Docusign Envelope ID: CF3337A1-C424-4BC0-AF19-B1A49F40C6EF

Goodyear Danmark A/S

c/o Accura Advokatpartnerselskab
Alexandriagade 8, 2150 Nordhavn

CVR no. 54 03 73 17

Annual report 2024

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 07 July 2025

Chair of the meeting:

DocuSigned by:
Henrik Juul Hansen
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Henrik Juul Hansen

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Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the annual report of Goodyear Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 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 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

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

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

Copenhagen, 7 July 2025
Executive Board:

DocuSigned by:
Carl Geyer
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Carl Aubrey Geyer
Director

DocuSigned by:
Henrik Juul Hansen
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Henrik Juul Hansen
Chairman

DocuSigned by:
Carl Geyer
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Carl Aubrey Geyer

DocuSigned by:
Claes Hedström
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Claes Hedström

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Goodyear Danmark A/S

Opinion

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

We have audited the Financial Statements of Goodyear Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("financial statements").

Basis for opinion

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

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

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.

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.

Hellerup, # 07 July 2025
PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 33 77 12 31



Henrik Hornbæk
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne32802

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Management's review

Company details

Name	Goodyear Danmark A/S
Address, Postal code, City	c/o Accura Advokatpartnerselskab Alexandriagade 8, 2150 Nordhavn
CVR no.	54 03 73 17
Established	30 June 1925
Registered office	København
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Website	www.goodyear.dk
Board of Directors	Henrik Juul Hansen, Chairman Carl Aubrey Geyer Claes Hedström
Executive Board	Carl Aubrey Geyer, Director
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44, 2900 Hellerup

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Management's review

Financial highlights

DKK'000	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Key figures					
Gross profit	27,400	27,476	29,556	32,909	22,168
Operating profit/loss	2,324	902	4,855	6,106	-4
Net financials	-1,274	-717	-637	-167	-187
Profit for the year	787	770	3,285	7,450	-159
Fixed assets	586	724	1,063	613	263
Non-fixed assets	82,922	77,913	59,603	58,537	39,505
Total assets	83,508	78,637	60,666	59,150	39,768
Investments in property, plant and equipment	479	94	806	568	5
Share capital	500	500	500	500	500
Equity	4,930	4,843	10,073	12,288	4,838
Current liabilities other than provisions	78,373	73,547	49,910	46,496	34,836
Financial ratios					
Return on assets	2.9%	1.3%	8.1%	12.3%	0.0%
Return on equity	16.1%	10.3%	29.4%	87.0%	-3.2%
Average number of full-time employees	13	13	13	12	11

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	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss from operating activites x 100}}{\text{Average assets}}$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss after tax x 100}}{\text{Average equity}}$

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Management's review

Business review

Principal activities

The principal activities of the company are import and distribution of tires for passenger cars, trucks, motorcycles and other vehicles to retailers, car dealerships and wholesalers, who in turn sell the products to their end customers in Denmark. Examples of brands included in the product range are Goodyear, Dunlop, Fulda, Debica and Sava.

Financial review

The Management of Goodyear Danmark A/S recognizes that Net Sales for 2024 increased by 11% vs. 2023, while the Gross Profit of 27.40 MDKK decreased by 0,002% vs. 2023 which is within the expected interval between 24-31 MDKK. Increase in actual 2024 sales of 11% compared to estimated 1.5% increase sales for 2024 from annual report 2023, is mainly driven by increase in volumes sold in Consumer tires and Commercial tires to offset slight decrease in average net sale price for both business units.

The profit for the year 2024 of 0.79 MDKK (2023: 0.77 MDKK) is in line with Management´s expectations, as the operating margin increased from target 0.56% to 0.8% effective January 2024, as a result of slight decelaration of inflation impacting cost of goods sold.

The management considers the result of 2024 to be satisfactory.

Outlook

Goodyear Danmark A/S Net Sales for the full year 2025 is expected to increase with aprox 8% vs. 2024 and volumes FY2025 to decrease (mainly in Consumer) with -0.5% vs. 2024. The estimated NS increase is driven by favorable Mix strategy oriented to premium brands and Price increase due to market industry both Consumer and Commercial product business units.

Financial risks and use of financial instruments

Price risks

The company is a sales company and does not purchase raw materials. All raw material purchases and manufacturing is performed in other group companies who sell tires to Goodyear Danmark A/S, to sell in the local market. There is a risk, for the Goodyear Group, that raw material price increases cannot be passed on to the customer. The company does not consider this risk to have material impact on sales, since it would affect competition equally.

Currency risks

The company sells tires on the Danish market in DKK, while tires are purchased from a group company in EUR, hence the company is affected by fluctuations in exchange rates. It is the company´s policy not to hedge commercial currency risks.

Interest rate risk

The company does not hold any external debt. As the interest-bearing debt is intercompany and given the current and forecasted low level of interest rates, the company does not consider this risk to have material impact on earnings. The current interest rate on the intercompany cashpool was decreased effective July 2024 due to lower cost of capital for the Group.

