

Wiley X EMEA, Filial af Wiley X EMEA, LLC, USA

Søndergade 8 10, 7570 Vemb
CVR no. 30 24 82 52

Annual report for 2024

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 03.05.25

Jan Kjeldgård Mikkelsen
Dirigent

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The enterprise

Wiley X EMEA, Filial af Wiley X EMEA, LLC, USA
Søndergade 8 10
7570 Vemb
Registered office: Vemb
CVR no.: 30 24 82 52
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Board Of Directors

Jan Kjeldgård Mikkelsen

Auditors

Beierholm
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Board of Directors on the annual report

I have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 for Wiley X EMEA, Filial af Wiley X EMEA, LLC, USA.

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 enterprise's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.24 and of the results of the enterprise's activities for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24.

I believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Vemb, May 3, 2025

Board of Directors

Jan Kjeldgård Mikkelsen

To the owners of Wiley X EMEA, Filial af Wiley X EMEA, LLC, USA

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Wiley X EMEA, Filial af Wiley X EMEA, LLC, USA for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information. 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 enterprise's financial position at 31.12.24 and of the results of the enterprise's operations for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 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 enterprise 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.

Statement on the management's review

Management is responsible for the management's review.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility 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 by law and regulations.

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

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 enterprise'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 enterprise 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 scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

Holstebro, May 3, 2025

Beierholm

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Claus Bredvig

State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne31404

Primary activities

The company's main activity is purchase and sale of special glasses.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 shows a profit/loss of DKK 1,015,752 against DKK 3,292,840 for the period 01.01.23 - 31.12.23. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 21,158,644.

The management considers the net profit for the year to be satisfactory.

Income statement

Note	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Gross profit	14,248,801	16,597,925
1 Staff costs	-12,470,408	-11,978,770
Profit before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	1,778,393	4,619,155
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-674,388	-544,086
Operating profit	1,104,005	4,075,069
Financial income	200,400	161,734
Financial expenses	-4,388	-12,909
Profit before tax	1,300,017	4,223,894
Tax on profit for the year	-284,265	-931,054
Profit for the year	1,015,752	3,292,840
Proposed appropriation account		
Retained earnings	1,015,752	3,292,840
Total	1,015,752	3,292,840

Balance sheet

ASSETS		31.12.24	31.12.23
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Completed development projects	1,417,387	1,812,943
2	Total intangible assets	1,417,387	1,812,943
	Land and buildings	2,960,643	3,128,086
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	278,618	380,426
	Total property, plant and equipment	3,239,261	3,508,512
	Total non-current assets	4,656,648	5,321,455
	Manufactured goods and goods for resale	6,698,481	7,707,120
	Total inventories	6,698,481	7,707,120
	Trade receivables	1,790,252	2,691,627
	Receivables from group enterprises	122	25,749
	Income tax receivable	0	333,216
	Prepayments	687,823	827,093
	Total receivables	2,478,197	3,877,685
	Cash	10,310,697	5,782,666
	Total current assets	19,487,375	17,367,471
	Total assets	24,144,023	22,688,926

Balance sheet

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		31.12.24	31.12.23
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Contributed capital	3,893,194	3,893,194
	Reserve for development costs	1,105,562	1,414,095
	Retained earnings	16,159,888	14,835,603
	Total equity	21,158,644	20,142,892
	Provisions for deferred tax	304,215	407,656
	Total provisions	304,215	407,656
	Payables to other credit institutions	111,242	125,635
	Trade payables	868,064	594,818
	Payables to group enterprises	229,468	190,302
	Income taxes	57,706	0
	Other payables	1,414,684	1,227,623
	Total short-term payables	2,681,164	2,138,378
	Total payables	2,681,164	2,138,378
	Total equity and liabilities	24,144,023	22,688,926

3 Contingent liabilities

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Contributed capital	Reserve for developmen t costs	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.24 - 31.12.24				
Balance as at 01.01.24	3,893,194	1,414,095	14,835,603	20,142,892
Transfers to/from other reserves	0	-308,533	308,533	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	1,015,752	1,015,752
Balance as at 31.12.24	3,893,194	1,105,562	16,159,888	21,158,644

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
1. Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	11,483,344	10,988,454
Pensions	836,628	836,480
Other social security costs	150,436	153,836
Total	12,470,408	11,978,770
Average number of employees during the year	23	22

2. Intangible assets

Completed development projects include development of own website / webshop. The website / webshop was completed and put into use in August 2023 and is written off over 5 years.

The management has confidence in the use of the Website / webshop and has not found any indications of a need for write-downs in relation to the accounting value.

3. Contingent liabilities

Lease commitments

The enterprise has concluded lease agreements with terms to maturity of 2 months and total lease payments of DKK 25.000.

Guarantee commitments

The company has provided payment guarantees for a total of DKK 179.840.

4. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the enterprise, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the enterprise, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

4. Accounting policies - continued -**LEASES**

Lease payments relating to operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

INCOME STATEMENT**Gross profit**

Gross profit comprises revenue, other operating income and raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year and where the selling price can be determined reliably and is expected to be paid. Revenue is measured at fair value and is determined exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including wage subsidies and wages reimbursement.

Costs of raw materials and consumables

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 external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

4. Accounting policies - continued -

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

4. Accounting policies - continued -**Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses**

The depreciation and amortisation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation and amortisation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated and amortised according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful lives, years	Residual value DKK
Completed development projects	5	
Buildings	5-25	1,000,000
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5	0

Land is not depreciated.

The basis of depreciation and amortisation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation and amortisation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

BALANCE SHEET**Intangible assets***Completed development projects*

Development projects are recognised in the balance sheet where the project aims at

4. Accounting policies - continued -

developing a specific product or a specific process, intended to be produced or used, respectively, by the enterprise in its production process. On initial recognition, development projects are measured at cost. Cost comprises the purchase price plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase, including wages and salaries directly attributable to the development projects until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance development projects in the development period is not included in the cost. Other development projects and development costs are recognised in the income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

Development projects are subsequently measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Completed development projects are amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Gains or losses on the disposal of intangible assets are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise land and buildings as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

The total cost of an asset is decomposed into separate components that are depreciated separately if the useful lives of the individual components vary.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

4. Accounting policies - continued -

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation and amortisation.

If the enterprise's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost calculated according to the FIFO-method. Inventories are written down to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The cost of raw materials and consumables as well as goods for resale is determined as purchase prices plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase.

The net realisable value of inventories is determined as the selling price less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and the expected development in the selling price.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each

4. Accounting policies - continued -

receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

Equity

An amount equivalent to internally generated development costs in the balance sheet is recognised in equity under reserve for development costs. The reserve is measured less deferred tax and reduced by amortisation and impairment losses on the asset. If impairment losses on development costs are subsequently reversed, the reserve will be restored with a corresponding amount. The reserve is dissolved when the development costs are no longer recognized in the balance sheet, and the remaining amount will be transferred to retained earnings.

Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax

4. Accounting policies - continued -

is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

Short-term financial payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables. Other short-term payables are measured at net realisable value.