

Hillary Denmark ApS

c/o BDO ScanRevision, Havneholmen 29, 1561 Copenhagen V
CVR-nr. 25 00 02 50

Annual Report 2024

1 January - 31 December

The Annual Report has been presented and adopted at the
Company's Annual General Meeting on 30 June 2025

Edward Gelbard

Contents

Company Details

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Company Details | 3 |
|-----------------|---|

Statement and Report

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Management's Statement | 4 |
| Independent Auditor's Report | 5-7 |

Management Commentary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Management Commentary | 8 |
|-----------------------|---|

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| Income Statement | 9 |
| Balance Sheet | 10-11 |
| Equity | 12 |
| Notes | 13 |
| Accounting Policies | 14-16 |

Company Details

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|------------------------|---|
| Company | Hillary Denmark ApS c/o BDO ScanRevision Havneholmen 29 1561 Copenhagen V |
| | CVR No.: 25 00 02 50 Established: 1 November 1999 Municipality: Copenhagen Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December |
| Executive Board | Edward Samuel Gelbard |
| Auditor | BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Havneholmen 29 1561 Copenhagen V |
| Law Firm | KROMANN REUMERT SUNDKROGSGADE 5 2100 Copenhagen Ø |

Management's Statement

Today the Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Hillary Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

The Annual Report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In my opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

The Management Commentary includes in my opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

I recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 30 June 2025

Executive Board

Edward Samuel Gelbard

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Hillary Denmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Hillary Denmark ApS 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. The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and 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 Opinion

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 (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

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

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 Commentary

Management is responsible for Management Commentary.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management Commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read Management Commentary and, in doing so, consider whether Management Commentary 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 Commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Independent Auditor's Report

Copenhagen, 30 June 2025

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Ole C. K. Nielsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne23299

Management Commentary

Principal activities

The company's activities consisted of holding activities.

Development in activities and financial and economic position

The result for the year was expected.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the company's financial position.

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

| | Note | 2024 EUR | 2023 EUR |
|--|------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Administrative expenses | | -321.526 | -305.647 |
| Operating loss | | -321.526 | -305.647 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Other operating income | | 31.246.635 | 0 |
| Other operating expenses | | 0 | -395.085 |
| Operating profit | | 30.925.109 | -700.732 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Financial income | 1 | 29.831 | 4.371 |
| Financial expenses | 2 | 0 | -4 |
| Profit before tax | | 30.954.940 | -696.365 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Tax on profit/loss for the year | | 0 | 0 |
| Profit for the year | | 30.954.940 | -696.365 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Proposed distribution of profit | | | |
| Proposed dividend for the year | | 567.595 | 0 |
| Extraordinary dividend | | 33.200.000 | 0 |
| Retained earnings | | -2.812.655 | -696.365 |
| Total | | 30.954.940 | -696.365 |
| <hr/> | | | |

Balance Sheet at 31 December

Assets

| | Note | 2024 EUR | 2023 EUR |
|---|------|------------------|------------------|
| Equity investments in group enterprises | | 0 | 4.309.147 |
| Other investments | | 40.415 | 40.415 |
| Financial non-current assets | 3 | 40.415 | 4.349.562 |
| Non-current assets | | 40.415 | 4.349.562 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Receivables from group enterprises | | 612.183 | 0 |
| Receivables | | 612.183 | 0 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | 1.598.974 | 35.130 |
| Current assets | | 2.211.157 | 35.130 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Assets | | 2.251.572 | 4.384.692 |
| <hr/> | | | |

Balance Sheet at 31 December

Equity and liabilities

| | Note | 2024 EUR | 2023 EUR |
|-------------------------------|------|------------------|------------------|
| Share capital | | 20.151 | 20.151 |
| Retained earnings | | 1.578.301 | 4.281.016 |
| Proposed dividend | | 567.595 | 0 |
| Equity | | 2.166.047 | 4.301.167 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Debt to Group companies | | 75.524 | 73.524 |
| Other liabilities | | 10.001 | 10.001 |
| Current liabilities | | 85.525 | 83.525 |
| Liabilities | | 85.525 | 83.525 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Equity and liabilities | | 2.251.572 | 4.384.692 |
| <hr/> | | | |

