Maileg ApS

Trehuse 14, 7400 Herning

CVR no. 26 11 24 35

Annual report 2023/24

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 24 October 2024

Chair of the meeting:

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Lars Ragnar Eriksson

Contents

Statement by the Executive Board

Today, the Executive Board has discussed and approved the annual report of Maileg ApS for the financial year 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 June 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

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

Herning, 24 October 2024
Executive Board:

Erik Mailil	Dorthe Mailil

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Maileg ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Maileg ApS for the financial year 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 financial position of the Company at 30 June 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2023 - 30 June 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 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 Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

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 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 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 the financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Independent auditor's report

- 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 note disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

Statement on 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 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 Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Copenhagen, 24 October 2024
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Ole Becker
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne33732

Management's review

Company details

Name	Maileg ApS
Address, Postal code, City	Trehuse 14, 7400 Herning
CVR no.	26 11 24 35
Established	29 June 2001
Registered office	Herning
Financial year	1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024
Website	www.maileg.dk
E-mail	info@maileg.dk
Telephone	+45 96 97 40 06
Executive Board	Erik Mailil Dorthe Mailil
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Dirch Passers Allé 36, P.O. Box 250, 2000 Frederiksberg, Denmark
Bankers	Jyske Bank A/S Østergade 2, 7400 Herning

Management's review

Financial highlights

DKK'000	2023/24	2022/23	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20
Key figures					
Gross profit	97,577	123,279	73,095	73,756	46,317
Operating profit/loss	53,021	76,132	59,856	60,041	34,472
Net financials	7,319	-2,612	21,225	17,374	92
Profit for the year	68,945	79,051	67,647	64,172	26,859
Total assets	234,789	166,343	139,302	139,267	72,991
Investments in property, plant and equipment	1,177	549	40	289	935
Equity	182,363	113,133	119,629	117,277	57,873
Financial ratios					
Return on assets	26.4%	49.8%	43.0%	56.6%	55.1%
Equity ratio	77.7%	68.0%	85.9%	84.2%	79.3%
Return on equity	46.7%	67.9%	57.1%	73.3%	54.3%
Average number of full-time employees	28	29	31	24	22

The financial ratios stated under "Financial highlights" have been calculated as follows:

Operating profit/loss: Profit/loss before net financials +/- Other operating income and other operating expenses

Return on assets: $\frac{\text{Profit/loss from operating activites} \times 100}{\text{Average assets}}$

Equity ratio: $\frac{\text{Equity, year-end} \times 100}{\text{Total equity and liabilities, year-end}}$

Return on equity: $\frac{\text{Profit/loss after tax} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$

Management's review

Business review

As in previous years, the company's activities consist of developing design, manufacturing, and trading with toys and decorative items, as well as other related business.

Financial review

The income statement for 2023/24 shows a profit of DKK 68,945 thousand against a profit of DKK 79,051 thousand last year, and the balance sheet at 30 June 2024 shows equity of DKK 182,363 thousand.

Maileg's activities have continued the development from previous years with growth in the company's core markets combined with continued investment in the internationalization of the customer base and a focus on the development of eCom sales channels.

Profit/loss for the year compared to previously announced expectations

Maileg's result before financial items has decreased by DKK 23,486 thousand to DKK 79,648 thousand, corresponding to a decrease of 22.8%. The development is not in line with the expectations announced last year, which can be attributed to significant investments in people and IT infrastructure to enable further growth and the development in freight rates. Taking this into consideration, the management considers the result to be satisfactory.

Financial risks and use of financial instruments

Price risks

Maileg is limitedly exposed to changes in purchase prices, as these can to a significant extent be passed on to the products' selling price. Freight rates are the most significant cost factor that can affect earnings.

Currency risks

Maileg has sales of products in several currencies. There is not a large extent of hedging of the currencies sold in. The primary currency risk comes from USD, where the net exposure is relatively limited as purchases are primarily made in USD.

Interest rate risks

Maileg primarily has debt regarding lease obligations and is thus not significantly exposed to changes in interest rate levels that affect liquidity.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end.

Outlook

The management expects a continued internationalization of Maileg's activities in 2024/25. The development in freight costs, as seen in previous periods, can have an impact on this year's result. An increase in revenue in the range of 3-6% is expected and a corresponding development in the result before financial items, corresponding to a result in the order of DKK 79-82 million.

