Scankab Nordic A/S

Malervænget 3, 5560 Aarup

CVR no. 20 97 32 77

Annual report 2023

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 18 June 2024

Chair of the meeting:

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Bent Skov

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Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Scankab Nordic A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Parent Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of their operations and consolidated cash flows for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023.

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.

Aarup, 18 June 2024
Executive Board:

Morten Rasmussen

Board of Directors:

Jordi Parera Martinell	Manel Mila Vidal	Morten Rasmussen
Chair		

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Scankab Nordic A/S

Conclusion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements of Scankab Nordic A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies, for the Group and the Parent Company, and a consolidated cash flow statement. The consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Parent Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Group's and the Parent Company's operations as well as the consolidated cash flows for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements" (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the financial statements") section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Independent auditor's report

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

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

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

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.

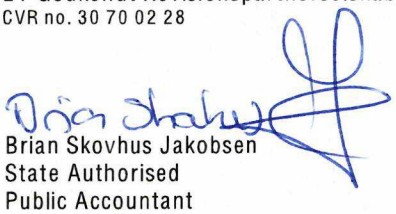
In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially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

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

Independent auditor's report

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

Odense, 18 June 2024
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28



Brian Skovhus Jakobsen
State Authorised
Public Accountant
mne27701

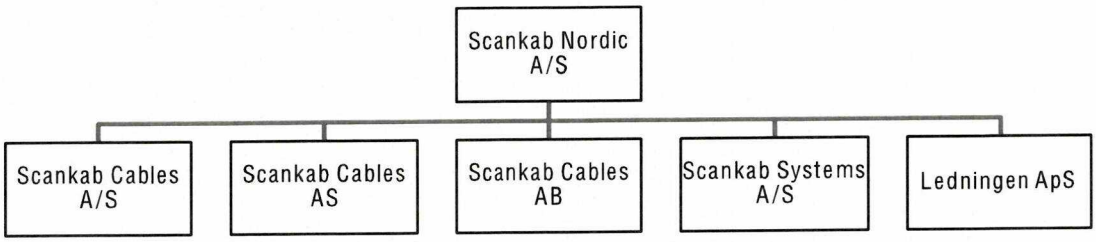
Management's review

Company details

Name	Scankab Nordic A/S
Address, postal code, city	Malervænget 3, 5560 Aarup
CVR no.	20 97 32 77
Established	29 June 1998
Registered office	Assens Kommune
Financial year	1 January – 31 December
Website	www.scankab.dk
E-mail	scankab@scankab.dk
Telephone	+45 70 20 34 55
Board of Directors	Jordi Parera Martinell, chair Manel Mila Vidal Morten Rasmussen
Executive Board	Morten Rasmussen
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Cortex Park Vest 3, 5230 Odense M

Management's review

Group chart



The group chart above only includes the companies that are consolidated in this annual report (the Nordic companies of the group). Scankab Nordic A/S's immediate parent company is Top Cable S.A. and the ultimate parent company is Topalcor Holding SL.

Management's review

Financial highlights for the Group

DKK'000	2023	2022	2020	2019	2018
Key figures					
Revenue*	470.875	-	-	-	-
Gross profit/loss	122.653	125.115	80.282	53.737	52.904
Operating profit/loss	79.174	84.404	48.993	24.551	23.517
Profit/loss before net financials	79.217	84.436	49.150	24.576	23.517
Profit/loss from net financials	2.225	130	357	-236	355
Profit/loss for the year	64.062	65.633	38.587	18.910	27.393
Balance sheet total	340.029	280.472	171.588	127.516	137.585
Investments in property, plant and equipment	19.299	5.135	609	0	6.900
Equity	250.106	186.762	121.771	83.001	85.265
Cash flows from operating activities	72.256	-30.374	-8.654	19.167	27.530
Cash flows from investing activities	-19.299	-5.033	-609	-607	-8.466
Cash flows from financing activities	-1.446	54.986	-28	-20.000	-6.362
Total cash flows	51.511	19.579	-9.291	-1.440	12.702
Financial ratios					
Operating margin*	16,8%	-	-	-	-
Gross margin*	26,0%	-	-	-	-
Return on assets	23,3%	30,1%	28,6%	19,3%	17,1%
Equity ratio	73,6%	66,6%	71,0%	65,1%	62,0%
Return on equity	29,3%	42,5%	37,7%	22,5%	32,9%
Average number of full-time employees	72	64	54	44	47

*Pursuant to section 32(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, revenue has not been disclosed directly or indirectly via financial ratios for the period 2018-2022.

