Edlund A/S

La Cours Vej 7

2000 Frederiksberg

CVR No. 16514179

Annual Report

01-04-2023 - 31-03-2024

31. financial year

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 7 October 2024



Nikolas Sievers
Chairman

Contents

Management's Statement	3
Independent Auditors' Report	4
Company Information	6
Management's Review	7
Key Figures and Financial Ratios	9
Income Statement	10
Balance Sheet	11
Statement of changes in Equity	13
Accounting Policies	14
Notes	19

Management's Statement

Today, Management has considered and adopted the Annual Report of Edlund A/S for the financial year 1 April 2023 - 31 March 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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 March 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 April 2023 - 31 March 2024.

In our opinion, the Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the review.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Frederiksberg, 7 October 2024

Executive Board

Christian Norman Scheuer
CEO

Board of directors

Per Erik Mikael Johansson
Chairman

Torben Kristian Mols
Member

Jannich Kiholm Lund
Member

Line Juhl
Employee Representative

Holger Bock Axelsen
Employee Representative

Independent Auditors' Report

To the shareholder of Edlund A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Edlund A/S for the financial year 1 April 2023 - 31 March 2024, comprising income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, and notes including accounting polices. 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 Company's assets, liabilites and financial position at 31 March 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 April 2023 - 31 March 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibility under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditors' responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicablein Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

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

Management's responsibility 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 considers 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 either liquidate the Company or suspend 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 as to whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is no guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect material misstatements when it exists. Misstatements may 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 financial statement users made on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risk of material misstatements in 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 a material misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or override of internal control.

Independent Auditors' Report

- 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 whether Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements is appropriate and, based on the audit evidence obtained, conclude on whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions, which could 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 auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may imply that the Company can no longer remain a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including note disclosures, and whether the financial statements reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

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 form of 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 meets the disclosure requirements in 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 Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Copenhagen, 7 October 2024

KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR-no. 25578198

David Olafsson
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne19737

Kenn Wolff Hansen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne30154

Company information

Company	Edlund A/S La Cours Vej 7 2000 Frederiksberg
CVR No.	16514179
Date of formation	1 October 1992
Registered office	Frederiksberg
Board of Directors	Per Erik Mikael Johansson, Chairman Torben Kristian Mols Jannich Kiholm Lund Line Juhl Holger Bock Axelsen
Executive Board	Christian Norman Scheuer, CEO
Auditors	KPMG Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Dampfærgevej 28 2100 Copenhagen CVR-no.: 25578198

Management's Review

The company's principal activities

Edlund A/S is an innovative software development house with about 121 employees and associated consultants. We develop systems targeted at the life and pensions industry.

We implement and maintain our solutions in cooperation with our customers, and we supply consulting services. Edlund's position in the market is unique due to our strong understanding of the industry combined with the high academic skills of our employees within actuarial sciences, financial mathematics and computer science.

Our products and consulting services are business critical for our customers, and Edlund emphasizes and values a very close relationship with our customers. We are known for the high level of quality in our deliveries, as well as the credibility and expertise we have achieved over more than 25 years in the market.

Development in activities and the financial situation

The Company's Income Statement of the financial year 1 April 2023 - 31 March 2024 shows a result of TDKK -29.715 and the Balance Sheet at 31 March 2024 a balance sheet total of TDKK 353.920 and an equity of TDKK 10.289.

Expectations for the future

Our Annual Report reflects a long term investment strategy from our Owners into our new Life and Pension Solution. The company expects revenue to be moderately increasing in the coming years due to increasing software license revenue.

Edlund expects a continued negatively impact by the amortization of our new solution and do not expect positive operating profit before we get more customers on the Solution.

The activities of Edlund A/S are financed by intercompany loans from KMD A/S. KMD A/S has issued a letter of support, according to which the company is ensured sufficient financial resources.

