce fixed costs in order to protect profitability. Operating costs have been affected by a number of negative non-recurring cost items such as inventory devaluation, product scrapping, bad debts accruals and redundancy costs.

The Group’s EBITDA was equal to EUR 31.9 million, EUR -31.8 million versus 2022. Gross Profit Margin was equal to 29.1 percent versus 26.2 percent of 2022, thanks to the full effect of price increases implemented in the second half of 2022, and Net Result was negative for EUR -2.1 million. Net Financial Position was equal to EUR -151.9 million.

## Strategic guidelines implementation

By the end of 2023, the Group reviewed and updated its Business Plan to guide decisions through 2027; the plan was approved by the Board in January 2024. The update reflected the latest market and Company developments without fundamentally changing the main strategic guidelines and to allow progress to continue on various projects.

The launch of a new commercial policy across our traditional trade dealers has been very well received with almost 100% uptake. This further strengthens the STIGA brand and encourages investment benefitting both STIGA and dealers alike.

Following a market test in 2022, the Group proceeded to launch the innovative autonomous robot in all European markets. Furthermore, a new more powerful axial mower (Gyro 900) and a large petrol snow thrower were also launched, both manufactured in our Italian factory. Finally, pruning scissors were added to the 20V handheld battery range.

Improvements in the companies' cost base continued in line with expectations and management remains optimistic of continued performance. During the Summer, the assembly of front mower cutting decks was moved from Castelfranco to Poprad plant in Slovakia, delivering cost reductions to front mowers and creating capacity for expansion in the Italian plant.

The organisation was further strengthened and streamlined, with the appointment of one subsidiary Managing Director as Senior Vice President Sales, improving coordination and standardisation of the commercial activities. Secondly, we merged Manufacturing, Purchasing, Logistics and Planning functions under a sole Senior Vice President to strengthen the effectiveness of end-to-end value chain.

## Financial Structure Improvement

Following the successful completion of the amend and extend process of its existing Senior Facilities Agreement during 2022, the Group decided and executed the partial anticipated repayment of its Term Loan B for EUR 15 million, following the positive cash generation along the year. The remaining part amounting to EUR 24.6 million will be repaid in 2024.

## Key Financial Figures

The summarised Consolidated Income Statement for this reporting period compared with the previous period is shown in the table below.

| Values in EUR Thousand | 2023 | | 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 451,023 | ***100.0%*** | 636,973 | ***100.0%*** |
| **Gross Profit** | **131,130** | ***29.1%*** | **166,963** | ***26.2%*** |
| Distribution Costs | (38,269) | *-8.5%* | (47,099) | *-7.4%* |
| Operating Expenses | (83,817) | *-18.6%* | (81,595) | *-12.8%* |
| Other Operating Income and Expenses | (2,302) | *-0.5%* | (760) | *-0.1%* |
| **Result Before Interest and Taxes** | **6,742** | ***1.5%*** | **37,508** | ***5.9%*** |
| Net Financial Expenses | (19,544) | *-4.3%* | (10,460) | *-1.6%* |
| **Result Before Taxes** | **(12,802)** | ***-2.8%*** | **27,048** | ***4.2%*** |
| Current Tax | (3,860) | *-0.9%* | (6,132) | *-1.0%* |
| Deferred Tax | 14,599 | *3.2%* | (423) | *-0.1%* |
| **Result for the Period** | **(2,063)** | ***-0.5%*** | **20,493** | ***3.2%*** |
| Profit Attributable to: | | | | |
| Non-Controlling Interest | 135 | *0.0%* | 262 | *0.0%* |
| Owners of Stiga S.A. | (2,198) | *-0.5%* | 20,231 | *3.2%* |
| **EBITDA** | **31,911** | ***7.1%*** | **63,688** | ***10.0%*** |

In the fiscal year ending on 31 December 2023 net turnover amounted to EUR 451.0 million, compared to EUR 637.0 million in the previous year, while EBITDA totalled EUR 31.9 million versus EUR 63.7 million in the previous period. The EBITDA margin decreased by -2.9% from 10.0% to 7.1%.

The performance on the EBITDA is due to the cumulative effect of several both favourable and adverse factors:

- Significant decrease of sales, mainly affected by market volume decrease after unprecedented growth as a consequence of changes of consumer habits following the Covid-19 pandemic and tighter consumer spending. Intensified activities from the competition further worsened the sales level in comparison to previous year;
- Positive effect coming from the carry-over of price increases implemented in the second half of 2022;
- Lower raw materials and components purchase pricing thanks to the normalisation of the inflationary pressure as well as the activity of cost savings continuously performed by the Group;
- Negative effect from currency exchange rates since the improvement in FX rates, mainly CNY, was not factored in by the Group as hedging activities were for the most part performed in the previous year, following the business seasonality;
- Above normal inventory devaluation and physical product scrapping in order to align inventory to a lower level of production and sales, in addition to a higher than usual level of bad debt accrual and receivables write-offs;
- Decrease of transportation costs thanks to lower sea freight prices from Eastern Asia to Europe compared to the previous year;
- Lower Distribution Costs as a consequence of the decrease in sales volumes, partly compensated by the higher incidence of fixed warehousing costs;
- Operating expenses higher than the prior year due to non-recurring changes to non-executive management incentives accrued, strategic consultancy expenses and redundancy costs following the implementation of the Group restructuring plan. These negative items have been almost completely compensated by lower structural labour costs and expenses.

Result Before Interest and Taxes amounted to EUR 6.7 million, compared to EUR 37.5 million in the previous year.
Net Loss of the period at EUR -2.1 million compares with profit of EUR 20.5 million in 2022, due to the activation of deferred tax assets for EUR 11.9 million related to the previous years' tax loss carry-forward and non-deductible interest costs accounted for in STIGA S.p.A. Financial expenses increased mainly due to higher interest on long-term debt and to the accounting treatment of interest rate derivative financial instruments.

The reclassified Consolidated Statement of Financial Position compared with previous period is shown in the table below.

| **Values in EUR Thousand** | **31 Dec 2023** | **31 Dec 2022** |
|---|---|---|
| Trade Receivables | 67,290 | 104,953 |
| Inventories | 140,758 | 174,552 |
| Trade Payables | (91,248) | (130,334) |
| Other Short-Term Assets and Liabilities Non-Financial | (11,085) | (14,175) |
| **(A) NET WORKING CAPITAL** | **105,716** | **134,996** |
| Tangible Assets | 57,705 | 63,178 |
| Other Intangible Assets | 23,352 | 26,417 |
| Goodwill | 180 | 180 |
| Equity Investments | 5 | 5 |
| Deferred Tax Assets and Long-Term Tax Receivables | 32,828 | 18,750 |
| Other Long-Term Assets Non-Financial | 304 | 332 |
| **(B) NON-CURRENT ASSETS** | **114,373** | **108,862** |
| Other Long-Term Provisions | (4,521) | (5,052) |
| Provisions for Pensions and Similar Obligations | (1,920) | (2,060) |
| Deferred Tax and Long-Term Tax Liabilities | (1,190) | (1,404) |
| Other Long-Term Liabilities Non-Financial | (4,135) | (2,520) |
| **(C) NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES** | **(11,766)** | **(11,036)** |
| **(D) NET INVESTED CAPITAL (A+B+C)** | **208,323** | **232,822** |
| Cash and Financial Short-Term Assets | (42,212) | (51,078) |
| Bank Borrowings Short-Term | 50,940 | 39,854 |
| Other Financial Short-Term Liabilities | 3,098 | 3,311 |
| **(E) NET FINANCIAL POSITION (SHORT-TERM)** | **11,825** | **(7,913)** |
| Financial Long-Term Assets | (3,659) | (3,611) |
| Bank Borrowings | 139,747 | 180,425 |
| Other Financial Long-Term Liabilities | 4,033 | 3,283 |
| **(F) NET FINANCIAL POSITION (LONG-TERM)** | **140,121** | **180,097** |
| **(G) TOTAL NET FINANCIAL POSITION (E+F)** | **151,946** | **172,184** |
| **(H) TOTAL EQUITY** | **56,377** | **60,638** |
| **(I) TOTAL EQUITY AND DEBT (G+H)** | **208,323** | **232,822** |

Net Invested Capital amounted to EUR 208.3 million, which is lower than the previous year by EUR 24.5 million. The entire decrease is concentrated in the Net Working Capital, which amounts to EUR 105.7 million.

Trade Receivables valued at EUR 67.3 million are lower than the values as of 31 December 2022 by EUR 37.7 million. This was the consequence of lower sales in the last two months of the year compared to the same period one year ago by EUR 28 million, as well as a decrease in the overdue balance following the optimisation of receivables collection.

Inventories at EUR 140.8 million are EUR 33.8 million lower than a year ago: this reflects the normalisation of stock levels following the supply chain constraints encountered in the previous year and above normal inventory devaluation and product scrapping.

Trade Payables have decreased compared to 2022 by EUR 39.1 million as a consequence of the decrease of components purchasing in the final months of the year.

Non-Current Assets are EUR 5.5 million higher than the previous year mainly due to the activation of Deferred Tax Assets, partially offset by the decrease of Tangible and Intangible Assets, as a consequence of lower capital investment spending. Non-Current Liabilities are stable.

The decrease of Net Invested Capital led to the improvement of the Net Financial Position by EUR 20.2 million and allowed the early repayment of EUR 15 million long-term debt due in 2024.

More specifically, Cash and Financial Short-Term Assets decreased by EUR 8.9 million. Long-Term Bank Borrowings decreased by EUR 40.7 million and Short-Term Bank Borrowings increased by EUR 11.1 million. These outcomes are due to the net effect of the reclassification of term financing which matures in August 2024 and currently amounting to EUR 24.6 million following a voluntary prepayment of EUR 15 million, as well as the lower utilisation of receivables financing facilities.

Net Equity amounted to EUR 56.4 million. The decrease by EUR 4.3 million is the result of the profit of the year (EUR -2.1 million) and the decrease of Cumulative Translation Reserve recognised to Equity (EUR -2.3 million).

## Group Operation

### Capital Expenditures

Total expenditure in Tangible and Intangible Assets during the year amounted to EUR 12.3 million (EUR 17.4 million in the previous period), corresponding to 2.7% of turnover. In addition, Tangible Assets increased by EUR 5.3 million following the higher value of the right of use of leased assets, mainly due to both new rental agreements and to the renewal of contracts already in place. Investments in Tangible Assets were focused mainly on the construction of moulding equipment related to the new products and on the installation of a sprinkler system.

### Research and Development Activities

In the fiscal year 2023 the resources dedicated to Research and Development (R&D) activities achieved a value of EUR 11.6 million (EUR 13.1 million in the previous period), related mainly to costs of staff, external consultants, the purchase of goods for product development and the creation and upkeep of patents. The R&D effort in the 2023 fiscal year has been applied to several platforms with different tasks and a continued focus on new technology launches and competitive improvements. Most of the effort was used to extend the autonomous robot mower range and upgrade the App and user experience, introducing the Gyro 900 and in the creation of the 300 series handheld range, whilst concentrating on knowledge and value creation in power system technologies.

**Information regarding Sustainability and Human Resources**

The Group's sustainability strategy is focused on reducing our environmental footprint and upholding ethical values when it comes to products, people and processes. A major investment in 2023 was the completion of a solar panel installation project at the Group Headquarters, which is one of many projects that demonstrates our intention to grow our environmental stewardship. This is complementary to one of our most important metrics: to transition our product portfolio to battery and electric powered products. In 2023, the share was 24% and even though we will need to make big strides in 2024 to achieve our goal of 28%, we are confident that new incentives and consumer education will close the gap.

Behind our sustainability strategy is, of course, our people and we continued to ensure employees received training: the average hours per person increased in 2023 to 14.7 hours compared to 14.2 in 2022. The injury rate of employees decreased in 2023, while the overall number of injuries for workers who are not employees also decreased. Still, we know that investing in the health, safety and wellbeing of our people is what makes STIGA a great place to work.

## Credit Risk

The Group's credit risk differs depending on products and markets. The Group operates in trade channels with a limited number of important customers with whom there is a continuous and long-term relationship and in other trade channels with a large number of smaller customers.

Customers are subject to specific credit assessment and constant monitoring of the outstanding credit position through dedicated personnel, supported by financial information providers, operating within the guidelines defined by the Group Credit Limit procedure.

Debtor accounts are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, net of write-downs (accounting for the risk that counterparties may be unable to fulfil their contractual obligations) and determined on the basis of available information on creditworthiness of the customer, outstanding credit position and historical data.

## Liquidity Risk

The cash flows, funding requirements and liquidity of Group companies are constantly monitored on a centralised basis in order to minimise the cost of financing and to maintain an adequate and effective treasury control.

The cash pooling system concentrates almost the entire available cash in STIGA C S.à.r.l. and STIGA S.p.A., optimising the cash management and improving control: all Group companies collecting cash from external customers are included in the cash pooling system with the exception of Spain.

The financing agreement signed by the Company in 2022 provides the Group with aggregate term loans of EUR 165 million, with EUR 24.6 million due in August 2024 (following a EUR 15 million prepayment made in December 2023) and EUR 140.4 million expiring in February 2026. Further, carve outs for Receivables Finance Facilities and Permitted Indebtedness (up to EUR 210 million)

and a RCF (up to EUR 60 million) are included. There are no maintenance financial covenants, with the exception of a leverage ratio only in case of RCF usage.

With regard to the Receivables Finance Facilities, the Group has in place a securitisation programme over the receivables of the Italian Company for EUR 60 million and two further receivable financing agreements for aggregate EUR 60 million covering the receivables of UK, Germany and Poland.

The current Group financial structure provides adequate financial resources to fund the Group operations, providing the flexibility needed in light of the strong seasonality of working capital needs. In addition, cash flows and results foreseen for the current fiscal year are coherent with the existing financial commitments.

## Currency Risk and Interest Rate Risk

Being a multinational Group with operations throughout the world, the Group is exposed to market risks from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The exposure to foreign currency risk arises both in connection with the geographical distribution of the Group's industrial activities and in connection with the destination markets. The Group regularly assesses its exposure to foreign currency risk and centrally manages it through the use of derivative financial instruments, according to the "Foreign Currencies Exchange Risk Hedging Process Operating Procedure".

The exchange rates exposure on forecasted commercial flows for the year has been hedged through forward contracts, whose counterparties are major international financial institutions, for an amount covering more than 90% of forecasted net exposure.

With regard to interest rate risk, the Group had in place four Interest Rate Swap contracts that expired in November 2023; the risk on the financial long-term indebtedness is currently unhedged, with Management closely monitoring the market situation and regularly evaluating hedging opportunities.

Information on the fair value of derivative financial instruments held at the balance sheet date is provided in Note 34, together with additional information on the financial risks to which the Group is exposed.

## Expected Future Development

The destocking cycle seen in 2023 is winding down across the entire trade and hence the order intake rate since January is higher than previous year and is continuously growing, +25% year on year. The first data on sell-out show a performance which is better than 2023 and market share gains. These two facts consolidate the Management expectations to deliver 2024 sales at a level which is higher than 2023.

The current geopolitical instability is not significantly impacting Group costs given the adequate stock levels and the wide European production base. Management is implementing actions to further reduce fixed costs. Inventory utilisation is also improving.

All in all, expectations on Group profitability for 2024 are positive and the Group currently expects to materially improve upon the 2023 result, particularly with respect to EBITDA and associated margin performance.

Notwithstanding the aforementioned, macroeconomic conditions in Europe still show significant uncertainties and the operating environment remains challenging. Management constantly monitors the situation and is committed to the implementation of the strategic guidelines outlined in the Business Plan.