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

Operating margin	$\frac{\text{Operating profit/loss (EBIT) x 100}}{\text{Revenue}}$
Gross margin	$\frac{\text{Gross profit/loss x 100}}{\text{Revenue}}$
Return on assets	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss before net financials x 100}}{\text{Total assets at year end}}$
Equity ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity at year end x 100}}{\text{Total equity and liabilities at year end}}$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss for the year x 100}}{\text{Average equity}}$

Management's review

Operating review

Principal activities

Scankab Nordic A/S' main activities are to be total suppliers of electrical cables and conduits.

In recent years, the Group has strengthened its position as one of the Nordic region's most important suppliers, including to the industrial market.

The Group sells cables from the parent company TopCable S.A and other cable manufacturers in Europe.

Development in activities and financial matters

The Group's balance sheet as of 31 December 2023 shows an equity of DKK 250 million.

Profit for the year compared to previously announced expectations

Profit after tax amounted to DKK 64 million, compared with DKK 65 million last year. The development should be compared with the fact that the company expected a profit after tax of DKK 60-66 million.

Despite an increase in price competition and a slowdown in the Nordic market, including declining exchange rates in both Norway and Sweden, we have managed to achieve approximately the same result as in 2022.

Management considers the year's result to be satisfactory.

Expectations for the coming year

Management expects demand for cables and conduits to continue in the coming financial years, but as a result of a saturation in the construction market, especially in Norway and Sweden, price competition, including the exchange rate, the market in 2024 may be impacted by this.

At the same time, commodity prices in copper and aluminum are increasing in 2024 and may affect the market in fewer initiated projects.

Profit before tax is expected in the coming financial year in the range of DKK 45-65 million based on the ongoing expectations in the market.

New Products
There is continuous development in close cooperation with our suppliers.

Investment
In 2023, the Group made significant investments in the construction of a new logistics center in Aarup. The first stage has been completed and this investment in property, plant and equipment amounts to DKK 18.3 million.
Stages 2 - 4 are expected to be completed in the next 2-5 years.

Risks

General business risks

The Group's most significant operational risk is linked to its ability to be strongly positioned in the Nordic market in particular if this stagnates in the coming years.

The Group is insured against losses as a result of damage to buildings and movable property at full new value.

The company is also insured against operating losses following any damage incident.

The company is also insured against damage as a result of product liability, as often as it will be possible to direct a product liability claim to the supplier.

The overall risks are assessed on an ongoing basis by management.

Management's review

Financial risks and use of financial instruments

As a result of its operations, investments and financing, the Group is exposed to changes in exchange rates and interest rates. It is the Group's policy not to actively speculate on financial risks. The Group's financial management thus solely aims to address already assumed financial risks.

Currency risks

The Group invoices in DKK, NOK, SEK and EUR, while a significant part of the goods purchases are made in DKK and EUR.

Since DKK follows EUR, only NOK and SEK are considered risk currencies.

The overall risks are assessed on an ongoing basis by management.

Interest rate risks

As the Group operates with a liquidity surplus on an ongoing basis and has no plans for changes, the interest rate level will only have a significant direct effect on earnings in a positive respect.

Credit risks

The Group's credit risks are primarily related to lease and lease contracts disclosed under contingent liabilities in the notes on the notes.

The Group does not have significant risks relating to a single customer or business partner.

The Group's policy for assumed credit risks means that all customers are regularly credit assessed and credit insured externally.