Knowledge and know-how resources

In recent years, technological development has been taking place extremely rapidly, and customers expect innovative solutions deploying the latest technology. This creates a need for Edlund to develop the competencies its employees and managers. Edlund is adressing this challenge in part through our transparent career model for upskilling and retaining capable employees to undertake the various development tasks.

Business risks

As most other IT companies, Edlund A/S is exposed to a number of business risks relating to marked developments, shifts in customer demand, techological changes, employee recruitment, project execution etc.
Completed development projects are reviewed annually for indications of impairment. Where indications of impairment are identified, an impairment test is carried out for the individual development projects. The impairment test is based on various factors, including future use of the projects, the present value of expected future earnings, plus interest rate and other risks. For Edlund A/S, the measurement of development projects could be significantly impacted by material changes in estimates and assumptions underlying the calculated values, including developments in technologies and interest rates.

Environment and climate

The company has implemented policies and procedures to ensure compliance and progress in respect of environment and climate.

Research and development activities

Our main stategic focus area continues to be product development, sale and support of software. We continued our investments in our products througout the year.

Subsequent events

Management's Review

After the end of the financial year, no events have occurred which may change the financial position of the entity substantially.

Key Figures and Financial Ratios

The development in the Company's key figures and financial ratios are presented in Thousand Danish kroner (DKK'000.) and can be described as follows:

	2023/24	2022/23	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20
Revenue	165.344	203.322	211.915	228.860	254.467
Gross profit	106.486	116.368	120.304	129.492	156.594
Operating profit	-24.499	5.038	13.026	-6.902	-780
Net financial income and expenses	-10.844	-5.470	-2.614	-1.475	-1.174
Profit/loss for the year	-29.715	-6.403	14.014	-6.297	-2.132
Investment in property, plant and equipment	0	0	347	0	2.226
Total equity	10.289	40.004	46.407	32.392	38.687
Total assets	353.920	366.609	365.500	331.187	328.620
Profit margin (%)	-14,82	2,48	6,15	-3,02	-0,31
Solvency ratio (%)	3	11	13	10	12
Avg. number of full-time employees	121	134	147	166	245

See Accounting Policies for explanation of financial ratios.

Income Statement

	Note	2023/24 DKK'000	2022/23 DKK'000
Revenue		165.344	203.322
Other external expenses		-58.858	-86.954
Gross profit		**106.486**	**116.368**
Staff costs	1	-92.669	-94.547
Depreciation and amortisation		-38.316	-16.783
Profit from ordinary operating activities		**-24.499**	**5.038**
Finance income		0	21
Financial expenses	2	-10.844	-5.491
Profit/loss before tax		**-35.343**	**-432**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	5.628	-5.971
Profit/loss for the year	4	**-29.715**	**-6.403**

Balance Sheet as of 31 March

Assets	Note	2024 DKK'000	2023 DKK'000
Completed development projects	5	336.226	350.495
Development projects in progress	6	0	0
Intangible assets		**336.226**	**350.495**
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	7	139	265
Leasehold improvements	8	298	590
Property, plant and equipment		**437**	**855**
Fixed assets		**336.663**	**351.350**
Trade receivables		8.036	6.416
Receivables from group enterprises		4.035	4.674
Tax receivables from group enterprises		4.703	3.697
Other receivables		45	41
Receivables		**16.819**	**14.828**
Cash and cash equivalents		**438**	**431**
Current assets		**17.257**	**15.259**
Assets		**353.920**	**366.609**

Balance Sheet as of 31 March

	Note	2024 DKK'000	2023 DKK'000
Equity and liabilities			
Contributed capital		500	500
Reserve for development projects		263.379	273.387
Retained earnings		-253.590	-233.883
Equity		**10.289**	**40.004**
Provisions for deferred tax	9	64.459	54.344
Provisions		**64.459**	**54.344**
Other payables	10	18.968	18.304
Long-term liabilities other than provisions		**18.968**	**18.304**
Construction contracts		0	144
Trade payables		1.714	2.170
Payables to group enterprises		237.502	228.196
Other payables		15.321	17.946
Deferred income	11	5.667	5.501
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		**260.204**	**253.957**
Liabilities other than provisions		**279.172**	**272.261**
Equity and liabilities		**353.920**	**366.609**
Contingent liabilities	12		
Related parties	13		

