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A.T. Kearney P/S

Sankt Annæ Plads 13, 1250 København K

Company reg. no. 37 81 13 19

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2024

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 18 June 2025.



Lars Krohn Røst
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Management's statement

Today, the Management has approved the annual report of A.T. Kearney P/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

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

I consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and 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 true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

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

Copenhagen, 18 June 2025

Managing Director



Lars Krohn Røst

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholder of A.T. Kearney P/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of A.T. Kearney P/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, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the 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 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' 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.

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, 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 judgment 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

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

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.

Independent auditor's report

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 Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 18 June 2025

Grant Thornton

Certified Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36



Michael Beuchert

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne32794

Company information

The company

A.T. Kearney P/S
Sankt Annæ Plads 13
1250 København K

Company reg. no. 37 81 13 19
Established: 15 June 2016
Domicile: Copenhagen
Financial year: 1 January 2024 - 31 December 2024

Board of directors

Ola Engebretsen, Chairman
James Frederick Dyll
Richard Forrest

Managing Director

Lars Krohn Røst

Auditors

Grant Thornton, Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Lautrupsgade 11
2100 København Ø

Parent company

A.T. Kearney A/S

Management's review

Description of key activities of the company

The Company's main activities comprise providing consulting services within strategic management consulting.

The Company is a part of the Kearney Group

Significant changes in the company's activities and financial matters

There have been no significant changes in activities and financial matters.

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 32.087 thousand against DKK 39.320 thousand last year. Loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -1.099 thousand against DKK 2.822 thousand last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year unsatisfactory but expected.

Expected developments

It is expected that the Company will realise positive results for the financial year 2025.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Gross profit	32.087	39.320
1 Staff costs	-32.323	-35.927
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant, and equipment	-281	-313
Other operating expenses	-331	-373
Operating profit	-848	2.707
Other financial income	13	223
2 Other financial expenses	-264	-108
Pre-tax net profit or loss	-1.099	2.822
Net profit or loss for the year	-1.099	2.822
Proposed distribution of net profit:		
Dividend for the financial year	0	2.822
Allocated from retained earnings	-1.099	0
Total allocations and transfers	-1.099	2.822

Balance sheet at 31 December

DKK thousand.

Assets		<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
<u>Note</u>			
Non-current assets			
3	Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	707	861
	Total property, plant, and equipment	<u>707</u>	<u>861</u>
4	Deposits	875	875
	Total investments	<u>875</u>	<u>875</u>
	Total non-current assets	<u>1.582</u>	<u>1.736</u>
Current assets			
	Trade receivables	4.323	9.942
5	Contract work in progress	2.063	0
	Receivables from group enterprises	6.630	17.584
	Other receivables	176	615
6	Prepayments	806	1.314
	Total receivables	<u>13.998</u>	<u>29.455</u>
	Cash and cash equivalents	<u>586</u>	<u>1.998</u>
	Total current assets	<u>14.584</u>	<u>31.453</u>
	Total assets	<u>16.166</u>	<u>33.189</u>

Balance sheet at 31 December

DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Equity and liabilities		
Equity		
Contributed capital	500	500
Retained earnings	401	1.500
Proposed dividend for the financial year	0	2.822
Total equity	901	4.822
Liabilities other than provisions		
Bank debts	0	2
5 Prepayments received from customers concerning work in progress for the account of others	0	1.037
Trade payables	2.756	3.259
Payables to group enterprises	5.145	11.125
Other payables	7.364	12.944
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	15.265	28.367
Total liabilities other than provisions	15.265	28.367
Total equity and liabilities	16.166	33.189

7 Contingencies

Statement of changes in equity

DKK thousand.

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Total
Equity 1 January 2024	500	1.500	2.822	4.822
Distributed dividend	0	0	-2.822	-2.822
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	-1.099	0	-1.099
	500	401	0	901

Notes

DKK thousand.

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	29.464	32.945
Pension costs	2.626	2.740
Other costs for social security	<u>233</u>	<u>242</u>
	<u>32.323</u>	<u>35.927</u>
Average number of employees	<u>27</u>	<u>31</u>
2. Other financial expenses		
Financial costs, group enterprises	117	6
Other financial costs	<u>147</u>	<u>102</u>
	<u>264</u>	<u>108</u>
3. Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment		
Cost 1 January 2024	5.725	5.535
Additions during the year	<u>117</u>	<u>190</u>
Cost 31 December 2024	<u>5.842</u>	<u>5.725</u>
Depreciation and write-down 1 January 2024	-4.864	-4.551
Depreciation for the year	<u>-271</u>	<u>-313</u>
Depreciation and write-down 31 December 2024	<u>-5.135</u>	<u>-4.864</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2024	<u>707</u>	<u>861</u>
4. Deposits		
Cost 1 January 2024	<u>875</u>	<u>875</u>
Cost 31 December 2024	<u>875</u>	<u>875</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2024	<u>875</u>	<u>875</u>

Notes

DKK thousand.