Knowledge resources

To ensure a high and at the same time competitive product quality, the Group uses the most modern and automated processes in production at our subcontractors. This requires a high level of competence, where we are continuously involved in cable productions to meet our customers' requirements and requests.

Significant internal resources are used to improve the skills of the Group's employees, including building up solid product knowledge.

The Scankab Group consists of companies within the wholesale/sales function and are therefore as such not damaging the environment to a significant extent at its own addresses. For the same reason, the Group is not environmentally certified in the according to DS/EN ISO or EMAS (EU Environmental Regulation).

Research and development activities

Development, testing and approval of new products takes place at our suppliers, in close dialogue with the Group's management.

Management's review

Statement of corporate social responsibility, cf. §99a

In connection with the Group's activities as a total supplier of power cables and routes, we want to act responsibly in relation to customers, employees, business partners and the outside world. The Group is in close cooperation with our parent company in Spain on ESG reporting. The collection of supplier and production descriptions is of high importance, and in recent years we have actively advocated sustainability.

Risk management is an integral part of our business, where we focus on identifying, assessing and managing risks that may affect our ability to meet our corporate social responsibility (CSR) goals.

In the table below, we have outlined the most significant CSR-related risks that we have identified in our business and that we focus on in our work in the CSR area:

Policy	Significant risks
Environment	Waste management and recycling and handling of materials. Energy consumption and CO2 emissions associated with transport.
Social and employee conditions	Occupational accidents and physical working environment.
Human rights	Violation of human rights in the supply chain, including in particular in relation to discrimination and child labor.
Anti-korruption	Gift policy in own business. Bribery in the supply chain.

Environment

We recognize the importance of minimizing waste and promoting recycling to reduce our environmental impact. We have implemented waste management systems and are continuously working to improve recycling rates for materials and packaging.

The Group takes the climatic challenges seriously and has a continued goal of reducing our environmental impact as much as possible, partly through our own initiatives and partly by choosing sustainable products from our suppliers based on the fact that they can document environmental management in their production processes.

In the Group, we focus on recycling packaging and materials to the greatest extent possible, just as we sort waste to ensure recycling.

Waste sorting within cable scrap, packaging plastic, cardboard/paper and recycling of cable drums has been practiced for several years, including in 2023. The result of this has been a minimization of the Group's CO2 emissions.

Climate-friendly packaging plastic of our products is under continuous development.

In 2023, we introduced household waste sorting at the Group's addresses by entering into external sorting and collection agreements.

Our goal is to reduce energy consumption in our production processes and minimize CO2 emissions from transport activities. We invest in energy-efficient technology and seek transport solutions with lower emissions.

We provide long-lasting products that are produced according to sustainable principles, including cables of the highest fire rating.

Management's review

It is our clear assessment that there is no risk of a breach of the UN Global Compact in the supply chain, as we work in highly regulated markets where the authorities largely check that the business community respects applicable legislation.

In 2023, the Group has converted internal traffic in warehouses from gas trucks to electric forklifts.

Rail transport of goods as an alternative to road transport has also been initiated, this will be continuously expanded where possible in relation to delivery time and agreements.

In the future, we want to reduce our energy consumption.

Social and employee conditions

Occupational safety is a top priority. We have strict safety protocols and training programs to prevent workplace accidents and ensure a healthy physical work environment for all employees.

It is an objective that Scankab appears as an attractive, safe and secure workplace for both existing and future employees.

The Group values an inclusive and versatile workplace and believes that diversity among employees, including equal gender distribution, contributes positively to the working environment and strengthens the Group's performance.

Especially within warehouse and logistics employees, the work can entail a risk of occupational injuries and occupational accidents, which can lead to absence, liability, permanent health challenges and thus human consequences as well as negative impact on the working environment.

Ultimately, an inappropriate working environment may have an impact on the Group's ability to attract and retain qualified labor.

In terms of working environment policy and safety, the Group always complies with the legislation and guidelines in force.

