

Partnerservice Hver Gang A/S

Amager Strandvej 390, 1.
2770 Kastrup

CVR No. 29927723

Annual report 2024/25

1 August 2024 - 31 July 2025

Adopted at the Annual General Meeting on 6
November 2025

Joanna Dianne Lipfeld
Chairman

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Company details

Company

Partnerservice Hver Gang A/S
Amager Strandvej 390, 1.
2770 Kastrup

CVR No.: 29927723

Executive board

Lone Ranum

Board of Directors

Bradley H. Nathan
Joanna Dianne Lipfeld
Lone Ranum

Auditors

inforevision
statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
Buddingevej 312
2860 Søborg
CVR No. 19263096

Morten Ahrenst, State Authorized Public Accountant

Management's Review

Primary activities

As in previous years, the company's primary activities were sale of cleaning and facility services.

Development in activities and finances

The results of the company's activities in the financial year amounted to a profit/loss of DKK 654.821 against DKK 756.994 in last financial year. The equity at the balance sheet date amounted to DKK 4.696.476.

Management consider the results as satisfactory.

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and The Executive Board have today considered and adopted the annual report for 1 August 2024 - 31 July 2025 for Partnerservice Hver Gang A/S.

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 the company's financial position at 31 July 2025 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 1 August 2024 - 31 July 2025.

We believe that the Management's review contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

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

Kastrup, 6 November 2025

Executive board

Lone Ranum
CEO

Board of Directors

Bradley H. Nathan
Chairman

Joanna Dianne Lipfeld
Board member

Lone Ranum
Board member

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder in Partnerservice Hver Gang A/S

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Partnerservice Hver Gang A/S for the financial year 1 August 2024 - 31 July 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, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified opinion section of our report, give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 31 July 2025 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 August 2024 - 31 July 2025 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of 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 Qualified 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, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for 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.

Independent auditor's report, continued

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 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 content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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.

Independent auditor's report, continued

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.

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 Financials Statements Act.

As described in Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, our opinion on the financial statements is modified due to due to non-recognition of significant errors relating to previous years, which is why the accrual of other operating income is incorrect.

Except from the above and based on our work performed, in our opinion, Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements, and is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements.

Søborg, 6 November 2025

inforevision statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR-nr. 19263096

Morten Ahrenst
State Authorized Public Accountant
mne47780

Accounting policies

Information on reporting class

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with Danish financial statement legislation as well as generally accepted accounting principles.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing Reporting class B.

Some provisions from reporting class C has been adopted.

The accounting policies have not been changed from last year.

Generally regarding recognition and measurement

The financial statements have been prepared based on historical cost.

The income is recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset 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 out of the company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the maturity period. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less any repayments and with addition/deduction of the cumulative amortisation of any difference between cost and the nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the maturity period.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the annual report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

The functional currency is Danish Kroner. All other currencies are considered foreign currencies.

Foreign currency translation

During the year, transactions in foreign currencies have been translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. If currency positions are considered hedge of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables and debt denominated in foreign currencies have been recognised at the exchange rate of the balance sheet date.

Realised and unrealised exchange gains and losses have been recognised in the income statement under other financial income and expenses.

Accounting policies, continued

Income statement

The income statement has been classified by nature.

Gross profit

Gross profit/loss includes "Revenue", "Cost of sales", "Other operating income" and "External expenses".

Revenue

As income recognition criterion, the production criterion is applied so that revenue comprises the invoiced revenue for the year reduced by prepayments and with addition for work in progress measured at market value. Revenue is measured at fair value excl. VAT and less granted discounts.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise expenses incurred to earn revenue for the year including changes in goods for resale, raw materials and consumables used as well as packaging in the year.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the company's primary activities, including payments received from public authorities as well as profit on sale of fixed assets.

External expenses

External expenses comprises Selling costs, Cost of premises and Administrative expenses.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries including holiday pay and pensions and other social security costs etc. to the company's employees.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprises expenses of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the company's primary activities, including losses on sale of fixed assets.

Financial income

Financial income is recognised with amounts concerning the the financial year. Financial income comprise interest.

Accounting policies, continued

Financial expenses

Financial expenses is recognised with amounts concerning the the financial year. Financial expenses comprise interest.

Tax on profit or loss for the year

Tax on profit or loss for the year represents 22% of the book profit or loss adjusted for non-taxable and non-deductible items.

Tax on profit or loss for the year consists of the anticipated tax portion of the taxable income for the year adjusted for the changes for the year in deferred tax. Changes in deferred taxes due to adjustments of tax rates is recognised in the income statement.

Tax on profit or loss for the year is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit or loss for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme. Interest reimbursement and interest surcharge have been recognised in financial income and expenses.