30 May 2024



For the Board of Directors
The Chief Executive Officer
Sean Robinson

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

**Values in EUR Thousand**

| **ASSETS** | **31 Dec 2023** | **Notes** | **31 Dec 2022** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Non-Current assets** | | | |
| Intangible Assets | 23,532 | **(1)** | 26,597 |
| *Goodwill* | *180* | | *180* |
| *Other Intangible Assets* | *23,352* | | *26,417* |
| Tangible Assets | 57,705 | **(2)** | 63,178 |
| Investments Accounted for using Equity Method | 5 | **(3)** | 5 |
| Financial Long-Term Assets | 3,659 | **(4)** | 3,611 |
| Other Long-Term Assets | 304 | **(5)** | 332 |
| Deferred Tax Assets and Long-Term Tax Receivables | 32,828 | **(6)** | 18,750 |
| **Total Non-Current Assets** | **118,033** | | **112,473** |
| **Current Assets** | | | |
| Inventories | 140,758 | **(7)** | 174,552 |
| Trade Receivables | 67,290 | **(8)** | 104,953 |
| Financial Short-Term Assets | 425 | **(9)** | 7,359 |
| Other Short-Term Assets | 11,705 | **(10)** | 12,680 |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | 41,787 | **(11)** | 43,719 |
| **Total Current Assets** | **261,966** | | **343,263** |
| **TOTAL ASSETS** | **379,998** | | **455,736** |

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

**Values in EUR Thousand**

| **LIABILITIES AND EQUITY** | **31 Dec 2023** | **Notes** | **31 Dec 2022** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Capital and reserves** | | | |
| Stockholder's Equity | 56,262 | | 60,452 |
| Non-Controlling Interest | 115 | | 186 |
| **Total Capital and Reserves** | **56,377** | **(12)** | **60,638** |
| **Non-Current Liabilities** | | | |
| Bank Borrowings | 139,747 | **(13)** | 180,425 |
| Other Financial Long-Term Liabilities | 4,033 | **(14)** | 3,283 |
| Other Long-Term Liabilities | 4,135 | **(15)** | 2,520 |
| Provisions for Pensions and Similar Obligations | 1,920 | **(16)** | 2,060 |
| Other Long-Term Provisions | 4,521 | **(17)** | 5,052 |
| Deferred Tax and Long-Term Tax Liabilities | 1,190 | **(18)** | 1,404 |
| **Total Non-Current Liabilities** | **155,546** | | **194,744** |
| **Current Liabilities** | | | |
| Trade Payables | 91,248 | **(19)** | 130,334 |
| Bank Borrowings | 50,940 | **(13)** | 39,854 |
| Other Financial Short-Term Liabilities | 3,098 | **(20)** | 3,311 |
| Other Short-Term Liabilities | 22,790 | **(21)** | 26,855 |
| **Total Current Liabilities** | **168,075** | | **200,355** |
| **TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY** | **379,998** | | **455,736** |

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

# CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

| Values in EUR Thousand | 2023 | Notes | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 451,023 | **(23)** | 636,973 |
| Cost of Sales | (319,893) | **(24)** | (470,010) |
| **Gross Profit** | **131,130** | | **166,963** |
| Distribution Costs | (38,269) | **(25)** | (47,099) |
| Operating Expenses | (83,817) | **(26)** | (81,595) |
| *- Research & Development* | *(5,338)* | | *(4,694)* |
| *- Marketing & Selling* | *(42,642)* | | *(44,305)* |
| *- General & Administration* | *(21,393)* | | *(17,735)* |
| *- Operating Depreciation and Amortisation* | *(14,443)* | | *(14,862)* |
| Other Operating Income | 3,888 | **(27)** | 5,345 |
| Other Operating Expenses | (6,190) | **(28)** | (6,105) |
| **Profit Before Interest and Taxes** | **6,742** | | **37,508** |
| Net Financial Expenses | (19,544) | **(30)** | (10,460) |
| **Profit / (Loss) Before Taxes** | **(12,802)** | | **27,048** |
| Current Taxes | (3,860) | **(31)** | (6,132) |
| Deferred Taxes | 14,599 | **(6)** | (423) |
| **Profit / (Loss) for the year** | **(2,063)** | | **20,493** |
| Attributable to: | | | |
| Owners of Stiga S.A. | (2,198) | | 20,231 |
| Non-Controlling Interest | 135 | | 262 |

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

| Values in EUR Thousand | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Profit / (Loss) for the year** | **(2,063)** | **20,493** |
| ***Gains / (Losses) chargeable to the Consolidated Income Statement:*** | | |
| Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations | (2,281) | (1,021) |
| Cash Flow Hedge Recognised to Equity | 296 | (4,057) |
| ***Gains / (Losses) not chargeable to the Consolidated Income Statement:*** | | |
| Actuarial Gains/(Losses) Recognised Directly to Equity | (5) | 109 |
| **Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the year** | **(4,053)** | **15,524** |
| Attributable to: | | |
| Owners of Stiga S.A. | (4,188) | 15,262 |
| Non-Controlling Interest | 135 | 262 |

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

| **Values in EUR Thousand** | **2023** | **2022** |
|---|---|---|
| Profit / (Loss) for the year | (2,063) | 20,493 |
| Financial Expenses | 19,544 | 10,460 |
| Depreciation and Write-Down of Tangible Assets | 14,926 | 15,587 |
| Amortisation and Write-Down of Intangible Assets | 10,242 | 10,592 |
| Change in Provisions | (676) | (726) |
| Change in Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities | (14,198) | (2,284) |
| Other Non-Monetary Variation | 1,744 | (2,221) |
| Changes in Working Capital: | | |
| - Inventories | 33,601 | (10,716) |
| - Trade and Other Receivables | 38,639 | (16,580) |
| - Trade and Other Payables | (45,008) | (31,992) |
| **Cash Flows from Operating Activities (A)** | **56,751** | **(7,387)** |
| Investments in Tangible and Intangible Assets | (11,596) | (17,267) |
| Disposals of Tangible and Intangible Assets | 232 | 510 |
| Other Changes in Long-Term Assets and Liabilities | (176) | (382) |
| **Cash Flows from Investing Activities (B)** | **(11,540)** | **(17,139)** |
| Proceeds from Borrowings | 3,522 | 9,098 |
| Repayments of Borrowings | (30,787) | (2,799) |
| Repayment of Lease Liabilities | (4,753) | (4,682) |
| Changes in Other Financial Assets and Liabilities | 3,573 | 28,554 |
| Net Interests Paid | (15,629) | (12,590) |
| Dividends Payment | (207) | (282) |
| **Cash Flows from Financing Activities (C)** | **(46,910)** | **17,299** |
| Movements in Cumulative Translation Reserve | (233) | (376) |
| **Other Cash Flows Effects (D)** | **(233)** | **(376)** |
| **Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A)+(B)+(C)+(D)** | **(1,931)** | **(7,604)** |
| **Net Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Period** | (1) **43,719** | **51,324** |
| **Net Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Period** | **41,787** | (1) **43,719** |

**(1)** Net Cash and Cash Equivalents does not include the investment of EUR 3.1 million of liquidity in a life insurance policy; in 2023 the investment was fully released.

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

| € 000's | Share capital | Share premium reserve | Other Reserves | Treasury shares | Cumulative translation reserve | Retained earnings | Actuarial gains/losses | Cash Flow Hedge | Stockholders net result for the period | Minorities | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Opening balance - Stiga SA consolidated 01.01.2022** | **33** | **2,189** | **5** | **(2)** | **1,279** | **8,286** | **(141)** | **2,154** | **31,389** | **207** | **45,397** |
| Result destination | | | | | | 31,389 | | | (31,389) | | - |
| Total comprehensive income | | | | | (1,021) | | 109 | (4,057) | 20,231 | | 15,262 |
| Dividends | | | | | | | | | | (282) | (282) |
| Minorities | | | | | | | | | | 262 | 262 |
| **Closing balance - Stiga SA consolidated 31.12.22** | **33** | **2,189** | **5** | **(2)** | **257** | **39,675** | **(33)** | **(1,904)** | **20,231** | **186** | **60,638** |

| € 000's | Share capital | Share premium reserve | Other Reserves | Treasury shares | Cumulative translation reserve | Retained earnings | Actuarial gains/losses | Cash Flow Hedge | Stockholders net result for the period | Minorities | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Opening balance - Stiga SA consolidated 01.01.2023** | **33** | **2,189** | **5** | **(2)** | **257** | **39,675** | **(33)** | **(1,904)** | **20,231** | **186** | **60,638** |
| Result destination | | | | | | 20,231 | | | (20,231) | | - |
| Total comprehensive income | | | | | (2,281) | | (5) | 296 | (2,198) | | (4,190) |
| Dividends | | | | | | | | | | (207) | (207) |
| Minorities | | | | | | | | | | 135 | 135 |
| **Closing balance - Stiga SA consolidated 31.12.23** | **33** | **2,189** | **5** | **(2)** | **(2,024)** | **59,906** | **(38)** | **(1,608)** | **(2198)** | **115** | **56,377** |

# GENERAL INFORMATION

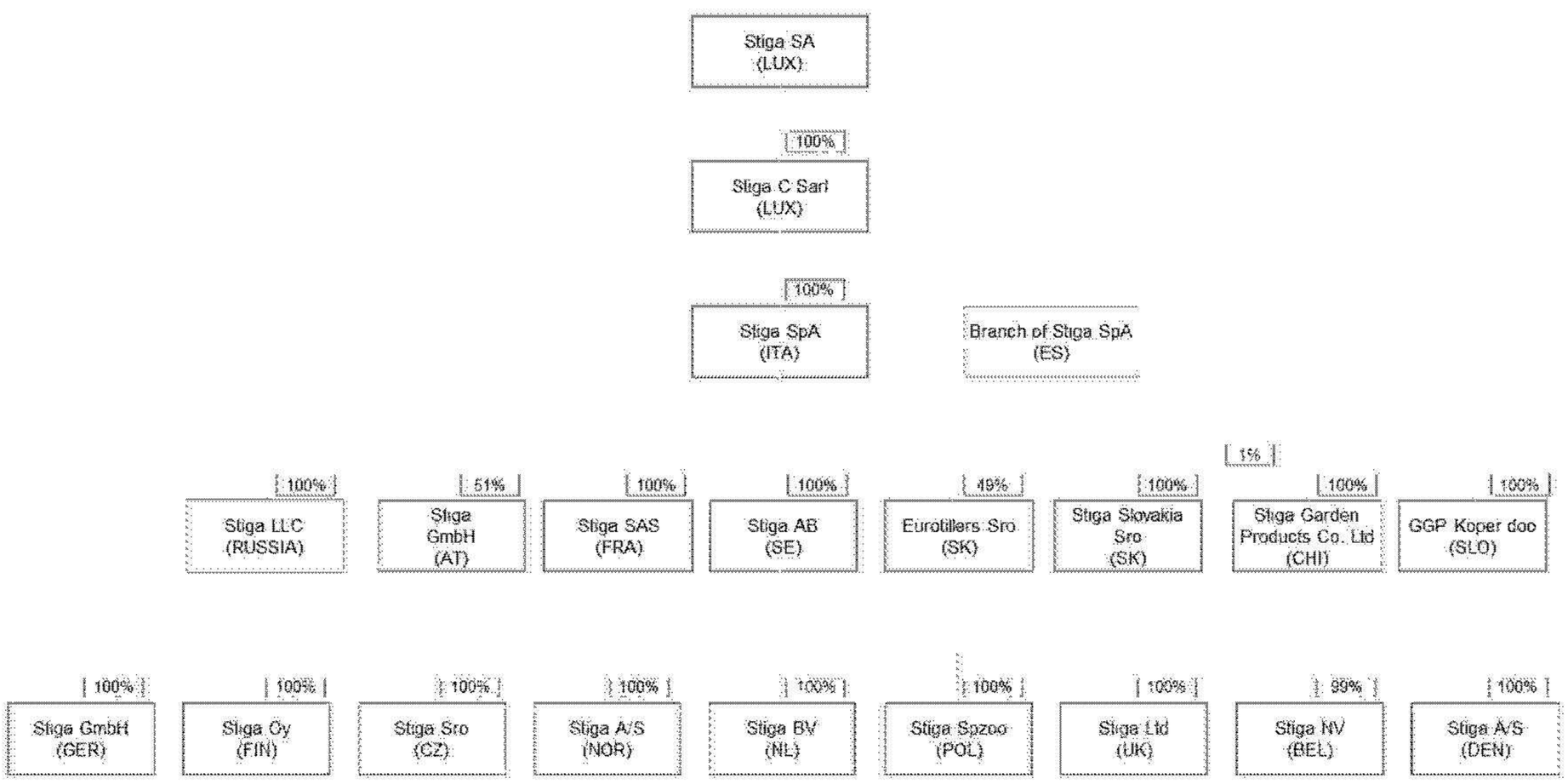
STIGA S.A., the Group's parent company, (hereinafter the "Company") is a limited liability company incorporated on October 22, 2009 as a "société anonyme" governed by the laws of Luxembourg, with registered office at 46A, Avenue JF Kennedy, L-1855, Luxembourg, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and registered with the Luxembourg companies and trade register (R.C.S. Luxembourg) under the number B148720. The Company and its subsidiaries (referred to as "STIGA Group" or the "Group") serves the residential gardening market under its leading brand STIGA and four other brands as well as serving leading OEM customers and private label customers. The Group manufactures and sells walk behind mowers, ride-on mowers, front mowers, robotic lawn mowers, snow throwers and, in addition, sells handheld gardening tools (such as chainsaws, brush cutters and trimmers), walk behind mowers, snow throwers, tillers and scarifiers purchased from third parties.

As duly illustrated in the Consolidated Management Report section, these Consolidated Financial Statements cover the fiscal year from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023.

| | |
|---|---|
| **B Director (Chairman)** | Rainer Schmueckle |
| **A Director** | Alcentra Flandre Limited<br>represented by Laurence Raven |
| **A Director** | PRR Management Consultancy Ltd,<br>represented by Peter Richardson |
| **B Director** | Kristina Velicka |
| **B Director** | Sean Robinson |
| **B Director** | Roberto Lucernoni |

The Group is a major producer and distributor of powered garden products in Europe, with leading market share in the ride-on, front mower and walk behind product segments, and has an important presence in handheld, snow throwers and other power equipped garden tools.
From an industrial point of view, the manufacturing structure is based on plants located in Castelfranco Veneto (Italy), Poprad (Slovakia) and Guangzhou (China).
The Russian entity is no longer active and ceased trading in 2023.

The structure of the Group as of 31 December 2023 is as follows:




The Consolidated Financial Statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as of 31 December 2023.
Details of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries as of 31 December 2023 are as follows:

| Company Name | Registered Office | % Held | Consolidation Method |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stiga S.A. | Luxembourg | 100 | Parent Company |
| Stiga C S.à.r.l. | Luxembourg | 100 | Full consolidation |
| Stiga S.p.A. | Castelfranco V.to, Italy | 100 | Full consolidation |
| Stiga (Guangzhou) Garden Products Co., Ltd | Guangzhou, Pop. Rep. of China | 100 | Full consolidation |
| GGP Koper, d.o.o. | Koper, Slovenjia | 100 | Full consolidation |
| Stiga Slovakia S.r.o | Poprad, Slovak Rep. | 100 | Full consolidation |
| Stiga Sas | Paris, France | 100 | Full consolidation |
| Stiga GmbH | Wien, Austria | 51 | Full consolidation |
| Eurotillers S.r.o | Poprad, Slovak Rep. | 49 | Equity method |
| Stiga LLC | Moscow, Russia | 100 | Full consolidation |
| Stiga AB | Tranås, Sweden | 100 | Full consolidation |
| Stiga A/S | Oslo, Norway | 100 | Full consolidation |
| Stiga GmbH | Straelen, Germany | 100 | Full consolidation |

| Company Name | Registered Office | % Held | Consolidation Method |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stiga Ltd | Plymouth, England | 100 | Full consolidation |
| Stiga Oy | Vantaa, Finland | 100 | Full consolidation |
| Stiga BV | Vianen, Holland | 100 | Full consolidation |
| Stiga s.r.o. | Prague, Czech Rep. | 100 | Full consolidation |
| Stiga Sp.z.o.o. | Poznan, Poland | 100 | Full consolidation |
| Stiga NV | Zedelgem, Belgium | 100 | Full consolidation |
| Stiga A/S | Bröndby, Denmark | 100 | Full consolidation |

# MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The Consolidated Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended on 31 December 2023 have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and endorsed by the European Union, according to the procedure provided for by Regulation (EC) No. 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and by the European Council on 19 July 2002. The designation "IFRS" also includes all valid International Accounting Standards ("IAS"), as well as all interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"), formerly the Standing Interpretations Committee ("SIC").

Set out below there are the consolidated financial statement schemes and the related classification criteria adopted by the Group, within the options provided by IAS 1 "Presentation of the Financial Statements":

- The Consolidated Income Statement which has been arranged by classifying expenses according to their function as part of cost of sales, distribution costs or other operating expenses;
- The Consolidated Statement of Financial Position which has been arranged using the distinction of assets and liabilities between current and non-current;
- The Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows that has been prepared using the Indirect method by which the net result of the year is adjusted for the effect of non-cash operations, changes in working capital and cash flows arising from investing and financing activities.

Other financial statements tables are:

- The Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income which includes components that are not recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement for the period as required or allowed by IFRS, such as changes in the cash flow hedge reserve and changes in the reserve for actuarial gains and losses on employees' benefits;
- The Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity which include changes in the net equity with separate disclosure of net income and of each revenue, income, charge and expense not recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement, but directly charged in net equity on the basis of specific IFRS guidelines.

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared according to the historical cost convention, except for financial assets and liabilities, including derivative instruments for which the

adoption of the fair value method is mandatory. The arrangement of the consolidated financial statements according to IFRS requires the Management to carry out estimates and assumptions which affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statement schemes and in the pertaining notes. The final results of these estimates could differ from the estimates carried out. The Consolidated Financial Statements areas mainly affected by estimates and assumptions made by the Management are listed under the paragraph *"Use of estimates"*.

In preparing these Consolidated Financial Statements, the same accounting standards and drafting criteria were substantially applied as in the preparation of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022, having regard to the updates to the reference framework that came into effect on 1 January 2023, described below, which in any case did not have a significant impact on the Group, as they regulate non-existing or non-significant cases.

A summary of new standards, amendments and interpretations is presented below:

## Accounting standards and interpretations applicable for the Group effective from 1 January 2023

Newly issued accounting standards and interpretations that came into effect on 1 January 2023, and as a result of which there is no material impact on the Consolidated Income Statement or Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, are summarised below:

**IFRS 17 – Insurance contracts**
In May 2017, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued IFRS 17 - Insurance contracts which defines the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts issued, as well as guidelines relating to reinsurance contracts held and investment contracts with discretionary holding characteristics issued. In June 2020, the IASB also issued amendments to IFRS 17 aimed at facilitating its implementation process and simplifying the way companies report their financial performance.

**IFRS 17 - Insurance contracts: Initial Application and IFRS 9 - Comparative Disclosure (and IFRS 4 - Insurance Contracts)**
In December 2021, the IASB issued amendments that provide a transition option related to comparative disclosure on financial assets presented upon initial application of IFRS 17. The amendment is intended to help entities avoid temporary accounting mismatches between financial assets and liabilities arising from insurance contracts, and thus improve the usefulness of comparative information. Moreover, in June 2020, the IASB issued amendments extending the expiry date to the temporary exemption from application of IFRS 9 to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, to align it with the introduction of IFRS 17.

**IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of accounting policies**
In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments that require the disclosure of information about accounting standards that are relevant to them as well as those that are significant, and provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to disclosures about accounting standards.

**IAS 8 - Accounting standards, changes in accounting estimates and errors: Definition of accounting estimates**
In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments which clarify how companies should distinguish changes in accounting standards from changes in accounting estimates.

**IAS 12 - Income taxes: Deferred taxes related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a single transaction**
In May 2021, the IASB issued amendments in order to specify how companies should account for deferred taxes on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations, transactions for which companies recognize both an asset and a liability. In particular, it was clarified that the exemption does not apply and that companies are required to recognize deferred taxation on such transactions.

**IFRS 4 - Insurance contracts**
In June 2020, the IASB issued amendments extending the expiry date to the temporary exemption from application of IFRS 9 to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

**IAS 12 - Income taxes: International tax reform - Rules of the second pillar model**
In May 2023, the IASB issued amendments to clarify the application of IAS 12 in relation to tax laws enacted or substantially enacted to implement the rules of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) (second-pillar income tax model). The amendments introduced: (i) a temporary mandatory exception to the accounting of deferred taxes resulting from the jurisdictional implementation of the second-pillar model rules, which was effective immediately after the amendment was issued; and (ii) disclosure requirements for covered entities to help users of financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar 2 income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly prior to the effective date of the Pillar 2 model rules, which apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, but not for interim periods ending on or before 31 December 2023.