In 2023, a working environment committee was established, where employees are actively involved in the planning and organization of procedures as well as safety and health issues as well as ongoing action plans.

In terms of working environment, there are specific training processes for the operation of storage equipment, as well as the operation of vehicles. There are clear guidelines for traffic and clean-up in storage areas, which are continuously assessed by management.

The Group generally focuses on avoiding occupational accidents, and rules have also been established for reporting near-misses, which are continuously processed by the Working Environment Committee, where action plans are prepared.

During the year, there has been a special focus on the psychological working environment and in general, the Group's social conditions and house rules are described in the staff handbook, which everyone is referred to in connection with employment.

In 2023, we have procured ergonomic mats for warehouse employees that reduce the risk of injuries and inconvenience. The result of this has been fewer injuries in relation to this.

The Group is committed to our environment and our local communities. We want to continue to contribute in the future to the economic and social development of our surroundings through job creation and the development of social initiatives.

Human rights

We closely monitor our supply chain to ensure compliance with human rights. In particular, we focus on preventing discrimination and child labor.

The Group respects, complies with, upholds and promotes international agreements, and adheres to applicable human rights legislation and principles both in the workplace and in its broad sphere of influence.

Management's review

The Group's human rights policy is described in the Code of Conduct, which is publicly available on https://scankab.dk/om-os/code-of-conduct/. The policy states that the Group respects, complies with, upholds and promotes international agreements, as well as complying with applicable legislation and principles on human rights both in the workplace and in its broad sphere of influence. We are committed to continuing this work in the future.

The Group has an Ethics Committee responsible for compliance with the Code of Conduct.

In 2023, we examined current legislation in the area and decided whether there are any areas where we do not comply with the legislation. In 2023, we were able to establish that we comply with all applicable legislation and have not had any violations of human rights.

Anti-corruption

To combat corruption, we have implemented clear guidelines for gift-giving and receiving within our company. In 2023, no forms of corruption or the like have been identified.

In addition, we actively work with our suppliers to prevent bribery and ensure ethical business practices throughout the supply chain.

The Group is committed to strict compliance with applicable laws in the countries in which it operates, such as e.g. The Transparency Act in Norway. It is ensured that no employee participates in any kind of criminal activity that could harm the company or performs actions that, although not illegal, could damage the Group's reputation and have negative consequences for the company's interests. The Group strictly prohibits its employees from entering or maintaining relationships with customers or suppliers involved in illegal activities, such as prostitution, drug trafficking, arms smuggling, human trafficking, extortion, bribery, etc. In addition, we are dedicated to fighting corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.

No gifts may be given or accepted. Exceptionally, they will be accepted if they have symbolic economic value if they are an expression of courtesy or commercial attention and are not prohibited by law. No gifts, courtesies or benefits beyond common sense are allowed, and under no circumstances cash. No employee of the company may give or accept gifts that affect, could affect, or could be perceived as influencing the decision-making process. If there is any doubt about what is acceptable or not, the gift should be rejected, or the Ethics Committee should be consulted.

All actions taken by the Group will be carried out with integrity and avoidance of any form of bribery, fraud and/or corruption.

The Group has an Ethics Committee responsible for compliance with the Code of Conduct.

In 2023, we reviewed inquiries received to our hotline for cases of anti-corruption in the company.

In the future, the Group will continue to focus on anti-corruption and thus reduce the risk of any form of bribery, fraud and/or corruption.

Management's review

Statement of the gender composition of the management, cf. §99b

5-year review

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Supreme governing body					
Total number of members	3				
Under-represented gender in %	0 %				
Target figures in %	33 %				
Years of achievement of target figures	2027				
Other levels of management					
Total number of members	6				
Under-represented gender in %	17 %				
Target figures in %	33 %				
Years of achievement of target figures	2027				

Supreme governing body

The 3 members of the Board of Directors elected by the Annual General Meeting consist of 0 women and 3 men, so the underrepresented gender accounts for 0%. The company has a goal that by the end of 2027, there will have been a natural replacement of one of the male board members with a female board member, whereby a more equal gender distribution of 33/66% will have been achieved in the supreme management body.