Statement of changes in Equity

	Share capital	Reserve for Development projects	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 April 2023	500	273.387	-233.883	40.004
Profit (loss)	0	-10.008	-19.707	-29.715
Equity 31 March 2024	**500**	**263.379**	**-253.590**	**10.289**

Accounting Policies

Reporting Class
The annual report of Edlund A/S for 2023/24 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized enterprises of reporting class C.

The Company has not included a cash flow statement due to Danish Financial Statements Act §86, 4.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year. However minor reclassifications between captions in the comparative figures for 2022/23 have been made

Reporting currency
The Annual Report is presented in Thousand Danish Kroner (DKK'000).

Translation policies
Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into DKK at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into DKK based on the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet day. Realised and unrealised foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

General information

Basis of recognition and measurement
Income is recognised in the income statement as it is earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or amortized cost. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortization, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will accrue to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the term. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less repayments and with the addition/deduction of the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount. In connection with recognition and measurement, consideration is given to predictable losses and risks occurring prior to the presentation of the financial statement, i.e. losses and risks which prove or disprove matters which exist at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Revenue
Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf on third parties.

Revenue can be recognized over time or at a point in time. Revenue is recognised over time, when an asset on behalf of a customer is created with no alternative use and Edlund has enforceable right to the payment for the

Accounting Policies

performance completed year to date, or the customer obtains control of a service and has the abiltity to direct the use and obtain the benefit from the service.

The company's primary service offerings include information technology consulting services and operations solutions. Consulting service are generally provided on either a time-and-material basis or as fixed price contract basis. Revenue from fixed-price-contracts is recognised under the percentage of the total estimated costs of hours to fulfill the contract.

Revenue from fixed operating is recognized over time in the period of the solutions are provided, which will either be based on out put measures or using the straight-line-method over the term of the contracts.

Licence and royalty income is recognised at the time where the underlying transaction was delivered.

Other external expenses
Other external expenses include expenses for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, operating leasing expenses etc.

Staff expenses
Staff expenses comprise wages, salaries and other pay-related costs, pensions and social security costs.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible and tangible assets has been performed based on a continuing assessment of the useful life of the assets in the Company. Non-current assets are amortised or depreciated on a straight line basis, based on cost, on the basis of the following assessment of useful life and residual values::

	Useful life
Completed development projects	3-10 years
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10 years
Leasehold improvements	5-10 years

Profit or loss resulting from the sale of intangible assets or property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of sale, and is recognised in the income statement under other operating income or expenses.

Financial income and expenses
Financial income and expenses are recognised in the Income Statement based on the amounts that concern the financial year. Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses regarding securities, accounts payable and transactions in foreign currencies, and surcharges and allowances under the tax prepayment scheme.

Tax on profit/loss for the year
Tax on profit/loss for the year comprises current tax on expected taxable income of the year and the year's adjustment of deferred tax less the part of the tax of the year that relates to changes in equity. Current and deferred tax regarding changes in equity is recognised directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets
Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable, and where the degree of technical utilization, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development potential in the Company are provable and where the intention is to manufacture, market or use the product or process are recognised as intangible assets if the value in use can be determined reliably and it is sufficiently certain that future earnings can cover production, sales and administration costs as well as total development costs.

Accounting Policies

Other development costs are recognised as costs in the income statement as they incur.

Development costs comprise costs, including wages, salaries and amortization, that are directly or indirectly attributable to the development activities of the enterprise and meet the recognition criteria.