## Accounting standards, amendments and interpretations applicable to Consolidated Financial Statements for financial years on or after 1 January 2024, the introduction of which are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group

**IAS 1 - Financial statement presentation: Classification of liabilities as current and non-current**
In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to clarify the classification between payables and other liabilities as current or non-current. In particular, the amendments issued focus on how to classify liabilities with uncertain settlement dates and liabilities that can be settled by conversion to equity.

**IAS 1 – Financial statement presentation: Non-current liabilities with covenants**
In October 2022, the IASB issued amendments which clarify how the conditions that an entity must comply with within twelve months of the reference year affect the classification of a liability.

**IFRS 16 - Leasing: Liabilities in the sale and leaseback transaction**
In September 2022, the IASB issued amendments to specify measuring the liability arising from a sale and leaseback transaction, in order to ensure that the seller-lessee does not recognize any amount of profit or loss that refers to the right of use which it retains. The amendments take effect on 1 January 2024.

**IAS 7 - Statement of cash flows and IFRS 7 - Financial instruments: supplementary disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements**
In May 2023, the IASB issued amendments introducing new requirements designed to improve the disclosure of information provided on Supplier Finance Arrangements, intended to assist users in understanding the effects of Supplier Finance Arrangements on liabilities, cash flows, and exposure to liquidity risk. The amendments take effect on 1 January 2024 or later.

**IAS 21 - Effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates: Lack of Exchangeability**
In August 2023, the IASB issued amendments to clarify how an entity should apply a consistent approach when assessing the possibility of currency conversions, to determine the exchange rate to be used and the disclosures to be made. The amendments take effect on 1 January 2025 or later.

The Group intends to adopt these standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they come into force. These changes are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the Financial Statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as of 31 December 2023.

Details of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries as of 31 December 2023 are as follows:

| Company Name | Registered Office | % Held | Consolidation Method |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stiga S.A. | Luxembourg | 100 | Parent Company |
| Stiga C S.à.r.l. | Luxembourg | 100 | Full consolidation |
| Stiga S.p.A. | Castelfranco V.to, Italy | 100 | Full consolidation |
| Stiga (Guangzhou) Garden Products Co., Ltd | Guangzhou, Pop. Rep. of China | 100 | Full consolidation |
| GGP Koper, d.o.o. | Koper, Slovenjia | 100 | Full consolidation |
| Stiga Slovakia S.r.o | Poprad, Slovak Rep. | 100 | Full consolidation |
| Stiga Sas | Paris, France | 100 | Full consolidation |
| Stiga GmbH | Wien, Austria | 51 | Full consolidation |
| Eurotillers S.r.o | Poprad, Slovak Rep. | 49 | Equity method |
| Stiga LLC | Moscow, Russia | 100 | Full consolidation |
| Stiga AB | Tranås, Sweden | 100 | Full consolidation |
| Stiga A/S | Oslo, Norway | 100 | Full consolidation |
| Stiga GmbH | Straelen, Germany | 100 | Full consolidation |
| Stiga Ltd | Plymouth, England | 100 | Full consolidation |
| Stiga Oy | Vantaa, Finland | 100 | Full consolidation |
| Stiga BV | Vianen, Holland | 100 | Full consolidation |
| Stiga s.r.o. | Prague, Czech Rep. | 100 | Full consolidation |
| Stiga Sp.z.o.o. | Poznan, Poland | 100 | Full consolidation |
| Stiga NV | Zedelgem, Belgium | 100 | Full consolidation |
| Stiga A/S | Bröndby, Denmark | 100 | Full consolidation |

Subsidiaries are enterprises controlled by the Group, as defined by IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements. Control exists when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements from the date control commences until the date it ceases.

At the date of acquisition, assets and liabilities of a subsidiary are measured at fair value. Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired is recognised as goodwill. When necessary, adjustments are made to the Financial Statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used in line with those used by the Group.

All significant intercompany transactions and balances between Group enterprises are eliminated on consolidation.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method. A company is considered an associate if the Group participates in decisions relating to the company's operating and financial policies even if the latter is not a subsidiary nor subject to joint control. Under the equity method, on initial recognition, an investment in an associate is recognised at cost in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition. The eventual goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount and is not subject to amortisation. The profits generated as a result of transactions carried out by the Group with associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associate. The financial statements of companies accounted for based on the equity method are adjusted to be in line with the Group's accounting policies.

## Foreign Currency Translation

### Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the Financial Statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in Euro, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

### Transactions and Balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the foreign exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

### Group Companies

Conversion into EUR of the Financial Statements of foreign subsidiaries was made using the year-end exchange rate for assets and liabilities and the monthly average exchange rate for the income statement captions. Regarding historical rates, exchange rates effective at the transaction date have been applied. Exchange differences arising on converting financial statements expressed in foreign currencies are booked directly to shareholders' equity (Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income).

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

The exchange rates used for converting the Financial Statements of consolidated foreign subsidiary companies into EUR are as follows (for the monthly average rates used in the profit and loss the table below provides the lowest and the highest rate):

| Currency | Monthly Average Exchange Rate in the Fiscal Year (Lowest) | Monthly Average Exchange Rate in the Fiscal Year (Highest) | Exchange Rate as of 31 December 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| SEK Swedish Crown | 11.1725 | 11.8417 | 11.0960 |
| GBP British Pound | 0.8586 | 0.8855 | 0.8691 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DKK Danish Crown | 7.4383 | 7.4604 | 7.4529 |
| NOK Norwegian Crown | 10.7149 | 11.7958 | 11.2405 |
| PLN Polish Zloty | 4.3335 | 4.7415 | 4.3395 |
| CZK Czech Crown | 23.4369 | 24.5844 | 24.7240 |
| CNY Chinese Yuan Renminbi | 7.3173 | 7.9482 | 7.8509 |
| RUB Russian Ruble | 75.1734 | 104.3013 | 99.6434 |

## Intangible Assets

### Goodwill

Goodwill acquired as part of a business combination is determined as the excess of the sum of the considerations transferred to the business combination, shareholders' equity attributable to non-controlling interests and the fair value of any equity investment previously held in the acquiree, over the fair value of the net assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date. If the value of the net assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the considerations transferred, the Shareholders' equity attributable to non-controlling interests and the fair value of any equity investment previously held in the acquiree, the excess amount is immediately recognised in the income statement as income.
After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment loss. In fact, goodwill is not amortised and is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, pursuant to IAS 36 – Impairment of Assets.

The recoverable amount of the Cash-Generating Unit (CGU) to which the individual asset is allocated is verified by calculating its value in use and/or fair value. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the recoverable amount. A CGU is the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Considering the features of the Group, which present a substantial business standardisation and deep industrial and commercial interactions among products and among companies in the Group, internal different independent cash-generating units are not identifiable. Therefore, the Goodwill has been originally allocated to the sole CGU identified at the level of the same whole group, as also actually duly consistent with the operations and the reporting instances.

### Trademarks, Patents and Licences

Separately acquired trademarks, patents and licences are shown at historical cost. Trademarks and licences acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. They have a finite useful life and are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

### Software

Costs associated with maintaining software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Group are recognised as intangible assets where the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the software so that it will be available for use;
- Management intends to complete the software and use or sell it;
- There is an ability to use or sell the software;
- It can be demonstrated how the software will generate probable future economic benefits;
- Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software are available; and

- The expenditure attributable to the software during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software include employee costs. Capitalised development costs are recorded as intangible assets and amortised when the asset is ready for use.

**Research and Development**
Research expenditure and development expenditure that do not meet the criteria for capitalisation are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

**Amortisation Methods and Period**
Amortisation is recorded on a straight-line basis on estimated useful life of the assets. The following amortisation rates are used:

| | |
|---|---|
| Development Costs | 3-5 years |
| Computer Software | 5 years |
| Licenses | 5 years |
| Trademarks | 10 years |
| Patents | 5 years |

## Tangible Assets

Tangible Assets are stated at historical cost, net of accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost may also include transfers from Equity of any gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is recorded on a straight-line basis on estimated useful life of the assets. Land is not depreciated. The following depreciation rates are used:

| | |
|---|---|
| Buildings | 20-50 years |
| Land Improvements | 20 years |
| Building Equipment | 10-20 years |
| Machinery | 3-10 years |
| Other Equipment | 5 years |

## Impairment of Assets

The Group reviews, at least annually, the recoverability of the carrying amount of intangible and tangible assets, in order to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered any impairment loss. If indications of impairment exist, the carrying amount of the assets is reduced to its recoverable amount. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the Cash-Generating Unit to which the asset belongs, which is, in the case of Group, itself as a whole, as explained previously.

**Leases**

When signing a contract, the Group assesses whether it is, or contains, a lease, i.e. whether the contract confers the right to direct the use of an identified asset, and to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from that use for a period of time in exchange for a consideration. The Group uses a single model of recognition and measurement for all leases. The Group recognises liabilities relating to lease payments and the Right Of Use (ROU) the asset underlying the contract. The Group recognises ROU assets at the lease commencement date (i.e. the date on which the underlying asset is available for use). ROU assets are measured at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of the Lease Liabilities. The cost of the ROU includes the amount of the Lease Liabilities recognised, the initial direct costs incurred and the lease payments made as of the commencement or before inception, net of any incentives received. ROU assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis from the commencement date over the shorter of the end of the useful life of the asset and the end of the lease term. ROU are subject to eventual impairment pursuant to IAS 36 – Impairment of Assets.

The identified asset may be identified explicitly or implicitly, or an asset can also be a portion of a larger asset if this portion is physically distinct; furthermore, the asset is identified if the supplier does not have substantive right of substitution throughout the contract term. With regard to obtaining all the economic benefits deriving from the use of the asset, the lessee's specific right-of-use contemplated in the contract must be considered (e.g. use of the asset in a specific place or use of the asset for a certain number of hours). Control of the asset exists when the lessee can direct the use of the asset without changes being made by the supplier or if the way in which and the purpose for which the asset is to be used has been predetermined. The lessee's right to direct usage of the asset will not be forfeited in the event the supplier only maintains protective rights which make it possible to protect the asset and personnel, as well as comply with the law. Similar contracts may be grouped and accounted for together if application of IFRS 16 to each contract would not have a significantly different impact on the Financial Statements.

The ROU asset must be valued at cost comprehensive of the present value of future payments, the initial costs incurred directly by the lessee, any advance lease payments made and the estimate of the costs for elimination, removal and restoration. The related liability (the "Lease Liability") must equal the present value of the payments payable over the term of the lease discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease, if easily determined, or alternatively, at the Incremental Borrowing Rate which is the rate that the lessee would pay on a loan with a similar duration and conditions. In the event the lease term, purchase options, the residual value guaranteed, or variable payments based on indices or rates, are redetermined, the lease liability must be restated.

The Incremental Borrowing Rate ("IBR"), given the substantially stable conditions on which the calculation is based, has been based on the average borrowing cost of STIGA Group, e.g. 5.40% for short-term financing and 6.25% for long-term financing, applied accordingly to the lease agreements for which the conditions of adoption of the new standard have been respected, depending on their maturity date and is in line with previous year.

As practical expedients allowed by IFRS 16, the Group excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the ROU assets at the date of transition to the new standard. With reference to the low value and short term options, instead, the Group did not apply any expedient.

In terms of presentation, the ROU assets are not reported separately in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, but within the same line item as that within which the corresponding underlying assets would be presented if they were owned and the related financial liabilities (not reported separately as well) are recognised in the net financial position as non-banking items.

## Financial Assets

Financial Assets are recognised under Current and Non-Current Assets based on maturity and expectations of when they are converted into monetary assets. Financial Assets include equity Investments in other companies (other than associates), derivatives, receivables, and cash and cash equivalents. The Group's financial assets are classified according to the business model adopted for the management of these assets and the related cash flows. The categories identified are as follows:

**Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost**

This category includes financial assets for which the following requirements have been verified:

- The asset is owned within the framework of a business model whose objective is to own the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the asset provide for cash flows represented solely by payments of principal and interest on the principal amount to be repaid.

In this specific case, these are mainly loans recognised as assets, and trade and other receivables. Receivables and loans recognised as assets are included in Current Assets, except for those with a contractual maturity of more than 12 months from the reporting date, which are classified as Non-Current Assets. Receivables are classified in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as Trade and Other Assets (Current and Non-Current). Loans recognised as assets are classified as Financial Assets (Current and Non-Current). With the exception of Trade Receivables that do not contain a significant financial component, other receivables and loans recognised as assets are initially recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statements at their fair value plus any ancillary costs directly attributable to the transactions that generated them. Upon subsequent measurement, assets in this category are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate. The effects of this measurement are recognised among the Financial Income components. Such assets are also subject to the impairment model described in the section “Trade Receivables and Other Non-Financial Assets”.

**Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (“FVOCI”)**

This category includes financial assets for which the following requirements have been verified:

- The asset is owned within the framework of a business model whose objective is achieved either through the collection of contractual cash flows or through the sale of the asset; and
- The contractual terms of the asset provide for cash flows represented solely by payments of principal and interest on the principal amount to be repaid.

These assets are initially recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statements at their fair value plus any ancillary costs directly attributable to the transactions that generated them. Upon subsequent measurement, the valuation carried out at the time of recognition is updated and any changes in fair value are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. As with the preceding category, these assets are subject to the impairment model described in the section “Trade receivables and other assets” below.

**Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss ("FVTPL")**
Financial Assets that cannot be placed in any of the previous categories are classified under this category (a residual category). These are mainly derivatives that the Group has not irrevocably decided to classify as FVOCI at initial recognition or at the time of transition to IFRS 9. Assets in this category are classified under Current or Non-Current Assets according to their maturity and recognised at fair value at the time of initial recognition.
In particular, equity Investments in non-consolidated companies over which the Group does not exercise significant influence are included in this category and recognised under "Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method". The ancillary costs incurred when recognising the asset are immediately charged to the Consolidated Income Statement. Upon subsequent measurement, FVTPL financial assets are measured at fair value.
Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement in the period in which they are recorded, under other net income/(expenses).
Purchases and disposals of financial assets are booked at the settlement date.

The Group derecognises financial assets when: (i) the assets are redeemed or the rights to cash flows from the assets have otherwise expired; (ii) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets; or (iii) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all risks and rewards of ownership but has not retained control. Control is retained if the counterparty does not have the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party without needing to impose additional restrictions on the sale.

## Trade Receivables and Other Assets

The assumption adopted by the Group with regard to Trade and Other Assets is that these do not contain a significant financial component maturing in less than one year: they are therefore recognised initially at the price defined for the relevant transaction (determined according to the provisions of IFRS 15). Upon subsequent measurement, they are valued using the amortised cost method and the impairment model introduced by IFRS 9.
According to this model, the Group assesses receivables on an expected loss basis. For Trade Receivables, the Group has adopted a simplified measurement approach, which does not require the recognition of periodic changes in credit risk, but rather the recognition of an Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") calculated over the entire life of the receivable ("lifetime ECL"). Depending on the different characteristics of the credit risk per country, the decision was made to apply specific evaluation for different groups of receivables on an individual basis and, if necessary, fully written down, if there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, or if there are inactive commercial counterparties (situations of bankruptcy and/or initiation of legal actions). Then, the expected solvency of counterparties is assessed also according to a stratification of the Trade Receivables based on past due days. Write-down rates are applied to these categories that reflect the related expected losses (based on historical Trade Receivables payment profiles).

## Inventories

Raw Materials and Consumables are stated at the lower of cost and the corresponding net realisable value. The cost is determined according to the weighted average costs method. Costs of purchased Inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Work in progress and finished goods are valued at the manufacturing cost or at the lower market value. The manufacturing cost includes direct materials and direct labour, as well as an appropriate portion of the indirect materials and labour costs, production-related depreciation and the expenditure attributable to the products. Distribution, General Administrative Costs and Interest Expenses are not allocated.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Provision is made for obsolete and slow-moving Inventories based on their expected future use and realisable value.

## Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents include available cash and credit balances of bank current accounts with no limits or restrictions, recognised at nominal value. Cash and Cash Equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash, for which the risk of a change in value is insignificant. Investments are generally classified as cash and cash equivalents when their original maturity is three months or less.

## Accrued Expenses and Deferred Income

Costs and income relating to two or more years are booked as accruals and deferrals in order to comply with the matching principle.

## Provision for Liabilities and Charges

Provisions for legal claims, service warranties and other obligations are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. Changes in estimates are reflected in the Consolidated Income Statement in the period in which the change occurs.

## Bank Borrowing and Trade and Other Payables

Payables and Other Financial and/or Trade Liabilities are initially recognised at fair value, less any transaction costs incurred in relation to obtaining the obligation. They are subsequently carried at amortised cost; in the case of loans, any difference between the amount received (less transaction costs) and the total repayment amount is recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement over the period of the loan, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade Payables are classified as Current Liabilities if payment will take place within one year of the reporting date. Otherwise, such Payables are classified as Non-Current Liabilities. Borrowings are classified as Current Liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for 12 months after the reporting date; in this case, only the portion falling due within 12 months of the reporting date is classified as a Current Liability. Payables to banks and other lenders are removed from the Consolidated Financial Statements when they are settled, that is when all risks and charges relating to the instrument are transferred, cancelled or extinguished.

## Financial Liabilities for Leases

At the commencement date of a lease, the Group recognises financial liabilities for leases, measuring them at the present value of the lease payments due and not yet paid at that date. The payments due include fixed payments (including substantially fixed payments) net of lease incentives received, variable lease payments that are index or rate dependent, and amounts expected to be paid for residual value guarantees.
Lease payments also include the exercise price of a call option if it is reasonably certain that this option will be exercised by the Group, and lease termination penalty payments if the lease term takes into account the Group's exercise of the lease termination option, but variable lease payments that are not dependent on an index or rate are recognised as costs in the period in which the event or condition that generated the payment occurs. In calculating the present value of the payments due, the Group uses the Incremental Borrowing Rate at inception if the implicit interest rate cannot be easily determined, as stated above.
After the commencement date, the amount of the lease liability is increased to reflect interest on the lease liability and decreased to reflect payments made. In addition, the carrying value of lease payables is recalculated in the event of any amendments to the lease or the revision of the contractual terms to change the payments; it is also recalculated in the event of changes to the valuation of the option to purchase the underlying asset or for changes in future payments that result from a change in the index or rate used to determine such payments.

