



**B a a g ø e | S c h o u**  
statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab

**Nordic Brand Hub A/S**  
Staktoften 2, Trørød, 2950 Vedbæk

**Company reg. no. 32 78 39 10**

**Annual report**

**2024**

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The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 30 April 2025.

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**Anne Julie Kristiansen**  
Chairman of the meeting



## Contents

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	<b><u>Page</u></b>
<b>Reports</b>	
Management's statement	1
Independent auditor's report	2
<b>Management's review</b>	
Company information	5
Management's review	6
<b>Financial statements 1 January - 31 December 2024</b>	
Income statement	7
Balance sheet	8
Statement of changes in equity	10
Notes	11
Accounting policies	13

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

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Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of Nordic Brand Hub A/S for the financial year 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.

Vedbæk, 30 April 2025

### Managing Director

Anne Julie Kristiansen

### Board of directors

Hermann Valur Haraldsson  
Chairman

Sandra Helén Gadd

Mads Bruun Famme



## Independent auditor's report

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### To the Shareholder of Nordic Brand Hub A/S

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Nordic Brand Hub A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies, 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.



## Independent auditor's report

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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.
- Plan and perform the audit of the financial statements to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding consolidated financial information of the entities or business units as a basis for forming an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed. 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.

### Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.



## Independent auditor's report

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

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

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

Based on the work we have performed, 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, 30 April 2025

### **Baagø | Schou**

State Authorised Public Accountants  
Company reg. no. 21 14 81 48

### **Bent Pallesen**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne21443



## Company information

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<b>The company</b>	Nordic Brand Hub A/S Staktoften 2 Trørød 2950 Vedbæk  Company reg. no. 32 78 39 10 Established: 1 January 2010 Domicile: Rudersdal Financial year: 1 January - 31 December
<b>Board of directors</b>	Hermann Valur Haraldsson, Chairman Sandra Helén Gadd Mads Bruun Famme
<b>Managing Director</b>	Anne Julie Kristiansen
<b>Auditors</b>	Baagøe   Schou statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Fiolstræde 44, 3. th. 1171 København K
<b>Parent company</b>	Nordic Brand Hub Holding A/S, Rudersdal
<b>Subsidiaries</b>	NOORSØM GROUP ApS, Rudersdal NOORSØM GROUP INTERNATIONAL ApS, Rudersdal NOORSØM GROUP NORGE AS, Bærum, Norge



## Management's review

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### **Description of key activities of the company**

Like previous years, the company's activities are to own capital shares in affiliated companies and invest in securities.

### **Significant changes in the company's activities and financial matters**

There have been no significant changes in activities and financial matters.

Income from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 21.495thousand against DKK 4.948thousand last year. The management considers the net profit for the year satisfactory.

### **Events occurring after the end of the financial year**

After the end of the financial year, no events have occurred that could significantly affect the company's financial position.



## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

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Amounts concerning 2024: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2023: DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>461.126</b>	<b>237</b>
1 Staff costs	-1	-278
Depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	-579.870	-580
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>-118.745</b>	<b>-621</b>
Income from investments in group enterprises	21.561.732	4.821
Other financial income from group enterprises	142.940	276
Other financial income	7.405	1
2 Other financial expenses	-118.525	0
<b>Pre-tax net profit or loss</b>	<b>21.474.807</b>	<b>4.477</b>
3 Tax on net profit or loss for the year	19.792	471
<b>Net profit or loss for the year</b>	<b>21.494.599</b>	<b>4.948</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of net profit:</b>		
Reserves for net revaluation according to the equity method	21.504.178	4.821
Dividend for the financial year	0	8.000
Allocated from retained earnings	-9.579	-7.873
<b>Total allocations and transfers</b>	<b>21.494.599</b>	<b>4.948</b>



## Balance sheet at 31 December

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Amounts concerning 2024: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2023: DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Acquired concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks, and similar rights	4.542.315	5.122
Total intangible assets	4.542.315	5.122
Investments in group enterprises	58.977.022	38.514
Total investments	58.977.022	38.514
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>63.519.337</b>	<b>43.636</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Trade receivables	600.000	600
Receivables from group enterprises	6.671.692	11.071
Deferred tax assets	0	103
Income tax receivables	73.792	207
Other receivables	12.344	30
Total receivables	7.357.828	12.011
Cash and cash equivalents	1.392.182	457
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>8.750.010</b>	<b>12.468</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>72.269.347</b>	<b>56.104</b>



## Balance sheet at 31 December

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Amounts concerning 2024: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2023: DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		
<b>Equity</b>		
Contributed capital	500.000	500
Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	55.483.199	33.633
Retained earnings	13.951.903	13.961
Proposed dividend for the financial year	0	8.000
<b>Total equity</b>	<b><u>69.935.102</u></b>	<b><u>56.094</u></b>
<b>Provisions</b>		
Provisions for deferred tax	104.000	0
<b>Total provisions</b>	<b><u>104.000</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		
Trade payables	10.000	10
Payables to group enterprises	2.220.245	0
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	2.230.245	10
<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b><u>2.230.245</u></b>	<b><u>10</u></b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b><u>72.269.347</u></b>	<b><u>56.104</u></b>

**4 Charges and security**

**5 Contingencies**



## Statement of changes in equity

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All amounts in DKK.