Capitalized development costs are measured at cost on initial recognition and subsequently at the lower of cost less accumulated amortization and the recoverable amount.

An impairment test of intangible assets is performed in the event of indications of a decrease in value. The impairment test is performed for each individual asset and group of assets, respectively. The assets are written down to the higher of the asset's or asset group's value in use and the net selling price (recoverable amount) in the event that this one is lower than the carrying amount.

Tangible assets
Tangible assets are measured at cost on initial recognition and subsequently at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is calculated taking into consideration the residual value of the asset at the end of its useful life, reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the data of acquisition. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, depreciation is discontinued.

In case of changes in depreciation period or residual value, the effect of a change in depreciation period is recognised prospectively in accounting estimates.

Cost includes the purchase price and expenses directly related to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use. The cost of self-constructed assets includes costs for materials, components, subcontractors, direct payroll costs and indirect production costs.

The cost of composite asset is disaggregated into components, which are separately depreciated if the useful lives of the individual components differ.

The carrying amounts of property plant and equipment are tested annually to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than what is expressed by depreciation. If so, the assets are tested for impairment to determine whether the recoverable amounts are lower than the carrying amounts and the relevant assets are written down to such lower recoverable amounts.

The recoverable amount of an asset is determined as the higher of the net sales price and the value in use. Where the recoverable amount of the individual assets cannot be determined, the assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that can be estimated to determine an aggregate reliable recoverable amount for those units.

Receivables
Receivables are measured at amortized cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value. The value is reduced by write-downs for expected bad debts.

Impairment of accounts receivables past due is established on individual assessment of receivables.

Construction contracts
Construction contracts are measured at the selling price of the work performed. The selling price is measured on the basis of the stage of completion at the balance sheet date and the estimated total income from the individual work in progress. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of costs incurred in relation to expected total costs.

Accounting Policies

Provision for loss is made when the total expected contract loss, irrespective of the share actually performed exceeds the selling price.

The value of the individual supplies in progress less invoicing on account is classified as receivables if the amounts are positive and as liabilities if the amounts are negative

Prepayments
Prepayments are recognised in assets comprises prepaid costs regarding subsequent financial years.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand as well as short-term securities with a term of less than three months which can be converted directly into cash at bank and in hand and involve only an insignificant risk of value changes.

Equity
Proposed dividend for the year is recognised as a separate item in equity.

Reserve for development cost
The reserve is not available for the payment of dividens or losses. The reserve is deducted or dissolved by amortisation of the recognised costs or abandonment of the activity. Such reduction or dissolution is made by means of a transfer to distributable reserves.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax and the associated adjustments for the year are determined according to the balance-sheet liability method as the tax base of all temporary differences between carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be used, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities in enterprises within the same legal entity and jurisdiction.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Current tax liabilities
Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the Balance Sheet as calculated tax on the expected taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on taxable income for previous years as well as for tax prepaid.

Liabilities
Financial liabilities are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. In subsequent periods, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value using the effective interest method, so that the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the Income Statement over the life of the financial instrument.

Accounting Policies

Explanation of financial ratios

Key figures and financial ratios are determined based on "Recommendations & Financial Ratios" issued by the Danish Society of Financial Analysts.

$$\text{Solvency ratio (\%)} = \frac{\text{Equity}}{\text{Total liabilities and equity}}$$

$$\text{Profit margin} = \frac{\text{Operating profit (EBIT) X 100}}{\text{Revenue}}$$

Notes

1. Staff costs

	2023/24 DKK'000	2022/23 DKK'000
Wages and salaries	77.939	78.840
Pensions	13.821	14.742
Social security contributions	909	965
Other employee expenses	0	595
	92.669	**95.142**
Average number of employees	121	134

The company does not disclose executive board remuneration in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act §98B.

