

Annual report for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024

Anticimex Innovation Center A/S

Skovgårdsvej 23E, 3200 Helsingør

CVR no. 30 35 07 66

(18th Financial year)

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 27
June 2025

Mikkel Fisker
chairman

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Statement by management on the annual report

The Board of Directors and executive board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Anticimex Innovation Center A/S 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 company's financial position at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

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.

Helsinge, 27 June 2025

Executive board

Mikkel Fisker
Managing Director

Board of Directors

Tomas Mikael Björksiö
chairman

Karl Rasmus Bokvist

Mikkel Fisker

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Anticimex Innovation Center A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the financial statements of Anticimex Innovation Center A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes ('the financial statements').

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. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 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.

Independent auditor's report

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.

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.

Independent auditor's report

- 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.

Hellerup, 27 June 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 33 77 12 31

Kaare von Cappeln
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne11629

Thomas Lauritsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34342

Company details

Anticimex Innovation Center A/S
Skovgårdsvej 23E
3200 Helsingør

Telephone: 48799378

CVR-no. 30 35 07 66

Financial year: 1 January - 31 December 2024

Incorporated: 7. March 2007

Financial year: 18th financial year

Domicile: Gribskov

Board of Directors

Tomas Mikael Björksiö, chairman

Karl Rasmus Bokvist

Mikkel Fisker

Executive Board

Mikkel Fisker

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Strandvejen 44

2900 Hellerup

Financial highlights

Seen over a 5-year period, the development of the Company may be described by means of the following financial highlights:

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Key figures					
Gross profit/loss	31,388	50,089	88,001	41,578	31,396
Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)	-69,075	-29,678	34,968	-1,788	-2,342
Net financials	-14,310	-18,757	-5,778	-2,545	-1,857
Profit/loss for the year	-75,740	-37,266	24,208	-1,566	-1,181
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	380,392	329,689	315,287	195,787	113,830
Investment in property, plant and equipment	12,658	18,240	11,255	8,211	2,247
Equity	10,982	21,722	58,987	34,779	36,345
Financial ratios					
Solvency ratio	2.9%	6.6%	18.7%	17.8%	31.9%
Return on equity	-463.2%	-92.3%	51.6%	-4.4%	-3.2%

The financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the Danish Finance Society's recommendations and guidelines. For definitions, see the summary of significant accounting policies.

Management's review

Business review

The company's activities consist of development and production of intelligent digital pest control solutions.

Anticimex Innovation Center A/S is part of the core of business in the Anticimex Group. The company produces the intelligent pest control solution SMART and develops new solutions and enhances existing concepts by focusing on advanced technology and knowledge about pest control.

Financial review

The company achieved a less than satisfactory result during the financial year 2024.

The income statement for the year 2024, ending 31st of December, shows a negative result of TDKK 75,740 and the balance sheet on 31st of December 2024 shows equity of TDKK 10,982. This is after a capital injection of TDKK 65,000 from the Parent Company.

The company's result for 2024 was worse than expected. Our revenue increased 7% compared to expected increase in topline of 36%, due to a lower demand than expected.

The lower demand consequently also caused a higher negative result of MDKK -75.7 compared to the expected result of MDKK -15 to -20. The result was also impacted by an extraordinary write down of inventory of DKK 18 million due to faulty components.

The result is also affected by interest payments on long-term loans to the Parent Company of 18 MDKK.

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.

Expected development

The company expects to see a higher profit in the year 2025. This is due to the marked expectations of our customers. This means that the company expects to reach a loss before tax between MDKK 25 to 35MDKK.

In the coming year 2025, the company's business activities and investments in research and development will continue.

The company will continue to add new products to the Anticimex portfolio of Intelligent SMART Solutions.

Special risk

The company's most significant business risk is linked to the ability to enter the market with new digital products and services in a timely manner and ensure high product quality.

Management's review

Research & Development activities

The company has through its research and development gained considerable knowledge in modern intelligent pest control. The company's investment in research and development, since its establishment in 2007, has resulted in the development of several products marketed since 2014 by Anticimex under the name Anticimex SMART. The company has taken patents on several key areas and techniques in the developed products. The company's continuing development activities are expected to provide new digital products and technologies that will secure Anticimex' s position as a market leader in digital pest control.

In relation to the company's operating risk, it is important to maintain our marked leading position. This is ensured by attracting the right employees, ensure continuously training and education and knowledge sharing.