Staff costs

4

Equity

| EUR | Share capital | Retained earnings | Proposed dividend | Total |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Equity at 1 January 2024 | 20.151 | 4.281.016 | 0 | 4.301.167 |
| Proposed profit allocation | | -2.812.655 | 33.767.595 | 30.954.940 |
| Transactions with owners | | | | |
| Extraordinary dividend paid | | | -33.200.000 | -33.200.000 |
| Contribution from Group | | 109.940 | | 109.940 |
| Equity at 31 December 2024 | 20.151 | 1.578.301 | 567.595 | 2.166.047 |

Notes

| | 2024 EUR | 2023 EUR |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 Other interest income | 29.831 | 4.371 |
| | 29.831 | 4.371 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| 2 Other interest expenses | 0 | 4 |
| | 0 | 4 |

3 | Financial non-current assets

| EUR | Equity investments in group enterprises | Other investments |
|--|---|-------------------|
| Cost at 1 January 2024 | 4.309.147 | 40.415 |
| Disposals | -4.309.147 | 0 |
| Cost at 31 December 2024 | 0 | 40.415 |
| Revaluation at 1 January 2024 | 0 | 0 |
| Revaluation at 31 December 2024 | 0 | 0 |
| Carrying amount at 31 December 2024 | 0 | 40.415 |

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|------|------|
| 4 Staff costs Average number of full time employees | 1 | 1 |

Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Hillary Denmark ApS for 2024 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The format of the income statement has been adjusted to the Company's activities as a holding Company.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

Income Statement

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses recognise costs incurred during the year regarding management and administration of the group.

Other operating income

Other operating income includes items of a secondary nature in relation to the Company's activities. In addition, profit from sale of tangible fixed assets. Compensations are recognised when the income is deemed to be realisable.

Income from investments in subsidiaries

Dividend from subsidiary is recognised in the financial year when the dividend is declared.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses include items of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprises' principal activities, including loss from sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, financial expenses of realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from investments in financial assets, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in the equity by the portion that may be attributed to entries directly to the equity.

Accounting Policies

Balance Sheet

Financial non-current assets

Equity investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. If the cost exceeds the net realisable value, this is written down to the lower value.

Fixed asset investments include public quoted shares that are not expected to be disposed of. These shares are measured at market value (quoted price) on the balance sheet date.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets are valued on an annual basis for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of the capital value and the sales value less expected costs of a sale. The capital value is determined as the Company's share in the current value of the net cash flows which the subsidiary is expected to generate through its activities and from sale of assets after the end of their useful lives. A discount rate is used which reflects the risk-free market rate and the owners' minimum return on interest requirements for similar assets. The growth rate in the terminal period is determined in accordance with the standards within the industry.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is reduced by impairment losses to meet expected losses.

Write-off is performed to provide for losses when an objective indication has been assessed to have incurred that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables are impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable is impaired, the write-off is performed at individual level.

Receivables for which there are no objective indication of impairment at individual level are assessed at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' registered office and credit rating in accordance with the Company's policy for credit risk management. The objective indicators, which are applied for portfolios, are determined based on the historical loss experiences.

Write-off is determined as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including realisable value of any received collaterals. The effective interest rate is used as discount rate for the single receivable or portfolio.

Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the balance sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the expected realisable value of the asset, either by set-off against tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Accounting Policies

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that under the legislation in force on the balance sheet date would be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less borrowing costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the income statement over the term of loan.

Amortised cost of current liabilities usually corresponds to nominal value.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date. Exchange differences arising between the rate on the transaction date and the rate on the payment date are recognised in the income statement as a financial income or expense.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that are not settled on the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate on the balance sheet date and the exchange rate at the time of occurrence of the receivables or payables is recognised in the income statement as financial income or expenses.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date.