



EET A/S

Bregnerødvej 133D, DK-3460 Birkerød

CVR no. 36 53 53 26

Annual report 2024

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 2 June 2025

Chair of the annual general meeting:

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Jan Holmetoft Iversen

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Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the annual report of EET A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2024.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards (IFRS®) as adopted by the European Union (EU) and additional requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Parent Company at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Group's and the Parent Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2024.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the development in the Group's and the Parent Company's operations and financial matters and the results of the Group's and the Parent Company's operations and financial position.

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

Birkerød, 2 June 2025

Executive Board:

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Søren Drewsen
CEO

.....
Jan Holmetoft Iversen
CFO

Board of Directors:

.....
Dennis Funch Jensen
Chair

.....
Pernilla Aadal Lund

.....
Søren Drewsen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of EET A/S

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements of EET A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2024, which comprise income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes, including accounting policies, for the Group and the Parent Company. The consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards (IFRS®) as adopted by the EU and additional requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Parent Company at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Group's and the Parent Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2024 in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and additional requirements of 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements" (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the financial statements") section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Group 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.

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the 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 the Management's review.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and additional requirements of 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 Group's and the Parent 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 Group or the Parent Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent auditor's report

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to 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 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 the financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and 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 Group's and the Parent 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 Group's and the Parent 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 Group and the Parent Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- ▶ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the note disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.
- ▶ Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

Copenhagen, 2 June 2025
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Ole Becker
State Authorised
Public Accountant
mne33732

Christian Carlsbæk
State Authorised
Public Accountant
mne50651

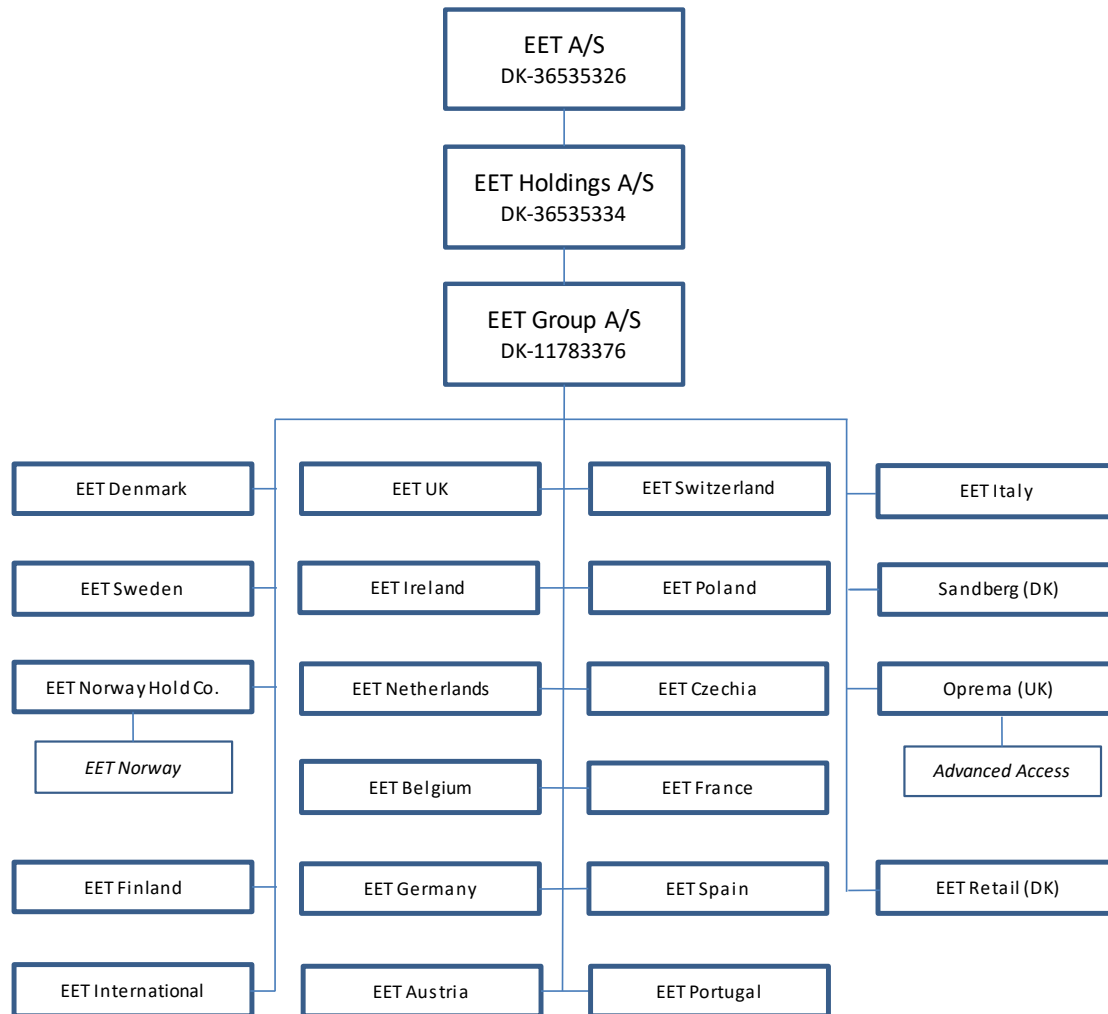
Management's review

Company details

Name	EET A/S
Address, zip code, city	Bregnerødvej 133 D, DK-3460 Birkerød
CVR no.	36 53 53 26
Established	6 February 2015
Registered office	Birkerød, Denmark
Financial year	1 January – 31 December
Website	www.eetgroup.com
Telephone	+45 45 82 19 19
Board of Directors	Dennis Funch Jensen, Chair Pernilla Aadal Lund Søren Drewsen
Executive Board	Søren Drewsen, CEO Jan Holmetoft Iversen, CFO
Auditor	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Dirch Passers Allé 36, DK-2000 Frederiksberg

Management's review

Group chart



100% ownership if not stated otherwise

Principal activities of the Group

EET is a distributor in the IT industry and distributes IT products & -solutions, IT accessories and IT spare parts. EET A/S' subsidiary, EET Group A/S, carries out the main operations of the Group and enjoys a leading position in the European market. EET Group A/S is present in 17 countries having 27 local sales offices that services more than 33.000 buying B2B customers.

EET's ambition is to be the preferred and most efficient value-added IT distributor in the European market with the strongest assortment and the deepest know-how within our lines of business. EET markets more than 1,100 trademarks and more than 1.3 million item numbers spread across 6 primary product areas.

- ▶ Video surveillance and security products
- ▶ IT components and supplies for computers, servers, storage devices, mobile devices and printers
- ▶ Network solutions and products
- ▶ Professional Audio Video equipment & Digital Signage products
- ▶ Consumer electronics
- ▶ Point of Sale (POS) & Auto ID equipment

The ultimate owners of EET A/S are the Executive Board and other key personnel of the group. The ownership is exercised through the investment companies *EET Group Holdings ApS* and *Mgt Holdco ApS*.

Management's review

Development in activities and financial position

Looking a bit back, 2023 was an exceptional year with very tough market conditions. When the plan for 2024 was laid out in late 2023, the plan was to continue to focus on expansion both through acquisitions and through strengthening of the product portfolio and thus for 2024 to gradually return to 'normality' and previous year's result levels.

Revenue for 2024 was expected to be in the range of EUR 660-680 million and Operating Profit before Depreciation, Amortisation and Special Items was expected to be in the range EUR 45-50 million compared to EUR 38 million for 2023.

The expected gradual return to 'normality' took off a bit slower than expected during the first 6 months of 2024 but having the last 6 months more on less on target and showing strong underlying sales activity. This was also in line with the general trend within the IT industry.

The outcome for 2024 was a revenue that totalled EUR 658 million compared to EUR 624 million in 2023 (+6%). Product profit increased by EUR 11 million to EUR 119 million (+10%), while EBITDA before Special Items totalled 45 million or EUR 7 million (18%) above last year.

In 2023 decision was made to invest in a new central warehouse & logistics centre situated in Denmark. The final implementation and relocation to the new site successfully took place during Easter in March 2024. Costs associated to this implementation amount to EUR 1.5 million and are included under Special Items.

In November 2024, the Group acquired Czech distributor *MORAVIA Consulting's* spare parts business, further solidifying its position as a leading provider of IT spare parts across Europe.

Also in November 2024, the Group's UK based subsidiary Oprema Ltd acquired the shares of the UK company Advanced Access Ltd., a dedicated distributor of IT security and access control products, to further strengthen and accelerate growth in the UK region.

In terms of cash flows, the Group generated a positive direct cash flow from operations (EBITDA +/- changes in net working capital) of EUR 26 million and a net cashflow from Operations of EUR 14 million after paid income taxes and paid interest.

Gross investments in fixed assets amounted to EUR 30 million - primarily related to the new warehouse location and renewal of right of use assets.

The company's equity as of 31 December 2024 amounted to EUR 167 million, corresponding to a solvency ratio of 43%

The results are considered acceptable.

