Doms ApS

Formervangen 28, 2600 Glostrup

Company reg. no. 76 47 47 10

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2024

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 13 June 2025.

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Stuart Linton Graham
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

Notes:
- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Management's statement

Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of Doms ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

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

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2024.

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

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Glostrup, 13 June 2025

Managing Director

Stephen John Richards

Board of directors

Stephen John Richards	Stuart Linton Graham	Tuomas Johannes Gustafsson

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Doms ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Doms ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on Management’s Review
Management is responsible for Management’s Review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover Management’s Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Independent auditor's report

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

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that Management's Review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 13 June 2025

Christensen Kjærulff
Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Company reg. no. 15 91 56 41

Mads Kokholm
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne35395

Company information

The company	Doms ApS Formervangen 28 2600 Glostrup	
	Phone	43 29 94 00
	Company reg. no.	76 47 47 10
	Domicile:	Glostrup
	Financial year:	1 January - 31 December
Board of directors	Stephen John Richards Stuart Linton Graham Tuomas Johannes Gustafsson	
Managing Director	Stephen John Richards	
Auditors	Christensen Kjærulff Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab Østbanegade 123 2100 København Ø	
Parent company	GGC International III Ltd	
Subsidiaries	Doms Metrology ApS, Glostrup Odysii Tecnologies Ltd, Tel Aviv, Israel	

Financial highlights

DKK in thousands.	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Income statement:					
Gross profit	91.503	101.365	69.617	75.521	76.102
Profit from operating activities	41.041	51.310	9.677	23.284	20.157
Net financials	3.222	2.662	-4.077	4.203	737
Proftil before tax	44.263	53.972	11.657	27.487	20.894
Net profit or loss for the year	34.422	42.058	8.290	21.406	16.127
Statement of financial position:					
Balance sheet total	199.207	153.745	146.161	144.826	126.162
Investments in property, plant and equipment	0	0	0	0	0
Equity	149.034	114.612	116.554	109.669	88.263
Employees:					
Average number of full-time employees	73	75	76	76	82
Key figures in %:					
Solvency ratio	75	75	80	76	70
Return on equity	26	36	7	22	22

Calculations of key figures and ratios do, in all material respects, follow the recommendations of the Danish Association of Finance Analysts, only in a few respects deviating from the recommendations.

The key figures and ratios shown in the statement of financial highlights have been calculated as follows:

Solvency ratio

$$\frac{\text{Equity, closing balance x 100}}{\text{Total assets, closing balance}}$$

Return on equity

$$\frac{\text{Net profit or loss for the year x 100}}{\text{Average equity}}$$

Description of key activities of the company

Doms ApS' ('the Company's') primary activities relate to the sale, installation and service of fuel retail equipment.

In Denmark, the Company's main activity consists of technical service and installations to customers in the fuel retail industry and the supply of related equipment.

Internationally, the company's main activity consists in the supply and sale of electronics systems for forecourt management at fuel retailers (PSS 5000).

Development in activities and financial matters

The income statement for the period 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 shows a gross profit of DKK 91.503 thousand against DKK 101.365 thousand for the period 01.01.23-31.12.23, an operating profit of DKK 41.041 thousand against 51.310 thousand for the period 01.01.23-31.12.23 and a profit of DKK 34.422 thousand against DKK 42.059 thousand for the period 01.01.23-31.12.23. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 149.034 thousand.

Management considers that the 2024 performance to be extraordinary and significantly above the expected gross profit of DKK 36-40 million and operating profit of DKK 20-25 million as communicated in the annual report for 2023. The extraordinary development is mainly due to the better performance on PSS sales particularly in AMEA (Australia) and Nothern Europe (GAS) regions. Change in distribution model enabled effeciency and better performance. In addition, the backlog of orders received towards at the end of 2023 (those still kept in DOMS' orderbook) were fulfilled by DOMS, though the distribution moved to Gilbarco GmbH.

Expected developments

Management expects the company in 2025 will be generating an expected Gross Profit of DKK 60-70 million and Operating Profit of DKK 30-40 million. Although, the distribution activities of PSS business has been fully moved to our Intercompany partner Gilbarco GmbH, the traning and development related activities for PSS are still performed by the teams in DOMS hence the revenue for these activities are still sit within it. The lost in sales for PSS products are being compensated via the royal payments.