## Employee Benefits

### Short-Term Obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current Employee Benefit Obligations in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

### Post-Employment Obligations

Employees of the Group participate in some defined benefit and/or defined contribution pension plans in accordance with local conditions and practices in the countries in which the Group operates. Defined benefit pension plans are based on the employees' years of service and the remuneration earned by the employee during a pre-determined period.
The Group's obligation regarding defined benefit pension plans and the annual cost recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement is determined by independent actuarial experts using the projected unit credit method. The net cumulative actuarial gains and losses are recognised every year to equity, in accordance with IAS 19. The post-employment benefit obligation recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognised actuarial gains and losses reduced by the fair value of plan assets.
Payments to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the Consolidated Income Statement as incurred.

### Share-Based Payments

The Group provides additional benefits to certain managers through incentive plans accounted in accordance with IFRS 2 – Share Based Payments.
In particular, on 7 July 2016 STIGA S.A., STIGA C and STIGA S.p.A. signed an agreement which regulates the entitlement of two identified Non Executive Directors (NED) of STIGA C Board of Managers to receive a cash payment by STIGA S.A. as an incentive. Such obligation of STIGA S.A. to pay the incentive originates upon the occurrence of an exit event ("Cash Payment"); the Cash Payment amount depends on the amount resulting from the exit proceeds. Such so called

"NEDIP" (Non Executive Directors Incentive Plan) therefore qualifies as a cash-settled share-based compensation plan at the level of STIGA S.A., which is the obliged entity.

## Financial Derivative Instruments

Derivative Financial Instruments are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments and so are, in any case, measured at fair value. STIGA Group uses derivatives solely for hedging purposes, in order to reduce exposures to currency and interest rate risk.
Derivative financial instruments were qualified for hedge accounting pursuant to a principles-based approach, according with IFRS 9. In order to qualify for hedge accounting, the hedge relationship must meet the hedge effectiveness criteria at the beginning of each hedged period which requires that:

- There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument;
- The effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship; and
- The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that actually used in the economic hedge.

When financial instruments meet the conditions for hedge accounting, they are accounted for, in general, as follows (theoretical three types of hedging relationships):

**Fair Value Hedge** – If a financial instrument is designated as a hedge of the exposure to changes in fair value of a recognised asset or liability, that is attributable to a particular risk that could affect profit or loss, the gain or loss from re-measuring the hedging instrument at fair value is recognised in profit or loss; the gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk adjusts the carrying amount of the hedged item and is recognised in profit or loss.

**Cash Flow Hedge** – If a financial instrument is designated as a hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows attributable to a highly probable forecasted transaction which could affect profit or loss, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in the Statement of Consolidated Comprehensive Income; the effective portion of the cumulative gains or losses is reclassified from equity to profit or loss in the same period that the hedged transaction affects profit or loss; the gain or loss associated with an ineffective portion of the hedge are recorded in profit or loss when the ineffectiveness occurred.
If a hedging instrument or a hedging relationship is terminated, but the hedged transaction has not yet occurred, the cumulative gains and losses recorded up until then in the Statement of Consolidated Comprehensive Income are reclassified to profit or loss when the related transaction occurs. If a hedged forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the unrealised cumulative gains or losses in Equity are reclassified to profit or loss.
If hedge accounting is no longer applicable, the gains or losses arising from the derivative financial instrument's fair value measurement are recognised in profit or loss.

**Net investment Hedge** – Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, including a hedge of a monetary item that is accounted for as part of the net investment, are accounted for in a way similar to cash flow hedges. Gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, while any gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss. On disposal of the foreign operation, the cumulative value of any such gains or losses recorded in equity is transferred to the statement of profit or loss.

STIGA Group ordinarily uses derivative financial instruments (i.e. currency forward agreements and Interest Rate Swaps), as part of its risk management policy to reduce its exposure to market

risks from changes in foreign exchange rates and in interest rate fluctuations on the long-term debt, therefore accounted as cash flow hedging. Regardless of the managerial purpose of the contract, if the derivative instruments used to manage interest rate and currency risk do not satisfy (or they no longer satisfy) the formal requirements for IFRS hedge accounting, such instruments are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as financial assets/liabilities at their fair value on the reporting date and changes in fair values are recognised through profit or loss.

## Revenue Recognition

Revenue recognition reflects the consideration to which the entity will be entitled to when the control of the merchandise or services is transferred to the customer. On the basis of the five-step model introduced by IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers, the Group recognises revenues after identifying contracts with its customers and the related services to be provided (transfer of goods and/or services), determining the consideration to which it believes it is entitled in exchange for providing each of these services, and assessing how these services are provided (at a point in time or over time). More specifically, revenues from the sale of goods are recognised in the income statement when control of the product sold is transferred to the customer, usually coinciding with the delivery or shipment of the goods to the customer; revenues for services are recognised in the period in which the services are rendered, with reference to completion of the service provided and as a proportion of the total services still to be rendered. Revenues are recognised at the fair value of the consideration received. Revenues are recognised net of value added tax, expected returns and any trade discounts, allowances, settlement discounts and rebates. Payment times granted to Group customers do not exceed a 12-month period, so the Group does not make transaction price adjustments to take financial components into account.

## Cost of Sales

Cost of sales comprises the cost of manufacturing products and the acquisition cost of purchased merchandise, which has been sold. It includes all directly attributable material and production costs and all production overheads. These include the depreciation of property, plant and equipment and the amortisation of intangible assets relating to production and write-downs of Inventories. The acquisition of goods, mirroring revenue, is determined by the transfer of control over them.

## Taxation

Income taxes include all taxes based upon the taxable profits of the Group. Deferred taxes are provided using the full liability method. They are calculated on all temporary differences between the tax base of an asset or liability and the carrying values in the Consolidated Financial Statements, except for those arising from non-tax-deductible goodwill and for those related to investments in subsidiaries where reversal will not take place in the foreseeable future. Tax assets on unused tax losses and tax credits, as well as those arising from temporary differences, are recognised to the extent it is probable that future profits will be available against which they can be utilised, determined on the basis of available projections.
Current Income Tax Assets and Liabilities are offset when the income taxes are levied by the same taxation authority and where there is a legally enforceable right to offset. Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities are measured at the enacted tax rates in the respective jurisdictions in which the Group operates that are expected to apply to taxable income in the periods in which temporary differences will presumably reverse.

## Dividends

Dividends are reported as a movement in equity in the period in which they are approved by the shareholder.

## Use of Estimates

The preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements and related disclosures that conform to IFRS requires Management to make estimates and assumptions affecting measurement of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically and the effects of any changes are immediately reflected in the income statement. Set out below there is a brief description of the areas that require more than others a subjective input by the Management in making estimates and for which a change in the conditions underlying the used assumptions could have a significant impact on financial data.

**Impairment of Tangible and Intangible Assets**
Goodwill is tested at least once a year, and in any case whenever events or circumstances indicate the possibility of impairment, for recoverability pursuant to IAS 36.
If the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to its recoverable amount (defined as the greater of its value in use and its fair value). Verification of the amount requires subjective judgements to be made, based on information available within the Group and from the market, as well as past experience. In addition, where potential impairment is identified, it is determined using evaluation techniques regarded as appropriate. The same verifications of value and the same evaluation techniques are applied to intangible and tangible assets with a definite useful life when there are indicators suggesting that recovery of the relative net carrying amount through use might be difficult. The correct identification of impairment triggers and estimates to determine this depend on factors that may vary over time, with an effect on the valuations and estimates made by the Group.

**Depreciation and Amortisation (Useful Life of Fixed Assets)**
Depreciation and Amortisation reflect the best estimate of the expected useful life of assets with a finite life. This estimate is based on the possibility of use of these assets and their capacity to contribute to the Group's results in future years.

**Inventory Obsolescence**
A specific stock depreciation provision in direct reversal of the gross value of inventories reflects the estimates made by the Management in order to align the book value to the market value if deemed less than the cost, in relation to contents of obsolescence and/or depreciation of the stock, determined according to the levels of rotation, production and sales plans, as well as the physical state of raw materials, semi-finished and finished products.

**Provisions for Doubtful Accounts**
A specific fund for doubtful receivables at direct reversal of their gross value reflects the estimates of the expected losses estimated on the basis of past experience and the future expectations of receivables with a similar risk profile, on current and historical past due amounts, as well as on a careful monitoring of the credit portfolio quality and of the current and expected conditions of the economy and of the reference markets. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically and the effects of any changes are reflected in the income statements of the year to which they pertain.

**Pension Funds and Other Employee Benefits**
The cost of the defined benefit pension plans is determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuations involve making assumptions about discount rates, expected rates of return on

investments, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Because of the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant degree of uncertainty.
The costs recognised in the income statement in relation to incentive plans for managers are mainly influenced by the estimated timing of the occurrence of the event that triggers vesting, as well as the actual possibility of the occurrence of the event and the presumed reference value of the plan. Therefore, this estimate depends on factors that may vary over time and variables that the management might find it hard to predict and determine. Changes in these items may significantly influence the assessments made by the management and therefore result in changes in the estimates.

**Fair Value of Financial Instruments**
The fair value of eventual listed financial instruments is based on the current offering price. If the market for a financial asset is not active (or unlisted securities are involved), the Group defines fair value using valuation techniques. These techniques include referring to advanced trading in progress, securities with the same characteristics, cash flow analyses, and price models based on the use of market indicators and aligned, as far as possible, with the assets to be valued.

In the process of formulating the valuation, the Group emphasises the use of market information over the use of internal information specific to the nature of the Group's business. These assumptions may not occur with the expected timing and mode. Therefore, estimates of these derivatives could differ from the final data.

**Deferred Tax Assets**
Deferred Tax Assets are booked based on expectations of taxable income in future years for the purpose of recovering them. The evaluation of expected taxable income for the accounting of deferred tax assets depends on factors that may vary over time and have significant effects on the recoverability of the deferred tax assets.

**Provisions for Risks and Charges**
Provisions representing the risk of a negative outcome are recognised for legal and tax risks, as well as for other liabilities uncertain in timing or amount (i.e. warranty costs). The amount of provisions recorded in the Consolidated Financial Statements in relation to these risks represents the best estimate to deal with potential risks. This estimate entails the use of assumptions that depend on factors that might change over time and that might therefore have significant effects compared with the current estimates used to prepare the Consolidated Financial Statements.

**Financial Liabilities and ROU Assets**
The Group recognises the ROU asset and the Lease liability. The ROU asset is initially measured at cost, and subsequently at cost net of depreciation and cumulative impairment losses and adjusted to reflect the revaluations of the lease liability. The Group values its lease liability at the present value of lease payments due and not paid at the commencement date, discounting them using the interest rate as defined above.
The lease liability is subsequently increased by interest accruing on that liability and decreased by the lease payments owed, and is revalued in the event of a change in future lease payments due as a result of a change in the index or rate, in the event of a change in the amount that the Group expects to have to pay as a residual value guarantee or when the Group changes its assessment with regard to the exercise of a purchase, extension or termination option.
Leases in which the Group acts as lessee may provide for renewal options which therefore affect the term of the lease. Assessments of whether there is a relative certainty that this option is (or is not) exercised may significantly affect the amount of lease liabilities and ROU assets as well as the Incremental Borrowing Rate applied when it is not possible to easily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease.

## Going Concern

The financing agreement signed by the Company in 2022 provides the Group with aggregate term loans of EUR 165 million, with EUR 24.6 million due in August 2024 (following EUR 15 million prepayment made in December 2023) and EUR 140.4 million expiring in February 2026. Further, carve outs for Receivables Finance Facilities and Permitted Indebtedness up to EUR 210 million and a RCF up to EUR 60 million are included. There are no maintenance financial covenants, with the exception of a leverage ratio only in case of RCF usage.

With regard to the Receivables Finance Facilities, the Group has in place a securitisation programme over the receivables of the Italian Company for EUR 60 million and two further receivable financing agreements for aggregate EUR 60 million covering the receivables of the UK, Germany and Poland.

In evaluating the appropriateness of the going concern assumption for the preparation of the annual accounts, Directors took into consideration the Group's solid financial structure as described above, as well as the possible implications on the Group commercial performance of the current macroeconomic trends affecting the various European countries economies. Under this respect Directors noted that, despite the significant reduction of the power garden equipment market following Covid-19, the contraction of consumer spending and worsening geopolitical instability that occurred in 2023, the profitability of the Group remained at an acceptable level thanks to the prompt implementation of cost reduction actions. Further, the significant improvement in working capital led to an operating cash flow of EUR 58.8 million, allowing the Group to make an early repayment for EUR 15 million term loan due in August 2024. Directors are confident that 2024 EBITDA and cash flow will be higher than previous year.

In the light of the circumstances described above, Directors deem the going concern assumption appropriate for the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2023.

# RECONCILIATION BETWEEN SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A reconciliation of Equity and Net Result between separate accounts of the parent company and consolidated figures is provided in the table below. It should be noted in evaluating such analysis that the separate accounts of the parent company STIGA S.A. are prepared under Luxembourg Accounting Principles and are therefore not fully comparable with consolidated accounts. For this reason the cumulative effect of adjustments made to align the parent company accounts to IFRS is included in the reconciliation, among the “Other Consolidation Entries”.

| | EUR/000 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Equity | | Net Result | |
| **Description** | **31 Dec 2023** | **31 Dec 2022** | **2023** | **2022** |
| **Stiga SA Statutory Financial Statements** | **(44,505)** | **(38,754)** | **(5,751)** | **(44)** |
| - Difference in Values of Investments and Equity | | | | |
| - Investments' Value Elimination | (310,621) | (290,617) | (20,000) | (45,000) |
| - Equity and Net Result of Consolidated Companies | 421,704 | 398,928 | 39,518 | 86,459 |
| - Elimination of Consolidated Companies' Statutory Goodwill | 180 | 180 | - | - |
| - Dividends Elimination | (2,144) | (4,334) | (12,394) | (17,980) |
| - Elimination of IC Gains on Assets Disposals and IC Profits on Inventory | (12,887) | (6,674) | (6,213) | (3,614) |
| - Other Consolidation Entries | 4,651 | 1,909 | 2,776 | 672 |
| **Consolidated Financial Statements** | **56,377** | **60,638** | **(2,063)** | **20,493** |
| - Minority Interests | (115) | (186) | (135) | (262) |
| **Consolidated Financial Statements - Attributable to Owners of the Parent** | **56,262** | **60,452** | **(2,198)** | **20,231** |

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## (1) Intangible Assets

| EUR 000's | Develop-ment costs | Software & Licenses | Trade marks & Patents | Goodwill | Other | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Carrying Amount at the Beginning of the Fiscal year** | **21,905** | **3,387** | **1,012** | **180** | **113** | **26,597** |
| Additions | 6,142 | 617 | 443 | - | - | 7,202 |
| Decreases | (33) | - | - | - | - | (33) |
| Reclassifications | (234) | 4 | 253 | - | - | 23 |
| Depreciation | (8,488) | (1,195) | (475) | - | (83) | (10,242) |
| Translation Differences | 0 | (10) | 0 | - | (6) | (15) |
| **Carrying Amount at the End of the Fiscal Year** | **19,292** | **2,803** | **1,233** | **180** | **24** | **23,532** |

**Appendix 2** shows historical costs, accumulated amortisation and changes during the year for each item.

Development costs derive from activities aimed at designing and building prototypes for future products that will bring an economic benefit to the Group. If conditions for capitalisation are not met, expenses are charged to the Consolidated Income Statement as incurred. The development costs capitalised in this fiscal year relate to activities performed by the R&D centre in Italy (EUR 6.1 million).
Software and Licenses include costs incurred in Italy for the improvement of SAP infrastructure, other ICT (Information and Communications Technology) systems optimisation, the customer service portal, the CRM system and the new e-commerce websites. The increase of the year is mainly related to customer EDI connections, manufacturing process optimisation and to the supply chain distribution process.
The net book value of Trademarks and Patents refers to the patents for autonomous robot mowers (EUR 0.9 million), handhelds C Series (EUR 0.1 million) and E-ride mowers (EUR 0.1 million).

Goodwill is an Intangible asset with an indefinite useful life. It is therefore not amortised, but tested for impairment (at least) annually, in accordance with IAS 36.
The impairment test performed as of 31 December 2023 on the equity of the subconsolidated accounts of Stiga C was based upon future cash flows as resulting from the Budget 2024 and the Business Plan 2027 and it is fully passed being the Equity value in use (Enterprise Value less Net Financial Position) higher than the Equity resulting in the Consolidated Financial Statements, respectively amounting to EUR 482 million and EUR 192 million. Management believes that the assumptions underlying expected cash flows used for the impairment test are appropriate and prudent even though subject to the typical uncertainties connected to the current macroeconomic trends and to the dependency on external factors of the business in which the Group operates.

As already stated as general principle within the Group, considering the related features which present a substantial business standardisation and deep industrial and commercial interactions

among products and among companies in the Group, the analysis was performed at consolidated level, considering the Group as a single CGU.

The current value in use was calculated as present value of future expected cash flows generated in the years 2024-2027 plus the terminal value. Among the assumptions used in the calculation, it is worth noting the growth rate used for determining the terminal value which was set at 2.0% and the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) rate set at 9.91%. Those rates reflect current estimates of inflation rates and market values of interest rates and industry risks.

The sustainability of the result of the impairment testing has been corroborated by sensitivity analysis based on changes in the main assumptions of the model, as below:

- 50 basis points increase in the discount rate;
- 50 basis points decrease in the growth rate;

The test performed with the above assumptions confirms the results of the impairment test and would have not required any write-down of the Goodwill as of 31 December 2023.