Accounting policies

The annual report of Anticimex Innovation Center A/S for 2024 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized class C entities.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year. MDKK 8 have been reclassified in the comparison figures between staff costs and gross profit to comply with current year presentation. The reclassification did not have any effect on the equity.

The annual report for 2024 is presented in DKK

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 other operating income less costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Accounting policies

Revenue

The company uses IAS 18 as an interpretation contribution to recognition of revenue.

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognized in the income statement, provided that the transfer of risk, usually on delivery to the buyer, has taken place and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration, excluding VAT and other indirect taxes. Revenue is net of all types of discounts granted.

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

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature relative to the company's activities, including gains on the sale of intangible assets, items of property, plant and equipment and wage reimbursements.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, 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, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

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

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities, liabilities and foreign currency transactions and surcharges and allowances under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme, etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation.

Accounting policies

On payment of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have been able to use tax losses to reduce their own taxable profits.

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

Intangible assets

Development projects, patents and licences

Development costs are capitalized as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the asset, making it available for use.
- Management intends to complete the asset and has the ability to use or sell it.
- The asset is expected to generate probable future economic benefits.
- Expenditures attributable to the asset during development can be reliably measured.

Development costs comprises of cost from salaries to the Companys employees.

As for developments projects on progress management has high expectations for the products and has no indication of impairment in relative to the carrying amount.

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

Following the completion of the development work, development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The amortisation period is usually five years.

Tangible assets

Items of other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment, and leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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

Accounting policies

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:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0 %
Leasehold improvements	5 years	0 %

The useful life and residual value are reassessed annually. A change is accounted for as an accounting estimate, and the impact on amortisation/depreciation is recognised going forward.

Gains and losses on the sale of items of property, plant and equipment are calculated as the difference between the selling price, less costs to sell, and the carrying amount at the time of sale.

Gains or losses on the sale of items of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement under other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at cost using the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than the cost, inventories are recognised at this lower value.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables comprises the purchase price plus delivery costs.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct cost of labour and production and indirect production costs.

The net realisable value of stocks is calculated as the expected selling price less direct costs of completion and expenses incurred to effect the sale. The net realisable value is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and expected selling price movements.

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 is impaired, an impairment loss for that individual asset is recognised.

Accounting policies

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

Reserve for development costs

An amount corresponding to capitalised development costs is recognised in the reserve. The reserve is reduced as development costs are amortised.

Provisions

Provisions comprise expected expenses relating to guarantee commitments. Provisions are recognized when, as a result of a past event, the company has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the value in use.

Warranty commitments include expenses for remedial action within the warranty period of 1-5 years. Provisions for warranty commitments are measured and recognised based on experience gained from guarantee work. Provisions with an expected maturity of more than one year from the balance sheet date are discounted using a rate that reflects the risk and maturity of the liability.

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.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax adjustments resulting from changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement, with the exception of items taken directly to equity.

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.

Accounting policies

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Cash flow statement

No cash flow statement has been prepared for the parent company, as the parent company's cash flows are included in the consolidated cash flow statement, see section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We refer to the Consolidated Financial Statements of Anticimex Group AB.

Financial Highlights

Definitions of financial ratios.

Solvency ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity at year end} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Net profit for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$

Income statement 1 January 2024 - 31 December 2024

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u> DKK	<u>2023</u> DKK
Gross profit		31,388,342	50,089,209
Staff costs	2	<u>-63,040,627</u>	<u>-50,117,528</u>
Profit/loss before amortisation/depreciation and impairment losses		-31,652,285	-28,319
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	3	<u>-37,422,733</u>	<u>-29,649,279</u>
Profit/loss before net financials		-69,075,018	-29,677,598
Financial income	4	3,853,715	2,349,997
Financial costs	5	<u>-18,163,990</u>	<u>-21,106,843</u>
Profit/loss before tax		-83,385,293	-48,434,444
Tax on profit/loss for the year	6	<u>7,645,745</u>	<u>11,168,803</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u>-75,739,548</u>	<u>-37,265,641</u>
Distribution of profit	7		