Research and development activities

The company has no R&D expenses which fulfil the criteria for capitalisation were incurred in the year under review.

Financial risks and the use of financial instruments

The company is not exposed to risks beyond those risks that are common in the Company's business sector.

Events occurring after the end of the financial year

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

The annual report for Doms ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class C enterprises (medium sized enterprises).

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

No consolidated financial statements have been prepared pursuant to section 112 (1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act. The financial statements of Doms ApS and its group enterprises are included in the consolidated financial statements for Vontier Corporation, USA, reg. no. 84-2783455.

Pursuant to section 86 (4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no statement of cash flows for the enterprise has been prepared, as the relevant information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Vontier Corporation.

Recognition and measurement in general

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

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

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

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

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

Foreign currency translation

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

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

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

Fair value hierarchy

The company applies the concept of fair value when recognising xxx assets and the value of financial instruments. Fair value is defined as the amount at which an asset or a liability could be exchanged in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties. Measurement at fair value is based on a primary market. Four levels in the fair value hierarchy are used to calculate this value:

1. Calculation based on fair value in a similar market
2. Calculation according to accepted valuation methods on the basis of observable market information
3. Calculation based on accepted valuation methods and reasonable estimates.
4. Cost

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, other operating income, raw materials and consumables, cost of sales and other external costs.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 11 and IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated.

Income from the sale of services, which include service contracts, is recognised in revenue on a straight-line basis as the services are rendered, as the services are provided in the form of an indefinite number of actions over a specified period of time.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration promised exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

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

Change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress comprises adjustments in inventories of finished goods and work in progress for the year, including write-downs of inventories of finished goods and work in progress to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Costs of raw materials and consumables comprise raw materials and consumables used for the year as well as any changes in inventories, including any inventory wastage. Write-downs of inventories of raw materials and consumables are also recognised under raw materials and consumables to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including profit from the disposal of intangible and tangible assets as well as operating loss and conflict compensation. Compensation is recognized when it is overwhelmingly probable that the company will receive the compensation.

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

Staff costs

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

Depreciation, amortisation, and write-down for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and write-down for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and write-down for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Results from investments in group enterprises

Dividend from investments in group enterprises is recognised in the financial year in which the dividend is declared.

If the dividend received exceeds the proportionate share of the year's result, this is considered an indication of impairment, which entails a requirement to prepare an impairment test.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

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

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises. The company acts as an administration company in relation to the joint taxation. This means that the total Danish tax payable by the Danish consolidated companies is paid to the tax authorities by the company.

The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportional to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

Statement of financial position

Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and write-down for impairment.

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

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

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

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

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

	Useful life	Residual value
Plant and machinery	5 years	0 %
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0 %

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

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

Leases

The enterprise will be applying IAS 17 as its base of interpretation for recognition of classification and recognition of leases.

At their initial recognition in the statement of financial position, leases concerning property, plant, and equipment where the company holds all essential risks and advantages associated with the proprietary right (finance lease) are measured either at fair value of the asset being leased or at the present value of the future lease payments, whichever value is lower. When calculating the present value, the discount rate used is the internal rate of return of the lease or, alternatively, the borrowing rate of the enterprise. Hereafter, assets held under a finance lease are treated in the same way as other similar property, plant, and equipment.

The capitalised residual lease commitment is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability other than provisions, and the interest part of the lease is recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract.

All other leases are regarded as operating leases. Payments in connection with operating leases and other lease agreements are recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operating leases and lease agreements are recognised under contingencies, etc.

Investments

Investments in group enterprises

Investments in group enterprises are recognised and measured at cost. If the recoverable amount is lower than the cost price, it shall be written down for impairment to this lower value.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

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

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

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

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

Inventories

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

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

Costs of manufactured goods and work in progress comprise the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct wages, and indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise indirect materials, wages, and maintenance. Borrowing expenses are not recognised in cost.

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

Receivables

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

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

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

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

Prepayments

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash-pool deposits are, based on the characteristics of the cash-pool, not considered a part of the cash balance, but as part of receivables from group enterprises.

Income tax and deferred tax

As administration company, Doms ApS is liable to the tax authorities for the subsidiaries' corporate income taxes.

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

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

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

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

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

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

Liabilities other than provisions

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

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

DKK thousand.