## (2) Tangible Assets

| EUR 000's | Land & Buildings | Plant & Machinery | Tools and Equipment | Other tangible fixed assets | ROU | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Carrying Amount at the Beginning of the Fiscal year** | **31,905** | **6,883** | **14,869** | **3,148** | **6,373** | **63,178** |
| Additions | 762 | 1,321 | 1,299 | 1,554 | 5,290 | 10,226 |
| Decreases | - | 620 | (809) | (10) | - | (199) |
| Reclassifications | 3 | (85) | 55 | 5 | - | (23) |
| Depreciation | (1,587) | (2,729) | (4,024) | (1,808) | (4,778) | (14,926) |
| Translation Differences | (211) | (77) | (245) | (14) | (5) | (551) |
| **Carrying Amount at the End of the Fiscal Year** | **30,872** | **5,933** | **11,145** | **2,875** | **6,880** | **57,705** |

**Appendix 3** shows historical costs, accumulated depreciation and changes during the year for each item.

Land & Buildings refer to the production premises of STIGA S.p.A., STIGA Slovakia S.r.o. and STIGA Garden Products (Guangzhou) Co. Ltd, (respectively in Castelfranco Veneto and Campigo – Italy, Poprad – Slovakia and Guangzhou – People's Rep. of China) and the main warehouses in Sweden and China.
During the fiscal year, the Group has mainly invested in buildings, machinery, tools, moulds and other equipment in STIGA S.p.A. (EUR 2.5 million, out of which EUR 0.5 million for moulds related to new products, EUR 0.4 million for the preparation of the installation of the photovoltaic system in the plant, EUR 0.2 million for the substitution of two welding stations, EUR 0.1 million for the purchase of a trailer for Roadshows), STIGA (Guangzhou) Garden Products Co. Ltd (EUR 0.9 million), STIGA Slovakia S.r.o. (EUR 0.5 million), STIGA Gmbh (EUR 0.3 million). As in prior years,

these investments aim at improving the Group's efficiency and capability to meet future demand for its products.
ROU mainly refers to warehouses and offices rentals agreements in Italy, Germany, France, Sweden, UK, Poland and Slovakia. The increase of the year is due to both new rental agreements as well as to the renewal of certain contracts already in place.
As detailed in the Note 22 regarding Memorandum Accounts, certain fixed assets are subject to mortgages and other ties in favour of lender.

## (3) Investments Accounted for using Equity Method

The Group holds an investment in Eurotillers S.r.o., consisting in 49% of the share capital, established with an industrial partner, originally aimed at the production of tillers and currently consisting of a building rented for warehousing activities, based in Poprad – Slovakia. The investment is valued in these Consolidated Financial Statements using the Equity method which led to accounting for a provision amounting to EUR 1.2 million to cover losses incurred in the past. The provision has been accounted for in deduction of the financial loan towards Eurotillers S.r.o. (see Note 4).

## (4) Financial Long-Term Assets

The item amounting to EUR 3.6 million (EUR 3.6 million in the previous period) includes:

- For EUR 1.5 million: the loan to Eurotillers S.r.o.. As mentioned in Note 3, the carrying value of the loan is considered recoverable in view of the fact that the investment in such entity is valued at Equity, taking into consideration the current market value of assets and liabilities, including such a loan. In order to determine the net recoverable value of the loan, in addition to the book value of Equity, the carrying value of the building owned by the Group was also considered.
- For EUR 2.1 million: the loans at market conditions entered by the fully owned subsidiary STIGA C S.àr.l. in April 2021 in favour of certain Board members of the Company in connection with a Management Incentive Plan (MIP) approved in April 2021.

## (5) Other Long-Term Assets

The item includes mainly security deposits.

## (6) Deferred Tax Assets and Long-Term Tax Receivables

This caption includes Deferred Tax Assets for EUR 32.8 million. We report below the details of the movements during the year:

| (EUR 000's) | Taxed Provisions | Tax Losses | Interest Costs Non Deductible | Hedging Instruments | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance at 1 January 2023** | **5,684** | **10,684** | **1,781** | **601** | **18,750** |
| Credited to Income Statement | 2,465 | 3,114 | 10,337 | | 15,916 |
| Charged to Income Statement | | (313) | (1,236) | | (1,549) |
| Credited to Equity | | | | (94) | (94) |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Movements in Long-Term Tax Receivables | (195) | | | | (195) |
| **Balance at 31 December 2023** | **7,954** | **13,484** | **10,882** | **507** | **32,828** |

We report the same detail for the previous period:

| **(EUR 000's)** | **Taxed Provisions** | **Tax Losses** | **Interest Costs Non Deductible** | **Hedging Instruments** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance at 1 January 2022** | **3,791** | **11,109** | **3,821** | **(680)** | **18,041** |
| Credited to Income Statement | 1,704 | | | | 1,704 |
| Charged to Income Statement | | (425) | (2,040) | | (2,465) |
| Credited to Equity | | | | 1,281 | 1,281 |
| Movements in Long-Term Tax Receivables | 189 | | | | 189 |
| **Balance at 31 December 2022** | **5,684** | **10,684** | **1,781** | **601** | **18,750** |

Deferred Tax Assets on taxed provisions for EUR 8.0 million mainly referred to temporary differences between the tax base of a liability or provision and the carrying values in the Consolidated Financial Statements.
Deferred Tax Assets on tax losses and interest expenses carried forward were used in 2023 for EUR 1.5 million. As of 31 December 2023 further Deferred Tax Assets on tax losses (EUR 3.1 million) and on interest expenses (EUR 10.3 million) were recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position with reference to Italy. The total unused tax assets for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position amount to EUR 48.7 million, of which EUR 40 million related to STIGA C S.à.r.l tax losses and EUR 8.7 million related to STIGA S.p.A interest expenses.
Deferred Tax Assets on hedging instruments decreased by EUR 0.1 million, leading to a year-end balance of EUR 0.5 million; the value refers to the fiscal impact on the fair value of exchange rate hedging contracts classified as Cash Flow Hedges.

## (7) Inventories

The following table shows details of Inventory by category as of 31 December 2023 compared to the previous financial period figures.

| EUR 000's | 31 Dec 2023 | 31 Dec 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Raw Materials and Components** | | |
| Gross Value | 46,580 | 57,938 |
| Obsolescence Reserve | (4,171) | (3,653) |
| **Net Value** | **42,409** | **54,285** |
| **Work in Progress** | | |
| Gross Value | 14,649 | 16,581 |
| Obsolescence Reserve | (1,015) | (752) |
| **Net Value** | **13,634** | **15,829** |
| **Finished Goods and Spare Parts** | | |
| Gross Value | 91,506 | 110,188 |
| Obsolescence Reserve | (6,791) | (5,749) |
| **Net Value** | **84,715** | **104,439** |
| **Total Inventories** | **140,758** | **174,552** |

Stocks of raw materials and components refer to the production units, in particular Italy for EUR 23.5 million, Slovakia for EUR 12.4 million and China for EUR 3.8 million. Work in Progress is mainly located in Italy (EUR 12.1 million) while finished goods are stored partly in the three production facilities (EUR 32.7 million) and partly in the other commercial subsidiaries (EUR 42.2 million).

Spare parts (EUR 9.8 million) are mainly located in the Belgian warehouse of STIGA S.p.A.
Total Net Inventories decrease by EUR 33.8 million reflects the partial normalisation of stock levels following the supply chain constraints encountered in the previous year.

Obsolescence Reserve amounting to EUR 12.0 million (EUR 10.2 million in the previous period) is recorded mainly in Italy (EUR 6.2 million), Slovakia (EUR 3.0 million), UK (EUR 0.9 million), Germany (EUR 0.7 million), France (EUR 0.6 million), Sweden (EUR 0.3 million) and China (EUR 0.2 million). The total amount of the reserve as of 31 December 2023 is considered adequate to cover known and possible future losses in inventory.

The Obsolescence Reserve movements during 2023 fiscal year is as follows, registering an exceptionally high level of provision:

| EUR 000's | 31 Dec 2022 | Provision | Use and Release | Translation Difference | 31 Dec 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Obsolescence Reserve | (10,154) | (8,410) | 6,560 | 26 | (11,978) |

The Obsolescence Reserve movement during the previous fiscal period has been as follows:

| EUR 000's | 31 Dec 2021 | Provision | Use and Release | Translation Difference | 31 Dec 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Obsolescence Reserve | (5,871) | (5,586) | 1,223 | 79 | (10,154) |

## (8) Trade Receivables

| EUR 000's | 31 Dec 2023 | 31 Dec 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Trade Receivables due from Third Parties | 70,664 | 107,378 |
| Allowance for Doubtful Accounts | (3,374) | (2,425) |
| **Total Trade Receivables** | **67,290** | **104,953** |

All Trade Receivables are due within one year. They refer mainly to Italy (EUR 38.4 million), UK (EUR 13.0 million), Poland (EUR 4.0 million), France (EUR 2.0 million), Sweden (EUR 2.0 million), Germany (EUR 1.6 million), Netherlands (EUR 1.3 million) and Finland (EUR 1.2 million). Additionally, the Slovakian subsidiary shows EUR 1.6 million as Trade Receivables, composed by credit towards suppliers.
The decrease in Trade Receivables amounts to EUR 37.7 million and is driven by lower Sales compared to 2022 as well as a decrease in the overdue balance (EUR 11.4 million as of 31 December 2023 versus EUR 19.2 million in the previous period), with an important reduction mainly in the range longer than 90 days.
The Allowance for Doubtful Accounts relates mainly to France (EUR 0.9 million), Poland (EUR 0.5 million), Italy (EUR 0.4 million), UK (EUR 0.4 million), Sweden (EUR 0.3 million) and Denmark (EUR 0.2 million) and it is considered adequate to cover known and expected losses on Receivables.

The Allowance for Doubtful Accounts movement during the 2023 fiscal year is as follows:

| EUR 000's | 31 Dec 2022 | Provision | Use and Release | Translation Difference | Dec 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allowances for Doubtful Accounts | (2,425) | (1,679) | 764 | (34) | (3,374) |

The Allowance for Doubtful Accounts movement during the previous fiscal period has been as follows:

| EUR 000's | 31 Dec 2021 | Provision | Use and Release | Translation Difference | Dec 31, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allowances for Doubtful Accounts | (1,799) | (1,134) | 488 | 21 | (2,425) |

## (9) Financial Short-Term Assets

This caption amounting to EUR 0.4 million, includes Financial Assets due within twelve months:

| Euro000's | 31 Dec 2023 | 31 Dec 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Life Insurance | - | 3,116 |
| Other Financial Assets | 425 | 433 |
| Financial Receivables | - | 272 |
| MTM Hedging Instruments | - | 3,538 |
| **Total Financial Short-Term Assets** | **425** | **7,359** |

Other Financial Assets are mainly composed by a cash fund owned by STIGA AB set aside for training opportunities for the Group's employees (EUR 0.3 million).

Life Insurance refers to a policy contract subscribed in past years with Credit Agricole Vita in order to invest the excess of liquidity. During 2023 the policy was fully released.

The item Hedging Instruments - IRS referred to the fair value of four Interest Rate Swap contracts for a notional amount of EUR 180 million, undertaken to hedge the Group financial indebtedness; the Interest Rate Swaps contracts expired in November 2023 and therefore the balance at year end is null.

## (10) Other Short-Term Assets

| EUR 000's | 31 Dec 2023 | 31 Dec 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Hedging Instruments | 259 | 770 |
| Claims for VAT | 4,247 | 4,905 |
| Other Tax Receivables | 5,252 | 5,101 |
| Accruals and Prepayment Short-Term | 1,734 | 1,471 |
| Other Debtors | 213 | 431 |
| **Total Other Short-Term Assets** | **11,705** | **12,680** |

All Short-Term Assets are due within one year. The claims for VAT refer mainly to China (EUR 1.7 million), Slovakia (EUR 1.5 million) and Italy (EUR 0.8 million). Other Tax Receivables include advanced payments (EUR 2.3 million) and R&D tax credit in Italy (EUR 3.0 million).

The item Hedging Instruments includes the fair value of exchange rate hedging contracts classified as cash flow hedges (see Note 34 for further details).

## (11) Cash and Cash Equivalents

| EUR 000's | 31 Dec 2023 | 31 Dec 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Accounts | 41,450 | 43,477 |
| Cash on Hand and Cash Equivalents | 337 | 242 |
| **Total Cash and Cash Equivalents** | **41,787** | **43,719** |

Some bank accounts have been pledged as collateral in connection with the Amendment and Restatement Agreement and the Receivable Financing facilities; additional details are provided in Note 21.

## (12) Equity

**Share Capital and Share Premium Reserve**

As of 31 December 2023 the subscribed capital amounts to EUR 31,779.96 represented by 31,779,968 shares with a nominal value of EUR 0.001 each, which are divided into:

- 2,500,000 A1 Preferred Shares;
- 2,500,000 A2 Preferred Shares;
- 22,934,001 A3 Ordinary Shares;

- 1,469,830 A4 Preferred Shares;
- 150,000 B1 Preferred Shares;
- 2,204,745 B2 Preferred Shares;
- 21,392 X1 Preferred Shares.

The preferred shares confer to the holders the right to receive a preferential cash dividend in priority to the payment of dividends to the holders of any other shares.

Share premium amounts to a total of EUR 2,188,678.61, as a result of the allocation of EUR 2,139,178.61 as excess contribution for the sale of X1 shares.

**Other Reserves and Treasury Shares**
During the financial year ended on 31 August 2010, the Company issued 2,565,998 equity warrants for an amount of EUR 2,566.

**Cumulative Translation Reserve**
This reserve includes all the exchange rate differences that arise from the translation into EUR of foreign-currency denominated Financial Statements of subsidiaries outside the EUR area.

**Actuarial Gains or Losses**
This reserve relates to the accounting of actuarial gains and losses from pension plans evaluation recognised directly in equity, net of the relevant Deferred Tax effect, according to IAS19.

**Hedging Reserve**
The reserve includes the gains or the losses on the fair value of the cash flow hedging instruments that meet the conditions for hedge accounting according to IFRS 9. EUR -1.6 million balance relates to negative fair value of forward contracts on currency exchange rates existing as of 31 December 2023.

**Non-Controlling Interests**
The amount refers to the equity pertaining to the partner in the Austrian joint venture that owns 49% of STIGA Gmbh (Austria).

## (13) Bank Borrowings

| EUR 000's | Within One Year | Between One and Five Years | 31 Dec 2023 | 31 Dec 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Term Loan B1 | - | 140,417 | 140,417 | 140,417 |
| Term Loan B | 24,583 | - | 24,583 | 39,583 |
| Accrued Interests on Term Loans B and B1 | 1,346 | - | 1,346 | 1,193 |
| Borrowing Costs on Term Loan B1 | (309) | (361) | (670) | (904) |
| Subsidised Financing | 1,741 | - | 1,741 | 3,755 |
| Securitisation | 23,269 | - | 23,269 | 36,235 |
| **Total Bank Borrowings** | **50,630** | **140,056** | **190,687** | **220,279** |

The current financial structure of the Group is composed by Term Loan B1, amounting to EUR 140.4 million and having a maturity date of February 2026, and Term Loan B, amounting to EUR 24.6 million and due in August 2024.
In December 2023 STIGA C made a partial voluntary prepayment of Term Loan B for EUR 15 million.

Interest on the Loans is calculated at a variable rate (Euribor 6 months, with zero floor, plus a spread of 475 basis points on the Term Loan B1 and 425 basis points on the Term Loan B) and is paid bi-annually in May and November. The accrued interest at year end amounts to EUR 1.3 million (EUR 1.2 million in the previous period reported under Other Financial Short-Term Liabilities in the 2022 Consolidated Financial Statements and, for comparative purposes, now reclassified under Short-Term Bank Borrowings).

As part of the finalisation of the 2022 Amendment and Restatement Agreement, the Group incurred in legal costs and upfront fees, which was treated according to the amortised cost method on the basis of effective interest rate; the outstanding amount as of 31 December 2023 is EUR -0.7 million.

The Subsidised Financing refers to loans obtained from the Italian company STIGA S.p.A. in relation to the project called "STIGA DIGITAL – Development of digital innovations for products and process management systems in the field of garden machines" approved in January 2019 by the Italian Ministry of Economic Development for a total cost of EUR 10.9 million, against which subsidised and bank loans for a total of EUR 7.4 million and non-repayable grant for a total of EUR 2.2 million were obtained. The current aggregated outstanding loan balance is EUR 1.7 million.

Furthermore, in October 2021 STIGA S.p.A. entered into a Securitisation Agreement over its receivables for an amount up to EUR 60 million. The facility entails a recurring drawdown based on the assigned receivables, leading to an outstanding borrowing at year end of EUR 23.3 million (EUR 36.2 million in 2022).

**Financial Covenants**
The Senior Facilities Agreement foresees no maintenance financial covenants, with the exception of a leverage ratio only in case of RCF usage.

**Guarantees**
The Term Loans above mentioned have been secured by pledges on shares, pledges on bank accounts, liens and other instruments. These are fully described in the **Appendix 1** to these Notes.

## (14) Other Financial Long-Term Liabilities

| EUR 000's | Between One and Five Years | 31 Dec 2023 | 31 Dec 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Other Financial Liabilities | 4,033 | 4,033 | 3,283 |
| **Total Other Financial Long-Term Liabilities** | **4,033** | **4,033** | **3,283** |

Other Financial Liabilities mainly include the debt due after more than 12 months related to the leases accounted for according to IFRS 16.

## (15) Other Long-Term Liabilities

The item includes the Long-Term Liability for the Non-Executive Incentive Plan (NEDIP) arisen from the agreement signed on 7 July 2016 by STIGA S.A., Stiga C S.àr.l. and STIGA SpA (Italy) which regulates the entitlement of two identified Non-Executive Directors (NED) of STIGA C Board of Managers to receive a cash payment by STIGA S.A. as an incentive.

Such obligation of STIGA S.A. to pay the incentive ("Cash Payment") originates upon the occurrence of an exit event and the Cash Payment amount depends on the amount resulting from the exit proceeds, being the prospective cash proceeds received by the Group Shareholders. At the end of the financial year the fair value of the incentive amounts to EUR 3.515 million (1.771 in the previous financial period). As a consequence, the Company accrued to the Consolidated Income Statement EUR 1.744 million (see Note 26).