Accounting policies, continued

Balance sheet

The balance sheet has been presented in account form.

Assets

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulate amortisation.

Cost comprises the acquisition price as well as costs directly related to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be put into operation.

Development projects on clearly defined and identifiable products and processes, for which the technical rate of utilisation, adequate resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the company can be established, and where the intention is to manufacture, market or apply the product or process in question, are recognised as intangible assets.

Other development costs not meeting the criteria for capitalisation are recognised as costs in the income statement as incurred.

For own-developed development projects, capitalised after 1 January 2016 the carrying amount less deferred tax is transferred from "Retained earnings" to "Reserve for development expenditure" under equity. Carrying amounts which exist as a consequence of purchases of assets or enterprises' are not taken into the reserve.

Assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives:

Category	Period
Completed development projects	2 - 5 years
Goodwill	5 years

Determine the amortisation period for goodwill is based on an assessment of the acquired enterprises' or business' market position, earnings as well as expected customer loyalty, which to the highest possible extent is based on historical recorded data.

As the intangible assets are not being traded in an active and effective market, no residual values after end of use are included when determining the amortisation period.

Profit/loss on sale has been included in the income statement under gross profit or loss and other operating expenses.

The carrying amounts of intangible assets are reviewed annually for indication of impairment for losses, apart from what is expressed by usual amortisation. If this applies, impairment for loss is made of each asset or group of assets, respectively, to lower recoverable amount. As recoverable amount, the higher of expected net selling price and net present value is applied. The net present value is calculated as the present value of the expected cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets.

Impairment for loss for the year is recognised in the income statement as amortisation, depreciation and impairment for loss of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

Accounting policies, continued

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulate depreciation. The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life.

Cost comprises the acquisition price as well as costs directly related to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be put into operation.

The cost price for an asset is divided into separate components, that are depreciated separately, if the useful life of the individual components is significantly different.

Depreciation is initiated when the assets are ready to be taken into operation. Assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives with following residual values:

Category	Period	Residual value
Leasehold improvements	5 years	0%
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	5 years	0%

Minor purchases with useful lives below one year have been recognised as an expense in the income statement in external expenses.

Profit/loss on sale or retirement has been included in the income statement under gross profit or loss and other operating expenses.

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed annually for indication of impairment for losses, apart from what is expressed by usual depreciation. If this applies, impairment for loss is made of each asset or group of assets, respectively, to lower recoverable amount. As recoverable amount, the higher of expected net selling price and net present value is applied. The net present value is calculated as the present value of the expected cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets.

Impairment for loss for the year is recognised in the income statement as amortisation, depreciation and impairment for loss of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

Other receivables classified as fixed assets

Deposits recognised as fixed assets are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal amount.

Accounting policies, continued

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost according to the FIFO method. In the event of cost exceeding net realisable value, write-down is made to this lower value.

Cost of goods for resale as well as raw materials and consumables comprises purchase price plus delivery costs. Cost of manufactured goods and work in progress consists of costs of raw materials, consumables, direct labour costs and other direct costs.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the estimated selling price less completion costs and expected costs to execute sale. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected sales price.

Received prepayments from customers regarding non delivered goods are recognised as liabilities.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts. Provisions for bad debts are determined on the basis of an individual assessment of each receivable.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise costs incurred relating to subsequent financial years.

Accounting policies, continued

Equity and liabilities

Equity

Reserve for development expenditure comprise capitalised development expenses from 1 January 2016. The reserve cannot be used for dividends or for elimination of negative retained earnings. The reserve is reduced or dissolved due to amortisation or divestment by transferring the amount from the reserve to retained earnings.

Deferred tax and corporation tax

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method. Provision has been made for deferred tax by 22% on all temporary differences between carrying amount and tax-based value of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax is also measured with respect of the planned use of the asset and the settlement of the liability.

The tax value of the tax losses to be carried forward are included in the calculation of deferred taxes if it is probable that the losses can be used. Deferred tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

The company is jointly taxed with other Danish group enterprises with Lynx Equity Scandinavia ApS as Management company. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated among the group enterprises in ratio to their taxable income according to the rules on full allocation with a refund for tax losses of the Danish Corporation Tax Act.

Joint tax contributions between the jointly taxed companies which have not been settled at the balance sheet date are classified as joint tax contributions in receivables or liabilities other than provisions.

Financial debts

Financial debts are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred, which are directly related with the loan. In subsequent years, financial debts are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value using the effective interest rate. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the loan period.

Short-term debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

Prepayments received from customers

Received prepayments from customers comprises prepayments according to an agreement whereas the company has an obligation to deliver goods and services in the subsequent years.

