

FROST A/S

Bayne Alle 32, 8370 Hadsten
CVR-nr. 26 67 62 74

Annual Report 2024

1 January - 31 December

The Annual Report has been presented and adopted at the
Company's Annual General Meeting on 4 April 2025

Erik Toft Andresen

Contents

Company Details

Company Details	3
-----------------	---

Statement and Report

Management's Statement	4
Independent Auditor's Report	5-7

Management Commentary

Management Commentary	8
-----------------------	---

Financial Statements 1 January - 31 December

Income Statement	9
Balance Sheet	10-11
Equity	12
Notes	13-15
Accounting Policies	16-19

Company Details

Company	FROST A/S Bavne Alle 32 8370 Hadsten CVR No.: 26 67 62 74 Established: 26 June 2002 Municipality: Favrskov Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Erik Toft Andresen, chairman Lene Bisgaard Kristensen Sebastian Nordentoft Frost Hans Jørgen Frost Frederik Frost
Executive Board	Hans Jørgen Frost
Auditor	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Vestre Ringgade 28 8000 Aarhus C
Bank	Danske Bank Jægergårdsgade 101B 8000 Aarhus C

Management's Statement

Today the Board of Directors and Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of FROST A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

The Annual Report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

The Management Commentary includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Hadsten, 4 April 2025

Executive Board

Hans Jørgen Frost

Board of Directors

Erik Toft Andresen
Chairman

Lene Bisgaard Kristensen

Sebastian Nordentoft Frost

Hans Jørgen Frost

Frederik Frost

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of FROST A/S

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of FROST A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise income statement, Balance Sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies. The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of Financial Statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such Internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

Independent Auditor's Report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.
- Plan and perform the audit of the Financial Statements to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the consolidated financial information of the entities or business units as a basis for forming an opinion on the Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed. 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.

Statement on Management Commentary

Management is responsible for Management Commentary.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management Commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read Management Commentary and, in doing so, consider whether Management Commentary is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Independent Auditor's Report

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that Management Commentary is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management Commentary.

Aarhus, 4 April 2025

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Klaus Tvede-Jensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne23304

Morten Kristensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne47785

Management Commentary

Principal activities

The company's main activity consists in the development, production and sale of Danish designed products for the home.

Development in activities and financial and economic position

The profit for the year was DKK'000 6.943, which is considered to be satisfying. Equity at the end of the year amounted to DKK 52.216 thousand, corresponding to an equity ratio of 81.4 %.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the Company's financial position.

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Gross profit		18.374.505	21.205.838
Staff costs	1	-9.016.227	-8.475.732
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		-1.033.227	-736.801
Other operating expenses		-160.482	0
Operating profit		8.164.569	11.993.305
Income from investments in subsidiaries		558.238	49.085
Other financial income	2	1.048.908	987.621
Other financial expenses		-1.019.009	-1.354.860
Profit before tax		8.752.706	11.675.151
Tax on profit for the year	3	-1.809.966	-2.552.249
Profit for the year		6.942.740	9.122.902
Proposed distribution of profit			
Proposed dividend for the year		500.000	500.000
Allocation to reserve for net revaluation under the equity method		558.238	49.085
Retained earnings		5.884.502	8.573.817
Total		6.942.740	9.122.902

Balance Sheet at 31 December

Assets

	Note	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Intangible fixed assets acquired		580.937	1.096.866
Intangible assets	4	580.937	1.096.866
Other plant, machinery tools and equipment		929.211	1.224.526
Leasehold improvements		0	0
Property, plant and equipment	5	929.211	1.224.526
Equity investments in group enterprises		12.427.604	11.964.393
Fixed asset investments		1.463.559	1.452.371
Financial non-current assets	6	13.891.163	13.416.764
Non-current assets		15.401.311	15.738.156
Finished goods and goods for resale		14.177.006	15.392.739
Prepayments		2.242.576	1.653.350
Inventories		16.419.582	17.046.089
Trade receivables		2.670.875	3.297.830
Receivables from group enterprises		22.989.870	22.044.035
Other receivables		242.763	324.537
Corporation tax receivable		0	221.368
Prepayments		306.184	252.601
Receivables	7	26.209.692	26.140.371
Cash and cash equivalents		6.123.992	7.003.944
Current assets		48.753.266	50.190.404
Assets		64.154.577	65.928.560

Balance Sheet at 31 December

Equity and liabilities

	Note	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Share capital		500.000	500.000
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method		2.717.939	2.254.728
Retained earnings		48.498.372	42.613.870
Proposed dividend		500.000	500.000
Equity		52.216.311	45.868.598
Provision for deferred tax		52.344	215.544
Provisions		52.344	215.544
Trade payables		2.885.856	2.119.525
Debt to Group companies		58.934	0
Corporation tax payable		218.194	0
Joint tax contribution payable		106.972	704.024
Other liabilities		8.615.966	17.020.869
Current liabilities		11.885.922	19.844.418
Liabilities		11.885.922	19.844.418
Equity and liabilities		64.154.577	65.928.560
Contingencies etc.	8		
Charges and securities	9		