	<b>Contributed capital</b>	<b>Reserve for net revalua- tion according to the eq-uity method</b>	<b>Retained earnings</b>	<b>Proposed dividend for the financial year</b>	<b>Total</b>
Equity 1 January 2024	500.000	33.631.334	13.961.482	8.000.000	56.092.816
Distributed dividend	0	0	0	-8.000.000	-8.000.000
Share of profit or loss	0	21.504.178	-9.579	0	21.494.599
Foreign currency translation adjustments	0	-996	0	0	-996
Derived financial instruments	0	348.683	0	0	348.683
	<b>500.000</b>	<b>55.483.199</b>	<b>13.951.903</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>69.935.102</b>



## Notes

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Amounts concerning 2024: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2023: DKK thousand.

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
<b>1. Staff costs</b>		
Salaries and wages	1	233
Pension costs	0	38
Other costs for social security	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>
	<u><b>1</b></u>	<u><b>278</b></u>
Average number of employees	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<b>2. Other financial expenses</b>		
Financial costs, group enterprises	65.066	0
Other financial costs	<u>53.459</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u><b>118.525</b></u>	<u><b>0</b></u>
<b>3. Tax on net profit or loss for the year</b>		
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-73.792	-207
Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	207.000	-264
Adjustment of tax for previous years	<u>-153.000</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u><b>-19.792</b></u>	<u><b>-471</b></u>

## 4. Charges and security

The company is not liable for pledges or collateral.

## 5. Contingencies

### Joint taxation

With Boozt Fashion ApS, company reg. no. 32 55 14 16, as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and is proportionally liable for tax claims within the joint taxation scheme.

The liabilities amount to a maximum amount corresponding to the share of the company capital, which is owned directly or indirectly by the ultimate parent company.



## Notes

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Amounts concerning 2024: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2023: DKK thousand.

### 5. Contingencies (continued)



## Accounting policies

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

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

No consolidated financial statements have been prepared pursuant to section 112 (1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act. The financial statements of Nordic Brand Hub A/S and its group enterprises are included in the consolidated financial statements for Boozt AB, Malmø, reg. no. 556793-5183.

### 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.

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

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

### Foreign currency translation

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



## Accounting policies

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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.

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

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

### Income statement

#### **Gross profit**

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

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

Other external costs comprise costs 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.



## Accounting policies

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### Results from investments in group enterprises

After full elimination of intercompany profit or loss less amortised consolidated goodwill, the investment in the individual entities are recognised in the income statement as a proportional share of the entities' post-tax profit or loss.

### 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.

### 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 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

### Intangible assets

#### Development projects, patents, and licenses

Patents and licenses are measured at cost less accrued amortisation. Patents are amortised on a straightline basis over the remaining patent period and licenses are amortised over the contract period, however, for a maximum of 10 years.

### Investments

#### Investments in group enterprises

Investments in group enterprises are recognised and measured by applying the equity method. The equity method is used as a method of consolidation.

Investments in group enterprises are recognised in the statement of financial position at the proportionate share of the enterprise's equity value. This value is calculated in accordance with the parent's accounting policies with deductions or additions of unrealised intercompany gains and losses as well as with additions or deductions of the remaining value of positive or negative goodwill calculated in accordance with the acquisition method. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement at the time of acquisition of the equity investment. If the negative goodwill relates to contingent liabilities acquired, negative goodwill is not recognised until the contingent liabilities have been settled or lapsed.



## Accounting policies

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Consolidated goodwill is amortised over its estimated useful life, which is determined on the basis of the management's experience with the individual business areas. Consolidated goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the amortisation period, which represent 5-20 years. The depreciation period is determined on the basis of an assessment that these are strategically acquired enterprises with a strong market position and a long-term earnings profile.

In relation to material assets and liabilities recognised in group enterprises but are not represented in the parent, the following accounting policies have been applied.

### *Property, plant, and equipment:*

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

### *Leases:*

- At their initial recognition in the statement of financial position, leases concerning property, plant, and equipment where the group enterprise holds all essential risks and advantages associated with the proprietary right (finance lease) are measured either at fair value 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.

### *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.

Investments in group enterprises with a negative equity value are measured at DKK 0, and any accounts receivable from these enterprises are written down to the extent that the account receivable is uncollectible. To the extent that the parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover an negative balance that exceeds the account receivable, the remaining amount is recognised under provisions.

To the extent the equity exceeds the cost, the net revaluation of equity investments in group enterprises transferred to the reserve under equity for net revaluation according to the equity method. Dividends from group enterprises expected to be adopted before the approval of this annual report are not subject to a limitation of the revaluation reserve. The reserve is adjusted by other equity movements in group enterprises.

### **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.



## Accounting policies

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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.

### 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.

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand.

### Equity

#### Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method

The reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method comprises net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries, associates and equity interests proportional to cost.

The reserve may be eliminated in the event of losses, realisation of equity investments, or changes in the accounting estimates.



## Accounting policies

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The reserve cannot be recognised by a negative amount.

### **Dividend**

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under equity.

### **Income tax and deferred tax**

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

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.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Tax receivables from group enterprises" or "Income tax payable to group enterprises"

According to the rules of joint taxation, Nordic Brand Hub A/S is proportionally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

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**

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

Dette dokument er underskrevet af nedenstående parter, der med deres underskrift har bekræftet dokumentets indhold samt alle datoer i dokumentet.

### Anne Julie Kristiansen

Navn returneret af MitId: Anne Julie Kristiansen  
Managing Director  
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### Hermann Valur Haraldsson

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### Sandra Helén Gadd

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### Mads Bruun Famme

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Underskrevet med MitId



### Bent Pallesen

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State Authorised Public Accountant  
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Underskrevet med MitId



### Anne Julie Kristiansen

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Chairman of the meeting  
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CPR-match med MitId  
Dato for underskrift: 05-05-2025 15:40:15 CEST (+02:00)  
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