Balance sheet at 31 December 2024

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u> DKK	<u>2023</u> DKK
Assets			
Completed development projects		106,821,255	89,676,804
Software		388,357	204,906
Development projects in progress		<u>37,328,991</u>	<u>24,601,430</u>
Intangible assets	8	<u>144,538,603</u>	<u>114,483,140</u>
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	9	10,794,049	10,734,214
Leasehold improvements	9	<u>27,654,984</u>	<u>22,924,919</u>
Tangible assets		<u>38,449,033</u>	<u>33,659,133</u>
Deposits	10	<u>2,741,209</u>	<u>2,701,449</u>
Fixed asset investments		<u>2,741,209</u>	<u>2,701,449</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>185,728,845</u>	<u>150,843,722</u>
Raw materials and consumables		67,431,341	100,143,467
Work in progress		2,670,643	2,854,916
Finished goods and goods for resale		13,420,630	25,481,191
Prepayments for goods		<u>0</u>	<u>534,706</u>
Stocks		<u>83,522,614</u>	<u>129,014,280</u>
Trade receivables		22,314	540,668
Receivables from Group entities		92,859,458	22,074,788
Other receivables		1,622,680	12,721,411
Joint taxation contributions receivable		12,514,562	10,799,092
Prepayments		<u>4,121,354</u>	<u>3,694,807</u>
Receivables		<u>111,140,368</u>	<u>49,830,766</u>
Total current assets		<u>194,662,982</u>	<u>178,845,046</u>
Total assets		<u>380,391,827</u>	<u>329,688,768</u>

Balance sheet at 31 December 2024

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u> DKK	<u>2023</u> DKK
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		1,398,916	1,398,916
Share premium account		855,000	855,000
Reserve for development expenditure		66,256,539	89,137,023
Retained earnings		<u>-57,528,231</u>	<u>-69,669,167</u>
Equity		<u>10,982,224</u>	<u>21,721,772</u>
Provision for deferred tax	11	0	5,930,275
Other provisions	12	<u>4,071,184</u>	<u>6,631,747</u>
Total provisions		<u>4,071,184</u>	<u>12,562,022</u>
Payables to Group entities		<u>335,000,000</u>	<u>0</u>
Total non-current liabilities	13	<u>335,000,000</u>	<u>0</u>
Trade payables		23,795,025	28,849,020
Payables to Group entities	13	1,950,847	261,851,424
Other payables		<u>4,592,547</u>	<u>4,704,530</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>30,338,419</u>	<u>295,404,974</u>
Total liabilities		<u>365,338,419</u>	<u>295,404,974</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>380,391,827</u>	<u>329,688,768</u>
Capital resources	1		
Rent and lease liabilities	14		
Contingent liabilities	15		
Related parties and ownership structure	16		

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Share premium account	Reserve for development expenditure	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2024	1,398,916	855,000	89,137,023	-69,669,167	21,721,772
Increase of capital by Group Contribution	0	0	0	65,000,000	65,000,000
Transfers, reserves	0	0	-22,880,484	22,880,484	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	0	-75,739,548	-75,739,548
Equity at 31 December 2024	1,398,916	855,000	66,256,539	-57,528,231	10,982,224

Notes

1 Capital resources

In 2024, the Company realised a loss of TDKK 75,740, and the equity as at 31 December 2024 amounts to TDKK 10,982. For the financial year 2025, Management also expects a loss in the range of MDKK 25-35. As a result, Management expects that the equity will be lost during 2025.

Management expects that the Company's equity will be re-established through the Company's future earnings, a capital injection, a debt conversion, or a combination thereof.

The Company's financial position is supported by a long-term loan from the Parent Company. In addition, the Parent Company has issued a letter of support confirming its commitment to provide additional financial support, if necessary, to ensure that the Company can meet its obligations as they fall due.

Based on this, Management has prepared the financial statements under the going concern assumption

	<u>2024</u> DKK	<u>2023</u> DKK
2 Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	55,530,032	43,999,277
Pensions	6,480,355	5,261,011
Other social security costs	<u>1,030,240</u>	<u>857,240</u>
	<u>63,040,627</u>	<u>50,117,528</u>
Number of fulltime employees on average	<u>86</u>	<u>74</u>
3 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		
Depreciation intangible assets	29,554,407	26,241,621
Depreciation tangible assets	<u>7,868,326</u>	<u>3,407,658</u>
	<u>37,422,733</u>	<u>29,649,279</u>