## (16) Provision for Pensions and Similar Obligations

Provisions for Pension and Similar Obligations amount to EUR 1.9 million and include:

- The employees leaving indemnity as required under Italian law (so called "Trattamento di Fine Rapporto", here in after "TFR") totals EUR 1.6 million. The reserve comprises liability for severance indemnities that the Italian company accrued for employees up to 2007, as requested by Italian labour legislation. This provision is settled at the time employees retire or otherwise leave the company or may also be partially paid in advance if certain conditions are met. This is considered to be a defined benefit post-employment plan;
- The defined benefit pension fund regarding STIGA Sas (France) totals EUR 0.1 million;
- The defined benefit pension fund regarding STIGA GmbH (Austria) totals EUR 0.2 million;
- The remaining portion of the pension fund PRI (Pension Registration Institute) accrued by Sweden totals EUR 0.1 million after the repayment of most of the obligation made in May 2019, as decided by the Board of Managers of STIGA C on December 18, 2018;
- The defined benefit pension fund regarding STIGA AS (Norway) totals EUR 0.0 million.

Movements in the present value of post-employment obligations are as follows:

| EUR 000's | 31 Dec 2023 | 31 Dec 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Defined Benefit Obligation - Opening Balance** | **2,060** | **2,347** |
| Interest Cost | 59 | 17 |
| Benefits Paid | (206) | (144) |
| Translation Differences | 3 | (8) |
| **Expected Defined Benefit Obligation - Closing Balance** | 1,916 | 2,212 |
| Actuarial (Gains) / Losses | 5 | (152) |
| **Defined Benefit Obligation - Closing Balance** | **1,920** | **2,060** |

The main defined benefit plan in place as of 31 December 2023 is the Italian TFR. The actuarial calculation assumptions for the determination of such defined benefit plan are detailed in the following table:

| Economic and Specific Assumptions | 31 Dec 2023 | 31 Dec 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Discount Rate | 2.95% | 3.57% |
| Future Salary Increase | 3.00% | 3.23% |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Inflation Rate | 2.00% | 2.30% |
| Advances Frequency | 3.00% | 3.00% |
| Turnover Frequency | 7.00% | 7.00% |

**Demographic Technical Bases Summary**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mortality | Mortality table RG48 published by the Italian General Accounting Office |
| Inability | INPS (Italian Social Security Institute) tables divided for age and sex |
| Retirement | 100% when the Italian law requirements are met |

The iBoxx Eurozone Corporates AA index with duration 5-7 years at the calculation date was used as the benchmark for the discount rate. This time frame relates to the average remaining period of service at the company of the employees, weighted with the expected payments. The annual frequencies of anticipation and turnover are derived from the historical experiences of the Italian company and from the frequencies arising from the experience of the actuary on a significant number of similar companies.

Below is a sensitivity analysis related to pension plans with defined benefits on the basis of the changes in the key assumptions, indicating a low variability of the amount of the liability recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statements (EUR 1.6 million):

| **31 Dec 2023** | **EUR 000's** |
|---|---|
| Turnover Rate +1% | 1,612 |
| Turnover Rate -1% | 1,607 |
| Inflation Rate +0,25% | 1,625 |
| Inflation Rate -0,25% | 1,594 |
| Actual Discount Rate +0,25% | 1,586 |
| Actual Discount Rate -0,25% | 1,634 |

The sensitivity analysis above was carried out on the basis of changes in individual assumptions while retaining the others unchanged, although in practice any change in an assumption generally can also be reflected in the other as a result of potential correlations. The sensitivity above was calculated using the same method (projected unit credit method) used to define the valuation of the liability recognised in the Statement of Financial Position. The following are the future disbursements forecasts used for the estimation of the liabilities in the Consolidated Financial Statements: Year 1: EUR 192 thousands; Year 2: EUR 167 thousands; Year 3: EUR 169 thousands; Year 4: EUR 133 thousands; Year 5: EUR 185 thousands.

## (17) Other Long-Term Provisions

The item Other Long-Term Provisions, amounting to EUR 4.5 million, is composed as follows:

| **EUR 000's** | **Warranty** | **Other** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance at 1 January 2023** | **4,620** | **432** | **5,052** |
| Costs Accrued in the Year | 4,802 | - | 4,802 |
| Use/Release | (5,319) | (53) | (5,372) |
| Translation Differences | 37 | 1 | 38 |
| **Balance at 31 December 2023** | **4,141** | **380** | **4,521** |

We report the same detail for the previous period:

| EUR 000's | Warranty | Other | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance at 1 January 2022** | **5,202** | **398** | **5,600** |
| Costs Accrued in the Year | 4,405 | 73 | 4,478 |
| Use/Release | (4,890) | (37) | (4,926) |
| Translation Differences | (97) | (2) | (99) |
| **Balance at 31 December 2022** | **4,620** | **432** | **5,052** |

The Warranty Provision refers to mandatory duties according to local laws and mainly results from accruals created in Germany (EUR 0.9 million), the UK (EUR 0.9 million), Italy (EUR 0.6 million), Poland (EUR 0.5 million) and Netherlands (EUR 0.2 million) in order to cover possible future costs related to products defects. The provision is calculated on the basis of historical incurred claim rates.
The other items of the caption include mainly the provision for agents' leaving indemnities for EUR 0.3 million, regarding termination indemnities related to sales agents' activities in Italy.

## (18) Deferred Tax and Long-Term Tax Liabilities

Deferred Tax Liabilities comprise the expected tax burden in future financial years arising from temporary differences between the tax and the book base of assets and liabilities.

As detailed below, Deferred Tax Liabilities refer for EUR 1.0 million to the fiscal impact of accelerated depreciation charges on fixed assets calculated in accordance with local laws in Slovakia and Italy and for EUR 0.2 million to other temporary differences between tax and book values; Swedish untaxed reserve was credited to the Consolidated Income Statement in 2023, with the reserve being fully expensed during the year.

| Deferred Tax Liabilities (EUR 000's) | Accelerated Tax Depreciation | Swedish Untaxed Reserves | Other | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance at 1 January 2023** | **959** | **174** | **271** | **1,404** |
| Credited to Income Statement | - | (174) | (48) | **(222)** |
| Charged to Income Statement | 10 | - | - | **10** |
| Charged (Credited) to Equity | - | - | (2) | **(2)** |
| **Balance at 31 December 2023** | **969** | **-** | **221** | **1,190** |

We report the same detail for the previous period:

| Deferred Tax Liabilities (EUR 000's) | Accelerated Tax Depreciation | Swedish Untaxed Reserves | Other | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance at 1 January 2022** | **1,263** | **174** | **261** | **1,698** |
| Credited to Income Statement | (304) | - | (34) | **(338)** |
| Charged (Credited) to Equity | - | - | 44 | **44** |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance at 31 December 2022** | **959** | **174** | **271** | **1,404** |

## (19) Trade Payables

Trade Payables, amounting to EUR 91.2 million, represent amounts due for purchases of goods and services used in the ordinary course of business, including raw materials, components, spare parts, packaging materials, power and other services. The balance shown is net of any rebates, bonuses or other adjustments due from creditors at year-end.

| EUR 000's | 31 Dec 2023 | 31 Dec 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Trade Payables | 91,248 | 130,334 |

All Trade Payables are due within one year. The overdue balance amounts to EUR 6.4 million (EUR 12.1 million in the previous period), of which EUR 5.5 million was overdue for 0-30 days (EUR 9.6 million in the previous period), EUR 0.2 million was overdue for 30-60 days (EUR 2.1 million in the previous period), EUR 0.1 million was overdue for 60-90 days (EUR 0.1 million in the previous period) and EUR 0.7 million was overdue for more than 90 days (EUR 0.4 million in the previous period).

## (20) Other Financial Short-Term Liabilities

This caption, amounting to EUR 3.1 million (EUR 3.3 million in the previous period) includes the debt due within 12 months related to leases accounted for according to IFRS 16.

## (21) Other Short-Term Liabilities

The item is detailed below.

| EUR 000's | 31 Dec 2023 | 31 Dec 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Current Tax Payables | 5,454 | 7,973 |
| Short-Term Provisions | 1,642 | 1,307 |
| Employees and Social Security Institutions | 10,579 | 9,945 |
| Accruals for Bonus to Employees | 1,570 | 3,318 |
| Hedging Instruments | 2,933 | 3,274 |
| Other Accrued Expenses and Deferred Incomes | 612 | 1,037 |
| **Total Other Short-Term Liabilities** | **22,790** | **26,855** |

Current Tax Payables include obligations related to VAT, income taxes and indirect taxes.
Short-Term Provisions include:

- EUR 0.9 million of future liabilities in relation to possible litigations with employees (EUR 0.7 million in the previous period);
- EUR 0.7 million for other provisions for risks and charges (EUR 0.6 million in the previous period);

Debts towards employees and social security institutions, totalling EUR 10.6 million, include amounts payable for salaries and wages and related social security debt. Bonuses to employees have been determined based on the Group compensation policy.

Hedging Instruments mainly include the fair value of exchange rate hedging contracts classified as cash flow hedges (see Note 34 for further details).

## (22) Memorandum Accounts: Guarantees Granted, Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

In connection with the Amendment & Restatement Agreement, a number of guarantees have been confirmed in favour of GLAS Trust Corporation Limited which acts as agent of the Lenders. In particular, the following securities are granted:

- Pledge on all present and future rights, titles, interests and benefits regarding the shares representing 100% of the share capital of STIGA C, STIGA S.p.A., STIGA AB, STIGA Slovakia s.r.o, STIGA Ltd, STIGA Sas and STIGA GmbH (Germany);
- Pledge over all present and future rights, titles and interests against the bank accounts of STIGA C, STIGA S.p.A., STIGA Ltd and STIGA GmbH (Germany);
- Pledge on all present and future rights, titles, interests and benefits regarding the intellectual property rights of STIGA S.p.A. STIGA AB and STIGA Ltd;
- Pledge over Movable and Immovable Assets of STIGA S.p.A., STIGA Slovakia s.r.o and STIGA AB;
- Pledge over the rights and benefits regarding certain insurance contracts of STIGA S.p.A and STIGA Ltd.

Details of all guarantees granted by the Group as a consequence of the acquisition financing are provided in the **Appendix 1** to these Notes.

Additionally, the existing Receivable Financing Agreements require the following securities:

- Pledge over the collection bank accounts of STIGA S.p.A.;
- Pledge over the collection bank account of STIGA Gmbh (Germany);
- Fixed charge over the assigned Receivables of STIGA Ltd.

Moreover, to guarantee the obligations of STIGA S.p.A., insurance companies issued guarantees in favour of the Customs Agency for a total of EUR 3.4 million.

It should be further noted that, following the significant decrease in sales occurred in 2023, certain commitments taken in previous years with a number of electronic and electric components suppliers were not converted into purchases within year end (EUR 18.9 million at December 2023). According to current plans this amount will be purchased during 2024.

The Group also has outstanding derivative contracts for which details are provided in note 34.

## (23) Revenue

Details of the item are presented below:

| EUR 000's | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Gross Sales | 469,524 | 660,137 |
| Customer Bonuses and Other Trade Discounts | (16,093) | (20,029) |
| Selling Commissions | (1,684) | (2,313) |
| Exchange Rates Differences | (724) | (822) |
| **Total Revenue** | **451,023** | **636,973** |

The following table provides an analysis of the Group's sales by geographical area:

| EUR 000's | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Europe – EUR zone | 286,949 | 411,282 |
| Europe – Non Eurozone | 92,251 | 119,654 |
| Rest of World | 71,823 | 106,038 |
| **Total Revenue** | **451,023** | **636,973** |

## (24) Cost of Sales

This caption is composed as follows:

| EUR 000's | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Components and Traded Products Costs | 251,061 | 373,429 |
| Outsourced Production Costs | 5,433 | 7,066 |
| Transportation Costs | 16,560 | 50,579 |
| Direct and Indirect Payroll Costs | 28,198 | 36,043 |
| Industrial Depreciation Charges | 8,053 | 8,659 |
| Industrial Overheads Expenses | 6,619 | 9,859 |
| Exchange gain/losses on Purchases | 3,968 | (15,624) |
| **Total** | **319,893** | **470,010** |

Decrease of components and traded products costs are mainly driven by lower sales, normalisation of the inflationary pressure, as well as the cost savings activity continuously performed by the Group. Decrease of transportation costs are due to the combined effect of lower sales and lower prices of containers from overseas compared to the previous year.

## (25) Distribution Costs

Details about the nature of Distribution Costs are presented below:

| EUR 000's | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Freight Costs | 21,419 | 29,568 |
| Other Logistic Costs | 10,507 | 11,177 |
| Distribution Labour Costs | 3,670 | 3,695 |
| Distribution Depreciation | 2,672 | 2,659 |
| **Total** | **38,269** | **47,099** |

Distribution costs decreased compared to the previous period mainly due to a decrease in sales volumes, partly compensated for by the higher incidence of fixed warehousing costs.

## (26) Operating Expenses

Details about the nature of Operating Expenses are presented in the table below:

| EUR 000's | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Labour Costs | 34,756 | 34,309 |
| Other Marketing and Selling Costs | 22,211 | 23,649 |
| BOD and Statutory audit | 512 | 516 |
| NED Incentive Plan | 1,744 | (2,221) |
| Operating Depreciation | 4,201 | 4,270 |
| Amortisation and Write-Down | 10,242 | 10,592 |
| Other General and Administration Costs | 10,151 | 10,481 |
| **Total** | **83,817** | **81,595** |

The increase is mainly driven by the NEDIP provision accrual by EUR 1.7 million (versus a EUR 2.2 million release in 2022), reflecting the fair value of the Incentive Plan as of 31 December 2023, as a consequence of the Group consolidated expected future cash flows calculated on the basis of the Business Plan 2027, and adjusted according to a time-based provision foreseen in the NEDIP itself. The labour cost increase of EUR 0.4 million is mainly due to lower R&D labour capitalisation as a consequence of lower capital investment and exceptional redundancy costs related to the Group restructuring plan.

Other General and Administration Costs mainly include administrative consultancies, professional fees, legal expenses, ICT maintenance, insurance and other administrative expenses. Other Marketing and Selling Costs mainly include the investment in promotion and advertising for the new products.

With regard to the audit fees and the other fees pertaining to the network of the auditor firm, details are presented below:

| EUR 000's | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Audit fees | 555 | 536 |
| Audit-related fees | 7 | 8 |
| Tax fees | 10 | 18 |
| Other fees related to permissible Non Audit Services | 26 | 25 |
| **Total** | **598** | **587** |

## (27) Other Operating Income

This caption is composed as follows:

| EUR 000's | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Rental Income | 1,715 | 1,120 |
| R&D Grants on innovative new products | 768 | 1,445 |
| Non-Repayable Contribution | 221 | 290 |
| Energy Contribution | 150 | 238 |
| China Government Subsidies | 93 | 417 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sickness Fund Refund | - | 51 |
| Contribution on new assets | 134 | - |
| Marketing contribution | 29 | - |
| Insurance Income | 60 | - |
| Gains on Assets Disposal | 11 | 819 |
| Contingent Assets | 488 | 446 |
| Other Operating Income | 219 | 519 |
| **Total** | **3,888** | **5,354** |

Rental Income refers to the premises rented by Italy (EUR 1.1 million) and Sweden (EUR 0.6 million). R&D Grants on Innovative New Products is EUR 0.8 million, of which EUR 0.3 million refers to 2022.
Non-Repayable Contribution represents the portion pertaining to the fiscal year 2023 of the total amount granted to STIGA S.p.A. for EUR 2.2 million.
Contingent Assets mainly include the cancellation of certain liabilities of the Italian subsidiary, following the expiry of the 10-year limitation period.

## (28) Other Operating Expenses

| EUR 000's | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Bad Debt Provision | 1,234 | 955 |
| Warranty Provision | 4,694 | 4,434 |
| Losses on Assets Disposal | 10 | 215 |
| Contingent Liabilities | 48 | 212 |
| Other Operating Expenses | 204 | 288 |
| **Total** | **6,190** | **6,105** |

## (29) Payroll

The average number of employees expressed as Full Time Equivalent (FTE) during the fiscal year is the following:

| Average Number of Employees | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Italy | 586 | 684 |
| Slovakia | 259 | 421 |
| China | 234 | 346 |
| Germany | 43 | 45 |
| UK | 45 | 43 |
| Others | 172 | 175 |
| **Total** | **1,340** | **1,714** |

The detail of payroll costs is the following:

| EUR 000's | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries | 52,199 | 60,608 |
| Pension and Social Security Costs | 12,114 | 12,515 |
| Other Personnel Costs | 2,311 | 923 |
| **Total** | **66,624** | **74,046** |

## (30) Financial Income and Expenses

| EUR 000's | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest Income | 267 | 483 |
| Positive diff. In fair value of Derivative fin. Instr. | 220 | 3,106 |
| Financial Receivables Release | 118 | - |
| Other Interest Income | 992 | 463 |
| **Total Financial Income** | **1,597** | **4,052** |

| EUR 000's | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on Long-Term Debt | (14,424) | (8,368) |
| Net Exchange Rate Losses | (2,631) | (315) |
| Interest on Short-Term Facilities | (1,714) | (1,232) |
| Commitment Fees | (675) | (415) |
| Loan Fees Amortisation | (377) | (2,736) |
| Financial Receivables Write-Off | - | (66) |
| Bank and Other Charges | (284) | (322) |
| Other Financial Expenses | (1,036) | (1,058) |
| **Total Financial Expenses** | **(21,141)** | **(14,512)** |
| | | |
| **Total Net Financial Expenses** | **(19,544)** | **(10,460)** |

The item Other Interest Income mainly refers to the interest income realized from the temporary investment of excess liquidity into short-term time deposits and the interest charged to customers for late payment.
Positive Difference in Fair Value of Derivatives Financial Instruments is commented together with the Financial Expenses.