During the financial year, we have focused on the nomination of the Board, where we emphasize the importance of diversity and actively consider qualified female candidates in the selection process.

No changes were made to the composition of the Board of Directors in the current financial year.

Other levels of management

The Group's other levels of management consist of the company's registered executive board, as well as the managers of individual functions of the organization, which report directly to the registered management.

The 6 members of the other management levels consist of 1 woman and 5 men, so the underrepresented gender makes up 17%. The Group has established a policy to increase the proportion of the underrepresented gender in the other management levels, with the goal of achieving a more equal distribution by 2027 (33%).

To increase the representation of the underrepresented gender, we focused in 2023 on securing different candidate pools for leadership positions. We went for the candidates who were most suitable and of these, there were not enough from underrepresented genders to meet the set target figure.

The Group values an inclusive and versatile workplace that offers good and fair conditions regardless of gender, age, ethnic background, religion and political beliefs.

The Group works based on an employee policy in which co-responsibility and independence provide the greatest possible job satisfaction for the benefit of the entire organization. This includes a code of conduct that follows common sense with a focus on anti-corruption, human rights, child labor, the working environment, climate improvements, offensive actions, personal data protection and cooperation in general.

Explanation of data ethics

The Group does not use advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence or machine learning. Group handles common data in the form of customer data and employee data. Data is processed in accordance with the GDPR and our privacy and information security policies. With the limited processing of data, it is the company's assessment that there is no need for an additional policy on data ethics.

The company will continuously assess whether a policy is necessary.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Income statement

Note	DKK'000	Group 2023	Group 2022	Parent Company 2023	Parent Company 2022
2	Revenue*	470.875	-	410.823	-
	Raw materials, consumables and goods for resale*	-332.886	-	-318.794	-
3	Other external expenses*	-15.379	-	-9.296	-
	Other operating income	43	-	43	-
	Gross profit/loss	122.653	125.115	82.776	85.494
4	Staff costs	-41.242	-38.508	-25.654	-22.482
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and impairment losses	-2.194	-2.190	-2.085	-2.040
	Other operating expenses	0	19	0	19
	Profit/loss before net financials	79.217	84.436	55.037	60.991
	Income from equity investments in group entities	0	0	19.837	18.021
5	Financial income	2.377	222	863	222
6	Financial expenses	-152	-92	-128	-55
	Profit/loss before tax	81.442	84.566	75.609	79.179
7	Tax for the year	-17.380	-18.933	-11.547	-13.546
	Profit/loss for the year	64.062	65.633	64.062	65.633

*Pursuant to section 32(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, comparative figures have not been disclosed.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	Group 2023	Group 2022	Parent Company 2023	Parent Company 2022
	ASSETS				
	Fixed assets				
9	Property, plant and equipment				
	Land and buildings	20.003	21.478	20.003	21.478
	Leasehold improvements	218	0	218	0
	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	1.657	1.624	1.314	1.424
	Property, plant and equipment under construction	18.305	0	18.305	0
		40.183	23.102	39.840	22.902
	Investments				
10	Equity investments in group entities	0	0	101.107	81.219
		0	0	101.107	81.219
	Total fixed assets	40.183	23.102	140.947	104.121
	Non-fixed assets				
	Inventories				
	Finished goods and goods for resale	135.494	141.870	123.798	128.086
		135.494	141.870	123.798	128.086
	Receivables				
	Trade receivables	56.517	63.606	0	0
	Receivables from group entities	0	0	41.702	19.555
	Other receivables	3.947	2.107	939	8
13	Deferred tax	500	0	0	0
	Corporation tax	2.289	182	2.289	4.914
11	Prepayments	1.118	1.135	914	740
		64.371	67.030	45.844	25.217
	Cash	99.981	48.470	14.580	4.723
	Total non-fixed assets	299.846	257.370	184.222	158.026
	TOTAL ASSETS	340.029	280.472	325.169	262.147