Financial statements 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024

Income statement

Note	DKK	2023/24	2022/23
	Gross profit	97,576,672	123,279,469
3	Staff costs	-13,203,585	-16,081,044
	Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-3,440,224	-4,063,655
	Other operating expenses	-1,284,361	0
	Profit before net financials	79,648,502	103,134,770
	Income from investments in group enterprises	5,073,575	2,937,560
4	Financial income	2,968,762	590,349
5	Financial expenses	-723,195	-6,139,569
	Profit before tax	86,967,644	100,523,110
6	Tax for the year	-18,022,764	-21,472,341
	Profit for the year	68,944,880	79,050,769

Financial statements 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2023/24	2022/23
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
8	Intangible assets		
	Acquired intangible assets	0	1,547,005
	Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets	8,016,060	0
		8,016,060	1,547,005
9	Property, plant and equipment		
	Land and buildings	19,112,282	21,917,810
	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	2,154,101	1,348,874
		21,266,383	23,266,684
10	Investments		
	Investments in group enterprises	19,649,581	14,221,735
	Deposits, investments	3,007,368	2,960,329
		22,656,949	17,182,064
	Total fixed assets	51,939,392	41,995,753
	Non-fixed assets		
	Inventories		
	Raw materials and consumables	5,927,031	5,725,884
	Finished goods and goods for resale	48,263,708	50,055,469
	Prepayments for goods	2,116,364	7,326,215
		56,307,103	63,107,568
	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	14,277,219	18,513,502
	Receivables from group enterprises	24,004,580	26,664,027
	Other receivables	661,988	520,227
	Prepayments	0	819,972
		38,943,787	46,517,728
	Cash	87,599,223	14,721,805
	Total non-fixed assets	182,850,113	124,347,101
	TOTAL ASSETS	234,789,505	166,342,854

Financial statements 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2023/24	2022/23
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
11	Share capital	175,000	175,000
	Net revaluation reserve according to the equity method	19,449,725	14,021,879
	Retained earnings	162,738,584	98,935,844
	Dividend proposed	0	0
	Total equity	182,363,309	113,132,723
	Provisions		
12	Deferred tax	2,685,157	2,113,541
14	Total provisions	2,685,157	2,113,541
	Liabilities other than provisions		
13	Non-current liabilities other than provisions		
	Lease liabilities	17,906,603	19,230,543
	Joint taxation contribution payable	17,451,148	0
		35,357,751	19,230,543
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
13	Short-term part of long-term liabilities other than provisions	2,871,500	3,170,336
	Bank debt	0	88,230
	Prepayments received from customers	1,883,108	2,899,000
	Trade payables	1,724,505	1,504,477
	Payables to group enterprises	3,302,459	1,498,676
	Joint taxation contribution payable	2,987,886	20,740,434
	Other payables	1,613,830	1,964,894
		14,383,288	31,866,047
	Total liabilities other than provisions	49,741,039	51,096,590
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	234,789,505	166,342,854

1 Accounting policies
2 Events after the balance sheet date
7 Appropriation of profit
15 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
16 Security and collateral
17 Related parties

Financial statements 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024

Statement of changes in equity

Note	DKK	Share capital	Net revaluation reserve according to the equity method	Retained earnings	Dividend proposed	Total
	Equity at 1 July 2022	175,000	41,994,107	47,459,855	30,000,000	119,628,962
7	Transfer, see "Appropriation of profit"	0	2,766,009	76,353,987	0	79,119,996
	Adjustment of investments through forreign exchange adjustments	0	-1,377,210	0	0	-1,377,210
	Other value adjustments of equity	0	-69,227	0	0	-69,227
	Distributed dividend from group enterprises	0	-29,291,800	29,291,800	0	0
	Dividend distributed	0	0	0	-30,000,000	-30,000,000
	Proposed extraordinary dividend recognised under equity	0	0	-54,169,798	0	-54,169,798
	Equity at 1 July 2023	175,000	14,021,879	98,935,844	0	113,132,723
7	Transfer, see "Appropriation of profit"	0	5,142,140	63,802,740	0	68,944,880
	Adjustment of investments through forreign exchange adjustments	0	285,706	0	0	285,706
	Equity at 30 June 2024	175,000	19,449,725	162,738,584	0	182,363,309

Financial statements 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Maileg ApS for 2023/24 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized reporting class C entities.

