

# Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS

Vandtårnsvej 62, 1., 2860 Søborg

CVR no. 42 09 25 33

## Annual report 2024

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 15 July 2025

Chair of the meeting:

*Jean-François Mady*  
.....  
Jean-François Mady

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## Statement by the Executive Board

Today, the Executive Board has discussed and approved the annual report of Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

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 financial position of the Company at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Gladsaxe, 15 July 2025  
Executive Board:



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Henrik Bang  
Managing director



.....  
Kristian Elvefors  
Director



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Kaj Ola Sjölander  
Director

## Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of for the financial year 01.01.2024 -31.12.2024, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes, including 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 Entity's financial position at 31.12.2024 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 Entity 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.

### Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw the attention to note 2 "Going concern" in the financial statements, which describes that Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS is dependent on Polestar Group for its funding requirements via transfer pricing arrangements with the Polestar Group. Polestar Group depends on additional financing that is expected to be funded via a combination of new short-term working capital loan arrangements, long-term loan arrangements, shareholder loans with related parties, and executing capital market transactions through offerings of debt and/or equity and therefore does not represent a significant but only material going concern risk. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### 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 Entity'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 Entity 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 judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

## Independent auditor's report

- 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity 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.

### Statement on the Management's commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the 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 the management commentary.

Copenhagen, 15 July 2025

Deloitte  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 33 96 35 56



Brian Schmit Jensen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne40050



Victor Fortmann Storm  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne50626

## Management's review

### Company details

Name	Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS
Address, Postal code, City	Vandtårnsvej 62, 1., 2860 Søborg
CVR no.	42 09 25 33
Established	15 January 2021
Registered office	Gladsaxe
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Executive Board	Henrik Bang, Managing director Kristian Elvefors, Director Kaj Ola Sjölander, Director
Auditors	Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Weidekampsgade 6, 2300 Copenhagen

## Management's review

### Financial highlights

DKK'000	2024	2023	2022	2021
<b>Key figures</b>				
Revenue	628,200	661,016	480,261	250,319
Gross profit	31,238	34,607	21,107	8,866
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)	11,011	8,056	4,807	2,329
Operating profit/loss	10,245	7,469	4,470	2,329
Net financials	-3,685	-1,878	-1,216	-89
Profit for the year	4,917	4,280	2,496	1,744
<b>Balance sheet</b>				
Total assets	193,896	232,671	177,417	115,426
Investments in property, plant and equipment	323	407	2,085	0
Equity	13,477	8,560	4,280	1,784
<b>Financial ratios</b>				
Operating margin	1.6%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%
Gross margin	5.0%	5.2%	4.4%	3.5%
EBITDA-margin	1.8%	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%
Return on assets	4.8%	3.6%	3.1%	2.0%
Current ratio	109.7%	105.5%	104.0%	103.6%
Equity ratio	7.0%	3.7%	2.4%	1.5%
Return on equity	44.6%	66.7%	82.3%	97.8%
<b>Employees</b>				
Average number of full-time employees	34	32	21	8

The financial ratios stated under "Financial highlights" have been calculated as follows:

Operating profit/loss	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss before net financials +/-Other operating income and other operating expenses}}{\text{Revenue}} \times 100$
Operating margin	$\frac{\text{Operating profit/loss (EBIT)}}{\text{Revenue}} \times 100$
Gross margin	$\frac{\text{Gross profit/loss}}{\text{Revenue}} \times 100$
EBITDA-margin	$\frac{\text{Earnings before interest, taxes and amortisations (EBITDA)}}{\text{Revenue}} \times 100$
Return on assets	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss from operating activities}}{\text{Average assets}} \times 100$
Current ratio	$\frac{\text{Current assets}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$
Equity ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity, year-end}}{\text{Total equity and liabilities, year-end}} \times 100$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss after tax}}{\text{Average equity}} \times 100$

## Management's review

### Business review

As a sales company, Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS is focused on sales of premium cars and accessories to end customers. The vehicles are being purchased on the basis of transfer price agreement from Polestar Performance AB and then sold in Denmark. Between Polestar Performance AB and Polestar Automotive Denmark all transactions are made at an arm's length. Polestar Automotive Denmark has three categories of customers: end-customers, fleet customers and financial service providers to whom Polestar sells cars and the financial service providers in their turn having the contractual relationship with end customer.