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	Group 2023	Group 2022	Parent Company 2023	Parent Company 2022
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
	Equity				
12	Share capital	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500
	Net revaluation reserve according to the equity method	0	0	77.277	57.375
	Foreign currency translation reserve	-69	-102	0	0
	Retained earnings	248.675	185.364	171.329	127.887
	Total equity	250.106	186.762	250.106	186.762
	Provisions				
13	Deferred tax	0	318	352	424
	Total provisions	0	318	352	424
	Liabilities other than provisions				
	Non-current liabilities other than provisions				
14	Deposits	33	35	0	0
		33	35	0	0
	Current liabilities other than provisions				
	Credit institutions	97	78	48	61
	Prepayments received from customers	2.445	131	0	0
	Trade payables	18.937	16.198	16.152	14.357
	Payables to group entities	53.410	54.873	53.418	54.872
	Corporation tax	629	322	0	0
	Other payables	14.372	21.755	5.093	5.671
		89.890	93.357	74.711	74.961
	Total liabilities other than provisions	89.923	93.392	74.711	74.961
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	340.029	280.472	325.169	262.147

1 Accounting policies
8 Distribution of profit/loss
15 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
16 Collateral
17 Related parties

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

		Group			
Note	DKK'000	Share capital	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total
	Equity at 1 January 2022	1.500	0	120.271	121.771
8	Transferred; see distribution of profit/loss	0	0	65.633	65.633
	Currency translation of foreign entity	0	-102	0	-102
	Other equity movements	0	0	-540	-540
	Equity at 1 January 2023	1.500	-102	185.364	186.762
8	Transferred; see distribution of profit/loss	0	0	64.062	64.062
	Currency translation of foreign entity	0	33	0	33
	Other equity movements	0	0	-751	-751
	Equity at 31 December 2023	1.500	-69	248.675	250.106

		Parent Company			
Note	DKK'000	Share capital	Net revaluation reserve according to the equity method	Retained earnings	Total
	Equity at 1 January 2022	1.500	39.996	80.275	121.771
8	Transferred; see distribution of profit/loss	0	18.021	47.612	65.633
	Currency translation of foreign entity	0	-102	0	-102
	Other equity movements	0	-540	0	-540
	Equity at 1 January 2023	1.500	57.375	127.887	186.762
8	Transferred; see distribution of profit/loss	0	20.620	43.442	64.062
	Currency translation of foreign entity	0	33	0	33
	Other equity movements	0	-751	0	-751
	Equity at 31 December 2023	1.500	77.277	171.329	250.106

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Cash flow statement

Note	DKK'000	Group 2023	2022
	Profit/loss before net financials	64.062	65.633
18	Adjustments	16.696	20.352
	Cash generated from operations before changes in working capital	80.758	85.985
19	Changes in working capital	9.313	-97.540
	Cash generated from operations	90.071	-11.555
	Financial income	2.377	222
	Financial expenses	-152	-98
	Cash flows from operating activities before tax	92.296	-11.431
	Corporation tax paid	-20.040	-18.943
	Cash flows from operating activities	72.256	-30.374
9	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	-19.299	-5.135
	Other cash flows from investing activities	0	102
	Cash flows from investing activities	-19.299	-5.033
	Cash flows from changes in loans from credit institutions	19	78
	Cash flows from changes in loans from group enterprises	-1.463	54.873
	Cash flows from changes in other long-term debt	-2	35
	Cash flows from financing activities	-1.446	54.986
	Cash flows for the year	51.511	19.579
	Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	48.470	28.891
	Cash and cash equivalents, year end	99.981	48.470

The cash flow statement cannot be directly derived from the other components of the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Scankab Nordic A/S for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to large reporting class C entities.

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

Presentation currency

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

Consolidated financial statements

Control

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Parent Company Scankab Nordic A/S and group entities controlled by Scankab Nordic A/S (control).

Control means the power to exercise decisive influence over a group entity's financial and operating decisions. Moreover, the possibility of yielding a return from the investment is required.