2. Financial expenses

Interest expenses to group enterprises	10.266	4.857
Other financial expenses	578	634
	10.844	**5.491**

3. Tax on profit/loss for the year

Current tax for the year	-3.930	-3.697
Current year change in deferred tax	-3.231	3.722
Adjustment regarding prior year current tax	2.306	195
Adjustment regarding prior year deferred tax	-773	5.751
	-5.628	**5.971**

4. Distribution of profit

Reserve for Development projects	-10.008	14.559
Retained earnings	-19.707	-20.962
	-29.715	**-6.403**

5. Completed development projects

Cost at the beginning of the year	474.026	108.493
Transfers during the year	23.628	365.533
Cost at the end of the year	**497.654**	**474.026**
Amortisation at the beginning of the year	-123.531	-108.493
Amortisation	-37.897	-15.038
Amortisation at the end of the year	**-161.428**	**-123.531**
Carrying amount at the end of the year	**336.226**	**350.495**

Development projects relate to the development and improvements of the Company's IT-solutions.
It is expected, that the solution will be sold to customers on the existing market and to new markets.

Completed development projects are reviewed annually for indications of impairment. Where indications of impairment are identified, an impairment test is carried out for the individual development projects. The impairment

Notes

test is based on various factors, including future use of the projects, the present value of expected future earnings, plus interest rate and other risks. For Edlund A/S, the measurement of development projects could be significantly impacted by material changes in estimates and assumptions underlying the calculated values, including developments in technologies and interest rates.

6. Development projects in progress

	2024 DKK'000	2023 DKK'000
Cost at the beginning of the year	0	331.830
Additions during the year	23.628	33.703
Transferred during the year	-23.628	-365.533
Cost at the end of the year	**0**	**0**
Carrying amount at the end of the year	**0**	**0**

7. Fixtures, fittings, tools and equiptment

Cost at the beginning of the year	11.806	11.806
Cost at the end of the year	**11.806**	**11.806**
Amortisation at the beginning of the year	-11.541	-10.088
Amortisation for the year	-127	-1.453
Amortisation at the end of the year	**-11.668**	**-11.541**
Carrying amount at the end of the year	**138**	**265**

8. Leasehold improvements

Cost at the beginning of the year	1.957	1.957
Cost at the end of the year	**1.957**	**1.957**
Amortisation at the beginning of the year	-1.367	-1.075
Amortisation for the year	-292	-292
Amortisation at the end of the year	**-1.659**	**-1.367**
Carrying amount at the end of the year	**298**	**590**

Notes

9. Provisions for deferred tax

Equipment	-1.953	-2.587
Development projects	73.970	77.109
Leasehold improvements	-270	-251
Tax loss	-11.991	-19.927
Balance at the end of the year	**59.756**	**54.344**

10. Other Payables

	Due between 1-5 years DKK'000	Due after 5 years DKK'000
Other payables	816	18.152
	816	**18.152**

11. Deferred income

Deferred income consists of prepayments regarding income to be recognised in the subsequent financial years.

12. Contingent liabilities

Edlund A/S has currently no leasing commitments.

Edlund A/S is jointly taxed with the other Danish Group Companies in the KMD Group. The joint taxation also covers withholding tax in the form of tax on dividends, royalties and interest. The Danish Group Companies are jointly and severally liable for the joint taxation. Any subsequent corrections to tje taxable income subject to joint taxation or withholding taxes may lead to a higher liability.

13. Related Parties

Edlund A/S is fully owned by KMD A/S which is a part of KMD Group. The Company is ultimately a 100% owned subsidiary of NEC Corporation and is included in the consolidated financial statements of NEC Corporation.

A copy of the Consolidated Financial Statements can be obtained through tKMD Secretary at Lautrupparken 40, 2750 Ballerup, Denmark.

Related Party transactions: (DKK'000)	**2023/24**
Sale of good and services	47.996
Purchase of goods and services	39.743
Interest expense	10.266
Receivables	4.035
Tax receivables	4.703
Payables	237.502