Notes

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	DKK	DKK
4 Financial income		
Exchange gains	<u>3,853,715</u>	<u>2,349,997</u>
	<u>3,853,715</u>	<u>2,349,997</u>
5 Financial costs		
Financial expenses, group entities	18,015,641	0
Other financial costs	148,349	14,237,169
Exchange loss	<u>0</u>	<u>6,869,674</u>
	<u>18,163,990</u>	<u>21,106,843</u>
6 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Deferred tax for the year	-5,930,275	-11,168,803
Adjustment of deferred tax concerning previous years	<u>-1,715,470</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>-7,645,745</u>	<u>-11,168,803</u>
7 Distribution of profit		
Retained earnings	<u>-75,739,548</u>	<u>-37,265,641</u>
	<u>-75,739,548</u>	<u>-37,265,641</u>

Notes

8 Intangible assets

	Completed development projects	Software	Development projects in progress
Cost at 1 January 2024	154,139,914	1,624,488	24,601,430
Additions for the year	0	399,542	59,297,005
Disposals for the year	0	-89,676	0
Transfers for the year	46,569,444	0	-46,569,444
Cost at 31 December 2024	<u>200,709,358</u>	<u>1,934,354</u>	<u>37,328,991</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January 2024	64,463,110	1,416,583	0
Amortisation for the year	29,424,993	129,414	0
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December 2024	<u>93,888,103</u>	<u>1,545,997</u>	<u>0</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	<u>106,821,255</u>	<u>388,357</u>	<u>37,328,991</u>

The Company has developed a number of different products within the Anticimex product portfolio which are all launched and continuously being sold on relevant markets.

Notes

9 Tangible assets

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements
Cost at 1 January 2024	28,638,815	26,770,556
Additions for the year	3,296,145	9,362,081
Cost at 31 December 2024	31,934,960	36,132,637
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2024	17,904,601	3,845,637
Depreciation for the year	3,236,310	4,632,016
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2024	21,140,911	8,477,653
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	10,794,049	27,654,984

10 Fixed asset investments

	Deposits
Cost at 1 January 2024	2,701,449
Additions for the year	39,760
Cost at 31 December 2024	2,741,209
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	2,741,209

Notes

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	DKK	DKK
11 Provision for deferred tax		
Provision for deferred tax at 1 January 2024	5,930,275	17,099,078
Provision for the year in the income statement	<u>-5,930,275</u>	<u>-11,168,803</u>
Provision for deferred tax at 31 December 2024	<u>0</u>	<u>5,930,275</u>
Provisions for deferred tax on:		
Intangible assets	20,399,791	25,186,291
Property, plant and equipment	-264,246	447,742
Leasehold improvements	184,756	1,203,799
Tax loss carry-forward	-31,200,727	-20,907,557
Transferred to deferred tax asset	<u>10,880,426</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>0</u>	<u>5,930,275</u>
Deferred tax asset		
Calculated tax asset	10,880,426	0
Write down to assessed value	<u>-10,880,426</u>	<u>0</u>
Carrying amount	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
12 Other provisions		
Balance at beginning of year at 1 January 2024	6,631,747	4,671,605
Provision in year	0	1,960,142
Applied in the year	<u>-2,560,563</u>	<u>0</u>
Balance at 31 December 2024	<u>4,071,184</u>	<u>6,631,747</u>

Notes

13 Long term debt

	<u>2024</u> DKK	<u>2023</u> DKK
Payables to Group entities		
After 5 years	335,000,000	<u>0</u>
Non-current portion	335,000,000	0
Other short-term debt to subsidiaries	<u>1,950,847</u>	<u>261,851,424</u>
Current portion	<u>1,950,847</u>	<u>261,851,424</u>
	<u>336,950,847</u>	<u>261,851,424</u>

14 Rent and lease liabilities

Operating lease liabilities.		
Total future lease payments:		
Within 1 year	4,353,384	4,297,103
Between 1 and 5 years	16,970,472	16,356,713
After 5 years	<u>3,365,462</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>24,689,318</u>	<u>20,653,816</u>

15 Contingent liabilities

The company has a commitment to purchase components etc. corresponding to DKK 45.3 million (2023: DKK 49.7 million).

The company is jointly taxed with Anticimex A/S (administrative company), and jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed entities for payment of taxed income etc. onwards as well as for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty etc.

Notes

16 Related parties and ownership structure

Controlling interest

Anticimex International AB - controlling shareholder
Hälsingegatan 40, 13 tr.
113 43 Stockholm
Sweden

Other related parties

Other related parties consist of companies within the Anticimex Group as well as members of the board of directors and management.

Transactions

The company has chosen only to disclose transactions which have not been made on arm'slength basis in accordance with section 98 (c) (7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.