Income statement

	Note	2024/25	2023/24
		DKK	DKK
Gross profit		88.659.890	81.262.687
Staff costs	1	-87.017.530	-79.442.832
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)		1.642.360	1.819.855
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	2	-701.528	-778.071
Other operating expenses		-9.682	0
Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)		931.150	1.041.784
Finance income	3	19.858	11.407
Finance expenses	4	-115.121	-73.566
Profit/loss before tax		835.887	979.625
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	-181.066	-222.631
Profit/loss for the year		654.821	756.994

Proposed distribution of profit and loss

	2024/25	2023/24
	DKK	DKK
Proposed distribution of profit and loss for the year :		
Transferred to retained earnings	654.821	756.994
Profit/loss for the year	654.821	756.994

Assets

	<u>Note</u>	<u>31-07-2025</u>	<u>31-07-2024</u>
		DKK	DKK
Other similar rights originating from development projects		63.167	110.525
Intangible assets	6,10	63.167	110.525
Leasehold improvements		45.744	71.411
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment		1.102.147	1.431.044
Property, plant and equipment	7,10	1.147.891	1.502.455
Deposits		629.206	584.362
Investments	8	629.206	584.362
Fixed assets		1.840.264	2.197.342
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		100.000	130.000
Inventories	10	100.000	130.000
Trade receivables	10	13.309.595	13.495.110
Receivables from group enterprises		13.996	13.485
Other receivables		443.429	314.562
Joint tax contribution receivables	5	0	107.009
Prepayments		659.214	656.443
Receivables		14.426.234	14.586.609
Cash at bank and in hand		7.855.836	5.741.204
Current assets		22.382.070	20.457.813
Total assets		24.222.334	22.655.155

Equity and liabilities

	Note	31-07-2025	31-07-2024
		DKK	DKK
Contributed capital		400.000	400.000
Reserve for development expenditure		49.270	86.209
Retained earnings		4.247.206	3.555.446
Equity		4.696.476	4.041.655
Deferred tax, liabilities	5	153.399	167.281
Provisions		153.399	167.281
Joint tax contribution payables	5	194.948	180.065
Other payables		2.472.532	2.489.046
Long-term liabilities other than provisions	9	2.667.480	2.669.111
Short-term part of long-term liabilities other than provisions		8.881	0
Debt to other credit institutions		0	1.500.000
Prepayments received from customers		259.626	230.178
Trade payables		1.802.937	2.038.867
Payables to group enterprises		4.686.473	2.804.254
Joint tax contribution payables	5	180.065	0
Other payables		9.766.997	9.203.809
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		16.704.979	15.777.108
Liabilities other than provisions		19.372.459	18.446.219
Total equity and liabilities		24.222.334	22.655.155
Assets charged and collateral	10		
Contingent liabilities	11		
Unrecognised contractual commitments	12		
Group relations	13		

Statement of changes in equity

	Contributed capital	Reserve for develop- ment expenditure	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 August 2023	400.000	94.808	2.789.853	3.284.661
Distributed profit/loss for the year			756.994	756.994
Transferred to reserve for development expenditure for the year		-8.599	8.599	0
Equity at 1 August 2024	400.000	86.209	3.555.446	4.041.655
Distributed profit/loss for the year			654.821	654.821
Transferred to reserve for development expenditure for the year		-36.939	36.939	0
Equity at 31 July 2025	400.000	49.270	4.247.206	4.696.476

Notes

1. Staff costs

	<u>2024/25</u>	<u>2023/24</u>
	DKK	DKK
Wages and salaries	76.914.187	70.686.818
Pensions	7.298.196	6.284.024
Other social security costs	1.952.834	1.718.008
Other staff cost	852.313	753.982
Total	<u>87.017.530</u>	<u>79.442.832</u>
Average number of full-time employees	<u>164</u>	<u>155</u>

2. Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

	<u>2024/25</u>	<u>2023/24</u>
	DKK	DKK
Amortisation of intangible assets	36.628	34.424
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	664.900	743.647
Total	<u>701.528</u>	<u>778.071</u>

3. Finance income

	<u>2024/25</u>	<u>2023/24</u>
	DKK	DKK
Financial income from group enterprises	0	378
Other financial income	19.858	11.029
Total	<u>19.858</u>	<u>11.407</u>

Notes, continued

4. Finance expenses

	<u>2024/25</u>	<u>2023/24</u>
	DKK	DKK
Financial expenses to group enterprises	43.579	0
Other financial expenses	71.542	73.566
Total	<u>115.121</u>	<u>73.566</u>