Management's review

Key figures

EUR million	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Revenue	658	624	620	574	442
Product profit	119	109	115	110	90
Gross profit	108	98	107	103	83
EBITDA before special items ¹⁾	45	38	49	51	39
Ordinary operating profit before special items	28	21	35	38	26
Special items	-3	-8	-14	-2	0
Ordinary operating profit	25	13	21	36	26
Financial income and expense, net	-7	-6	-9	-6	-9
Profit/loss for the year	13	5	6	22	11
Total assets	394	392	340	332	280
Additions to property, plant and equipment	8	10	2	3	3
Equity	169	156	151	79	59
Net cash flows from operating activities	14	67	2	10	31
Net cash flows from investing activities	-15	-45	-7	-18	-3
Net cash flows from financing activities	-26	5	25	0	-20
Total cash flows	-27	27	20	-8	8
Financial ratios					
Gross margin	16.4%	15.7%	17.1%	17.9%	18.8%
EBITDA before special items ratio	6.8%	6.1%	7.8%	8.8%	8.9%
Operating margin	4.3%	3.4%	5.6%	6.6%	5.8%
Solvency ratio	42.6%	39.8%	43.5%	23.9%	21.1%
Average number of full-time employees	746	734	727	660	550

1) Operating profit before depreciation, amortisation and special items according to the income statement

Financial ratios

The financial ratios stated in the financial highlights section have been calculated as follows:

Gross margin	$\frac{\text{Gross profit} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
EBITDA before special items ratio	$\frac{\text{EBITDA before special items} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Operating margin	$\frac{\text{Operating profit before special items} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Solvency ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity at year-end including minorities} \times 100}{\text{Total equity and liabilities at year-end}}$

Management's review

Capital structure and dividend

EET A/S' capital is divided into 20.866.773 shares of a nominal value of DKK 1. EET's ultimate owners are the Executive Board and other key personnel of the group.

The Board of Directors proposes to the annual general meeting that no dividend should be declared in respect of the financial year 2024 and that the consolidated profit of EUR 11 million should be transferred to retained earnings.

On 31 December 2024, the Group's capital resources totalled EUR 25 million, including cash and unused credit facilities.

Risks

General

As a result of its operations and financing, the Group is exposed to financial risks, including market risks (currency, interest rate and credit risks), which may affect the Group's results of operations and financial position.

The Group's risks are managed centrally in the Group's finance function in accordance with the principles adopted and set out by the Board of Directors. It is the Group's policy not to engage in active speculation in financial risks. Thus, the Group's financial management is aimed at managing the financial risks directly attributable to the Group's operations and financing.

Currency risks

The Group's foreign entities are not immediately affected by exchange rate fluctuations, as income and costs are settled in local currencies. Activities carried out by Danish group entities are affected by exchange rate fluctuations, as part of the sales and goods purchased are settled in foreign currencies, whereas costs, including wages and salaries, are settled in Danish kroner.

Moreover, the Group is affected by changes in exchange rates, as the foreign subsidiaries' results at year end are translated into Euro based on average exchange rates.

The Group's currency risks are primarily hedged by means of distribution of income and costs in the same currency and by means of derivative financial instruments. In accordance with policies adopted by the Board of Directors, risks related to recognised financial assets and liabilities are hedged whenever possible.

Interest rate risks

As of 31 December 2024, the Group had interest-bearing debt including leasing liabilities of EUR 106 million. The company's results will be affected by any change in interest rates.

Credit risks

The Group has no significant risks relating to one individual customer or business partner. The Group's policy in respect of credit risks implies that all major customers and other business partners are credit-rated and insured (if possible) on an ongoing basis.

ESG report

The statutory report on corporate responsibility, cf. Danish FSA §99a is present in EET A/S's ESG report, which can be accessed through the following link: <http://esg.eetgroup.com/>.

Data ethics

EET Group has not implemented a Data Ethics policy for 2024. The majority of the EET Group's business takes place in the business-to-business segment, and the involvement of personal data is therefore limited.

EET has not implemented any technologies that would give rise to concerns regarding data ethics in relation to personal data. The protection of individuals' fundamental rights and freedoms is achieved through compliance with existing data protection laws, especially the requirements relating to data minimization, transparency and security. The use of non-personal data within the Group does not involve any technologies that would give rise to ethical concerns.

Management's review

Events after the balance sheet date

On May 21, 2025 the Supreme Court in Denmark ruled fully in favour of EET in a dispute related to transfer pricing setup for the income years 2010-2012. Positive adjustments related to the tax position and interests hereof has been included in 2024.

Outlook

2024 turned out as planned and showed a return to 'normality' with continued strength in latter part of the year. The strong trading has continued into the first months of 2025.

The Group will also in 2025 continue to focus on expansion both through acquisitions and through strengthening of the product portfolio.

Revenue for 2025 is expected to be in the range of EUR 690-710 million. Operating Profit before Depreciation, Amortisation and Special Items is expected to be around EUR 50-55 million compared to EUR 45 million for 2024. Result before taxes is expected to be positive.

Consolidated income statement for the period 1 January – 31 December

Note	EUR million	2024	2023
5	Revenue	658	624
	Cost of goods sold	-539	-515
	Product profit	119	109
7	Other expenses	-11	-11
	Gross profit	108	98
6	Staff costs	-63	-60
	Operating profit before depreciation, amortisation and special items	45	38
14, 15	Depreciation	-9	-9
13	Amortisation and impairment losses	-8	-8
	Operating profit before special items	28	21
8	Special items	-3	-8
	Operating profit	25	13
9	Finance income	2	2
10	Finance costs	-9	-8
	Profit before tax	18	7
11	Income tax expense	-5	-2
	Profit/loss for the year	13	5
Attributable to:			
	Non-controlling interests	0	0
	Shareholders in EET A/S	13	5
	Profit/loss for the year	13	5

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the period 1 January – 31 December

Note	EUR million	2024	2023
	Consolidated profit/loss for the year	13	5
	Value adjustments of cash flow hedging instruments on equity	0	0
11	Income tax effect on equity	0	0
		0	0
	Exchange rate differences on translation of foreign operations	0	0
	Items that may be reclassified to the consolidated income statement	0	0
	Total comprehensive income, net of tax	13	5
Attributable to:			
	Non-controlling interests	0	0
	Shareholders in EET A/S	13	5
	Total comprehensive income, net of tax	13	5

Consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December

Note	EUR million	2024	2023
	ASSETS		
	Non-current assets		
13	Goodwill	117	115
13	Technology etc.	0	0
13	Customer relationships	40	44
13	Brand	0	1
14	Property, plant and equipment	18	13
15	Right-of-use asset	25	12
12	Deferred tax assets	0	3
	Deposits	2	2
	Total non-current assets	202	190
	Current assets		
16	Inventories	64	61
17	Trade receivables	95	85
	Income tax receivable	3	1
	Other receivables	2	2
	Prepayments	4	2
18	Cash	24	51
	Total current assets	192	202
	TOTAL ASSETS	394	392
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
29	Equity attributable to shareholders in EET A/S	169	156
	Non-controlling interests	0	0
	Total equity	169	156
	Liabilities		
	Non-current liabilities		
22	Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	25	20
22	Payables to group entities	50	76
22	Lease liabilities	20	6
21	Pension obligation	1	1
20	Provisions	0	1
12	Deferred tax liabilities	10	11
	Other payables	2	2
	Total non-current liabilities	108	117
	Current liabilities		
22	Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	4	1
22	Lease liabilities	6	6
19	Trade payables	77	83
20	Provisions	3	5
	Income tax payable	0	0
	Other payables	27	24
	Prepayments from customers	0	0
	Total current liabilities	117	119
	Total liabilities	225	236
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	394	392

Consolidated cash flow statement for the period 1 January – 31 December

Note	EUR million	2024	2023
	Operating activities		
	Operating profit/loss	25	13
	Adjustments to reconcile profit/loss before tax to net cash flows:		
14, 15	Depreciation	9	9
13	Amortisation and impairment losses	8	8
	Other non-cash adjustments	1	1
	Working capital adjustments		
	Change in trade and other receivables	-10	17
	Change in inventories	-3	18
	Change in trade and other payables	-4	14
		26	80
	Interest received	1	1
	Interest paid	-9	-8
	Income tax paid	-4	-6
	Net cash flows from operating activities	14	67
	Investing activities		
14	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-8	-9
28	Acquisition of subsidiaries	-4	-33
	Earn-out payment	-3	-2
	Change in deposits, net	0	-1
	Net cash flows from investing activities	-15	-45
	Financing activities		
23	Proceeds from long-term borrowings	9	0
23	Repayment of borrowings	-27	0
23	Repayment of lease liabilities	-8	-6
	Change in credit facilities, net	0	11
	Borrowing costs paid	0	0
	Transactions with shareholders incl. non-controlling interests		
	Proceeds from the issue of share capital	0	0
	Net cash flows from financing activities	-26	5
	Net increase in cash	-27	27
	Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	51	24
18	Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	24	51

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the period 1 January – 31 December