In assessing whether the Parent Company controls an entity, de facto control is also taken into consideration.

The existence of potential voting rights that may currently be exercised or converted into additional voting rights is considered when assessing whether an entity may become empowered to exercise decisive influence over another entity's financial and operating decisions.

Significant influence

Entities over whose financial and operating decisions the Group can exercise significant influence are classified as associates. Significant influence is deemed to exist when the Parent Company holds or controls, directly or indirectly, more than 20% of the voting rights of an entity but does not control it.

The existence of potential voting rights that may currently be exercised or converted into voting rights is considered when assessing whether significant influence exists.

Preparation of consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements are prepared as a consolidation of the Parent Company's and the individual group entities' financial statements, which are prepared according to the Group's accounting policies. On consolidation, intra-group income and expenses, shareholdings, intra-group balances and dividends as well as realised and unrealised gains on intra-group transactions are eliminated. Unrealised gains on transactions with associates and equity interests are eliminated in proportion to the Group's ownership interest in the entity. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains unless they do not reflect impairment.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

The group entities' financial statement items are included 100% in the consolidated financial statements. Non-controlling interests' share of the profit/loss for the year and of the equity of group entities that are not wholly-owned are included in the Group's profit/loss and equity, respectively, but are presented separately.

Acquisitions and disposals of non-controlling interests that are still controlled are recognised directly in equity as a transaction between shareholders.

Equity investments in associates, participating interests and joint ventures are recognised in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method.

The Group's activities in joint operations are recognised in the consolidated financial statements on a line-by-line basis.

External business combinations

Newly acquired entities are recognised in the consolidated financial statements from the acquisition date. Entities sold or otherwise disposed of are recognised in the consolidated financial statements up to the date of disposal. Comparative figures are not restated to reflect newly acquired entities. Discontinuing operations are presented separately, see below.

The acquisition date is the date when the Group actually obtains control of the acquiree.

The purchase method is applied to acquisitions of new businesses over which the Group obtains control. The acquired businesses' identified assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are measured at fair value at the acquisition date. Identifiable intangible assets are recognised if they are separable or arise from a contractual right. Deferred tax on revaluations is recognised.

Positive differences (goodwill) between, on the one hand, the consideration for the acquiree, the value of non-controlling interests in the acquired entity and the fair value of any previously acquired equity investments and, on the other hand, the fair value of the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired are recognised as goodwill in intangible assets. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis in the income statement based on an individual assessment of the economic life of the asset.

Negative differences (negative goodwill) are recognised in the income statement at the acquisition date.

Upon acquisition, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units, which subsequently form the basis for impairment testing. Goodwill and fair value adjustments in connection with the acquisition of a foreign entity with a functional currency different from the Group's presentation currency are accounted for as assets and liabilities belonging to the foreign entity and are, on initial recognition, translated into the foreign entity's functional currency using the exchange rate at the transaction date.

The purchase consideration for an entity consists of the fair value of the agreed consideration in the form of assets transferred, liabilities assumed and equity instruments issued. If part of the purchase consideration is contingent on future events or compliance with agreed terms, such part of the purchase consideration is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent adjustments of contingent purchase considerations are recognised in the income statement.

Expenses incurred to acquire entities are recognised in the income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

If uncertainties regarding the identification or measurement of acquired assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities or the determination of the purchase consideration exist at the acquisition date, initial recognition will take place on the basis of provisional values. If it turns out subsequently that the identification or measurement of the purchase consideration, acquired assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities was incorrect on initial recognition, the statement will be adjusted retrospectively, including goodwill, until 12 months after the acquisition, and comparative figures will be restated. Subsequently, any adjustments are recognised as errors.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Gains or losses from the divestment of group entities that implies that control is no longer maintained are calculated as the difference between, on the one hand, the net selling price and, on the other hand, the proportionate share of the carrying amount of net assets. If the Parent Company still holds equity investments in the divested group entity, the remaining proportionate share of the carrying amount forms the basis for the measurement of equity investments in associates, participating interests or securities and equity investments.

