



Emporium Partners Denmark ApS

Hørskædden 18, 2630 Taastrup

CVR no. 29 83 02 82

**Annual report for the period
1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025**

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 17 December 2025

Ole de Neergaard
Chairman

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Statement by management on the annual report

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of Emporium Partners Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 July 2024 - 30 June 2025.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 30 June 2025 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2024 - 30 June 2025.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Taastrup, 16 December 2025

Executive board

Carsten Helt



Olof Patrik Nilsson

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Emporium Partners Denmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Emporium Partners Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 July 2024 - 30 June 2025, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. 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 company's financial position at 30 June 2025 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2024 - 30 June 2025 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' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and 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 the 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 judgement 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 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 Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Copenhagen, 16 December 2025

Baker Tilly Denmark
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 35 25 76 91

Henrik Ulvsgaard
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne21318

 **bakertilly**

Company details

The company

Emporium Partners Denmark ApS
Hørskæften 18
2630 Taastrup

CVR no.: 29 83 02 82

Reporting period: 1 July 2024 - 30 June 2025

Incorporated: 21 December 2006

Domicile: Høje Taastrup

Executive board

Carsten Helt
Olof Patrik Nilsson

Auditors

Baker Tilly Denmark
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Poul Bundgaards Vej 1, 1.
2500 Valby

Management's review

Business review

The object of the Company is trade in electronic components.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 30. juni 2025 shows a loss of DKK 948.160, and the balance sheet at 30 June 2025 shows negative equity of DKK 1.420.525.

The result of 2024/25 was unsatisfactory and worse than expected. The favorable market we experienced in 2021 and 2022 as an effect of a shortage situation resulted in a strong build-up of stocks with our customers. As a result, there has been less demand for brokers since then. We are now starting to see signs of increasing demand.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

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

Income statement 1 July - 30 June

	Note	2024/25	2023/24
		DKK	DKK
Revenue		4.484.800	11.703.265
Other operating income		746.767	763.901
Raw materials and consumables		-2.942.175	-8.156.110
Other external expenses		-1.774.579	-2.744.423
Gross profit		514.813	1.566.633
Staff costs	1	-1.684.217	-2.841.824
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		-22.310	-26.825
Profit/loss on activities before fair value adjustments		-1.191.714	-1.302.016
Financial income	2	39.501	88.097
Financial costs	3	-8.653	-5.664
Profit/loss before tax		-1.160.866	-1.219.583
Tax on profit/loss for the year		212.706	268.230
Profit/loss for the year		-948.160	-951.353
Recommended appropriation of profit/loss			
Retained earnings		-948.160	-951.353
		-948.160	-951.353

Balance sheet at 30 June 2025

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2025</u> DKK	<u>2024</u> DKK
Assets			
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	4	28.627	40.937
Leasehold improvements	4	<u>28.333</u>	<u>38.333</u>
Tangible assets		<u>56.960</u>	<u>79.270</u>
Deposits	5	<u>344.773</u>	<u>340.164</u>
Fixed asset investments		<u>344.773</u>	<u>340.164</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>401.733</u>	<u>419.434</u>
Receivables from subsidiaries		82.980	5.357.814
Deferred tax asset		473.461	260.755
Prepayments		<u>320.576</u>	<u>235.023</u>
Receivables		<u>877.017</u>	<u>5.853.592</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>483.617</u>	<u>855.696</u>
Total current assets		<u>1.360.634</u>	<u>6.709.288</u>
Total assets		<u>1.762.367</u>	<u>7.128.722</u>

Balance sheet at 30 June 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		DKK	DKK
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		152.390	152.390
Retained earnings		<u>-1.572.915</u>	<u>-624.755</u>
Equity		<u>-1.420.525</u>	<u>-472.365</u>
Trade payables		418.919	308.632
Payables to subsidiaries		2.554.114	5.406.852
Corporation tax		0	1.716.814
Other payables		<u>209.859</u>	<u>168.789</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>3.182.892</u>	<u>7.601.087</u>
Total liabilities		<u>3.182.892</u>	<u>7.601.087</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>1.762.367</u>	<u>7.128.722</u>
Rent and lease liabilities	6		
Contingent liabilities	7		

Statement of changes in equity

	<u>Share capital</u> DKK	<u>Retained earnings</u> DKK	<u>Total</u> DKK
Equity at 1 July 2024	152.390	-624.755	-472.365
Net profit/loss for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>-948.160</u>	<u>-948.160</u>
Equity at 30 June 2025	<u>152.390</u>	<u>-1.572.915</u>	<u>-1.420.525</u>

Notes

	<u>2024/25</u>	<u>2023/24</u>
	DKK	DKK
1 Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	1.462.098	2.481.404
Pensions	121.590	182.190
Other social security costs	32.283	37.686
Other staff costs	68.246	140.544
	<u>1.684.217</u>	<u>2.841.824</u>
Number of fulltime employees on average	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>
2 Financial income		
Interest received from subsidiaries	0	43.518
Other financial income	39.501	44.579
	<u>39.501</u>	<u>88.097</u>
3 Financial costs		
Financial expenses, group entities	3.433	0
Other financial costs	5.220	5.664
	<u>8.653</u>	<u>5.664</u>

Notes

4 Tangible assets

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements
	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 July 2023 at 1 July 2024	120.840	100.000
Cost at 30 June 2024 at 30 June 2025	120.840	100.000
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 July 2024	79.903	61.667
Depreciation for the year	12.310	10.000
Impairment losses and depreciation at 30 June 2025	92.213	71.667
Carrying amount at 30 June 2025	28.627	28.333

5 Fixed asset investments

	Deposits
	DKK
Cost at 1 July 2024	340.164
Additions for the year	4.609
Cost at 30 June 2025	344.773
Carrying amount at 30 June 2025	344.773

Notes

6 Rent and lease liabilities

The Company has a rental commitment with a notice period. The rental commitment has been stated at DKK 340k.

7 Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement in which PNC Holding ApS serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities, and withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The total known net liability of the jointly taxed entities under the joint taxation arrangement is evident from the administration company's financial statements.

Accounting policies

The annual report of Emporium Partners Denmark ApS for 2024/25 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for klasse B-virksomheder, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

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 amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, 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 company and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Gross profit

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress and other operating income less costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Accounting policies

Raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables include the raw materials and consumables used in generating the year's revenue.

Other operating income

The item Other operating income includes items of a secondary nature relative to the company's activities, including gains on the sale of intangible assets and items of property, plant and equipment, operating losses, indemnities relating to operating losses and conflicts as well as payroll refunds. Indemnities are recognised when it is more probable than not that the company is going to be indemnified.

Other external expenses

Other external costs include expenses related to sale, advertising, administration, premises etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the entity's employees.

Depreciation

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant and equipment comprise the year's depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of mortgage loans and surcharges and allowances under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Tangible assets

Items of plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Accounting policies

The depreciable amount is cost less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. The cost of self-constructed assets comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub-suppliers and wages.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment 10 years

Leasehold improvements 10 years

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under 'Current assets' comprises expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposits at banks.

Equity

Dividends

Proposed dividends are disclosed as a separate item under equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability when declared by the annual general meeting of shareholders.

Income tax and deferred tax

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

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Accounting policies

Liabilities

Liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.