	Share capital	Translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Equity at 1 January 2024	3	-3	156	156	0	156
Profit/loss for the year	0	0	13	13	0	13
Other comprehensive income	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total comprehensive income	0	0	13	13	0	13
Transactions with shareholders						
Capital decrease	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of treasury shares	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remission of debt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of non-controlling interests	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total transactions with shareholders	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equity at 31 December 2024	3	-3	169	169	0	169

	Share capital	Translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Equity at 1 January 2023	3	-3	151	151	0	151
Profit/loss for the year	0	0	5	5	0	5
Other comprehensive income	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total comprehensive income	0	0	5	5	0	5
Transactions with shareholders						
Capital decrease	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of treasury shares	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remission of debt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of non-controlling interests	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total transactions with shareholders	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equity at 31 December 2023	3	-3	156	156	0	156

Consolidated financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Overview of notes to the consolidated financial statements

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6 Staff costs	22 Interest-bearing loans and borrowings
7 Audit fees	23 Financial assets and liabilities
8 Special items	24 Financial risk management objectives and policies
9 Finance income	25 Capital management
10 Finance costs	26 Commitments, contingencies and pledges
11 Income tax expense	27 Related party disclosures
12 Deferred tax	28 Business combinations
13 Intangible assets	29 Issued capital
14 Property, plant and equipment	30 Standards issued, but not yet effective
15 Right-of-use assets	31 Events after the reporting period
16 Inventories	

Consolidated financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Corporate information

The Group is incorporated and domiciled in Denmark. The registered office is located in Birkerød.

2 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of EET A/S (the Group) are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards - IFRS® (hereinafter 'IFRS') as adopted by the EU and additional requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class C (large) companies.

The accounting policies are consistent with the policies set out in the financial statements for 2023, unless otherwise stated.

The consolidated income statement and the consolidated statement of financial position separately present items that are considered individually material or are required under the minimum presentation requirements of IAS 1.

In determining whether an item is individually material, EET considers both quantitative and qualitative factors. If the presentation or disclosure of an item is not decision-useful, the information is considered immaterial.

Explanatory disclosure notes related to the consolidated financial statements are presented for individually material items. Where separate presentation of a line item is made solely due to the minimum presentation requirements of IAS 1, no further disclosures are provided in respect of said line item.

The Group presents the consolidated financial statement in EUR million which is consistent with prior year.

The Executive Board and the Board of Directors discussed and approved the 2024 EET A/S annual report on 2 June 2025. The annual report is submitted to the shareholders of EET A/S for approval at the annual general meeting on 2 June 2025.

3 Summary of material accounting policies

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group and its subsidiaries at 31 December 2024. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or is entitled, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its control over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has:

- ▶ control over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- ▶ exposure, or entitlement, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee
- ▶ the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has control over an investee, including:

- ▶ the contractual arrangement with the other voting members of the investee
- ▶ rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- ▶ the Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control over the subsidiary.

Consolidated financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

3 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control and until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interests and other components of equity while any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Any investment retained is recognised at initial recognition at fair value and subsequently measured at fair value through the income statement unless the investment is classified as an investment in associates or joint ventures measured using the equity method.

Foreign currency translation

For each of the reporting entities in the Group, a functional currency is determined. The functional currency is the primary currency used for the reporting entity's operations. Transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are considered transactions denominated in foreign currencies.

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rates 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 finance income or finance costs.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the end of the reporting period. The difference between the exchange rates at the end of the reporting period and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or the exchange rate in the latest consolidated financial statements is recognised in the income statement as finance income or finance costs.

On recognition in the consolidated financial statements of entities with a functional currency other than the presentation currency of EET A/S (EUR), the income statement is translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date, and the statement of financial position items are translated at the exchange rates at the end of the reporting period. An average exchange rate for the month is used as the exchange rate at the transaction date to the extent that this does not significantly deviate from the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation of the opening balance of equity of foreign entities at the exchange rates at the end of the reporting period and on translation of the income statement from the exchange rates at the transaction date to the exchange rates at the end of the reporting period are recognised in other comprehensive income and attributed to a separate translation reserve in equity.

Foreign exchange adjustments of balances with foreign entities which are considered part of the investment in the entity are recognised in the consolidated financial statements in other comprehensive income if the balance is denominated in the functional currency of the parent or the foreign entity.

Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether it will measure the non-controlling interest in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed and included in the separate income statement caption special items.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions at the acquisition date.

Consolidated financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

3 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability will be recognised in accordance with IFRS 9 under the separate income statement caption special items.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for the non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in such circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Derivative financial instruments

The Group recognises derivatives at the transaction date. Derivate financial instruments are measured at fair value on initial recognition and at each reporting date.

The Group uses derivative financial instruments such as forward currency contracts and interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to the income statement, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in other comprehensive income.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- ▶ Cash flow hedges when hedging exposure to variability in future cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment.

Cash flow hedges which meet the criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for as follows:

- ▶ The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in OCI in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement as finance costs.
- ▶ The Group uses foreign exchange contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risks in forecast transactions and firm commitments. The ineffective portion relating to foreign currency contracts is recognised as finance costs.
- ▶ Amounts recognised as OCI are transferred to profit or loss when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when the hedged finance income or finance costs are recognised or when a forecast sale occurs. Amounts previously recognised in OCI are transferred to the same item as the hedged item when the hedged item impacts the income statement.

Fair value measurement

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Consolidated financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

3 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- ▶ Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- ▶ Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- ▶ Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

Climate-related matters

The Group considers climate-related matters in estimates and assumptions, where appropriate. This assessment includes a wide range of possible impacts on the group due to both physical and transition risks. Even though the Group believes its business model and products will still be viable after the transition to a low-carbon economy, climate-related matters increase the uncertainty in estimates and assumptions underpinning several items in the financial statements. Even though climate-related risks might not currently have a significant impact on measurement, the Group is closely monitoring relevant changes and developments, such as new climate-related legislation. The items and considerations that are most directly impacted by climate-related matters are:

- Useful life of property, plant and equipment. When reviewing the residual values and expected useful lives of assets, the Group considers climate-related matters.
- Impairment of non-financial assets. The value-in-use may be impacted in several different ways by transition risk, such as climate-related legislation and regulations. Even though the Group has concluded that no single climate-related assumption is a key assumption for the 2024 test of goodwill, the Group considered expectations for increased costs in the cash-flow forecasts in assessing value-in-use amounts.

Income statement

Revenue

The Group's revenue is generated from the sale and delivery of IT technology products to customers in Europe. The products are delivered to the customers from the Group's warehouses. Other than the delivery of goods, the Group's contracts with customers do not include other commitments that constitute separate performance obligations.

Revenue from the sale of products and freight is recognised when control of goods and products passes to the customer, which is generally upon shipment. At the same time, a trade receivable is recognised as an asset. For contracts providing the customer with a right of return within a specified limited period, the Group considers the value of products expected to be returned to be limited.

Revenue from contracts with customers is measured at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for products sold and freight. Revenue excludes discounts, VAT and other duties. In determining the transaction price, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration. The Group's payment terms are generally 30-45 days, and it is the Group's assessment that contracts with customers do not include any significant financing element.

The Group has concluded that it is the principal in all its revenue arrangements, since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements, has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory risks.

Consolidated financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

3 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Cost of goods sold

Cost of goods sold comprises costs relating to goods sold, inventory write-downs, freight expenses, etc.

Other expenses

Other expenses comprise expenses incurred during the year for office expenses, rent, leases, advertising, exhibitions, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, pensions, social security costs and other related staff costs.

The majority of the Group's pension schemes are defined contribution plans where contributions are paid to publicly or privately administrated pension plans on a statutory, contractual or voluntary basis. Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as staff costs when the related service is provided.

The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. In addition, the Group has a few defined benefit plans where the responsibility for the defined benefit obligation towards the employees lies with the Group. The Group's net obligation is calculated annually by an actuary. The present value less the fair value of any plan assets is recognised as pensions in the statement of financial position.

Special items

Special items include costs not considered part of the Group's ordinary operations, including acquisition-related costs, impairment of investments and gains/losses related to divestment of entities and other non-recurring items. Such costs are shown separately in order to give a more true and fair view of the Group's operating profit/loss.

Finance income and costs

Finance income and costs comprise interest income and expense, gains and losses on receivables, payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

Income tax expenses

Income tax expenses comprises current income tax and changes in deferred taxes (deferred tax is described in a separate section).

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted, or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in OCI or equity is recognised in OCI or equity and not in the income statement. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations, in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation, and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Consolidated financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

3 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Statement of financial position

Statement of comprehensive income

Other comprehensive income consists of income and costs not recognised in the income statement, including exchange rate adjustments arising from the translation of functional currency into presentation currency and fair value adjustments of hedging instruments.