Interest on Long-Term Debt refers to interest charges on the Term Loan B and Term Loan B1 as foreseen in the Amendment & Restatement Agreement signed on 26 July 2022; the increase of EUR 6.0 million compared to 2022 is mainly driven by the Euribor rate increase in the range of 3% in 2023, while null in the previous year.

The negative impact was mitigated for EUR 3.7 million by the Interest Rate Swap contracts that were in place up through November 2023; however, following the breakage of the founding economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument that occurred in 2019, the fluctuations in the fair value of such contracts were booked directly through profit and loss (EUR

+3.5 million in 2022 and reversed in 2023), leading to a positive differential in fair value of derivative financial instruments of EUR 0.2 million.

Net Exchange Rate Losses amounting to EUR -2.6 million in 2023 mainly refer to the negative fair value of some exchange rate hedging contracts in CNH and USD classified as overhedge as a consequence of actual purchasing volumes being lower than forecast. The item also includes exchange rate differences deriving from intercompany loans among Group companies when they are not denominated in the same functional currency used by the borrower or the lender.

Interests on Short-Term Facilities are related to the securitisation programme which entails a recurring facility drawdown and utilisation in spring 2023, during the peak of trade working capital absorption, of two further short-term receivable financing facilities covering the receivables of the UK and Germany.

Commitment Fees refer to the non-utilisation costs of the RCF.

Loan Fees Amortisation includes the amount charged to the income statement regarding borrowing costs of the Term Loan B1 (upfront fees and consultancy expenses) accounted for using the amortised cost method and borrowing costs of the RCF amortised on a straight-line method.

Other Financial Expenses mainly refer to the interest component deriving from the application of IFRS 16, rating agencies costs and factoring fees related to the short-term receivable financing facilities.

## (31) Income Taxes

Income Taxes on profits include current tax expenditure for EUR 3.9 million and Net Deferred Tax effect credited to the Consolidated Income Statement for EUR 14.6 million.

| EUR 000's | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Current Taxes | (3,860) | (6,132) |
| Net Deferred Tax Effect Debited to Income Statement | 14,599 | (423) |
| **Total Income Taxes** | **10,739** | **(6,555)** |

The current tax expenditure is generated mainly in Italy, China, Sweden, Germany and Slovakia; the local income tax rates applied vary between 19% and 29%. The following table shows the reconciliation of the theoretical tax charge with the effective tax charge:

| EUR 000's | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Profit before Taxes** | **(12,802)** | **27,048** |
| Theoretical Taxes (24%) | 3,072 | (6,492) |
| Deferred Tax assets on Unused Tax Losses and on Non-Deductable Interest Write-Off | 12,050 | (2,464) |
| Non-Deductible Expenses | (4,982) | (2,307) |
| Non-Taxable Income | 5,550 | 2,799 |
| Other (*) | (4,951) | 1,909 |
| **Total Income Taxes** | **10,739** | **(6,555)** |

(*) Mostly refers to the net tax effect of permanent differences, of different tax rates applied abroad related to the theoretical ones applied in Italy (the country where the Group mainly operates) and of adjustments on prior years' taxes.

## (32) Related Party Transactions

Related Party Transactions within STIGA Group entities relate to commercial or financial transactions and are carried out regularly on an arm's length basis. These transactions are eliminated upon consolidation. As disclosed in Note 4, the Group granted:

- to the associate Eurotillers S.r.o. a loan amounting to EUR 1.5 million.
- to certain Board members of STIGA S.A. loans at market conditions amounting in total to EUR 2.1 million at the end of the 2023 fiscal year, as a consequence of the approved Management Incentive Plan (MIP) in April 2021.

## (33) Directors, Statutory Auditors and External Auditors remunerations

Compensations paid from the Group during the financial year ended 31 December 2023 to members of the Board of Managers amounted to EUR 435 thousand; fees paid to the Italian Statutory Auditors Board (so called "Collegio Sindacale") amounted to EUR 77 thousand and total independent external auditors' fees were EUR 555 thousand.

## (34) Information on financial risks

The Group is exposed to the following financial risks connected with its operations:

1) Credit risk, regarding its normal business relations with customers;
2) Liquidity risk, with particular reference to the availability of funds;
3) Exchange rate risk, since the Group operates in different currencies and uses derivative financial instruments to manage the relevant risk;
4) Interest rate risk, since the Group has a significant variable rate long-term debt;
5) Fair value risk regarding the determination of the fair value of the used financial instruments.

As described in the section "Risk Management" of the Consolidated Management Report, STIGA Group constantly monitors the financial risks to which it is exposed, in order to detect those risks in advance and take the necessary actions to mitigate them.

### 1) Credit Risk

The Group's Credit Risk is different depending on products and markets. The Group operates in trade channels with a limited number of important dealers with whom there is a continuous and long-term relationship and in other trade channels with a large number of smaller customers.

Customers are subject to specific credit assessment and constant monitoring of the outstanding credit position through dedicated personnel, supported by financial information providers, operating within the guidelines defined by the Group Credit Limit procedure.

Debtor accounts are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position net of write-downs accounted for the risk that counterparties may be unable to fulfil their contractual obligations, determined on the basis of available information on creditworthiness of the customer, outstanding credit position and historical data.

There is no particular concentration of Credit Risk on single counterparties.

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure expected credit losses, which entails

applying a lifetime expected loss allowance for all Trade Receivables.

The table below shows Trade Receivables, classified on the basis of past due, and their respective allowance for doubtful accounts at the balance sheet date.

**Trade Receivables**

| **EUR 000's** | **31 Dec 2023** | **31 Dec 2022** |
|---|---|---|
| Current | 59,238 | 88,182 |
| Overdue 0-30 Days | 3,062 | 5,944 |
| Overdue 30-60 Days | 491 | 1,482 |
| Overdue 60-90 Days | 463 | 829 |
| Overdue More Than 90 Days + Legal | 7,411 | 10,941 |
| *Provision* | *(3,374)* | *(2,425)* |
| **Total** | **67,290** | **104,953** |

Finally, we highlight that cash balances at the year end were held mainly with Intesa Sanpaolo (EUR 19.7 million) having a S&P credit rating of BBB, with Credit Agricole (EUR 11.2 million) having a S&P credit rating of A+ and with Deutsche Bank (EUR 5.0 million) having a S&P credit rating of A.

### 2) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity Risk arises if the Group is unable to obtain under ordinary economic conditions the funds needed to carry out its operations. The two main factors that determine the Group's liquidity situation are on one side the funds generated or absorbed by operating and investing activities and on the other side by the maturity of the debt and the conversion to cash of the capital employed.

As mentioned in the "Risk Management" section of the Consolidated Management Report, the Group undertook several actions in order to optimise cash management and to reduce the Liquidity Risk, that can be summarised as follows:

- Centralising the management of main financial flows;
- Obtaining adequate credit facilities;
- Monitoring future liquidity on the basis of cash forecasting, budgeting and business planning;
- Negotiating with the lenders the amendment and extension of the Term Loan and the RCF.

The table below reports the Financial Liabilities, Trade Payables and Other Liabilities, analysed by maturity and reported at undiscounted future nominal values, determined by reference to the contractual timing of the Consolidated Financial Statement date.

| **EUR 000's** | **At 31/12/2023** | **< 1 year** | **1 - 5 years** | **> 5 years** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trade Payables | 91,248 | 91,248 | - | - |
| Hedging Instruments | - | - | - | - |
| Finance Lease Liabilities | 7,131 | 3,098 | 4,033 | - |
| *Bank Borrowings - Capital Portion* | *191,357* | *51,249* | *140,108* | - |
| *Amortised Cost Effect* | *(670)* | *(309)* | *(361)* | - |
| Bank Borrowings | 190,687 | 50,940 | 139,747 | - |
| Other Liabilities | 23,410 | 22,790 | 620 | - |
| **Total** | **312,476** | **168,075** | **144,400** | **-** |

Regarding the interest to be paid on Bank Borrowings, it is common knowledge that in 2023 the European Central Bank raised significantly interest rates across the Eurozone in the attempt to tame inflation.

Assuming the Euribor curve will remain in a range of approximately 4%, it may be estimated at EUR 4.2 million the additional charges on the variable part of the Long-Term Debt, to be added to the spread (4.75% on Term Loan B1 and 4.25% on Term Loan B up to August 2024, i.e. EUR 7.5 million interest charges per year).

From a sensitivity perspective, the yearly impact of a change of 0.5% in the Euribor applied to the existing Long-Term Loans would affect the Income Statement for EUR 0.8 million.

With regard to the short-term indebtedness, assuming an average facilities drawdown as per the current fiscal year, market rates changes in the range of 0.5% would affect the Net Financial Expenses for EUR 0.2 million.

The same breakdown for 31 December 2022 was as follows:

| **EUR 000's** | **At 31/12/2022** | **< 1 year** | **1 - 5 years** | **> 5 years** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trade Payables | 130,334 | 130,334 | - | - |
| Hedging Instruments | 3,274 | 3,274 | - | - |
| Finance Lease Liabilities | 6,589 | 3,311 | 3,278 | - |
| *Bank Borrowings - Capital Portion* | *221,183* | *40,140* | *181,043* | - |
| *Amortised Cost Effect* | *(904)* | *(286)* | *(618)* | - |
| Bank Borrowings | 220,279 | 39,854 | 180,425 | - |
| Other Liabilities | 29,375 | 26,855 | 2,520 | - |
| **Total** | **389,852** | **203,629** | **186,223** | **-** |

### 3) Exchange Rate Risk

The Group is exposed to risk resulting from fluctuations in exchange rates, which can affect its result and its equity. In particular, when a Group company incurs costs or revenues in a currency different from the currency in which its accounts are denominated, any change in exchange rates can affect the operating result of such company. In the year 2023 the net exchange rate risk exposure of the Group was as follows:

- EUR/USD, relating to purchases in US Dollars;
- EUR/CNY, relating to purchases in Chinese Renminbi;
- EUR/GBP, relating to sales in GB pounds in the United Kingdom;
- EUR/SEK, relating to sales in SEK made in Sweden;
- EUR/DKK-NOK-PLN-CZK-RUB, relating to sales in other non-EUR markets.
-

The Group designates the hedged risk of forward contracts as changes in the full forward rate, as allowed by IFRS 9.

As of 31 December 2023 the following hedging contracts put in place during the fiscal year were still outstanding with primary bank counterparties (BNL/BNP Paribas, Intesa San Paolo, Credit Agricole, Deutsche Bank, HSBC, KBC):

- 4 Call Forward contracts for a notional amount of total USD 6.8 million, expiring between January – February 2024; as of 31 December 2023 the fair value of such contracts was negative and amounting to EUR -45 thousand.
- 19 Call Forward contracts for a notional amount of total CNH 244.6 million, expiring between January - March 2024; as of 31 December 2023 the fair value of such contracts was negative and amounting to EUR -1.139 thousand.

- 7 Put Forward contracts for a notional amount of GBP 11.4 million, expiring between January - March 2024; as of 31 December 2023 the fair value of such contract was positive and amounting to EUR 17 thousand.
- 1 Put Forward contract for a notional amount of CZK 14.6 million, expiring in January 2024; as of 31 December 2023 the fair value of such contract was positive and amounting to EUR 8 thousand.
- 1 Put Forward contract for a notional amount of PLN 5 million, expiring in February 2024; as of 31 December 2023 the fair value of such contract was negative and amounting to EUR -52 thousand.
- 8 Forward contracts in USD, CNH and PLN expiring between January – March 2024 for a net notional amount equal to zero due to a netting effect; as of 31 December 2023 the fair value of such contracts was negative and amounting to EUR -25 thousand.
- 8 Forward contracts in USD, CNH and GBP expiring between January – February 2024 for a notional amount of USD 2 million, CNH 55 million and GBP 1 million mapped as over hedge; as of 31 December 2023 the fair value of such contract was negative and amounting to EUR -560 thousand.

According to hedge accounting, the above mentioned fair value has been accounted for in the Consolidated Income Statement for an aggregate total negative value of EUR 1.8 million.

According to the Foreign Currency Exchange Risk Hedging Process Operating Procedure, the Group entered into some hedging contracts in order to cover the fiscal year 2024 Exchange Rate Risk. Such contracts are listed below:

- 24 Call Forward contracts for a notional amount of total USD 40 million, expiring between March 2024 - February 2025; as of 31 December 2023 the fair value of these instruments was positive and amounting to EUR 149 thousand.
- 55 Call Forward contracts for a notional amount of total CNH 740 million, expiring between March 2024 - March 2025; as of 31 December 2023 the fair value of these instruments was negative and amounting to EUR -1.424 thousand.
- 16 Put Forward contracts for a notional amount of total GBP 22 million, expiring between April - November 2024; as of 31 December 2023 the fair value of these instruments was positive and amounting to EUR 81 thousand.
- 14 Put Forward contracts for a notional amount of total SEK 90 million, expiring between April – September 2024; as of 31 December 2023 the fair value of these instruments was negative and amounting to EUR -301 thousand.
- 5 Put Forward contracts for a notional amount of total DKK 45 million, expiring between March - July 2024; as of 31 December 2023 the fair value of these instruments was positive and amounting to EUR 1 thousand.
- 12 Put Forward contracts for a notional amount of total CZK 120 million, expiring between March - August 2024; as of 31 December 2023 the fair value of these instruments was positive and amounting to EUR 28 thousand.
- 10 Put Forward contracts for a notional amount of total NOK 50 million, expiring between March - August 2024; as of 31 December 2023 the fair value of these instruments was negative and amounting to EUR -53 thousand.
- 16 Put Forward contracts for a notional amount of total PLN 80 million, expiring between March - September 2024; as of 31 December 2023 the fair value of these instruments was negative and amounting to EUR -594 thousand.

According to hedge accounting, the above fair values have been accounted in the Equity Reserve Cash Flow Hedge for the total amount, net of the deferred fiscal effect.

The following table presents an analysis of sensitivity to a change in exchange rates for the primary currencies the Group is exposed to. With all other variables held constant, the Group's marginality is affected as follows:

| Currency pair | Increase / decrease in percentage points | | Effect on Operating Profit | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | EUR million | |
| EUR / CNY | 3% | -3% | (3,300) | 3,504 |
| | 5% | -5% | (5,395) | 5,963 |
| EUR / USD | 3% | -3% | (1,277) | 1,356 |
| | 5% | -5% | (2,089) | 2,308 |
| EUR / GBP | 3% | -3% | 966 | (1,026) |
| | 5% | -5% | 1,579 | (1,746) |
| EUR / PLN | 3% | -3% | 829 | (880) |
| | 5% | -5% | 1,355 | (1,498) |

### 4) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk mainly relates to the long-term loan currently in place, which is set at a variable rate (with a zero floor) plus spread.

The Group had in place four Interest Rate Swap contracts for a total of EUR 180 million that expired in November 2023; the interest rate risk on the financial long-term indebtedness is currently unhedged, with Management closely monitoring the market situation and regularly evaluating hedging opportunities.

### 5) Fair Value Risk

In order to determine the Fair Value of financial instruments, the Group utilises valuation techniques which are based on observable market prices (Mark-to-Market Model). These techniques therefore fall within Level 2 of the hierarchy of fair values identified by IFRS 7. In order to select the appropriate valuation techniques to utilise, the Group complies with the following hierarchy:

1. Utilisation of quoted prices in an active market for identical Assets or Liabilities (Comparable Approach);
2. Utilisation of valuation techniques that are primarily based on observable market prices; and
3. Utilisation of valuation techniques that are primarily based on non-observable market prices.

The Group determined the fair value of the derivatives existing on 31 December 2023 through valuation techniques which are commonly used for instruments similar to those traded by the Group. The models applied to value the instruments are based on a calculation obtained from third-party platforms; the input data used in these models are based on observable market prices (forward curves as well as official exchange rates on the date of valuation). The Group maintains policies and procedures with the aim of valuing the fair value of hedging contracts using the best and most relevant data available. The Group portfolio of foreign exchange derivatives includes only forward foreign exchange contracts in USD, CNH, GBP, SEK, CZK, NOK, PLN and DKK.

The following table summarises the outstanding exchange rates hedging contracts of the Group as of 31 December 2023 valued at fair value:

| Description | Classification | Date | Curr | Fair Value (EUR 000's) Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fx Hedging Contracts | Trade Receivables | 31/12/23 | GBP | | 17 | | |
| | | | CZK | | 8 | | |
| | | | PLN | | (74) | | **(48)** |
| Fx Hedging Contracts | Other Short-Term Assets | 31/12/23 | USD | | 149 | | |
| | | | GBP | | 81 | | |
| | | | CZK | | 28 | | |
| | | | DKK | | 1 | | **259** |
| Fx Hedging Contracts | Trade Payables | 31/12/23 | CNH | | (1,140) | | |
| | | | USD | | (47) | | **(1,188)** |
| Fx Hedging Contracts | Other Short-Term Liabilities | 31/12/23 | CNH | | (1,958) | | |
| | | | PLN | | (594) | | |
| | | | SEK | | (301) | | |
| | | | NOK | | (53) | | |
| | | | USD | | (13) | | |
| | | | GBP | | (12) | | **(2,933)** |
| **TOTAL** | | | | | | | **(3,910)** |

As of 31 December 2023 the Group did not have any Level 3 fair value measurements.

It should be noted that a Call Option and a Put Option are in place between STIGA S.p.A and Voit G.m.b.H., Minority Shareholder of STIGA GmbH (Austria), for the purchases/sale of the 49% of STIGA GmbH shares. The Call Option may be exercised by STIGA S.p.A. at any time after 1 September 2019 while the Put Option may be exercised by Voit at certain conditions foreseen in the Shareholders Agreement which are under control by STIGA S.p.A. The original cost occurred during financial period 2014 of such instruments were equal to zero and, as of 31 December 2023, the related fair value is not reliably measurable considering the remote probability of exercise and the uncertainty of the infinite period of applicable exercise.