Equity

DKK	Share capital	Reserve for net revaluati- on under the equity method	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend	Total
Equity at 1 January 2024	500.000	2.254.728	42.613.870	500.000	45.868.598
Proposed profit allocation		558.238	5.884.502	500.000	6.942.740
Transactions with owners					
Dividend paid				-500.000	-500.000
Other legal bindings					
Foreign exchange adjustments		-95.027			-95.027
Equity at 31 December 2024	500.000	2.717.939	48.498.372	500.000	52.216.311

Notes

	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
1 Staff costs		
Average number of full time employees	18	17
Wages and salaries	8.074.910	7.513.933
Pensions	631.167	617.864
Social security costs	145.788	140.102
Other staff costs	164.362	203.833
	9.016.227	8.475.732
2 Other financial income		
Group enterprises	864.078	889.339
Other interest income	184.830	98.282
	1.048.908	987.621
3 Tax on profit for the year		
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year	1.973.166	2.590.656
Adjustment of deferred tax	-163.200	-38.407
	1.809.966	2.552.249
4 Intangible assets		
DKK		Intangible fixed assets acquired
Cost at 1 January 2024		3.778.160
Cost at 31 December 2024		3.778.160
Amortisation at 1 January 2024		2.681.294
Amortisation for the year		515.929
Amortisation at 31 December 2024		3.197.223
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024		580.937

Notes

5 | Property, plant and equipment

DKK	Other plant, machinery tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements
Cost at 1 January 2024	3.255.791	557.231
Additions	1.232.464	0
Disposals	-1.058.421	0
Cost at 31 December 2024	3.429.834	557.231
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2024	2.031.266	557.231
Reversal of depreciation of assets disposed of	-47.940	0
Depreciation for the year	517.297	0
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2024	2.500.623	557.231
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	929.211	0

6 | Financial non-current assets

DKK	Equity investments in group enterprises	Fixed asset investments
Cost at 1 January 2024	9.709.665	1.452.371
Additions	0	11.188
Cost at 31 December 2024	9.709.665	1.463.559
Revaluation at 1 January 2024	2.254.728	0
Exchange adjustment	-95.027	0
Revaluation and impairment losses for the year	558.238	0
Revaluation at 31 December 2024	2.717.939	0
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	12.427.604	1.463.559

	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
7 Receivables falling due after more than one year		
Receivables from group enterprises	21.879.657	21.719.603
	21.879.657	21.719.603

Notes

8 | Contingencies etc.

Contingent liabilities

The company has submitted a support letter for the subsidiary, Ejendomsselskabet Frost A/S.

Operational leasing

Fixed assets

The Company has entered into lease and leasing agreements with an average annual lease payment of DKK'000 376. The leasing contracts have a remaining term of 5 - 37 months with a total residual lease payment of DKK'000 651.

Rent obligations

The company has entered into rent obligations, which at the balance sheet date amount to DKK'000 13.213 in the non-cancellability period, which expires latest on March 31st 2030.

Joint liabilities

The Danish companies of the group is jointly and severally liable for tax on the group's jointly taxed income and for certain possible withholding taxes such as dividend tax and royalty tax, and for the joint registration of VAT.

Tax payable of the group's jointly taxed income amounts to DKK ('000) 218 at the Balance Sheet date.

9 | Charges and securities

As security for bank debt of DKK'000 0, the company has pledged a corporate mortgage of a nominal amount of DKK 6.720 thousand with security in goodwill, operating equipment, finished goods, goods for resale and trade receivables with a booked amount December 31st 2024 on DKK'000 20.020.

Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of FROST A/S for 2024 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

Income Statement

Net revenue

Net revenue from the sale of merchandise and finished goods is recognised in the Income Statement if supply and risk transfer to purchaser has taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and less duties and discounts related to the sale.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise costs incurred to achieve the net revenue for the year, including direct and indirect costs of raw materials and consumables.

Other operating income

Other operating income includes items of a secondary nature in relation to the Group's and the Company's activities, including profit from sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets. In addition, profit from sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as business interruption and conflict compensations are included. Compensations are recognised when the income is deemed to be realisable.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include other production, sales, delivery and administrative costs, including costs of energy, marketing, premises, loss on bad debts, lease expenses, etc

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions, and other costs of social security etc., for the Company's employees. Repayments from public authorities are deducted from staff costs.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses include items of a secondary nature in relation to the Group's and the Company's activities. Losses from sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets are also included.