Note		2024	2023
	Gross profit	**91.503**	**101.365**
1	Staff costs	-50.462	-49.956
	Depreciation and impairment of property, plant, and equipment	0	-99
	Operating profit	**41.041**	**51.310**
2	Other financial income	4.061	3.554
	Impairment of investments in group enterprises	288	-273
3	Other financial expenses	-1.127	-619
	Pre-tax net profit or loss	**44.263**	**53.972**
4	Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-9.841	-11.914
5	**Net profit or loss for the year**	**34.422**	**42.058**

Balance sheet at 31 December

DKK thousand.

Note	Assets	2024	2023
	Non-current assets		
6	Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	0	0
	Total property, plant, and equipment	0	0
7	Investments in group enterprises	7.151	6.863
8	Receivables from group enterprises	54.244	53.309
	Total investments	61.395	60.172
	Total non-current assets	**61.395**	**60.172**
	Current assets		
	Raw materials and consumables	4.837	4.581
	Manufactured goods and goods for resale	80	1.462
	Total inventories	4.917	6.043
	Trade receivables	8.577	24.463
9	Receivables from group enterprises	122.261	61.290
	Other receivables	38	0
10	Prepayments	2.019	1.777
	Total receivables	132.895	87.530
	Total current assets	**137.812**	**93.573**
	Total assets	**199.207**	**153.745**

Balance sheet at 31 December

DKK thousand.

Note	Equity and liabilities	2024	2023
	Equity		
	Contributed capital	5.000	5.000
	Retained earnings	144.034	109.612
	Total equity	**149.034**	**114.612**
	Provisions		
11	Provisions for deferred tax	94	45
	Total provisions	**94**	**45**
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Prepayments received from customers	62	105
	Trade payables	4.165	12.843
	Payables to group enterprises	30.175	9.429
	Income tax payable	7.281	9.273
	Other payables	8.396	7.438
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	50.079	39.088
	Total liabilities other than provisions	**50.079**	**39.088**
	Total equity and liabilities	**199.207**	**153.745**

12 Contingencies
13 Charges and security
14 Related parties
15 Events after the balance sheet date.

Statement of changes in equity

DKK thousand.

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2023	5.000	111.554	116.554
Retained earnings for the year	0	-1.942	-1.942
Extraordinary dividend adopted during the financial year	0	44.000	44.000
Distributed extraordinary dividend adopted during the financial year	0	-44.000	-44.000
Equity 1 January 2024	5.000	109.612	114.612
Retained earnings for the year	0	34.422	34.422
	5.000	**144.034**	**149.034**

Notes

DKK thousand.

		2024	2023
1.	**Staff costs**		
	Salaries and wages	45.203	44.618
	Pension costs	3.857	3.464
	Other costs for social security	1.402	1.874
		50.462	**49.956**
	Average number of employees	73	75

Executive board and board of directors

The executive board and the board of directors are not salaried from DOMS Aps and are employees under contracts in Sweden, Finland and UK. Their salaries are recharged proportionately based on the split of their time between the entities they are responsible for. In 2024 the costs was DKK 357 thousand and in 2023 the costs was DKK 993 thousand.

		2024	2023
2.	**Other financial income**		
	Exchange differences	161	341
	Interest, group enterprises	1.632	1.595
	Other financial income	1.341	1.543
	Foreign currency translation adjustments	927	75
		4.061	**3.554**
3.	**Other financial expenses**		
	Other financial costs	1.127	619
		1.127	**619**
4.	**Tax on net profit or loss for the year**		
	Tax on net profit or loss for the year	9.792	11.977
	Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	49	-22
	Adjustment of tax for previous years	0	-41
		9.841	**11.914**

Notes

DKK thousand.

		2024	2023
5.	**Proposed distribution of net profit**		
	Extraordinary dividend distributed during the financial year	0	44.000
	Transferred to retained earnings	34.422	0
	Allocated from retained earnings	0	-1.942
	Total allocations and transfers	**34.422**	**42.058**
6.	**Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment**		
	Cost 1 January 2024	7.358	7.358
	Cost 31 December 2024	**7.358**	**7.358**
	Depreciation and write-down 1 January 2024	-7.358	-7.259
	Amortisation and depreciation for the year	0	-99
	Depreciation and write-down 31 December 2024	**-7.358**	**-7.358**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2024	**0**	**0**

DKK thousand.