Knowledge resources

It is crucial for the company to be able to attract and keep employees with the right level of education and/ or experience. This applies for the sales force employed by the Danish company as well as for the employees in the Swedish company serving all Nordic entities.

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Management's review

Impact on the external environment

The company has a legal producer responsibility for the tires the company sell on the local market. The legislated producer responsibility is set to ensure old tires are disposed of in an environmentally acceptable manner. In Denmark this responsibility is fulfilled by reporting and paying environmental taxes to the Danish tax authorities.

Goodyear Danmark A/S is wholly owned by the parent company The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company annually publishes a sustainability report ("Corporate Responsibility Report") which covers the entire global group's operations.

The majority of the global group's factories have environmental management systems that are certified in accordance with ISO 14001. The transport agreements that exist between suppliers and companies in the global group state that the supplier of freight shall have the quality standards ISO 14001 and ISO 9001: 2000.

The policy regarding Environmental, Health & Safety sets out requirements regarding, among other things, setting group-wide goals to reduce environmental impact, increase sustainability of materials, processes and products and to minimize waste and greenhouse gas emissions.

Research and development activities

The research and development activities are carried out in other group companies. Development activities primarily consist of the development of more efficient products with better grip that are safer and lasts longer.

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Income statement

Note	DKK'000	2024	2023
	Gross profit	27,400	27,476
3	Distribution costs	-15,807	-15,174
3	Administrative expenses	-9,226	-10,593
	Operating profit	2,367	1,709
4	Financial income	4	242
5	Financial expenses	-1,278	-959
	Profit before tax	1,093	992
6	Tax for the year	-306	-222
	Profit for the year	787	770

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Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2024	2023
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
8	Property, plant and equipment		
	Right-of-use assets	586	724
		586	724
	Total fixed assets	586	724
	Non-fixed assets		
	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	65,875	71,660
	Receivables from group enterprises	15,806	4,926
9	Deferred tax assets	925	1,232
	Other receivables	62	0
	Prepayments	254	91
		82,922	77,909
	Cash	0	4
	Total non-fixed assets	82,922	77,913
	TOTAL ASSETS	83,508	78,637

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Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2024	2023
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
10	Share capital	500	500
	Retained earnings	4,430	3,643
	Dividend proposed	0	700
	Total equity	4,930	4,843
	Liabilities other than provisions		
11	Non-current liabilities other than provisions		
	Right-of-use liabilities	205	247
		205	247
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
11	Right-of-use liabilities	381	477
	Trade payables	9,120	6,130
	Payables to group enterprises	27,199	24,227
	Loans from group enterprises	28,990	29,576
	Other payables	12,683	13,137
		78,373	73,547
	Total liabilities other than provisions	78,578	73,794
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	83,508	78,637

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

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Statement of changes in equity

Note	DKK'000	Share capital	Retained earnings	Dividend proposed	Total
	Equity at 1 January 2023	500	3,573	6,000	10,073
7	Transfer, see "Appropriation of profit"	0	70	700	770
	Dividend distributed	0	0	-6,000	-6,000
	Equity at 1 January 2024	500	3,643	700	4,843
7	Transfer, see "Appropriation of profit"	0	787	0	787
	Dividend distributed	0	0	-700	-700
	Equity at 31 December 2024	500	4,430	0	4,930

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Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Goodyear Danmark A/S for 2024 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized reporting class C entities.

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 has been prepared. The Company's cash flows are reflected in the consolidated cash flow statement for the higher-ranking parent company Goodyear Dunlop Tires Europe B.V.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of finansial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs, these including depreciation, amortisation, writedown, provisions and reversals which are due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the profit and loss account are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow 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 will flow from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At the first recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Later, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain fixed asset investments and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, by which method a fixed, effective interest is recognised during the useful life of the asset or the liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost with deduction of any payments and additions/deductions of the accrued amortisation of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way capital losses and capital profits are spread over the useful life.

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK'000).

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.

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1 Accounting policies (continued)

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised on the basis of transfer of control, which takes place at the time when control of the product delivered passes to the customer.

Control is considered passed to the customer when:

- a binding sales agreement has been made;
- delivery has been made before year end;
- the sales price has been determined; and
- payment has been received or may with reasonable certainty be expected to be received.

Revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Gross profit

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

Distribution costs

Distribution costs comprise costs related to the distribution of goods sold in the year and to sales campaigns, etc. carried out in the year, including costs related to sales staff, advertising, exhibitions and amortisation/depreciation.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses include expenses incurred in the year for company management and administration, including expenses relating to administrative staff, Management, office premises and expenses as well as amortisation/depreciation of assets used for administrative purposes.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprise items secondary to the principal activities of the Company, including rental income from the temporary lease out of production facilities, compensation, government grants, refund of wages and salaries, gains on the disposal of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment, etc. Compensation and grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the entity will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

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.