In the event of the disposal of an entity, the accumulated exchange rate adjustment relating to the relevant entity is reclassified to the income statement.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost on initial recognition. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation (for intangible assets with finite lives) and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the income statement as amortisation.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite useful life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite useful life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

A summary of the policies applied to the Group's intangible assets is as follows:

- ▶ Goodwill – indefinite
- ▶ Technology, etc. – amortised on a straight-line basis over 5 years
- ▶ Customer relationship – amortised on a straight-line basis over 12 years
- ▶ Brands – amortised on a straight-line basis over 10 years

Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually (at 31 December) and when circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may be impaired.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount being the highest of value in use and fair value less cost of disposal of each cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is lower than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Other intangibles

Other intangibles comprising Technology, etc., Customer relationship and Brands are also tested for impairment when circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may be impaired. These intangible assets are not attributable to any specific reportable operating segment, and accordingly, an impairment test is carried out at group level.

Consolidated financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

3 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are valued at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Property, plant and equipment: 3 to 10 years

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised under depreciation.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

The Group has applied IFRS 16 Leases using the modified retrospective approach and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.

The Group has applied IFRS 16 to lease contracts related to offices, warehouses and cars. The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

At inception of a contract entered into on or after 1 January 2019, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease, i.e. the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for a consideration.

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices.

Right-of-use assets

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to restore the underlying asset, less any lease incentives received.

When the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use assets is periodically reduced by any impairment losses and adjusted for certain remeasurement of the lease liability.

Depreciation is as follows:

The right-of-use assets are depreciated over straight line over the expected rent period:

Cars	1-3 years
Office and warehouses	1-10 years

Expense relating to short-term leases and low assets values are expensed in the income statement as other external expenses.

Lease liabilities

The Group measures the lease liability using the Groups incremental borrowing rate. The Group determines its incremental borrowing rate as the weighted average of the interest on its credit facilities.

For contracts entered into on or after 1 January 2020, the Group initially measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the Group's incremental borrowing rate as at the commencement date. The Groups lease contracts does not include any significant variable payments.

Consolidated financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

3 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

The Group assesses at lease commencement date whether it is reasonably certain to exercise extension or termination options. If there is a significant event or significant changes in circumstances within the Group's control the Group reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options.

Lease payments include fixed payments, variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising that option.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate, if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

Assets-use-of rights and lease liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position separately.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value.

Goods are measured at cost, comprising the purchase price plus delivery costs.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated expenses necessary to make the sale.

Trade receivables

On initial recognition, trade receivables are measured at fair value, which in all material respects corresponds to the nominal value, and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

The Group applies the simplified approach to measure expected credit losses which uses lifetime expected credit losses for all trade receivables at each reporting date. The provision for expected credit losses is based on days past due for groups of customers with similar credit risk characteristics as well as an individual assessment. A significant portion of the receivables are sold to a factoring company leading to a reduced credit risk.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Equity

Equity includes total comprehensive income for the year, comprising the profit/loss for the year and other comprehensive income. Proposed dividend for distribution is included as a separate component of equity until the declaration date.

The translation reserve comprises the Group's share of accumulated exchange rate differences arising on translation of foreign entities from the entity's functional currency to the presentation currency of the Group.

The reserve for cash flow hedges includes the accumulated net change in the fair value of hedging transactions qualifying for cash flow hedge accounting.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a current legal or constructive obligation and include warranty and earn-outs. Provisions are recognised on the basis of best estimates.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Consolidated financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

3 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- ▶ when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- ▶ in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not be reversed in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry-forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- ▶ When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will be reversed in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets relate to the same taxable entity and the same tax authority.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances changes. The adjustment is either treated as a reduction in goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it was incurred during the measurement period and relates to new information about facts and circumstances at the acquisition date or recognised in the income statement.

Financial liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, bank overdrafts, loans and borrowings and derivative financial instruments.

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Group determines the classification of its financial liabilities on initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, subsequently at amortised cost. This includes directly attributable transaction and borrowing costs.

If a change or modification to loan agreements are substantial, considering the net present value of the future cash flows under the new terms discounted using the original effective interest rate, any costs or fees incurred are recognised in the income statement. If the change or modification to loan agreements are not substantial, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability and amortised over the remaining term of the new loan agreement.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Consolidated financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

3 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement shows the cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities for the year, the year's changes in cash and cash equivalents as well as cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

Cash flows from operating activities are presented using the indirect method as operating profit adjusted for non-cash operating items, changes in working capital, restructuring costs paid, interest received and paid, and income tax paid.

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments in connection with acquisitions and disposals of entities and activities, and of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and other non-current assets. The cash flow effect of acquisitions and disposals of entities is shown separately in cash flows from investing activities. Cash flows from acquisitions of entities are recognised in the cash flow statement from the acquisition date. Cash flows from the disposal of entities are recognised up until the date of disposal.

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in the size or composition of the share capital and related costs as well as the acquisition and disposal of non-controlling interests, raising of loans, repayment of interest-bearing debt and payment of dividends to shareholders. Cash in the statement of financial position comprises cash at bank and in hand.

4 Significant accounting estimates and judgements

When preparing the consolidated financial statements of the Group, Management undertakes a number of accounting estimates and judgements to recognise, measure and classify the Group's assets and liabilities. The most significant areas subject to estimates and judgements are mentioned below.

Valuation of intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period, based on management's assessment of the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the income statement as amortisation.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis. The estimated value in use is computed on the basis of the expected free cash flow from the relevant cash-generating unit based on updated budgets for the next 5 years. The calculated value in use is based on a number of assumptions and is by nature subject to uncertainty. The key assumptions are disclosed and further explained in note 13.

Inventories

Write-down for obsolete inventories is carried out on the basis of an assessment of their recoverability at the reporting date. Inventories are analysed and written down, if necessary. Movements in inventory write-downs are reflected in note 16.

Receivables

The Group applies the simplified approach to measure expected credit losses which uses lifetime expected credit losses for all trade receivables at each reporting date. The allowance for expected credit losses is based on days past due for groups of customers with similar credit risk characteristics as well as individual assessments. The allowance for expected credit losses is based is determined for the portfolio of trade receivables in each country. An analysis of overdue trade receivables and movements in the allowance for expected credit losses is included in note 17.

Consolidated financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

5 Revenue

The Group's revenue is disaggregated into the following product categories:

EUR million	2024	2023
Pro AV & Digital Signage	108	108
Server, computer and printer parts	166	162
Surveillance and security	196	173
Network	87	71
POS & Auto-ID	40	46
Consumer Electronics	48	50
Mobile parts and accessories	12	13
Other	1	1
Total revenue	658	624

At 31 December 2024, the value of products expected to be returned is considered insignificant similarly to 31 December 2023.

6 Staff costs

EUR million	2024	2023
Wages and salaries	53	50
Pension costs	0	0
Other social security costs	6	6
Other staff costs	4	4
Total staff costs	63	60
Average number of employees	746	734

Remuneration of the Executive Board

Wages and salaries	1.1	1.0
Pensions	0.1	0.1
	1.2	1.1

Remuneration of the Board of Directors

Wages and salaries	0.0	0.0
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Remuneration of key management personnel

Wages and salaries	1.6	1.8
Pensions	0.1	0.1
	1.7	1.9

In 2024, key management personnel comprise: the CSO, CDO, CHRO, CLO and CPSO which is similar to 2023.

The Executive Board and key management personnel are eligible for bonuses, depending on among other things EBITDA of operations.

Consolidated financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

EUR million	2024	2023
7 Audit fees		
Fees to the statutory auditor:		
Statutory audit	0.3	0.3
Other assurance services	0.0	0.0
Tax and VAT advisory services	0.3	0.2
Non-audit services	0.2	0.3
	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.8</u>
8 Special items		
Acquisition and divestment-related costs	1	7
Transaction bonuses	0	0
Other	2	1
Total special items	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>
Special items of EUR 3 million (2023: EUR 8 million) relate to acquisition and divestment-related costs and other items would be included in Other expenses with EUR 2 million (2023: EUR 4 million) and in staff costs with EUR 1 million (2023: EUR 4 million) if no special items had been chosen.		
9 Finance income		
Other financial income	2	2
Total finance income	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Total finance income related to financial assets at amortised cost	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
10 Finance costs		
Interest on debts and borrowings, etc.	4	3
Interest on lease liabilities	0	0
Interest costs Group Companies	5	5
Total finance costs	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>
Total finance costs related to financial liabilities at amortised cost	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>

Consolidated financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

11 Income tax expense

The major components of the income tax expense for the year ended 31 December:

EUR million	2024	2023
Consolidated income statement		
<i>Current income tax:</i>		
Current income tax charge	-6	-5
Changes, prior year	-1	0
<i>Deferred tax:</i>		
Changes in temporary differences	2	3
Income tax expense in the income statement	-5	-2
Consolidated statement of other comprehensive income		
<i>Income tax (current and deferred tax) related to items recognised directly in other comprehensive income:</i>		
Net gain/loss on value adjustment on hedging instruments, current tax	0	0
Net gain/loss on value adjustment on hedging instruments, deferred tax	0	0
Income tax charged to other comprehensive income	0	0
Profit/loss before tax	18	7
Calculated at Denmark's statutory income tax rate of 22.0%	-4	-1
Tax rate deviations in foreign entities, net	0	0
Write-down of deferred tax assets related to borrowing costs	0	0
Adjustment to prior year	1	0
Tax impact from acquisition-related costs and other permanent differences, etc.	-2	-1
Income tax expense reported in the consolidated income statement	-5	-2