		31/12 2024	31/12 2023
7.	**Investments in group enterprises**		
	Cost 1 January 2024	50.344	50.344
	Cost 31 December 2024	**50.344**	**50.344**
	Writedown, opening balance 1 January 2024	-43.481	-43.208
	Correction of previous writedown	288	-273
	Writedown 31 December 2024	**-43.193**	**-43.481**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2024	**7.151**	**6.863**

Financial highlights for the enterprises according to the latest approved annual reports

	Equity interest	Equity	Results for the year	Carrying amount, Doms ApS
Doms Metrology ApS, Glostrup	100 %	1.197	208	500
Odysii Tecnologies Ltd, Tel Aviv, Israel	100 %	0	0	6.651
		1.197	**208**	**7.151**

Odysii Technologies Ltd.: The statutory financial statements are not made available to the public, hence the company does not disclose result and equity of the investment in accordance with section 97a(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Management has as applicable for investment where impairment indicators are present, prepared an impairment test and thereby calculated the recoverable amount of the Company's respective investment.

The impairment method used is based on the expected net cash flows, which are based on the historical average annual cash flow for 2019-2024, and a discount factor of financial reporting as of 11.9%. The impairment test resulted in an impairment of DKK 212 thousand for Odyssi Technologies Ltd.

For Doms Metrology ApS correction to previously writedown is DKK 500 thousand in 2024.

DKK thousand.

		31/12 2024	31/12 2023
8.	**Receivables from group enterprises**		
	Cost 1 January 2024	53.309	51.751
	Translation at year-end exchange rate	935	1.558
	Cost 31 December 2024	**54.244**	**53.309**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2024	**54.244**	**53.309**

The Company is part of the cash-pool corporate scheme. Consequently the cash position of DKK 44.066.507 held by the Company at 31 December 2024 (2023: 25.104.053) is reflected within receivables from group enterprises.

Recieveables from group enterprises are due after 5 years from the balance sheet date.

9. Receivables from group enterprises

The Company is part of the cash-pool corporate scheme. Consequently the cash position of DKK 44.066.507 held by the Company at 31 December 2024 (2023: 25.104.053) is reflected within receivables from group enterprises.

		31/12 2024	31/12 2023
10.	**Prepayments**		
	Prepaid lease payments	570	392
	Other prepayments	1.449	1.385
		2.019	**1.777**

Other prepayments include supplier deposits, prepaid expenses relating to rent, subscriptions and membership dues.

11.	**Provisions for deferred tax**		
	Provisions for deferred tax 1 January 2024	45	64
	Deferred tax relating to the net profit or loss for the year	49	-19
		94	**45**

DKK thousand.

12. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Lease commitments

Rent and lease liabilities include a rent obligation totalling DKK 2.454 thousand (2023 DKK 3.668 thousand) in non terminable rent agreements. Furthermore the company has liabilities under operating leases for cars and contingent liabilities, totalling DKK 6.188 thousand (2023 DKK 8.154 thousand).

Joint taxation

The company acts as administration company for the group of companies subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, to pay the total corporation tax.

TheThe company is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends.

The liability relating to obligations in connection with withholding tax on dividends, interest, and royalties represents an estimated maximum of DKK 0.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding taxes, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.

13. Charges and security

The company has not provided any security over assets.

DKK thousand.

14. Related parties

Controlling interest

CGC International III Ltd. USA — Majority shareholder

Transactions

The company has the following related party transactions:

		2024
Sales to related parties, included in gross profit.	Relation: Group companies	91.391
Purchases from related parties, included in gross profit. Relation: Group Companies		6.249
Net interests included in Financial income/expenses	Relation: Group Companies	1.632
Recievables from group enterprises		176.505
Payables to group enterprises		30.174

Remuneration for the management and board of directors is specified in note 1. Staff costs

Consolidated financial statements

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of Vontier, Raleigh, North Carolina, United States. Requisition of the patents consolidated financial statements at:
https://s203.q4cdn.com/187135268/files/doc_financials/2024/ar/VNT-2024-Annual-Report.pdf

15. Events after the balance sheet date.

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

This document is signed by the following parties with their signatures confirming the documents content and all dates in the document.

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Date of signature: 13-06-2025 13:51:07 CEST (+02:00)
Signed with esignatur EasySign

Stephen John Richards

Bestyrelsesformand
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Mads Kokholm

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