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.

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1 Accounting policies (continued)

Balance sheet

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.

Leases

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

Leases are recognised in the balance sheet at the calculated amount of the lease liability. The lease liability is calculated at the present value of the lease payments calculated by applying the interest rate implicit in the lease or the Company's incremental borrowing rate as discount rate if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not available. Lease assets are depreciated and written down for impairment under the same policy as for the Company's other fixed assets.

The Company has chosen to apply the exemptions concerning short-term and low-value leases. Therefore, such lease assets are not recognised as assets and liabilities in the balance sheet. The costs are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The lease liability is recognised in the balance sheet under debt and is adjusted for prepaid lease payments on a current basis. At the same time, interest is added on the liability. Interest expenses are charged to the income statement on a current basis.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists.

Receivables

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

The company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on trade and other receivables, excluding VAT and prepayments. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date.

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Prepayments

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

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Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Cash

Cash comprise cash and short term securities which are readily convertible into cash and subject onlyto minor risks of changes in value.

Given the nature of the Group's cash pool arrangement, cash pool balances are not considered cash, but are recognised under "Receivables from group entities".

Equity

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 tax and deferred tax

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

Trade payables are measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities, which comprises of loans from group enterprises, 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.

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.

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

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Notes to the financial statements

2 Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occured after the balance sheet date of importance to the 2024 financial statements.

DKK'000	2024	2023
3 Staff costs		
Wages/salaries	9,959	10,269
Pensions	996	1,042
Other social security costs	42	27
Other staff costs	309	341
	11,306	11,679
Average number of full-time employees	13	13

Total remuneration to Executive Management: DKK 173,871 (2023: DKK 284,350)

4 Financial income		
Interest receivable, group entities	3	0
Exchange gain	1	242
	4	242
5 Financial expenses		
Interest expenses, group entities	1,150	814
Exchange adjustments	48	116
Other financial expenses	80	29
	1,278	959
6 Tax for the year		
Deferred tax adjustments in the year	306	222
	306	222
7 Appropriation of profit		
Recommended appropriation of profit		
Proposed dividend recognised under equity	0	700
Retained earnings	787	70
	787	770

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Notes to the financial statements

8 Property, plant and equipment

DKK'000	Right-of-use assets
Cost at 1 January 2024	1,462
Additions	479
Disposals	-188
Cost at 31 December 2024	1,753
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2024	738
Depreciation	565
Depreciation and impairment of disposals	-136
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2024	1,167
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	586
Property, plant and equipment include finance leases with a carrying amount totalling	586
Depreciated over	1-4 years

DKK'000	2024	2023
9 Deferred tax		
Deferred tax at 1 January	-1,232	-1,454
Dererred tax of the result for the year	307	222
Deferred tax at 31 December	-925	-1,232
Deferred tax relates to:		
Receivables	2	-27
Liabilities	-133	-23
Tax loss	-794	-1,182
	-925	-1,232
Analysis of the deferred tax		
Deferred tax assets	-925	-1,232
	-925	-1,232

The Company's total deferred tax assets amount to TDKK 982 end 2024 (2023: TDKK 1,232).

10 Share capital

The share capital consists of 5 shares, each with a nominal value of DKK 100.000. No shares hold particular rights.

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Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

11 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

DKK'000	Total debt at 31/12 2024	Short-term portion	Long-term portion	Outstanding debt after 5 years
Right-of-use liabilities	586	381	205	0
	586	381	205	0

12 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Contingent liabilities

No contingent liabilities exist at the balance sheet date.

13 Security and collateral

The Company has not provided any security or other collateral in assets at 31 December 2024.

14 Related parties

Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile	Requisitioning of the parent company's consolidated financial statements
Goodyear Europe B.V	Ledeboerstraat 21 , 5048AC Tilburg, The Netherlands	www.goodyear.com

Related party transactions

The Company solely discloses related party transactions that have not been carried out on an arm's length basis, cf. section 98c(6) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

All transactions have been carried out on an arm's length basis.

The company is participating on the zero balancing cash pooling system of the group. The conditions of the cash pooling account are considered to be at arm's-length.Short-term and long-term loans are initially recorded at the amount received. The Company has a cash pooling facility obtained from Goodyear Operations SA. The credit balance of the facility is presented in the financial statements under “Current liabilities and provisions” and included in “Payables to group companies”. The debit balance of the facility is presented in the financial statements under “Receivables” and included “Receivables from group companies” within current assets.

Goodyear Danmark A/S has transactions with related parties which constitute a number of enterprises in Goodyear Dunlop Tires Group.

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Goodyear Europe B.V - Ledeboerstraat 21 , 5048AC Tilburg, The Netherlands. The ultimate Parent Company is The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, 1144 East Market Street Akron, Ohio 44316-0001. The company is incorporated into the consolidated financial statements of this company.

The consolidated financial statements can be obtained from this company.