12 Deferred tax

Deferred tax in 2024 related to the following:

EUR million	Consolidated statement of financial position	Consolidated income statement/other comprehensive income
Intangible assets	-10	0
Property, plant and equipment	0	2
Inventories, etc.	0	0
Receivables, etc.	0	0
Other items	0	0
Deferred tax expense (income)		2
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	-10	
<i>Reflected in the statement of financial position as follows:</i>		
Deferred tax assets	0	
Deferred tax liabilities	-10	
Deferred tax liabilities, net	-10	

Consolidated financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

12 Deferred tax (continued)

Deferred tax in 2023 related to the following:

EUR million	Consolidated statement of financial position	Consolidated income statement/other comprehensive income
Intangible assets	-10	-3
Property, plant and equipment	-2	-1
Inventories, etc.	0	1
Receivables, etc.	0	0
Other items	1	0
Deferred tax expense (income)		-3
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	-11	
<i>Reflected in the statement of financial position as follows:</i>		
Deferred tax assets	3	
Deferred tax liabilities	-11	
Deferred tax liabilities, net	-8	

The Group has carried forward losses on financial instruments and tax losses etc. with a tax value of EUR 2.5 million (2023: EUR 0.2 million), which have not been recognised as their future utilisation is associated with uncertainty.

Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities, net

EUR million	2024	2023
Opening balance at 1 January	-8	-9
Taxable income (expense) during the period recognised in profit or loss	0	3
Taxable income (expense) during the period recognised in other comprehensive income	0	0
Additions from business combinations	-2	-2
Exchange rate adjustments etc.	0	0
Closing balance at 31 December	-10	-8

The Group offsets tax assets and liabilities only if it has a legally enforceable right to do so and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

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13 Intangible assets

EUR million	Goodwill	Technology, etc.	Customer relationships	Brand	Total
Cost at 1 January 2024	120	34	94	4	252
Foreign exchange adjustments	0	0	0	0	0
Additions from business combinations	2	0	3	0	5
Cost at 31 December 2024	122	34	97	4	257
Amortisation at 1 January 2024	5	34	50	3	92
Foreign exchange adjustments	0	0	0	0	0
Amortisation	0	0	7	1	8
Amortisation at 31 December 2024	5	34	57	4	100
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	117	0	40	0	157

Amortisation period

5 years

12 years

10 years

EUR million	Goodwill	Technology, etc.	Customer relationships	Brand	Total
Cost at 1 January 2023	99	34	81	4	218
Foreign exchange adjustments	0	0	0	0	0
Additions from business combinations	21	0	13	0	34
Cost at 31 December 2023	120	34	94	4	252
Amortisation at 1 January 2023	3	34	43	3	83
Foreign exchange adjustments	2	0	-1	0	2
Amortisation	0	0	8	0	8
Amortisation at 31 December 2023	5	34	50	3	92
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	115	0	44	1	160

Amortisation period

5 years

12 years

10 years

Except for goodwill, all other intangible assets have finite useful lives and are amortised according to the Group's accounting policies. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually.

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13 Intangible assets (continued)

Impairment test

The Group performed its annual impairment test of goodwill in December 2024. In performing the impairment test, the Group considers, among other factors, the relationship between its value in use and the carrying amounts of the CGU. As part of the acquisition in 2024, management has reconsidered the definition of the groups cash generating units (CGU's) and concluded that EET Group is the only cash generating unit in accordance with IFRS. As such, goodwill acquired through business combinations has been allocated to this CGU. An annual impairment test has been performed on this CGU level in line with IFRS.

In 2024, no impairment losses were recognised (2023: nil).

At 31 December 2024, other intangible assets with finite useful lives, including Technology, etc., Customer relationship and Brands, showed no indication of impairment.

Estimates used to measure recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of the CGU is determined on the basis of its value in use. The value in use is established using certain key assumptions as described below. The key assumptions are revenue growth, product contribution and discount rates.

The value-in-use cash flow projections are based on financial budgets approved by Management covering the subsequent financial years. The assumptions applied in the short to medium term are based on Management's expectations as to the operational development and growth in product contribution. The terminal growth rates applied for periods beyond 5 years do not exceed an expected weighted long-term average growth rate, including inflation, for the main countries in which the Group operates.

The applied discount rates represent the current market assessment of the risks, taking into consideration the individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The estimated discount rates are based on expected market participant perspectives on the relevant weighted average cost of capital (WACC). The WACC takes into account both debt and equity. The cost of equity is derived from the expected return on investments by equity investors.

The specific discount rates are generally based on 10-year government bonds. The cost of debt is based on the yield to maturity on 10-year Danish government bonds plus a credit risk premium measured by the spread between the yield to maturity on 10-year EUR-denominated corporate bonds issued by comparable companies and the yield to maturity on 10-year EUR-denominated German government bonds. A capital structure with a ratio of 41% (2023: 40%) between the market value of debt and equity value has been applied in the calculation based on the capital structure of comparable companies as this represents the expected market participant perspective. A long-term market equity risk premium of 5.6% (2023: 5.5%) has been applied to reflect an expected long-term stock market return of 8.0% (2023: 8.0%) and a risk-free rate of 2.4% (2023: 2.5%).

Uncertainties reflecting historical performance and possible variations in the amount or timing of the future cash flows are generally reflected in the discount rates.

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13 Intangible assets (continued)

Carrying amount of goodwill and key assumptions

The carrying amount of goodwill and the key assumptions used in the impairment testing at 31 December are presented below:

		2024		
		Key assumptions applied		
EUR million	Goodwill	Long-term growth in revenue	Discount rate, net of tax	Discount rate, pre-tax
EET Group	117	2.0%	9.5%	11.6%
Total	117			

In 2024, no impairment losses were recognised.

		2023		
		Key assumptions applied		
EUR million	Goodwill	Long-term growth in revenue	Discount rate, net of tax	Discount rate, pre-tax
EET Group	115	2.5%	10.5%	12.8%
Total	115			

In 2023, no impairment losses were recognised.

Sensitivity analysis

A sensitivity analysis of the key assumptions in the impairment test is presented below. The allowed change represents the percentage points by which the value assigned to the key assumption as applied in the expected long-term-rate can change, all other things being equal, before the recoverable amount equals its carrying amount.

		2024			
		Growth in revenue		Discount rate, net of tax	
EUR million		Long-term rate	Allowed decrease	Applied rate	Allowed increase
EET Group		2.0%	-20%	9.5%	15%
		2023			
		Growth in revenue		Discount rate, net of tax	
EUR million		Long-term rate	Allowed decrease	Applied rate	Allowed increase
EET Group		2.5%	-22%	10.5%	16%

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14 Property, plant and equipment

EUR million	2024	2023
Cost at 1 January	23	15
Additions	8	10
Additions from business combinations	0	0
Disposals	-7	-2
Foreign exchange adjustments	0	0
Cost at 31 December	24	23
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January	10	8
Depreciation	3	4
Disposals	-7	-2
Foreign exchange adjustments	0	0
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December	6	10
Carrying amount at 31 December	18	13

Depreciation in the income statement includes a net loss of EUR 7 thousand in 2024 (2023: loss of EUR 7 thousand) related to disposals of assets.

15 Right-of-use assets

EUR million	2024	2023
Cost at 1 January	14	16
Additions	22	12
Additions from business combinations	0	0
Disposals	-4	-14
Foreign exchange adjustments	0	0
Cost at 31 December	32	14
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January	2	11
Depreciation	6	5
Disposals	-1	-14
Foreign exchange adjustments	0	0
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December	7	2
Carrying amount at 31 December	25	12

Right-of-use assets comprise rented offices and warehouses with a net booked value of EUR 11 million and car leases with a net booked value of EUR 1 million. Amounts recognised in the income statement:

EUR million	2024	2023
Interest related to lease liabilities (included in finance costs)	2	0
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets (included in other external expenses)	0	0
Total	2	0

In 2024, the Group paid EUR 6.0 million (2023: EUR 5.6 million) related to leases, of which EUR 1.9 million (2023: EUR 0.3 million) related to lease interest and EUR 4.1 million (2023: 5.3 million) related to repayment of lease liabilities.

16 Inventories

EUR million	2024	2023
Trading goods	64	61
Total inventories	64	61

During 2024, EUR 3.4 million (2023: EUR 2.8 million) was charged to the income statement for damaged, obsolete and lost inventories.

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17 Trade receivables

EUR million	2024	2023
Trade receivables	95	85
	95	85

Trade receivables are non-interest-bearing and generally fall due on 30-45-day terms.