Income from investments in subsidiaries

The proportional share of the results of subsidiaries, stated according to the Parent Company's accounting policies and with full elimination of unrealised intercompany profits/losses and deduction of amortisation of added value and goodwill resulting from purchase price allocation at the date of acquisition, is recognised in the Parent Company's Income Statement.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from debt and transactions in foreign currencies, as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised by the amounts that relate to the financial year. Interest income and expenses are calculated on amortised cost prices.

Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the Income Statement by the share that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in equity by the share that may be attributed to entries directly to equity.

Accounting Policies

Balance Sheet

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets acquired is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Intangible fixed assets acquired is amortised on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life which is estimated to 3 years.

Profit or loss from sale of intangible fixed assets is calculated at the difference between the sales price and the carrying amount at the time of the sale. Profit and loss are recognised in the Income Statement under other operating income or other operating expenses.

Tangible fixed assets

Other plant, fixtures and equipment and leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

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

Profit or loss on sale of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the Income Statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Financial non-current assets

Investments in subsidiaries are measured in the Parent Company Balance Sheet under the equity method, which is regarded as a method of measuring/consolidation.

Investments in subsidiaries are measured in the Balance Sheet at the proportional share of the enterprises' carrying equity value, calculated in accordance with the Parent Company's accounting policies with deduction or addition of unrealised intercompany profits or losses and with addition or deduction of the residual value of positive or negative goodwill calculated according to the acquisition method. Negative goodwill is recognised in the Income Statement when the equity interest is acquired. Where the negative goodwill is related to acquired contingent liabilities, the negative goodwill will be recognised as income when the contingent liabilities have been settled or cease.

The combination method is applied when acquiring enterprises within the Group, where the combination is regarded as completed from the earliest financial period included in the Financial Statements, and by using the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities acquired.

The difference between the acquisition cost and carrying amounts is recognised directly in equity.

Net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries is transferred under equity to reserve for net revaluation under the equity value method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the acquisition value.

Accounting Policies

Investments in subsidiaries are determined as the difference between the net selling price and the carrying amount of the disposed investment at the time of sale, including non-depreciated excess values and goodwill. Profit and loss are recognised in the Income Statement under income from investments.

Deposits include rental deposits which are recognised and measured at cost. Deposits are not depreciated.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible fixed and tangible assets together with fixed assets, which are not measured at fair value,, are assessed annually for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of the capital value and the sales value less expected costs of a sale. The capital value is determined as the Company's share in the current value of the net cash flows which the subsidiary is expected to generate through its activities and from sale of assets after the end of their useful lives. A discount rate is used which reflects the risk-free market rate and the owners' minimum return on interest requirements for similar assets. The growth rate in the terminal period is determined in accordance with the standards within the industry.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost using the FIFO-principle. If the net realisable amount is lower than cost, the inventories are written down to the lower amount.

The cost of consumables is calculated at acquisition price with addition of transportation and similar costs.

The net realisable value of inventories is stated at the expected sales price less direct completion costs and costs incurred to execute the sale and is determined with due regard to marketability, obsolescence and development in expected sales price of the inventories.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is written down to meet expected losses.

Write-off is performed to provide for losses when an objective indication has been assessed to have incurred that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables are impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable is impaired, the write-off is performed at individual level.

Receivables for which there are no objective indication of impairment at individual level are assessed at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' registered office and credit rating in accordance with the Company's policy for credit risk management. The objective indicators, which are applied for portfolios, are determined based on the historical loss experiences.

Write-off is determined as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including realisable value of any received collaterals. The effective interest rate is used as discount rate for the single receivable or portfolio.

Accounting Policies

Accruals, assets

Accruals recognised as assets include costs incurred relating to the subsequent financial year.

Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the Balance Sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

The Company is subject to joint taxation with Danish Group companies. The current corporation tax is distributed among the joint taxable companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full allocation and refund related to tax losses. The joint taxable companies are included in the tax-on-account scheme. Joint taxation contributions receivable and payable are recognised in the Balance Sheet under current assets and liabilities, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are measured at the amount at which the asset is expected to be used within a reasonable number of years, either by setoff against tax on future earnings or by setoff against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that under the legislation in force on the Balance Sheet date will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less transaction costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the Income Statement over the loan period.

The amortised cost of current liabilities corresponds usually to the nominal value.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date. Exchange differences arising between the rate on the transaction date and the rate on the payment date are recognised in the Income Statement as a financial income or expense.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that are not settled on the Balance Sheet date are translated at the exchange rate on the Balance Sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate on the Balance Sheet date and the exchange rate at the date when the receivables or payables come into existence recognised in the Income Statement as financial income or expenses.