### Ownership structure

Polestar Automotive Denmark is 100% owned by Polestar Performance AB (PPAB) with headquarters in Gothenburg, which in turn is a subsidiary of Polestar Automotive (Singapore) Pte. Ltd based in Singapore. Polestar Automotive (Singapore) Pte. Ltd is in turn a subsidiary of Polestar Holding AB based in Sweden which in turn is a subsidiary of the ultimate parent company, Polestar Automotive Holding UK PLC, based in the United Kingdom. This parent company prepares consolidated accounts for the Polestar Group.

Polestar Automotive Holding UK PLC is 39.2% owned by PSD Investment Limited, a company controlled by Mr. Li Shufu, a private individual. In addition, 23.8% (Voting 19.6%) is owned by Geely Sweden Automotive and 18% (Voting 14.9) of the Company is owned by Volvo Cars via its subsidiary Snita Holding B.V. The remaining 18.2%(Voting 15%) is owned by other shareholders.

### Information around new owner structure in 2024

On February 23, 2024 Volvo Cars announced its intention to reduce its stake in Polestar from 48.5% to 18% by way of a distribution to its shareholders. On May 13, 2024, Geely Sweden Automotive Investment B.V., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Geely Sweden Holding AB, was distributed Swedish depositary receipts from Volvo Cars giving it a right to receive 23.8% of outstanding Polestar shares.

### Financial review

The income statement for 2024 shows a profit of DKK 4,917 thousand against a profit of DKK 4,280 thousand last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2024 shows equity of DKK 13,477 thousand.

Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS's sale in 2024 is similar to the 2023 volume. Thus in 2024 Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS sold 2,023 (2023: 2,022). In 2024 two new models were introduced on Danish market (Polestar 3 and Polestar 4) whereby the number of models increased from 1 to 3. The business development in Denmark can be considered satisfactory from a management point of view due to the increased competition in the market. The turnover of Polestar Automotive Denmark in 2024 has decreased by 4.96% to DKK 628.200 thousand (2023: 661,016 thousand).

With the introduction of the NGA model (non-genuine agency model) in 2024 with the Danish partners Polestar do no longer own the showroom vehicles and have thereby reduced its capital binding.

Corporate income tax in 2024 is DKK 1.728 thousand (2023: 1.311 thousand) resulting in a profit for the year of 4.917 thousand (2023: DKK 4.280 thousand). The equity ratio as of reporting date is 6,2% (2023: 3.7%). The commercial liabilities with Group companies are DKK 132,959 thousand (2023: DKK 119,871 thousand) and are mainly due to the purchase of the vehicles from Polestar Performance AB. Financial liabilities with Group companies are DKK 85,000 thousand (2023: DKK 40.919 thousand). At the end of the financial year, the cash at bank amounted to DKK 8,939 thousand (2023: 40.527 thousand). No dividend was proposed up to 31 December 2024.

### Commercial result

For 2024 Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS had expected a unit sale of 2.874 cars but due to a delay in the launch of Polestar 3 and initial software issues with Polestar 4 it was not possible this sales volume. On top of this the market has been characterized by extreme price competition and the launch of several new brands. This is best exemplified with the heavy price decrease conducted by Tesla in Q1 2024 and the strong impact on the market of the newly introduced brand Xpeng - both brands that has impacted our sales result. This has led to the fact that we could not reach the ambition on a growth rate of 7-10% on volume. The result was the same volume as the year before. Likewise, we had an ambition of growing our revenue with 10-15% in 2024. This was not reached, in fact our revenue decreased by 5%. Due to market conditions we had to increase discounts on Polestar 2 which was not compensated by the low volume sales of the more expensive Polestar 3 and Polestar 4.

## Management's review

### Financial risks and use of financial instruments

General uncertainties are future economic conditions and their impact on demand for cars and their related services and products. In its operations, Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS is exposed to various types of risks such as market risk and financial risks.

The Company does not utilize financial instruments.

### Market Risks

The ongoing war between Russia and Ukraine and the escalation of the war between Israel and Hamas and uncertain geopolitical conditions, sanctions, and other potential impacts on the global economic environment may weaken demand for Polestar's vehicles and impact its ability to access production components, which could make it difficult for Polestar to forecast its financial results and manage its inventory levels. Israel is one of Polestar's importer markets where we have minimal sales. Polestar also has some suppliers with operations in Israel, including Mobileye and StoreDot. If the conditions in Israel interrupt Polestar's suppliers' operations or limit the ability for Polestar's suppliers to operate, Polestar's business can be harmed. Additionally, in the past, Israel and Israeli companies have been, and continue to be, subject to economic boycotts and divestment initiatives, which could negatively impact Polestar's business given Polestar's relationship with Mobileye and StoreDot.

In addition, further escalation of the conflict in the Red Sea may affect our shipping operations and result in shipping companies rerouting their cargo ships. These potential shipping disruptions may cause additional shipping costs and delays.