The movements in the allowance for expected credit losses is specified below:

EUR million	2024	2023
At 1 January	0	1
Additions from business combinations	0	0
Provision for expected credit losses	1	-1
Utilised	0	0
Foreign exchange adjustments	0	0
At 31 December	1	0

At 31 December, the ageing analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

EUR million		Neither past due nor impaired	Past due, but not impaired			
			< 30 days	30-60 days	61-90 days	> 91 days
2024	95	79	17	-1	0	0
2023	85	80	5	0	0	0
2022	94	85	8	1	-1	1
2021	96	82	11	2	1	0

Customer credit risks

The Group's exposure to credit risks is assessed to be low. The Group's customer portfolio is diversified in terms of geography and size. The Group is not exposed to credit risks related to significant individual customers. A significant portion of the receivables are sold to a factoring company leading to a reduced credit risk.

Customer credit risks are managed both locally and at group level subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and controls relating to customer credit risk management. The credit quality of a customer is assessed based on credit rating and analysis, and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Most customer receivables are covered by credit insurance. At 31 December 2024, approximately 75% of the Group's trade receivables, corresponding to EUR 65 million, were covered by credit insurance.

The credit risk is monitored by analysing the amount and the ageing of outstanding customer receivables that are past due. Outstanding customer receivables are monitored at country level as well as at group level, and allowances are updated for expected credit losses on a monthly basis. The allowance is based on actual historical data, ageing of receivables and relevant information about the current and expected macro-economic developments in each country that could impact the credit risk. Generally, the portfolio of trade receivables within each country is considered to share similar credit risk characteristics. The maximum exposure to credit risks at the reporting date is the carrying amount of each class of financial assets.

The Group considers the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

18 Cash

EUR million	2024	2023
Cash	24	51
	24	51

Cash at banks carried floating-rate interest based on daily bank deposit rates. At 31 December 2024, the Group's undrawn, committed borrowing facilities totalled EUR 1 million (2023: EUR 9 million). The movements in the bank credit facility are considered to be financing activity and not part of net cash as net cash.

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19 Trade payables

EUR million	2024	2023
Trade payables	77	83
	77	83

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-60-day terms.

20 Provisions

EUR million	Warranty and earn-out
At 1 January 2024	6
Additions from business combinations	0
Arising during the year	0
Utilised	-3
Unused amounts reversed	0
At 31 December 2024	3
Included in the statement of financial position as:	
Non-current liabilities	0
Current liabilities	3
At 31 December 2024	3

The warranty provision relates to any form of warranties on goods sold amounts to EUR 0.4 million and earn-out amounts to EUR 2.4 million.

21 Pension obligation

EUR million	Pension liabilities
At 1 January 2024	1
Additions	0
Utilised	0
Foreign exchange adjustments	0
At 31 December 2024	1
Included in the statement of financial position as:	
Non-current liabilities	1
Current liabilities	0
At 31 December 2024	1

The pension obligation relates to future pension payments according to defined benefit plans.

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22 Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

At 31 December 2024, the Group has taken out the following interest-bearing loans and borrowings:

EUR million

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	Expiry	Interest margin	Nominal amount 2024	Carrying amount 2024
Revolving facility	Expire in 2028	3-5%	24	24
Lease liabilities	Expire in 2027	4.0%	26	26
Payables to group entities	Not fixed	3-6%	50	50
Vendor debt note	Expire in 2026 - 2027	2-7%	5	5
Other interest-bearing loans	Expire in 2026	4-6%	0	0
			105	105
Loans and borrowings, non-current			25	25
Payables to group entities, non-current			50	50
Lease liabilities, non-current			20	20
Loans and borrowings, current			4	4
Payables to group entities, current			0	0
Lease liabilities, current			6	6
			105	105

At 31 December 2023, the Group has taken out the following interest-bearing loans and borrowings:

EUR million

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	Expiry	Interest margin	Nominal amount 2023	Carrying amount 2023
Revolving facility	Expire in 2028	3-5%	16	16
Lease liabilities	Expire in 2027	4.0%	12	12
Payables to group entities	Not fixed	3-6%	76	76
Vendor debt note	Expire in 2027	7%	4	4
Other interest-bearing loans	Expire in 2026	4-6%	1	1
			109	109
Loans and borrowings, non-current			20	20
Payables to group entities, non-current			76	76
Lease liabilities, non-current			6	6
Loans and borrowings, current			1	1
Payables to group entities, current			0	0
Lease liabilities, current			6	6
			109	109

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23 Financial assets and liabilities

EUR million

	2024	2023
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Trade receivables	95	85
Other receivables	1	2
Cash	24	51
	120	138
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	29	21
Lease liabilities	26	12
Payables to group entities	50	76
Trade payables	77	83
Other payables (excluding financial instruments at fair value)	29	26
	211	218

At 31 December 2024, the fair value of the assets and liabilities listed above is not materially different from the carrying amount.

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

The change during the year in liabilities arising from financing activities is specified below:

EUR million	2024	2023
Loans and borrowings, non-current	20	0
Payables to group entities, non-current	76	54
Lease liabilities, non-current	6	2
Loans and borrowings, current	1	16
Payables to group entities, Current	0	2
Lease liabilities, current	6	4
Total at 1 January	109	78
Repayments	-27	0
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	9	0
Change in bank overdrafts	0	21
Repayment of leases	-8	-6
Non-cash items		
Other non-cash items	1	4
Additions to lease liabilities	22	12
Exchange rate adjustments	-1	0
Total at 31 December	105	109
Loans and borrowings, non-current	25	20
Payables to group entities, non-current and current	50	76
Lease liabilities, non-current	20	6
Loans and borrowings, current	4	1
Payables to group entities, current	0	0
Lease liabilities, current	6	6
Total at 31 December	105	109

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23 Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Fair values

Financial instruments measured at fair value

Financial instruments measured at fair value are limited to derivative instruments. As described below, the fair value of derivatives is based on observable market data and valuation techniques (level 2). The financial instruments are measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

Financial instruments measured at amortised cost

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial instruments, measured at amortised cost, are reasonable approximations of fair values.

Valuation techniques

Management has assessed that cash, trade receivables, trade payables, bank overdrafts and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values of other financial instruments:

Floating-rate borrowings are evaluated by the Group based on parameters such as interest rates and EET A/S' individual creditworthiness. The fair value is estimated using a discounted cash flow model. The own non-performance risk at 31 December 2024 was assessed to be insignificant.

Derivative financial instruments with various counterparties are principally financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. The applied valuation techniques are discounted cash flow models, which incorporate various inputs, including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, and interest rate curves. The changes in counterparty credit risk had no material effect on the hedge effectiveness assessment for derivatives designated in hedge relationships and other financial instruments recognised at fair value.

Fair values of the Group's interest-bearing borrowings and loans are determined by using the DCF method using a discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate at the end of the reporting period. The own non-performance risk at 31 December 2024 was assessed to be insignificant.

24 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations. The Group has loans, trade and other receivables and cash that derive directly from its operations.

The Group is exposed to market risks, credit risks and liquidity risks.

It is the Group's policy not to trade in derivatives for speculative purposes.

Interest rate risks

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's non-current liabilities with floating interest rates.

The Group has not entered into any interest rate swaps to mitigate this risk. Thus, changes in the interest rates will have an impact on income statement.

The Group does not have any formal policy in respect of entering into any interest rate swaps or other derivatives to mitigate the interest rate risk.

Credit risks

Credit risks include the risk that a counterparty will default, i.e. not meet its obligations to pay amounts owed to the Group under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group's exposure to credit risks is primarily related to trade receivables and also deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

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24 Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

In order to mitigate the risk, the majority of the Group's trade receivables are covered by credit insurance. The credit risk relating to trade receivables is disclosed in note 17.

Credit risks from balances with banks and financial institutions are managed by Group Management on a regular basis. The cash balance is concentrated at mainly a single counterparty with a strong credit rating.

Foreign currency risks

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risks arising from its operating activities, as the Group has sales, purchases and admin costs in foreign currencies. The Group's policy is to enter into hedges or other derivatives to mitigate the foreign currency risk whenever possible. The net cash positions in foreign currencies are continuously monitored to mitigate the short-term currency risk.

The risk exposure is considered limited. A 10% change (except for EUR: 1% change) in relevant currencies, with all other variables held constant, would have impacted revenue and gross profit by the amounts below:

EUR million	Revenue	Gross profit
SEK	8	1
GBP	11	2
NOK	5	1
EUR	3	1
Other	75	15
Total	102	19

Liquidity risks

Liquidity risks include the risk that the Group is not able to meet the contractual obligations associated with its financial liabilities due to insufficient liquidity.

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, etc. At the end of 2024, the equity share of total equity and liabilities was 42.6% (2023: 44.4%).