Pursuant to section 112(1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements. The financial statements of Maileg ApS are included in the consolidated financial statements of Maiscope Topco apS, Herning, Denmark, (reg. no. 43933590)

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

Omission of a cash flow statement

With reference to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no cash flow statement is prepared for the parent company, as its cash flows are reflected in the consolidated cash flow statement.

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

Foreign currency translation

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

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

Income statement

Revenue

The Company has chosen IFRS 15 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

This means that the company uses a 5-step model for revenue recognition. According to this model, the contract with the customer is identified (step 1). Then the identifiable performance obligations in the contract are identified (step 2). Next, the total transaction price is determined (step 3), and this is then allocated to the identified performance obligations (step 4). Finally, revenue is recognized as the identified performance obligations are fulfilled (step 5). Recognition of revenue occurs either at a specific point in time or over time as control of the delivered goods or services is transferred to the customer.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

Gross profit

The items revenue, cost of sales, other operating income and external expenses have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross profit in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Financial statements 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Other operating income

Other operating income comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the Company's core activities, including gains on the sale of fixed assets.

Raw materials and consumables

Raw materials and consumables include expenses relating to raw materials and consumables used in generating the year's revenue.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pension to the Company's employees, as well as other social security contributions, etc. The item is net of refunds from public authorities.

Amortisation/depreciation and impairment

The item comprises amortisation/depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

The basis of depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Land and buildings	9 years
Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	5-10 years
Acquired intangible assets	10 years

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the Company's core activities, including losses on the sale of fixed assets.

Profit/loss from investments in group entities

The income statement includes the proportional share of the underlying companies' profit or loss after elimination of internal profit/loss and after tax. In group entities, the full elimination of internal profit and loss is carried out without regard to ownership shares.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statements at the amounts that concern the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses as well as allowances and surcharges under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Financial statements 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

The entity is jointly taxed with other group entities. The total Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit/loss-making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income (full absorption).

Jointly taxed entities entitled to a tax refund are reimbursed by the management company based on the rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed entities which have paid too little tax pay a surcharge according to the rates applicable to interest surcharges to the management company.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Other intangible assets include development projects and other acquired intangible rights, including software licences, distribution rights and development projects.

Other intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Development costs comprise expenses, salaries and amortisation directly or indirectly attributable to development activities.

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable, where the technical feasibility, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunities areidentifiable and where the Company intends to produce, market or use the project, are recognised as intangible assets provided that the cost can be measured reliably and that there is sufficient assurance that future earnings can cover production costs, selling costs and administrative expenses and development costs. Other development costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Development costs that are recognised in the balance sheet are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

On completion of a development project, development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The amortisation period is usually 3 years and cannot exceed 7 years.

Patents and licences are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Patents are amortised on a straight line basis over the remaining term of the patent, and licences are amortised over the term of the licence, but not exceeding # years.

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until the time at which the asset is ready for use.

Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Leases

The Company has chosen IFRS 16 as interpretation for classification and recognition of leases.

Financial statements 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

A lease asset and a lease liability are recognized on the balance sheet when the company, according to an entered lease agreement regarding a specifically identifiable asset, has the lease asset made available for use during the lease period, and when the company obtains the right to substantially all the economic benefits from the use of the identified asset and the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

Lease liabilities are measured at initial recognition at the present value of the future lease payments discounted using an alternative borrowing rate.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is recalculated when there are changes in the underlying contractual cash flows from changes in an index or a rate, if there are changes in the company's estimate of a residual value guarantee, or if the company changes its assessment of whether a purchase, extension- or termination option is reasonably expected to be exercised.

The lease asset is measured at initial recognition at cost, which corresponds to the value of the lease liability adjusted for prepaid lease payments plus direct related costs and estimated costs for demolition, restoration, or similar and deducted received discounts or other forms of incentive payments from the lessor.

Lease liabilities are measured at initial recognition at the present value of the future lease payments discounted using an alternative borrowing rate.

Subsequently, the asset is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. The lease asset is depreciated over the shorter of either the lease term or the useful life of the lease asset. Depreciations are recognized linearly in the income statement.

The company has chosen to present lease assets and lease liabilities as separate line items in the balance sheet.

The company has generally chosen to apply the practical expedients in IFRS 16, so that lease assets with low value and short-term lease agreements are not recognized on the balance sheet. Instead, lease payments related to these lease agreements are recognized linearly in the income statement under other external costs.

Leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to the ownership to the Company are classified as operating leases. Payments relating to operating leases and any other rent agreements are recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease. The Company's aggregate liabilities relating to operating leases and other rent agreements are disclosed under "Contingent liabilities".