Customer perception of range and performance of Polestar cars are critical to sales success. This is monitored carefully via Polestar Performance group's R&D activities and operational controlling. Sourcing of batteries at a competitive price level and in line with sustainability targets is also crucial to support supply of cars that address customer requirements. Polestar engages in strategic discussions with key suppliers to help ensuring sourcing is sufficient. Other factors, to some extent outside Polestar control, are also critical to ensure customer satisfaction. One of them is customer access to charging infrastructure. Polestar monitors the charging market, aiming to identifying solutions to facilitate customers BEV charging.

### Credit Risks

Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS's credit risk can be divided in financial credit risk and operational credit risk. Credit risk on financial transactions is the risk that Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS will incur losses as a result of non-payment by counterparties related to the Group's bank accounts, bank deposits and other liquid asset. However, to mitigate this risk on local and group level, Polestar is only having well-established banks as counterparties, reducing the financial credit risk substantially.

The operational credit risk arises from accounts receivable. Polestar Denmark has two categories of customers. The first one being end customers who pay up-front, so Polestar does not take any credit risk. The second being fleet customers, where a credit risk review is performed prior to entering into sales agreements. The maximum amount exposed to credit risk is the carrying amount of accounts receivable, see Balance sheet: page 15, for further information.

### Currency Risks

Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS is not considered to be exposed to currency risk, since the entity is both purchasing and selling cars in the same currency, Danish Kroner (DKK).

### Liquidity and Funding risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS is unable to meet ongoing financial obligations on time. Polestar Performance group including Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS prepares short-term and Long-term planning in order to mitigate the liquidity and funding risk. As Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS is an integrated part of the Polestar Performance Group Business Plan (PPAB), liquidity and funding are secured by PPAB.

## Management's review

### Financial and non-financial performance indicators

The sales and the number of vehicles sold, are important financial performance indicators. Market share, customer satisfaction and the quality of the vehicles are important non-financial performance indicators. An increase in market share is also expected in the future, in particular through further model launches. Customer satisfaction and the quality of the vehicles is regularly measured in the Polestar Performance Group and also through independent surveys and tests positive.

### Impact on the external environment

Sustainability lies at the heart of Polestar. Polestar is a performance brand, determined to improve the society by accelerating the transition to a fully electric, climate-neutral future.

### Corporate Governance

Corporate governance consists of the rules and structure imposed to guide and steer the operations of Polestar with effective control. Polestar is governed by applicable corporate governance laws, Polestar Performance group business governance as well as policies adopted by the executive board. The executive board of Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS has adopted a Code of Conduct and corporate policies within areas such as anti-corruption, conflict of interest, trade sanctions and export control, data protection, competition law, intellectual property, and internal reporting, applicable to all employees of the Polestar group and regularly reviewed.

### Statutory CSR report

#### Statement on Corporate Social Responsibility Policies by Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS:

Pursuant to § 99a, Subsection 7 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS has elected to forgo separate sustainability reporting in the management report, as the company is included in the consolidated sustainability reporting prepared by our parent company, Polestar Automotive Holding UK PLC, which is subject to Swedish legislation and domiciled in Gothenburg, Sweden.

The consolidated sustainability report is publicly available at the following URL:

[https://www.polestar.com/dato-assets/11286/1744370504-polestar\\_sustainability\\_report\\_2024.pdf](https://www.polestar.com/dato-assets/11286/1744370504-polestar_sustainability_report_2024.pdf)

Other policies on sustainable matters can be found at the following URL:

<https://www.polestar.com/global/sustainability/policies-and-positions-papers/>

Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS's business model is described in the section 'Business review' of this Management's Report.

### Environmental Matters

Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS has opted to utilize the exemption provision in § 99a, Subsection 7 of the Danish Financial Statements Act and therefore refers to the information provided in the parent company's consolidated sustainability report groups webpage:

[https://www.polestar.com/dato-assets/11286/1744370504-polestar\\_sustainability\\_report\\_2024.pdf](https://www.polestar.com/dato-assets/11286/1744370504-polestar_sustainability_report_2024.pdf)

<https://www.polestar.com/global/sustainability/climate-neutrality/>

<https://www.polestar.com/global/sustainability/circularity/>

## Management's review

### Climate Impact

Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS has opted to utilize the exemption provision in § 99a, Subsection 7 of the Danish Financial Statements Act and therefore refers to the information provided in the parent company's consolidated sustainability report and our groups webpage:

[https://www.polestar.com/dato-assets/11286/1744370504-polestar\\_sustainability\\_report\\_2024.pdf](https://www.polestar.com/dato-assets/11286/1744370504-polestar_sustainability_report_2024.pdf)

<https://www.polestar.com/global/sustainability/climate-neutrality/>

<https://www.polestar.com/global/sustainability/circularity/>

### Social matters and Employee Matters

Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS has opted to utilize the exemption provision in § 99a, Subsection 7 of the Danish Financial Statements Act and therefore refers to the information provided in the parent company's consolidated sustainability report:

[https://www.polestar.com/dato-assets/11286/1744370504-polestar\\_sustainability\\_report\\_2024.pdf](https://www.polestar.com/dato-assets/11286/1744370504-polestar_sustainability_report_2024.pdf)

### Respect of Human Rights

Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS has opted to utilize the exemption provision in § 99a, Subsection 7 of the Danish Financial Statements Act and therefore refers to the information provided in the parent company's consolidated sustainability report, our inclusion report and our groups webpage:

[https://www.polestar.com/dato-assets/11286/1744370504-polestar\\_sustainability\\_report\\_2024.pdf](https://www.polestar.com/dato-assets/11286/1744370504-polestar_sustainability_report_2024.pdf)

<https://www.polestar.com/dato-assets/11286/1742903496-polestar-inclusion-statement.pdf>

<https://www.polestar.com/global/sustainability/responsible-sourcing/>

### Anti-Corruption and Bribery

Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS has opted to utilize the exemption provision in § 99a, Subsection 7 of the Danish Financial Statements Act and therefore refers to the information provided in the parent company's consolidated sustainability report and our inclusion report:

[https://www.polestar.com/dato-assets/11286/1744370504-polestar\\_sustainability\\_report\\_2024.pdf](https://www.polestar.com/dato-assets/11286/1744370504-polestar_sustainability_report_2024.pdf)

<https://www.polestar.com/dato-assets/11286/1742903496-polestar-inclusion-statement.pdf>

### Data ethics

#### 1. Introduction

At Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS, we are dedicated to the ethical handling of data, ensuring transparency, accountability, and respect for individual privacy.

#### 2. Principles

##### Transparency and Accountability

- Clearly communicate data practices.
- Uphold high standards of data protection.

##### Respect for Privacy

- Collect only necessary personal data.
- Protect data from unauthorized access and misuse.

##### Fairness and Non-Discrimination

- Prevent bias and discrimination in data usage.
- Regularly review data processes for fairness.

## Management's review

### 3. Data Collection and Usage

#### Purpose Limitation

- Collect data for specific, legitimate purposes.
- Inform individuals about data collection purposes.

#### Data Minimization

- Collect only relevant and necessary data.
- Avoid excessive data collection.

#### Consent

- Obtain explicit consent for data collection.
- Provide options for managing data preferences.

### 4. Data Sharing and Disclosure

#### Third-Party Sharing

- Share data only with compliant third parties.
- Establish data-sharing agreements to protect data.

#### Transparency

- Inform individuals about data sharing.
- Allow access and correction of personal data.

### 5. Data Retention and Deletion

#### Retention Policy

- Retain data only as long as necessary.
- Communicate data retention policies.

#### Data Deletion

- Securely delete data when no longer needed or upon request.
- Ensure data deletion prevents unauthorized access.

### 6. Training and Awareness

- Regularly train employees on data ethics through mandatory e-learning.
- Foster a culture of ethical data practices.

### 7. Monitoring and Compliance

- Monitor data practices for compliance.
- Conduct audits to address risks.

### 8. Reporting and Redress

#### Reporting Mechanism

- Provide a way to report policy concerns.
- Respond promptly and take appropriate action.

#### Redress

- Offer remedies for data rights violations.
- Resolve data-related disputes fairly.

### 9. Continuous Improvement

- Review and update the policy regularly.
- Engage with stakeholders for feedback.

## Management's review

### Events after the balance sheet date

The global uncertainty on tariffs has the potential to impact Polestar Denmark both in terms of pricing, sales volume and profitability.

There has over the last months been rumors in the market that the Danish registration tax might be cancelled and replaced by a green usage tax on cars. This might have a positive impact on EV's which are affected by registration tax i.e. cars priced above DKK 423.824. For Polestar it would reduce the customer price on both Polestar 3 and Polestar 4. When and if such a change in registration tax would be implemented is still to be confirmed.

No other events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

### Unusual matters having affected the financial statements

#### Going concern to annual report FY2024

These financial statements have been prepared on a basis that assumes the going concern of Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS.

Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS is 100% owned by Polestar Group and is an integral part of its sales and distribution network in Denmark. Materially all Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS' revenues are generated from the sale of Polestar Group vehicles. Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS is dependent on Polestar Group for its funding requirements via transfer pricing arrangements with the polestar group. As an important part of Polestar Group's sale channel in Denmark, Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS has historically received all necessary financial support from the Polestar Group, and management expects that this will continue for the foreseeable future. There is though no guarantee that sufficient financing will be available when needed for Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS to continue its operations.

The ultimate parent company of the Polestar Group is Polestar Automotive Holding UK PLC. Polestar Automotive Holding UK PLC's consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2024 disclose that they were prepared on a going concern basis, but that there is material uncertainty related to the execution of management's liquidity and funding, which depends on additional financing expected to be funded via a combination of new short-term working capital loan arrangements, longterm loan arrangements, shareholder loans with related parties, and executing capital market transactions through offerings of debt and/or equity. The Group Management is not certain that the Polestar Group will succeed in obtaining the necessary funds to continue its operational and development activities as planned. Management of Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS has concluded that the uncertainty at the Polestar Group level indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt upon Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS' ability to continue as a going concern.

Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS forecasts sufficient liquidity in the twelve-month period following the balance sheet date in order for it to meet its cash flow requirements. However, as Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS's revenues are dependent on the continued operation of the Polestar Group which, in turn, is dependent on it maintaining adequate liquidity and funding, management has concluded that the uncertainty at the Polestar Group level indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt upon Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS's ability to continue as a going concern.

### Outlook

Polestar continues to market and sell Polestar cars in the Danish market in accordance with the Polestar business plan. Polestar Automotive Denmark plans to perform a 2 digit percentage growth in 2025, partly by launching new models to the market in 2025 and contribute to Polestar Performance groups growth in 2025.

Management's outlook for 2025 is based on the current market situation and the interest from the market in Polestar. The general market in Denmark for Electric Vehicles continues to be strong with a growth rate above 50% YOY.

## Management's review

For Polestar Automotive Denmark the volume projection for 2025 is likewise slightly positive at +100 units. This is however a smaller growth than the overall market growth due to a significant competitive scenario with both more brands, models as well as aggressive offers in the market. The growth in volume naturally also reflected in an expected revenue increase of 9%. The expected revenue increase is higher than the expected volume increase due the model mix split achieved by launching of Polestar 3 and Polestar 4. The profitability is expected to be within DKK 5,000 thousand - DKK 5,500 thousand for 2025.

**Financial statements 1 January - 31 December****Income statement**

Note	DKK'000	2024	2023
4	<b>Revenue</b>	628,200	661,016
	Cost of sales	-514,528	-564,827
	Other operating income	84	0
5	Other external expenses	-82,518	-61,582
	<b>Gross profit</b>	31,238	34,607
6	Staff costs	-20,227	-26,551
	Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-681	-587
	<b>Profit before net financials</b>	10,330	7,469
	Financial income	1,347	16
7	Financial expenses	-5,032	-1,894
	<b>Profit before tax</b>	6,645	5,591
8	Tax for the year	-1,728	-1,311
	<b>Profit for the year</b>	4,917	4,280

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

## Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2024	2023
	<b>ASSETS</b>		
	<b>Fixed assets</b>		
10	<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>		
	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	1,095	1,328
	Leasehold improvements	115	240
		<u>1,210</u>	<u>1,568</u>
11	<b>Investments</b>		
	Deposits, investments	103	103
		<u>103</u>	<u>103</u>
	<b>Total fixed assets</b>	<u>1,313</u>	<u>1,671</u>
	<b>Non-fixed assets</b>		
	<b>Inventories</b>		
	Finished goods and goods for resale	127,538	90,101
		<u>127,538</u>	<u>90,101</u>
	<b>Receivables</b>		
	Trade receivables	48,593	93,438
12	Deferred tax assets	5,895	4,773
	Other receivables	118	286
13	Prepayments	1,500	1,875
		<u>56,106</u>	<u>100,372</u>
	<b>Cash</b>	<u>8,939</u>	<u>40,527</u>
	<b>Total non-fixed assets</b>	<u>192,583</u>	<u>231,000</u>
	<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<u><u>193,896</u></u>	<u><u>232,671</u></u>