In addition to the information on financial risks, the following table set forth an analysis of the Group's Financial Assets and Liabilities by category at 31 December 2023:

| EUR 000's | Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss | Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss | Financial Assets at amortised cost | Financial Liabilities at amortised cost | Hedging derivatives | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash and Cash Equivalent | | | 41,787 | | | **41,787** |
| Trade Receivables | | | 67,290 | | | **67,290** |
| Financial Short-Term Assets | | | 425 | | | **425** |
| Other Short-Term Assets | | | 227 | | 259 | **486** |
| Equity Investments | 5 | | | | | **5** |
| Financial Long-Term Assets | | | 3,659 | | | **3,659** |
| Other Long-Term Assets | | | 304 | | | **304** |
| Trade Payables | | | | (91,248) | | **(91,248)** |
| Bank Borrowings Short-Term | | | | (50,940) | | **(50,940)** |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Other Financial Short-Term Liabilities | (3,098) | | **(3,098)** |
| Other Short-Term Liabilities | (14,114) | (2,933) | **(17,047)** |
| Bank Borrowings | (139,747) | | **(139,747)** |
| Other Financial Long-Term Liabilities | (4,033) | | **(4,033)** |
| Other Long-Term Liabilities | (4,135) | | **(4,135)** |

The same table at 31 December 2022 was as follows:

| **EUR 000's** | **Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss** | **Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss** | **Financial Assets at amortised cost** | **Financial Liabilities at amortised cost** | **Hedging derivatives** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash and Cash Equivalent | | | 43,719 | | | **43,719** |
| Trade Receivables | | | 104,953 | | | **104,953** |
| Financial Short-Term Assets | 3,116 | | 1,223 | | 3,538 | **1,993** |
| Other Short-Term Assets | | | 11,909 | | 770 | **12,680** |
| Equity Investments | 5 | | | | | **5** |
| Financial Long-Term Assets | | | 3,611 | | | **3,611** |
| Other Long-Term Assets | | | 332 | | | **332** |
| Trade Payables | | | | (130,334) | | **(130,334)** |
| Bank Borrowings Short-Term | | | | (38,661) | | **(38,661)** |
| Other Financial Short-Term Liabilities | | | | (4,504) | | **(4,504)** |
| Other Short-Term Liabilities | | | | (18,580) | (3,274) | **(21,854)** |
| Bank Borrowings | | | | (180,425) | | **(180,425)** |
| Other Financial Long-Term Liabilities | | | | (3,283) | | **(3,283)** |
| Other Long-Term Liabilities | | | | (2,520) | | **(2,520)** |

The fair values of Trade and Other Receivables, Cash and Cash Equivalents, Trade and Other Payables, and Other Financial Assets and Liabilities approximate their carrying values. The fair value of Financial Instruments carried at amortised cost is based on expected cash flows discounted at prevailing interest rates for new instruments with similar credit risk and maturity.

**Capital Management**

The Group's objectives in Capital Management are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for the shareholder and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to achieve this overall objective, the Group monitors mainly the following indicators: EBITDA and leverage ratio.

## (35) Subsequent Events

The destocking cycle seen in 2023 is winding down across the entire trade and hence the order intake rate since January is higher than previous year and is continuously growing, +25% year on year. The first data on sell-out show a performance which is better than 2023 and market share gains. These two facts consolidate the management expectations to deliver 2024 sales at a level which is higher than 2023.

The current geopolitical instability is not significantly impacting Group costs given the adequate stock levels and the wide European production base. Management is implementing actions to further reduce fixed costs. Inventory utilisation is also improving.
All in all, expectations on Group profitability for 2024 are positive and the Group currently expects to materially improve upon the 2023 result, particularly with respect to EBITDA and associated margin performance.

Notwithstanding the aforementioned, macroeconomic conditions in Europe still show significant uncertainties and the operating environment remains challenging. Management constantly monitors the situation and is committed to the implementation of the strategic guidelines outlined in the Business Plan.

30 May 2024

For the Board of Directors
The Chief Executive Officer
Sean Robinson

# APPENDICES

| Security Provider (including jurisdiction of incorporation) | Security Document (including governing law) | Amounts in EUR '000 |
|---|---|---|
| Stiga S.A. (Luxembourg) | Luxembourg law pledge over shares in Stiga C | 80 |
| Stiga C S. à r.l. (Luxembourg) | Italian law pledge over shares in Stiga SpA | 189,000 |
| | Luxemburg law pledge over bank accounts | 13,172 |
| | Luxemburg law pledge over certain intercompany receivables | 134,729 |
| Stiga S.p.A. (Italy) | Italian law pledge over bank accounts | 21,346 |
| | Italian law pledge over certain IP rights | 1,233 |
| | Italian law special lien over movable assets and other goods | 79,021 |
| | Italian law loss payee agreement relating to the proceeds under certain insurance policies | 0 |
| | Swedish law pledge over shares of Stiga AB (Sweden) | 109,985 |
| | Slovakian law pledge over shares of Stiga Slovakia Sro | 2,054 |
| | French law pledge over shares of Stiga Sas | 591 |
| | Pledge over shares given by Stiga C | see above |
| Stiga AB (Sweden) | Swedish law pledge over certain intercompany receivables | 33,307 |
| | Swedish law pledge over real property mortgage certificates | 579 |
| | Swedish law pledge over corporate mortgage certificates | 109 |
| | Swedish law pledge over certain intellectual property rights | 0 |
| | English law pledge over shares of Stiga Ltd | 0 |
| | German law pledge over shares of Stiga GmbH (Germany) | 145 |
| | Pledge over shares given by Stiga SpA | see above |
| Stiga Sas (France) | pledge over shares given by Stiga SpA | see above |
| Stiga Ltd (UK) | English law supplemental securities over certain assets (including land, investments, plant and machinery, bank accounts, insurance, IP rights) | 415 |
| | Pledge over shares given by Stiga AB | see above |
| Stiga GmbH (Germany) | Security confirmation and pledge agreement over various securities agreement (including bank accounts) | 760 |
| | Pledge over shares given by Stiga AB | see above |
| Stiga Slovakia Sro (Slovakia) | Slovak law pledge over immovable assets | 13,572 |
| | Slovak law pledge over movable assets | 17,958 |
| | Slovak law pledge over rights and receivables | 5,925 |
| | Pledge over shares given by Stiga Spa | see above |

The composition and changes during the year were as follows:

| EUR 000's | Balance at 1 Jan 2023 | Increase | Sales/ disposals | Amortisation and write-down | Reclassifi-cations | Translation differences | Balance at 31 Dec 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Development costs** | | | | | | | |
| Initial cost | 84,061 | 3,734 | (51) | | 1,255 | - | 88,999 |
| Amortisation/write-down | (63,869) | | 18 | (8,488) | | | (72,339) |
| Assets under costructions and payments on account | 1,713 | 2,408 | | | (1,489) | 0 | 2,632 |
| **Net carrying amount** | **21,905** | **6,142** | **(33)** | **(8,488)** | **(234)** | **-** | **19,292** |
| **Software and Licenses** | | | | | | | |
| Initial cost | 24,529 | 291 | (245) | - | 190 | (26) | 24,739 |
| Amortisation/write-down | (21,334) | - | 245 | (1,195) | - | 16 | (22,268) |
| Assets under costructions and payments on account | 192 | 326 | - | - | (186) | | 332 |
| **Net carrying amount** | **3,387** | **443** | **-** | **(1,195)** | **4** | **10** | **2,803** |
| **Trademarks and Patents** | | | | | | | |
| Initial cost | 2,815 | 443 | - | - | - | 253 | 3,511 |
| Amortisation/write-down | (1,802) | - | - | (475) | - | - | (2,277) |
| Assets under costructions and payments on account | (1) | - | - | - | - | 0 | (1) |
| **Net carrying amount** | **1,012** | **443** | **-** | **(475)** | **-** | **253** | **1,233** |
| **Other** | | | | | | | |
| Initial cost | 604 | - | - | - | - | (12) | 592 |
| Amortisation/write-down | (491) | - | - | (83) | - | 6 | (568) |
| Assets under costructions and payments on account | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Net carrying amount** | **113** | **-** | **-** | **(83)** | **-** | **(6)** | **24** |
| **TOTAL** | | | | | | | |
| Initial cost | 112,009 | 4,468 | (296) | - | 1,698 | (38) | 117,841 |
| Amortisation/write-down | (87,496) | - | 263 | (10,242) | - | 22 | (97,453) |
| Assets under costructions and payments on account | 1,904 | 2,734 | - | - | (1,675) | 1 | 2,964 |
| **Net carrying amount** | **26,417** | **7,202** | **(33)** | **(10,242)** | **23** | **(15)** | **23,352** |
| **GOODWILL** | | | | | | | |
| Initial cost | 180 | - | - | - | - | - | 180 |
| Amortisation/write-down | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Net carrying amount** | **180** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **180** |

The composition and changes during the previous period were as follows:

| EUR 000's | Balance at 1 Jan 2022 | Increase | Sales/ disposals | Amortisation and write-down | Reclassifi-cations | Translation differences | Balance at 31 Dec 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Development costs** | | | | | | | |
| Initial cost | 75,936 | 5,922 | (32) | | 2,229 | 6 | 84,061 |
| Amortisation/write-down | (55,084) | | 14 | (8,799) | | | (63,869) |
| Assets under costructions and payments on account | 2,226 | 1,716 | | | (2,229) | | 1,713 |
| **Net carrying amount** | **23,078** | **7,638** | **(18)** | **(8,799)** | **-** | **6** | **21,905** |
| **Software and Licenses** | | | | | | | |
| Initial cost | 22,465 | 1,377 | (8) | - | 720 | (25) | 24,529 |
| Amortisation/write-down | (20,044) | - | 3 | (1,317) | - | 24 | (21,334) |
| Assets under costructions and payments on account | 729 | 183 | - | - | (720) | | 192 |
| **Net carrying amount** | **3,150** | **1,560** | **(5)** | **(1,317)** | **-** | **(1)** | **3,387** |
| **Trademarks and Patents** | | | | | | | |
| Initial cost | 2,163 | 650 | - | - | - | 2 | 2,815 |
| Amortisation/write-down | (1,433) | - | - | (369) | - | - | (1,802) |
| Assets under costructions and payments on account | (1) | - | - | - | - | - | (1) |
| **Net carrying amount** | **729** | **650** | **-** | **(369)** | **-** | **2** | **1,012** |
| **Other** | | | | | | | |
| Initial cost | 617 | - | - | - | - | (13) | 604 |
| Amortisation/write-down | (400) | - | - | (107) | - | 16 | (491) |
| Assets under costructions and payments on account | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Net carrying amount** | **217** | **-** | **-** | **(107)** | **-** | **3** | **113** |
| **TOTAL** | | | | | | | |
| Initial cost | 101,181 | 7,949 | (40) | - | 2,949 | (30) | 112,009 |
| Amortisation/write-down | (76,961) | - | 17 | (10,592) | - | 40 | (87,496) |
| Assets under costructions and payments on account | 2,954 | 1,899 | - | - | (2,949) | - | 1,904 |
| **Net carrying amount** | **27,174** | **9,848** | **(23)** | **(10,592)** | **-** | **10** | **26,417** |
| **GOODWILL** | | | | | | | |
| Initial cost | 180 | - | - | - | - | - | 180 |
| Amortisation/write-down | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Net carrying amount** | **180** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **180** |

The composition and changes during the year were as follows:

| EUR 000's | Balance at 1 Jan 2023 | Increase | Sales/ disposals | Amortisation and write-down | Reclassifi-cations | Translation differences | Balance at 31 Dec 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Land & Buildings** | | | | | | | |
| Initial cost | 65,186 | 493 | - | - | 11 | (498) | 65,192 |
| Depreciation/write-down | (33,398) | - | - | (1,587) | (8) | 287 | (34,706) |
| Assets under costructions and payments on account | 116 | 269 | - | - | - | - | 385 |
| **Net carrying amount** | **31,905** | **762** | **-** | **(1,587)** | **3** | **(211)** | **30,872** |
| **Plant & Machinery** | | | | | | | |
| Initial cost | 75,201 | 1,097 | 126 | - | (85) | (150) | 76,189 |
| Depreciation/write-down | (68,934) | - | 494 | (2,729) | - | 73 | (71,096) |
| Assets under costructions and payments on account | 616 | 224 | - | - | - | - | 840 |
| **Net carrying amount** | **6,883** | **1,321** | **620** | **(2,729)** | **(85)** | **(77)** | **5,933** |
| **Tools & Equipment** | | | | | | | |
| Initial cost | 112,291 | 738 | (4,719) | | 557 | (723) | 108,144 |
| Depreciation /write-down | (98,199) | - | 3,910 | (4,024) | (502) | 478 | (98,337) |
| Assets under costructions and payments on account | 777 | 561 | | | | | 1,338 |
| **Net carrying amount** | **14,869** | **1,299** | **(809)** | **(4,024)** | **55** | **(245)** | **11,145** |
| **Other tangible fixed assets** | | | | | | | |
| Initial cost | 16,720 | 1,554 | (857) | - | 5 | (17) | 17,405 |
| Depreciation/write-down | (13,805) | - | 847 | (1,808) | - | 3 | (14,761) |
| Assets under costructions and payments on account | 231 | - | - | - | - | - | 231 |
| **Net carrying amount** | **3,148** | **1,554** | **(10)** | **(1,808)** | **5** | **(14)** | **2,875** |
| **Right of Use assets** | | | | | | | |
| Initial cost | 15,983 | 5,290 | (5,346) | | | (5) | 15,922 |
| Depreciation /write-down | (9,610) | | 5,346 | (4,778) | | | (9,042) |
| Assets under costructions and payments on account | - | | | | | | - |
| **Net carrying amount** | **6,373** | **5,290** | **-** | **(4,778)** | **-** | **(5)** | **6,880** |
| **TOTAL** | | | | | | | |
| Initial cost | 285,381 | 9,172 | (10,796) | - | 487 | (1,392) | 282,852 |
| Depreciation/write-down | (223,944) | - | 10,597 | (14,926) | (510) | 841 | (227,942) |
| Assets under costructions and payments on account | 1,740 | 1,054 | - | - | - | - | 2,794 |
| **Net carrying amount** | **63,178** | **10,226** | **(199)** | **(14,926)** | **(23)** | **(551)** | **57,705** |

The composition and changes during the previous period were as follows:

| EUR 000's | Balance at 1 Jan 2022 | Increase | Sales/ disposals | Amortisation and write-down | Reclassifi-cations | Translation differences | Balance at 31 Dec 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Land & Buildings** | | | | | | | |
| Initial cost | 65,416 | 1,662 | (1,421) | - | - | (471) | 65,186 |
| Depreciation/write-down | (33,233) | - | 1,129 | (1,604) | - | 310 | (33,398) |
| Assets under costructions and payments on account | 108 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 116 |
| **Net carrying amount** | **32,292** | **1,670** | **(292)** | **(1,604)** | **-** | **(161)** | **31,905** |
| **Plant & Machinery** | | | | | | | |
| Initial cost | 74,369 | 954 | (85) | - | 130 | (167) | 75,201 |
| Depreciation/write-down | (67,443) | - | 79 | (1,729) | - | 159 | (68,934) |
| Assets under costructions and payments on account | 495 | 121 | - | - | - | - | 616 |
| **Net carrying amount** | **7,421** | **1,075** | **(6)** | **(1,729)** | **130** | **(8)** | **6,883** |
| **Tools & Equipment** | | | | | | | |
| Initial cost | 110,755 | 2,517 | (1,376) | | 653 | (258) | 112,291 |
| Depreciation /write-down | (93,054) | - | 1,187 | (5,735) | (783) | 186 | (98,199) |
| Assets under costructions and payments on account | 109 | 668 | | | | | 777 |
| **Net carrying amount** | **17,810** | **3,185** | **(189)** | **(5,735)** | **(130)** | **(72)** | **14,869** |
| **Other tangible fixed assets** | | | | | | | |
| Initial cost | 15,508 | 1,633 | - | - | - | (421) | 16,720 |
| Depreciation/write-down | (12,466) | - | - | (1,847) | - | 510 | (13,805) |
| Assets under costructions and payments on account | 231 | - | - | - | - | - | 231 |
| **Net carrying amount** | **3,273** | **1,633** | **-** | **(1,847)** | **-** | **89** | **3,148** |
| **Right of Use assets** | | | | | | | |
| Initial cost | 14,968 | 2,883 | (1,825) | | | (43) | 15,983 |
| Depreciation /write-down | (6,763) | | 1,825 | (4,672) | | | (9,610) |
| Assets under costructions and payments on account | 0 | | | | | | - |
| **Net carrying amount** | **8,205** | **2,883** | **-** | **(4,672)** | **-** | **(43)** | **6,373** |
| **TOTAL** | | | | | | | |
| Initial cost | 281,016 | 9,649 | (4,707) | - | 783 | (1,360) | 285,381 |
| Depreciation/write-down | (212,959) | - | 4,220 | (15,587) | (783) | 1,165 | (223,944) |
| Assets under costructions and payments on account | 943 | 797 | - | - | - | - | 1,740 |
| **Net carrying amount** | **69,000** | **10,446** | **(487)** | **(15,587)** | **-** | **(195)** | **63,178** |

**Audit report**

To the Shareholders of
**Stiga S.A.**

# Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

## Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of Stiga S.A. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") as at 31 December 2023, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

*What we have audited*

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023;
- the consolidated income statement for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

## Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Law of 23 July 2016 on the audit profession (Law of 23 July 2016) and with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as adopted for Luxembourg by the "Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier" (CSSF). Our responsibilities under the Law of 23 July 2016 and ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF are further described in the "Responsibilities of the "Réviseur d'entreprises agréé" for the audit of the consolidated financial statements" section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, including International Independence Standards, issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities under those ethical requirements.

## Other information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information stated in the consolidated management report but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our audit report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

---

**Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements**

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Group'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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

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**Responsibilities of the "Réviseur d'entreprises agréé" for the audit of the consolidated financial statements**

The objectives of our audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an audit 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 the Law of 23 July 2016 and with ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF 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 consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Law of 23 July 2016 and with ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 Group's internal control;

- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors;

- conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our audit report to the related disclosures in the consolidated 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 audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern;

- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;

- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities and business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

## Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

The consolidated management report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, Société coopérative
Represented by

Electronically signed by:
Alessio Chiesa



Alessio Chiesa

Luxembourg, 30 May 2024