Deposits, investments

Deposits, which are recognized under assets, include paid deposits to the landlord regarding the company's entered lease agreements.

Investments in group entities

Equity investments in group entities are measured according to the equity method.

On initial recognition, equity investments in group entities are measured at cost, i.e. plus transaction costs. The cost is allocated in accordance with the acquisition method; see the accounting policies regarding business combinations.

The cost is adjusted by shares of profit/loss after tax calculated in accordance with the Group's accounting policies less or plus unrealised intra-group gains/losses.

Identified increases in value and goodwill, if any, compared to the underlying entity's net asset value are amortised in accordance with the accounting policies for the assets and liabilities to which they can be attributed. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement.

Dividend received is deduced from the carrying amount.

Financial statements 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Equity investments in group entities measured at net asset value are subject to impairment test requirements if there is any indication of impairment.

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. The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the sales amount less costs of completion and expenses required to effect the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in the expected selling price.

The cost of raw materials and consumables comprises the cost of acquisition plus delivery costs.

Goods for resale are measured at cost, which comprises the cost of acquisition plus delivery costs as well as other expenses directly attributable to the acquisition.

Receivables

The Company has chosen IFRS 9 as interpretation for impairment write-down of financial receivables.

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

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

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

Cash

Cash include deposits in the Company's bank account.

Equity

Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method

The net revaluation reserve according to the equity method includes net revaluations of investments in group entities and associates relative to cost. The reserve can be eliminated in case of losses, realisation of investments or a change in accounting estimates. The reserve cannot be recognised at a negative amount.

Financial statements 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Proposed dividends

Dividend proposed for the year is recognised as a liability once adopted at the annual general meeting (declaration date). Dividends expected to be distributed for the financial year are presented as a separate item under "Equity".

Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

Liabilities

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for liabilities.

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan. Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual lease liability in respect of finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are measured at the net present value of the remaining lease payments including any guaranteed residual value based on the interest rate implicit in the lease.

Prepayments received from customers

Received prepayments from customers include received liquid assets related to the sale of goods and services to customers, where the goods or services have not yet been delivered. Received prepayments are measured at the net realizable value.

Financial statements 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024

Notes to the financial statements

2 Events after the balance sheet date

There have been no events after the balance sheet date that will significantly affect the company's financialposition.

	DKK	2023/24	2022/23
3	Staff costs		
	Wages/salaries	12,027,664	13,521,061
	Pensions	838,790	2,041,751
	Other social security costs	180,864	214,866
	Other staff costs	156,267	303,366
		13,203,585	16,081,044

Certain employees are part of an incentive program in Maiscope ApS.

	2023/24	2022/23
Average number of full-time employees	28	29

Remuneration to members of Management:

	2023/24	2022/23
Executive Board	2,406,400	2,049,313
	2,406,400	2,049,313

The remuneration to the company's management has been paid by the parent company Maiscope ApS and invoiced to Maileg ApS. The remuneration is recognized as part of the management fee under other external expenses.

		2023/24	2022/23
4	Financial income		
	Interest receivable, group entities	0	10,396
	Other financial income	2,968,762	579,953
		2,968,762	590,349
5	Financial expenses		
	Interest expenses, group entities	0	528,256
	Other financial expenses	723,195	5,611,313
		723,195	6,139,569
6	Tax for the year		
	Estimated tax charge for the year	17,451,148	20,740,434
	Deferred tax adjustments in the year	571,616	731,907
		18,022,764	21,472,341

7 Appropriation of profit

	2023/24	2022/23
Recommended appropriation of profit		
Extraordinary dividend distributed in the year	0	54,169,798
Net revaluation reserve according to the equity method	5,142,140	2,696,782
Retained earnings	63,802,740	22,184,189
	68,944,880	79,050,769

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8 Intangible assets

DKK	Acquired intangible assets	Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets	Total
Cost at 1 July 2023	2,865,207	0	2,865,207
Additions	0	8,016,060	8,016,060
Disposals	-2,865,207	0	-2,865,207
Cost at 30 June 2024	0	8,016,060	8,016,060
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 July 2023	1,318,202	0	1,318,202
Amortisation for the year	262,644	0	262,644
Reversal of accumulated amortisation and impairment of assets disposed	-1,580,846	0	-1,580,846
Impairment losses and amortisation at 30 June 2024	0	0	0
Carrying amount at 30 June 2024	0	8,016,060	8,016,060
Amortised over	10 years		