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

## Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2024	2023
	<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
	<b>Equity</b>		
14	Share capital	40	40
	Retained earnings	13,437	8,520
	<b>Total equity</b>	<u>13,477</u>	<u>8,560</u>
	<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		
15	<b>Non-current liabilities other than provisions</b>		
16	Deferred income	4,821	5,207
		<u>4,821</u>	<u>5,207</u>
	<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>		
15	Short-term part of long-term liabilities other than provisions	5,893	5,770
	Bank debt	0	40,000
	Prepayments received from customers	3,784	351
	Trade payables	6,625	7,100
	Payables to group enterprises	131,866	119,871
	Corporation tax payable	1,809	989
	Other payables	25,621	44,823
		<u>175,598</u>	<u>218,904</u>
	<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<u>180,419</u>	<u>224,111</u>
	<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	<u><u>193,896</u></u>	<u><u>232,671</u></u>

- 1 Accounting policies
- 2 Going concern uncertainties
- 3 Events after the balance sheet date
- 9 Appropriation of profit
- 17 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
- 18 Security and collateral
- 19 Related parties

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

## Statement of changes in equity

Note	DKK'000	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	Equity at 1 January 2023	40	4,240	4,280
9	Transfer, see "Appropriation of profit"	0	4,280	4,280
	Equity at 1 January 2024	40	8,520	8,560
9	Transfer, see "Appropriation of profit"	0	4,917	4,917
	Equity at 31 December 2024	40	13,437	13,477

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS for 2024 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to large reporting class C entities.

Preparing the annual report in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for Large-sized reporting class C entities is a change compared to the annual report for 2023, in which the annual report was prepared in accordance with the provisions for reporting class C medium-sized entities.

Applying the provisions and requirements for large-sized class C entities did not affect the comparative figures or equity. If new disclosures were required, the comparative figures have been included.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

#### Omission of a cash flow statement

With reference to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no cash flow statement has been prepared. The Company's cash flows are reflected in the consolidated cash flow statement for the higher-ranking parent company Polestar Automotive Holding UK PLC.

#### Basis of recognition and measurement

Assets are recognized in the balance sheet when, as a result of an earlier event, future economic benefits are likely to accrue to the company and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognized in the balance sheet when, as a result of an earlier event, the company has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement after initial recognition takes place as described for each individual item below.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable risks and losses that arise before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate circumstances that existed at the balance sheet date.

Income is recognized in the income statement as it is earned, while costs are recognized in the amounts relating to the financial year.

#### Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK'000).

#### Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are initially valued at the exchange rate on the transaction date. Receivables, payable and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are valued at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange rate differences arising between the exchange rate on the transaction date and the exchange rate on the date of payment and the balance sheet date, respectively, are recognized in the income statement as financial items. Tangible and intangible assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets purchased in foreign currencies are valued at historical rates.

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Income statement

###### Revenue

The Company has chosen IFRS 15 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

Revenue from the sale of merchandise and finished goods is recognized in the income statement when delivery and risk transfer to the buyer have taken place. Revenue is recognized exclusive of VAT, taxes and discounts in connection with the sale and is measured at the sales value of the stipulated consideration.

###### Other operating income

Other operating income comprises items secondary to the principal activities of the Company and include rental income from the lease of facilities.

###### Cost of sales

Cost of sales includes the cost of goods used in generating the year's revenue.

###### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

###### Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday allowance and pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for the Company's employees. The item is net of refunds from public authorities.

###### Depreciation

The item comprises depreciation of property, plant and equipment.

The basis of depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	5 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

###### Financial income and expenses

Other financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, exchange gains on transactions in foreign currencies and tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, exchange losses on transactions in foreign currencies and tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Tax

Taxes are calculated on the result as disclosed in the income statement based on current tax rates, allowing for tax-exempt items and cost items which are non-deductible, either in whole or in part.

Tax assets and liabilities are netted if the general conditions for offsetting are met.

##### Balance sheet

##### Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and write down.

The cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly related to the acquisition start-up cost for the asset until the time when the asset is ready for use. For proprietary assets, cost comprises direct and indirect costs for materials, components, subcontractors and salaries.

##### Leases

The Company has chosen IAS 17 as interpretation for classification and recognition of leases.

Leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to the ownership to the Company are classified as operating leases. Payments relating to operating leases and any other rent agreements are recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease. The Company's aggregate liabilities relating to operating leases and other rent agreements are disclosed under "Contingent liabilities".

##### Deposits, investments

Deposits are recognised at amortized cost.

##### Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment is assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists.

##### Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost, calculated according to the FIFO method, or net realizable value, where this is lower. The cost price for merchandise comprises the purchase price plus home delivery costs.

The net realizable value of inventories is calculated as the expected sales price less completion costs and costs to be incurred to affect the sale.

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Receivables

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment write-down of financial receivables.

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

##### Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

##### Cash

Cash include bank deposits.