	31/12 2024	31/12 2023
5. Contract work in progress		
Sales value of the production of the period	2.063	0
Progress billings	0	-1.037
Contract work in progress, net	2.063	-1.037
The following is recognised:		
Work in progress	2.063	0
Work in progress	0	-1.037
	2.063	-1.037

6. Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid rent as well as other advance payments, primarily related to insurance and similar obligations.

7. Contingencies

	31/12 2024 DKK in thousands
Lease liabilities	1.502
Total contingent liabilities	1.502

The lease liability is 6 months as of 31. december 2024.

Joint taxation

With A.T. Kearney Denmark A/S, company reg. no 65262312 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and is proportionally liable for tax claims within the joint taxation scheme.

The company is proportionally liable for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends of the jointly taxed companies.

The liabilities amount to a maximum amount corresponding to the share of the company capital, which is owned directly or indirectly by the ultimate parent company.

Notes

DKK thousand.

7. Contingencies (continued)

Joint taxation (continued)

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding tax, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.

Accounting policies

The annual report for A.T. Kearney P/S has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, other operating income, and external costs.

The enterprise will be applying IFRS 15 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

The revenue is recognised when the control of the identifiable individual performance obligations has been performed in respect of the customer whereby the customer gains control of the asset or the service. Sales remunerations are allocated proportionally to the individual performance obligations in the agreement.

Revenue from service contracts is recognised on a linear basis over the period during which the service is performed.

Revenue is measured at fair value of agreed remunerations, less VAT and expenses. All forms of discount are recognised in revenue.

Revenue from contracts, including variable considerations such as quantity discounts and performance-related payments are recognised at the most probable consideration value. Revenue is not recognised until it is deemed most likely that changes in the estimated variable consideration will not subsequently result in the reversal of a material part of the amount, thus reducing revenue.

Other external costs

Other external costs comprise costs of consultants from other A.T. Kearney companies, marketing expenses, insurance costs, rent, proposal costs, administrative costs and other external costs.

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members.

Depreciation, amortisation, and write-down for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and write-down for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and write-down for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

Other operating income and costs

Other income relates to rechargeable administrative services and costs other than consultancy services to other A.T. Kearney companies and gain on sale of assets.

Accounting policies

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Statement of financial position

Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and write-down for impairment. Land is not subject to depreciation.

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life and the residual value of the individual assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0-20 %

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Leases

The enterprise will be applying IAS 17 as its base of interpretation for recognition of classification and recognition of leases.

Accounting policies

At their initial recognition in the statement of financial position, leases concerning property, plant, and equipment where the company holds all essential risks and advantages associated with the proprietary right (finance lease) are measured either at fair value of the asset being leased or at the present value of the future lease payments, whichever value is lower. When calculating the present value, the discount rate used is the internal rate of return of the lease or, alternatively, the borrowing rate of the enterprise. Hereafter, assets held under a finance lease are treated in the same way as other similar property, plant, and equipment.

The capitalised residual lease commitment is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability other than provisions, and the interest part of the lease is recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract.

All other leases are regarded as operating leases. Payments in connection with operating leases and other lease agreements are recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operating leases and lease agreements are recognised under contingencies, etc.

Deposits

Deposits are measured at amortised cost and represent lease deposits, etc.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. write-down for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounting policies

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

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

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work performed. The selling price is measured on the basis of the stage of completion on the reporting date and the total expected income from the individual work in progress. The stage of completion is calculated as the share of costs incurred in proportion to the estimated total costs of the individual work in progress.

When the selling price of the individual work in progress cannot be determined reliably, the selling price is measured at the costs incurred or at net realisable value, if this is lower.

The individual work in progress is recognised in the statement of financial position under accounts receivables or liabilities. Net assets consist of the sum of the work in progress, where the selling price of the work performed exceeds invoicing on account. Net liabilities consist of the sum of the work in progress, where invoicing on account exceeds the selling price.

Costs in connection with sales work and the procurement of contracts are recognised in the income statement when incurred.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under equity.

Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities other than provisions related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds less transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value when using the effective interest rate. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement during the term of the loan.

Accounting policies

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.