9 Property, plant and equipment

DKK	Land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	Total
Cost at 1 July 2023	24,668,928	3,091,136	27,760,064
Additions	0	1,177,279	1,177,279
Cost at 30 June 2024	24,668,928	4,268,415	28,937,343
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 July 2023	2,751,118	1,742,262	4,493,380
Depreciation	2,805,528	372,052	3,177,580
Impairment losses and depreciation at 30 June 2024	5,556,646	2,114,314	7,670,960
Carrying amount at 30 June 2024	19,112,282	2,154,101	21,266,383
Property, plant and equipment include finance leases with a carrying amount totalling	19,112,282	969,302	20,081,584
Depreciated over	9 years	5-10 years	

Note 16 provides more details on security for loans, etc. as regards property, plant and equipment.

Financial statements 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024

Notes to the financial statements

10 Investments

DKK	Investments in group enterprises	Deposits, investments	Total
Cost at 1 July 2023	199,856	2,960,329	3,160,185
Additions	0	143,208	143,208
Disposals	0	-96,169	-96,169
Cost at 30 June 2024	199,856	3,007,368	3,207,224
Value adjustments at 1 July 2023	14,021,879	0	14,021,879
Foreign exchange adjustments	286,150	0	286,150
Profit/loss for the year	5,057,216	0	5,057,216
Transferred	84,480	0	84,480
Value adjustments at 30 June 2024	19,449,725	0	19,449,725
Carrying amount at 30 June 2024	19,649,581	3,007,368	22,656,949

Of the total carrying amount, negative net assets in group entities, DKK 508 thousand, have been set off against receivables.

Group entities

Name	Legal form	Domicile	Interest	Equity DKK	Profit/loss DKK
Maileg North America	Inc	Atlanta, Georgia	100.00%	19,649,581	5,125,684
Maileg	GmbH	Hamburg, Germany	100.00%	-508,074	116,213

11 Share capital

The Company's share capital has remained DKK 175,000 in the past year.

	DKK	2023/24	2022/23
12	Deferred tax		
	Deferred tax at 1 July	2,113,541	1,381,634
	Recognized through income statement	571,616	731,907
	Deferred tax at 30 June	2,685,157	2,113,541

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Notes to the financial statements

13 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

DKK	Total debt at 30/6 2024	Short-term portion	Long-term portion	Outstanding debt after 5 years
Lease liabilities	20,778,103	2,871,500	17,906,603	6,296,528
Joint taxation contribution payable	17,451,148	0	17,451,148	0
	38,229,251	2,871,500	35,357,751	6,296,528

14 Provisions

The provision for deferred tax primarily relates to timing differences in respect of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

15 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

The Company is jointly taxed with its parent, Maiscope Topco ApS, which acts as management company, and is jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed group entities for payment of income taxes.

The company has usual obligations in relation to returns and warranties regarding sold products.

Other financial obligations

Lease obligations include operational leasing agreements on small assets totaling DKK 53 thousand (2022/23: DKK 82 thousand) in non-cancellable lease contracts with a remaining contract period of 2-3 years.

16 Security and collateral

The company has provided a guarantee as a co-signer for the debt of associated companies to credit institutions. The guarantee is unlimited. The debt of associated companies to the included credit institutions amounts to DKK 0 thousand on the balance sheet date.

The company has no pending litigations or claims that are expected to have a significant effect on the Company's financial position as of 30 June 2024.

Financial statements 1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024

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17 Related parties

Maileg ApS' related parties comprise the following:

Parties exercising control

Related party	Domicile	Basis for control
Maiscope Topco ApS	Trehuse 17, 7400 Herning	Participating interest
Maiscope ApS	Trehuse 17, 7400 Herning	Participating interest

Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile	Requisitioning of the parent company's consolidated financial statements
Maiscope Topco ApS	Trehuse 17, 7400 Herning	www.cvr.dk

Related party transactions

Maileg ApS was engaged in the below related party transactions:

DKK	2023/24	2022/23
Sale of goods and services	1,237,911	332,956
Purchase of goods and services	-5,384,828	-35,550
Dividends received from subsidiaries	0	29,291,800
Designer fee	27,925,570	27,998,474
Management fee	-9,040,233	-1,774,604
Rent payments	-3,012,380	-2,864,160
Receivables from group enterprises	24,050,987	27,103,482
Payables to group enterprises	-3,302,459	-1,498,676