##### Income taxes and deferred taxes

Current tax liabilities or current tax receivable are recognized in the balance sheet as calculated tax on the year's taxable income, which is regulated for paid tax amount.

Deferred tax is recognized on all temporary differences between the accounting and tax values of assets and liabilities, where the tax value of the assets is calculated on the basis of the planned use of the individual asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of taxable loss carryforwards, are recognized in the balance sheet at the value that the asset is expected to be realized, either by off-set against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

##### Other payables

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for liabilities.

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

##### Prepayments received from customers

Prepayments from customers include deferred income where payment has been received for a subsequent sale of goods and services, but where delivery has not yet taken place.

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Deferred income

Deferred income recognised as a liability comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial reporting years.

##### Segment information

The allocation of revenue to activities and geographical markets is disclosed where these activities and markets differ significantly in the organisation of sales of goods and services.

#### 2 Going concern uncertainties

These financial statements have been prepared on a basis that assumes the going concern of Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS.

Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS is 100% owned by Polestar Group and is an integral part of its sales and distribution network in Denmark. Materially all Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS' revenues are generated from the sale of Polestar Group vehicles. Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS is dependent on Polestar Group for its funding requirements via transfer pricing arrangements with the polestar group. As an important part of Polestar Group's sale channel in Denmark, Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS has historically received all necessary financial support from the Polestar Group, and management expects that this will continue for the foreseeable future. There is though no guarantee that sufficient financing will be available when needed for Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS to continue its operations.

The ultimate parent company of the Polestar Group is Polestar Automotive Holding UK PLC. Polestar Automotive Holding UK PLC's consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2024 disclose that they were prepared on a going concern basis, but that there is material uncertainty related to the execution of management's liquidity and funding plan, which depends on additional financing expected to be funded via a combination of new short-term working capital loan arrangements, longterm loan arrangements, shareholder loans with related parties, and executing capital market transactions through offerings of debt and/or equity. The Group Management is not certain that the Polestar Group will succeed in obtaining the necessary funds to continue its operational and development activities as planned. Management of Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS has concluded that the uncertainty at the Polestar Group level indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt upon Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS' ability to continue as a going concern.

Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS forecasts sufficient liquidity in the twelve-month period following the balance sheet date in order for it to meet its cash flow requirements. However, as Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS's revenues are dependent on the continued operation of the Polestar Group which, in turn, is dependent on it maintaining adequate liquidity and funding, management has concluded that the uncertainty at the Polestar Group level indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt upon Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS's ability to continue as a going concern.

#### 3 Events after the balance sheet date

The global uncertainty on tariffs has the potential to impact Polestar Denmark both in terms of pricing, sales volume and profitability.

There has over the last months been rumors in the market that the Danish registration tax might be cancelled and replaced by a green usage tax on cars. This might have a positive impact on EV's which are affected by registration tax i.e. cars priced above DKK 423.824. For Polestar it would reduce the customer price on both Polestar 3 and Polestar 4. When and if such a change in registration tax would be implemented is still to be confirmed.

No other events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

**Financial statements 1 January - 31 December****Notes to the financial statements**

DKK'000	2024	2023
<b>4 Segment information</b>		
<b>Breakdown of revenue by business segment:</b>		
Car sales	619,780	654,616
Revenue from extended service agreements	6,859	4,559
Other	1,561	1,841
	628,200	661,016
<b>Breakdown of revenue by geographical segment:</b>		
The Company's activities and revenue only consist of one geographical segment. The company operates only in the Danish market.		
<b>5 Fee to the auditors appointed in general meeting</b>		
Total fees to the auditor	641	418
Statutory audit	641	418
	641	418
<b>6 Staff costs and incentive programmes</b>		
Wages/salaries	17,681	23,422
Pensions	2,018	1,890
Other social security costs	329	323
Other staff costs	199	916
	20,227	26,551
Average number of full-time employees	34	32

Total remuneration to the Executive Board: DKK 2,534 thousand (2023: DKK 2,853 thousand).

**Incentive programmes**

All employees of Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS, including each of executive officers, participate in the Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS Bonus Program, a short-term cash incentive program, which is approved by the Polestar Board annually. Under the Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS Bonus Program, employees are eligible to receive an annual cash bonus based on global Polestar KPIs applicable for all markets and all employees.

For fiscal year 2024, the Polestar Bonus Program was based on the following KPIs:

- Net income (30%)
- Cashflow (30%)
- Cost management (30%)
- Customer experience (10%)

The Polestar Group Board determined that due to the Company's financial situation, there would be no bonus payout this year, despite meeting some of the targets.