5. Tax expense

	<u>Joint tax contribution</u>	<u>Deferred tax</u>	<u>Tax on profit/loss for the year</u>	<u>2023/24</u>
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Payables at 1 August 2024	73.056	167.281		
Paid in respect of previous years	107.009			
Tax on profit/loss for the year	194.948	-13.882	181.066	222.631
Payables at 31 July 2025	<u>375.013</u>	<u>153.399</u>		
Tax on profit/loss for the year recognised in the income statement			<u>181.066</u>	<u>222.631</u>
Recognition in balance sheet:				
Provisions		153.399		
Long-term payables	194.948			
Short-term payables	180.065			
Total	<u>375.013</u>	<u>153.399</u>		

Notes, continued

6. Intangible assets

	Other sim- ilar rights originating from devel- opment projects	Goodwill	Total	2023/24
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 August 2024	408.089	2.148.764	2.556.853	2.533.453
Additions for the year	0	0	0	23.400
Disposals for the year	-10.730	0	-10.730	0
Cost at 31 July 2025	397.359	2.148.764	2.546.123	2.556.853
Amortisation and impairment losses at 1 August 2024	-297.564	-2.148.764	-2.446.328	-2.411.904
Amortisation for the year	-36.628	0	-36.628	-34.424
Amortisation and impairment losses at 31 July 2025	-334.192	-2.148.764	-2.482.956	-2.446.328
Carrying amount at 31 July 2025	63.167	0	63.167	110.525
Carrying amount, disposals	-10.730	0	-10.730	0
Profit/loss on sale	-10.730	0	-10.730	0

Notes, continued

7. Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improve- ments	Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	Total	2023/24
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 August 2024	130.003	5.746.769	5.876.772	6.650.761
Additions for the year	0	332.683	332.683	501.319
Disposals for the year	0	-161.121	-161.121	-1.275.308
Cost at 31 July 2025	130.003	5.918.331	6.048.334	5.876.772
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 August 2024	-58.592	-4.315.725	-4.374.317	-4.871.260
Depreciation for the year	-25.667	-639.233	-664.900	-743.647
Reversal regarding disposals for the year	0	138.774	138.774	1.240.590
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 July 2025	-84.259	-4.816.184	-4.900.443	-4.374.317
Carrying amount at 31 July 2025	45.744	1.102.147	1.147.891	1.502.455
Selling price, disposals	0	23.395	23.395	100.000
Carrying amount, disposals	0	-22.347	-22.347	-34.718
Profit/loss on sale	0	1.048	1.048	65.282

8. Investments

	Deposits	Total	2023/24
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 August 2024	584.362	584.362	635.882
Additions for the year	44.844	44.844	93.195
Disposals for the year	0	0	-144.715
Cost at 31 July 2025	629.206	629.206	584.362
Carrying amount at 31 July 2025	629.206	629.206	584.362

Notes, continued

9. Long-term liabilities

	<u>31-07-2025</u>	<u>31-07-2024</u>
	DKK	DKK
Liabilities in total:		
Other payables	2.481.413	2.489.046
Total	<u>2.481.413</u>	<u>2.489.046</u>
Current portion of non-current liabilities:		
Other payables	8.881	0
Total	<u>8.881</u>	<u>0</u>
Due beyond 5 years after the balance sheet date:		
Other payables	2.378.422	2.317.777
Total	<u>2.378.422</u>	<u>2.317.777</u>

10. Assets charged and collateral

	<u>2024/25</u>	
	<u>Nominal value of the col- lateral/debt</u>	<u>Booked value of assets deposited as security</u>
	DKK	DKK
Floating charge registered to the mortgagor in intangible assets, inventories and trade receivables, Plant and machinery, including other claims has been deposit as security for engagement with credit institution	4.000.000	14.574.909

11. Contingent liabilities

Partnerservice Hver Gang A/S are jointly taxed with other group companies and are severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc. of the group. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of tax on interest, dividend tax and tax on royalty payments. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the the company's liability.

Notes, continued

12. Unrecognised contractual commitments

	<u>2024/25</u>
	DKK
The company has entered into rental commitment regarding rent of premises. The rental contracts are non-terminable for respectively 3, 6 and 9 months. The total commitment represents	519.639
The company has entered into operational lease commitment regarding cars and machines. The lease commitments expire within 1-33 months. The total lease commitment represents	<u>2.724.995</u>
Total rental and lease obligations	<u><u>3.244.634</u></u>

13. Group relations

The company is included in the consolidated report for the parent companies:

The largest group and smallest group: Lynx Equity (U.K.) Limited, C/O Tmf Group, 13th Floor,
One Angel Court, London, United Kingdom, EC2R 7HJ

The consolidated report of the foreign parent company may be obtained at the parent company website {www.gov.uk}