The Group considers the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt low. The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

EUR million	On demand	0 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
31 December 2024					
Non-derivatives:					
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	0	4	25	0	29
Lease liability	0	6	20	0	26
Payables to Group entities	0	0	50	0	50
Trade payables and other financial liabilities	0	104	2	0	106
	0	114	97	0	211
EUR million					
31 December 2023					
Non-derivatives:					
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	0	1	20	0	21
Lease liability	0	6	6	0	12
Payables to Group entities	0	0	76	0	76
Trade payables and other financial liabilities	0	107	2	0	109
	0	114	104	0	218

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25 Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maximise shareholder value.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Group's capital management aims, e.g., at ensuring that it meets financial covenants connected with the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Failure to meet the financial covenants would permit the bank to call loans and borrowings.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. Net debt includes interest-bearing loans and borrowings, lease liabilities, trade and other payables, less cash. The Group's intention is to have a gearing ratio between 0.40 and 0.60, which was met in 2024.

EUR million	2024	2023
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	29	21
Lease liabilities	26	12
Payables to group entities	50	76
Trade payables	77	83
Other payables	29	26
Cash	-24	-51
Net debt	187	167
Equity	167	156
Total capital and net debt	354	323
Gearing ratio	0.47	0.48

No covenants at 31 December 2024.

26 Commitments, contingencies and pledges

EET A/S is jointly and severally liable for the Group's bank loans with a nominal value of EUR 372 million (2023: EUR 370 million).

EET A/S has executed a share pledge over its shares in EET Holdings A/S and further in EET Group A/S as security for the Group loans. Further, a number of subsidiaries of EET Group A/S have been pledged.

The Group is party to ongoing transfer pricing audits. In Management's opinion, apart from the receivables and payables recognised in the statement of financial position, the outcome of these transfer pricing audits are not expected to affect the Group's financial position.

The Parent Company is jointly taxed with its Danish subsidiaries. The entities included in the joint taxation arrangement have joint and several unlimited liability for Danish corporate income taxes, etc. The Group as a whole is not liable to other parties.

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27 Related party disclosures

The financial statements include the financial statements of the Group and the subsidiaries in the following table:

Name	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	% equity interest 2024
EET A/S	Top Parent	Denmark	100%
EET Holdings A/S	Subholding	Denmark	100%
EET Group A/S	Group Activities	Denmark	100%
EET Austria GmbH	Sales Company	Austria	100%
EET Czech spol. S.r.o	Sales Company	Czech Republic	100%
EET Denmark	Sales Company	Denmark	100%
EET Finland OY	Sales Company	Finland	100%
EET France SAS	Sales Company	France	100%
EET Germany GmbH	Sales Company	Germany	100%
EET International A/S	Sales Company	Denmark	100%
EET Ireland Ltd.	Sales Company	Ireland	100%
EET Italy S.R.L	Sales Company	Italy	100%
EET Netherlands B.V.	Sales Company	The Netherlands	100%
EET Norway AS	Sales Company	Norway	100%
EET Norway HoldCo	Subholding	Norway	100%
EET Poland Sp. Z.o.o	Sales Company	Poland	100%
EET Sweden AB	Sales Company	Sweden	100%
EET Switzerland GmbH	Sales Company	Switzerland	100%
EET UK Ltd	Sales Company	United Kingdom	100%
EET België	Sales Company	Belgium	100%
EET Portugal	Sales Company	Portugal	100%
EET Spain SA	Sales Company	Spain	100%
Oprema Ltd.	Sales Company	United Kingdom	100%
Advanced Access Ltd	Sales Company	United Kingdom	100%
EET Retail ApS	Sales Company	Denmark	100%
Sandberg A/S	Sales Company	Denmark	100%
Lothar Finance Egypt	Subholding	Egypt	80%

The following table provides information of transactions that have been entered into with related parties:

2024:

Intercompany payables to from the parent company amounting to EUR 49 million (current and non-current) with related interests paid of EUR 4.6 million. Further the Group has paid management fee of EUR 1.3 million.

Transactions with the Executive Board and key management personnel

Remuneration of the Board of Directors, the Executive Board and key management personnel is disclosed in note 6.

The ultimate parent

The ultimate parent at 31 December 2024 of the EET Group is Mgt Holdco ApS, Bregnerødvej 133, 3460 Birkerød, Denmark. During the financial year, there has been paid a management fee of EUR 1.3 million from the Group to Mgt Holdco ApS.

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28 Business combinations

Acquisitions in 2024

In 2024, the EET Group completed the following acquisitions:

- On 31 October 2024 EET Group acquired 100% of the shares in Advanced Access Ltd., a distributor of access control and CCTV. Advanced Access Ltd. was founded in 1994, with 21 employees and a revenue of EUR 12.0 million in 2024. Advanced Access Ltd. is located in Northampton in UK.

The provisional fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities at the date of the acquisitions were:

EUR million	2024	
	Advanced Access Ltd	Total
Assets		
Customer relationships	3	3
Tangible fixed assets	0	0
Inventories	1	1
Trade receivables	2	2
Cash	1	1
	7	7
Liabilities		
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	0	0
Deferred tax liabilities	1	1
Trade payables	2	2
	3	3
Total identifiable net assets at fair value	4	4
Goodwill arising on acquisition	2	2
Net cash/debt acquired	-2	-2
Contingent and deferred consideration	0	0
Consideration transferred, net	4	4

For Goodwill arising on acquisition are non-deductible for tax purposes. The fair value of acquired receivables corresponds in all material aspects to the nominal amounts.

The total acquisitions costs amount to EUR 0.1 million. All costs have been recognized as special items.

Revenue and operating profit before depreciation, amortisation and special items from acquired businesses since the acquisition date included in the consolidated financial statements are estimated to respectively EUR 1.5 million and EUR 0.1 million. The full year revenue and operating profit before depreciation, amortisation and special items is respectively EUR 12.0 million and EUR 0.6 million which should have been recognised if EET has acquired the entity from 1 January 2024.

EUR 3.8 million has been paid as contingent fee regarding prior-year acquisitions.

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Acquisitions in 2023

In 2023, the EET Group completed the following acquisitions:

- On March 27, 2023 the group acquired the activities of Tridis, a Belgian distributor of surveillance and network products. Tridis was founded in 1996, had 16 employees and a revenue of EUR 11 million in 2022. The acquisition was made through EET Group.
- On May 23, 2023 the group acquired the activities of Convena, a Danish based distributor of computer and mobile spareparts with subsidiaries and sales activities across Europe. Convena was founded in 2003, had 90 employees and a revenue of EUR 80 million in 2022. The acquisition was made through EET Group.
- On July 4, 2023 the group acquired the activities of Nauta a Portuguese distributor of surveillance products. Nauta was founded in 1992, had 32 employees and a revenue of EUR 10 million in 2022. The acquisition was made through EET Group.

The provisional fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities at the date of the acquisitions were:

EUR million	2023			
	Convena	Nauta	Tridis	Total
Assets				
Customer relationships	6	1	6	13
Tangible fixed assets	0	0	0	0
Inventories	8	1	1	10
Trade receivables	5	2	1	8
Cash	1	0	0	1
	20	4	8	32
Liabilities				
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	10	1	0	11
Deferred tax liabilities	1	0	1	2
Trade payables	7	1	3	11
	18	2	4	24
Total identifiable net assets at fair value	2	2	4	8
Goodwill arising on acquisition	18	2	2	22
Net cash/debt acquired	9	1	0	10
Contingent and deferred consideration	-5	-1	-1	-7
Consideration transferred, net	24	4	5	33

For Convena there is a variable consideration recognised of EUR 1 million at 31 December 2023 while the variable consideration amounts to EUR 1 million for Nauta and EUR 1 million for Tridis at December 2023. For Goodwill arising on acquisition are non-deductible for tax purposes. The fair value of acquired receivables correspond in all material aspects to the nominal amounts.

The total acquisitions costs amount to EUR 4.5 million. All costs have been recognized as special items.

Revenue and operating profit before depreciation, amortisation and special items from acquired businesses since the acquisition date included in the consolidated financial statements are estimated to respectively EUR 6.8 million and EUR 1.1 million for Tridis, EUR 28.2 million and EUR 2.9 million for Convena and EUR 5.5 million and EUR 0.3 for Nauta.

EUR 2.3 million has been paid as contingent fee regarding prior-year acquisitions.

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29 Issued capital

Authorised shares

EUR million	2024	2023
A shares	1	1
B shares	2	2
C shares	0	0
	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

Ordinary shares are fully paid in

	Share capital DKK'000	Share capital EUR million
At 6 February 2015	50	0
Capital increase, 7 April 2015	450	0
Capital increase, 10 April 2015	21,206	3
Capital increase, 17 April 2015	175	0
Capital increase, 15 June 2015	69	0
Capital increase, 8 March 2016	99	0
Capital increase, 13 October 2017	222	0
Capital increase, 20 December 2019	27	0
Capital increase, 21 December 2020	20	0
Capital increase 17 February 2021	16	0
Capital decrease 7 June 2022	-1,467	0
At 31 December 2024	<u>20,867</u>	<u>3</u>

Each class A share carries 1 vote, and each class C share carries 10 votes. None of the class B shares carry any votes. The nominal value of the shares is EUR 1 per share. The number of shares and nominal value are equal.

30 Standards issued, but not yet effective

IASB has published new standards, amendments to existing standards and interpretations that are not yet mandatory at 31 December 2024 or are not yet adopted by the EU at 31 December 2024.