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

## Notes to the financial statements

DKK'000	2024	2023	
<b>7 Financial expenses</b>			
Interest expenses, group entities	1,536	1,816	
Other interest expenses	3,437	22	
Exchange losses	59	56	
	<u>5,032</u>	<u>1,894</u>	
<b>8 Tax for the year</b>			
Estimated tax charge for the year	2,856	3,147	
Deferred tax adjustments in the year	-1,122	-1,836	
Tax adjustments, prior years	-6	0	
	<u>1,728</u>	<u>1,311</u>	
<b>9 Appropriation of profit</b>			
<b>Recommended appropriation of profit</b>			
Retained earnings	<u>4,917</u>	<u>4,280</u>	
	<u>4,917</u>	<u>4,280</u>	
<b>10 Property, plant and equipment</b>			
	<b>Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment</b>	<b>Leasehold improvements</b>	<b>Total</b>
DKK'000			
Cost at 1 January 2024	2,075	417	2,492
Additions	323	0	323
Cost at 31 December 2024	<u>2,398</u>	<u>417</u>	<u>2,815</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2024	747	177	924
Depreciation	556	125	681
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2024	<u>1,303</u>	<u>302</u>	<u>1,605</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2024</b>	<u>1,095</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>1,210</u>
<b>11 Investments</b>			
DKK'000		<b>Deposits, investments</b>	
Cost at 1 January 2024		<u>103</u>	
Cost at 31 December 2024		<u>103</u>	
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2024</b>		<u>103</u>	

**Financial statements 1 January - 31 December****Notes to the financial statements**

DKK'000	2024	2023
<b>12 Deferred tax</b>		
Deferred tax at 1 January	-4,773	-2,937
Deferred tax adjustment for the year, via the income statement	-1,123	-1,836
<b>Deferred tax at 31 December</b>	-5,896	-4,773
Deferred tax relates to:		
Property, plant and equipment	-132	-118
Inventories	-940	-351
Liabilities	-4,824	-4,304
	-5,896	-4,773

It is the management's estimation that the deferred tax asset of DKK 5,896 thousand is expected to be utilized within the next 3 years.

**13 Prepayments**

Prepayments include prepayments of expenses relating subsequent financial years, including advertising, DKK 1,500 thousand. (2023: DKK 1,875 thousand).

**14 Share capital**

Analysis of the share capital:

400 shares of DKK 100.00 nominal value each	40	40
	40	40

**15 Non-current liabilities other than provisions**

DKK'000	Total debt at 31/12 2024	Short-term portion	Long-term portion	Outstanding debt after 5 years
Deferred income	10,714	5,893	4,821	0
	10,714	5,893	4,821	0

**16 Deferred income**

Deferred income, DKK 10,714 thousand (2023: DKK 10,977 thousand), consists of payments received from customers regarding service agreements that may not be recognised until the subsequent financial years.

## Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 17 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

##### Other financial obligations

Other rent and lease liabilities:

DKK'000	2024	2023
Rent and lease liabilities	3,129	10,363

Rent and lease liabilities includes a rent obligation totaling DKK 3,129 thousand (2023: DKK 10,267 thousand), where DKK 2,145 Thousand (2023: DKK 3,531 Thousand) is due within 12 months.

Furthermore, the Company has liabilities under operating leases related to IT equipment, totalling DKK 81 Thousand (2023: DKK 96 Thousand). Of the operating leases an amount of DKK 61 Thousand (2023: DKK 44 Thousand) is falling due within 12 months.

#### 18 Security and collateral

The Company has not provided any security or other collateral in assets at 31 December 2024.

#### 19 Related parties

Polestar Automotive Denmark ApS' related parties comprise the following:

##### Parties exercising control

Related party	Domicile	Basis for control
Polestar Performance AB	Göteborg, Sweden	Direct Parent Company
Polestra Automotive (Singapore) Pte.	Singapore, Singapore	Parent Company
Polestar Holding AB	Göteborg, Sweden	Parent Company
Polestar Automotive Holding UK PLC	Bristol, the United Kingdom	Ultimate Parent Company
Li Shufu	Taizhou City, China	Direct Owner

##### Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile	Requisitioning of the parent company's consolidated financial statements
Largest group: Polestar Automotive Holding UK PLC	Bristol, the United Kingdom	The Pavillions Bridgewater Road Bristol BS13 8AE
Smallest group: Polestar Automotive Holding UK PLC	Bristol, the United Kingdom	The Pavillions Bridgewater Road Bristol BS13 8AE

##### Related party transactions

The Company solely discloses related party transactions that have not been carried out on an arm's length basis, cf. section 98c(6) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

All transactions have been carried out on an arm's length basis.