The Group expects to adopt the new standards and interpretations when they become effective.

None of the standards and interpretations are expected to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

31 Events after the reporting period

On May 21, 2025 the Supreme Court in Denmark ruled fully in favour of EET in a dispute related to transfer pricing setup for the income years 2010-2012. Positive adjustments related to the tax position and interests hereof has been included in 2024.

Parent company income statement for the period 1 January – 31 December

Note	EUR'000	2024	2023
	Revenue	0	0
	Gross profit/loss	0	0
4	Other expenses	-150	-136
5	Staff costs	0	0
	Operating profit/loss before special items	-150	-136
6	Special items	0	0
	Operating profit/loss	-150	-136
7	Finance income	1,703	2,791
8	Finance costs	-5,265	-5,704
	Profit/loss before tax	-3,712	-3,049
9	Income tax expense	51	70
	Profit/loss for the year	-3,661	-2,979
	Attributable to:		
	Shareholders in EET A/S	-3,661	-2,979

Parent company statement of comprehensive income for the period 1 January – 31 December

Note	EUR'000	2024	2023
	Profit/loss for the year	-3,661	-2,979
	Total comprehensive income, net of tax	-3,661	-2,979
	Attributable to:		
	Shareholders in EET A/S	-3,661	-2,979
	Total comprehensive income, net of tax	-3,661	-2,979

Parent company statement of financial position at 31 December

Note	EUR'000	2024	2023
	ASSETS		
	Non-current assets		
10	Investments in subsidiaries	176,529	176,529
11	Receivables from group entities	8,886	38,850
	Deferred tax assets	0	28
	Total non-current assets	185,415	215,407
	Current assets		
	Receivables from group entities	3,974	3,050
	Income tax receivable	0	1,035
	Other receivables	208	241
	Total current assets	4,182	4,326
	TOTAL ASSETS	189,597	219,733
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
	Equity attributable to shareholders in EET A/S	139,625	143,286
	Total equity	139,625	143,286
	Liabilities		
	Non-current liabilities		
12	Payables to group entities	49,855	76,373
	Total non-current liabilities	49,855	76,373
	Current liabilities		
	Trade payables	23	74
	Payables to group entities	0	0
	Income tax payables	94	
	Total current liabilities	117	74
	Total liabilities	49,972	76,447
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	189,597	219,733

Parent company cash flow statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Note	EUR'000	2024	2023
	Operating activities		
	Operating profit/loss	-150	-136
	<i>Working capital adjustments:</i>		
	Change in receivables from and payables to group entities	3,446	2,283
	Change in other receivables	33	-616
	Change in trade and other payables	-51	-11
	Other non-cash adjustments	233	-433
		3,511	1,087
	Interest received	1,703	0
	Interest paid	-5,265	-257
	Income tax paid	51	-830
	Net cash flows from operating activities	0	0
	Investing activities		
	Acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash	0	0
	Net cash flows from investing activities	0	0
	Financing activities		
	Change in loans	0	0
	<i>Transactions with shareholders</i>		
	Acquisition of treasury shares	0	0
	Net cash flows from financing activities	0	0
	Net decrease in cash	0	0
	Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	0	0
	Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	0	0

Parent company statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December

EUR'000	Shareholders in EET A/S		
	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Equity at 1 January 2024	2,806	140,480	143,286
Profit/loss for the year	0	-3,661	-3,661
Exchange rate changes	0	0	0
Total comprehensive income	2,806	136,819	139,625
<i>Total transactions with shareholders</i>			
Capital decrease	0	0	0
Acquisition of treasury shares	0	0	0
Remission of debt	0	0	0
Equity at 31 December 2024	2,806	136,819	139,625

EUR'000	Shareholders in EET A/S		
	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Equity at 1 January 2023	2,806	143,459	146,265
Profit/loss for the year	0	-2,979	-2,979
Exchange rate changes	0	0	0
Total comprehensive income	2,806	140,480	143,286
<i>Total transactions with shareholders</i>			
Capital decrease	0	0	0
Acquisition of treasury shares	0	0	0
Remission of debt	0	0	0
Equity at 31 December 2023	2,806	140,480	143,286

Parent company financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Overview of notes to the parent company financial statements

Note

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- 2 Basis of preparation
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- 5 Staff costs
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- 10 Investments in subsidiaries
- 11 Receivables from group entities
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- 13 Commitments and pledges
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Parent company financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Corporate information

The Group is incorporated and domiciled in Denmark. The registered office is located in Birkerød.

2 Basis of preparation

The parent company financial statements of EET A/S are prepared in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards - IFRS® (hereinafter 'IFRS') as adopted by the EU.

The parent company presents the consolidated financial statement in EUR million which is consistent with prior year.

The accounting policies of EET A/S are the same as for the consolidated financial statements with the additions below. For a description of the accounting policies for the consolidated financial statements, please refer to pages 17-26.

3 Supplementary accounting policies for the Parent Company

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost, which comprises consideration transferred measured at fair value and any directly attributable transaction costs. If there is indication of impairment, an impairment test is performed as described in the accounting policies in the consolidated financial statements. Where the recoverable amount is lower than cost, the investment is written down to this lower value. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the recoverable amount does not exceed the original cost.

Parent company financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

EUR'000	2024	2023
4 Audit fees		
Statutory audit	61	58
Other assurance services	8	13
Tax and VAT advisory services	5	5
Non-audit services	23	22
Total	97	98
5 Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	0	0
Total staff costs	0	0
Average number of employees	0	0
Remuneration of the Executive Management Board		
Wages and salaries	0	0
Remuneration of the Board of Directors		
Wages and salaries	0	0
6 Special items		
Acquisition and divestment-related costs	0	0
Total special items	0	0
7 Finance income		
Interest income, group entities	1,703	2,791
Total finance income	1,703	2,791
8 Finance costs		
Interest expenses, group entities	4,648	5,014
Other financial expenses	391	257
Currency loss, net	226	433
Total finance costs	5,265	5,704
9 Income tax expense		
Major components of the income tax expense for the year ended 31 December:		
Income statement		
<i>Current income tax:</i>		
Current income tax charge	-85	28
Change in deferred tax	6	0
Adjustment, prior year	28	42
Income tax expense in the income statement	51	70
Profit/loss before tax	-3,712	-3,049
Calculated at Denmark's statutory income tax rate of 22.0%	817	671
Adjustment, prior year and permanent differences, etc.	-766	-601
Income tax expense reported in the income statement	51	70

Parent company financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

EUR'000	2024	2023
10 Investments in subsidiaries		
Cost at 1 January	176,529	176,529
Additions through remission of debt	0	0
Cost at 31 December	176,529	176,529
Value adjustments at 31 December	0	0
Carrying amount at 31 December	176,529	176,529

Name	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	% equity interest 2024
EET Holdings A/S	Subholding	Denmark	100.00%

For further details about group entities, please refer to note 27 to the consolidated financial statements.

11 Receivables from group entities

Long-term receivables of EUR 9 million against the subsidiary EET Holdings A/S is expected to be paid within 5 years.

12 Financial liabilities

	Total liabilities at 31/12 2024	Repayment first year	Non-current portion	Outstanding debt after 5 years
Payables to Group entities	49,855	0	49,855	0
	49,855	0	49,855	0

Full repayment is only expected to be made as part of a future sale of EET A/S, which is not expected within one year but before 5 years.

13 Commitments and pledges

EET A/S is jointly and severally liable for the Group's bank loans, which have a nominal value of EUR 372 million (2023: EUR 370 million).

EET A/S has executed a share pledge over its shares in EET Holdings A/S and further in EET Group A/S as security for the Group loans. Further, a number of subsidiaries of EET Group A/S have been pledged.

EET A/S is jointly taxed with its Danish subsidiaries. The entities included in the joint taxation arrangement have joint and several unlimited liability for Danish corporate income taxes, etc.

14 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company only has investments in the subsidiary EET Holdings A/S and does not have any significant receivables or debt. Risks related to currency, credit and liquidity are handled at group level. Please refer to note 24 to the consolidated financial statements for further information on the Group's exposure to the risk.

15 Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise shareholder value, which is handled at group level. Please refer to note 25 to the consolidated financial statements for further information on the Group's capital management.

Parent company financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

16 Related parties

Related parties are described in note 27 to the consolidated financial statements. Remuneration of the Board of Directors is specified in note 6 to the consolidated financial statements. Further, the Company has intercompany group balances in the statement of financial position, and interest to group entities is specified in notes 9 and 10 to the consolidated financial statements. Further remission of intercompany debt and receivables are made in 2024 as described in note 11 and 12.

The Company does not have any other related party transactions.

17 Issued capital

Issued capital is described in note 29 to the consolidated financial statements.

18 Standards issued, but not yet effective

Standards issued, but not yet effective are described in note 30 to the consolidated financial statements.

19 Events after the reporting period

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date which could influence the evaluation of the parent financial statement.

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Søren Drewsen

CEO

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