Non-controlling interests

On initial recognition, non-controlling interests are measured at the fair value of the non-controlling interests' equity interest.

Goodwill relating to the non-controlling interests' share of the acquiree is recognised.

Intra-group business combinations

The book value method is applied to business combinations such as acquisition and disposal of equity investments, mergers, demergers, additions of assets and share conversions, etc., in which entities controlled by the Parent Company are involved, provided that the combination is considered completed at the acquisition date without any restatement of comparative figures. Differences between the agreed consideration and the carrying amount of the acquiree are recognised directly in equity.

For vertical and downstream intra-group mergers the group method is applied for the combination of the entities. Thereby, the entities are combined at the revaluation value recognised in the consolidated financial statements or which would have been recognised in the consolidated financial statements for the parent company included in the merger. The group method is applied as if the entities had been combined from the date when the parent company acquired the equity investments in the entities included in the merger, and therefore, the comparative figures were restated.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates 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, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates 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 latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate at the transaction date.

Foreign group entities, associates and equity interests are considered separate entities. The income statements are translated at the average exchange rates for the month, and the balance sheet items are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation of the opening equity of foreign group entities at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and on translation of the income statements from average exchange rates to the exchange rates at the balance sheet date are recognised directly in equity.

Foreign exchange adjustments of balances with independent foreign group entities that are considered part of the total net investment in the group entity are recognised directly in the translation reserve under equity. Correspondingly, foreign exchange gains and losses on loans and derivative financial instruments hedging net investments in foreign group entities are recognised directly in the translation reserve under equity.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

On recognition of foreign group entities that are integral entities, monetary items are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items are translated at the exchange rates at the acquisition date or at the date of any subsequent revaluation or impairment of the asset. Income statement items are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date, although items derived from non-monetary items are translated at the historical exchange rates applying to the non-monetary items.

Income statement

Revenue

The Company has chosen IAS 11/IAS 18 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in revenue when the most significant rewards and risks have been transferred to the buyer, the income can be measured reliably and payment is expected to be received. The date of the transfer of the most significant rewards and risks is based on standardised terms of delivery based on Incoterms® 2020.

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

To the extent that customers are offered a right of return in connection with the sale, revenue corresponding to the Company's experience with returns is recognised. In cases where the Company has no experience from similar transactions, no revenue is recognised until the return period has expired.

Gross profit/loss

Pursuant to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the comparative figures for revenue, raw materials, consumables and goods for resale and external expenses have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross profit/loss.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises items secondary to the principal activities of the Company, including gains on the disposal of property, plant and equipment, etc.

Raw materials, consumables and goods for resale

Raw materials, consumables and goods for resale include the costs of raw materials, consumables and goods for resale incurred to generate revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to the Company's primary activities incurred in the year, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, lease payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday allowance and pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for the Company's employees.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise items secondary to the entities' activities, including losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Profit/loss from equity investments in group entities

The proportionate share of the results of the underlying entities is recognised in the income statement after elimination of intra-group profit/loss and after tax. Group entities are subject to full elimination of intra-group profit/loss and ownership interests are not considered.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, including from group entities, transactions denominated in foreign currencies as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

Tax for the year

The Parent Company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the Group's Danish group entities. Group entities are included in the joint taxation arrangement from the date when they are included in the consolidated financial statements and up to the date when they are excluded from the consolidation.

The Parent Company acts as administration company for the joint taxation arrangement and consequently settles all corporate income tax payments with the tax authorities.

On payment of joint taxation contributions, the Danish corporation tax charge is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have been able to use the tax losses to reduce their own taxable income.

Tax for the year comprises current income tax, joint taxation contribution and changes in deferred tax for the year due to changes in the tax rate. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, and the tax expense relating to amounts recognised directly in equity is recognised directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Land and buildings and fixtures and fittings are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. The cost of self-constructed assets comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub-suppliers, wages and salaries as well as borrowing costs relating to specific and general borrowing directly attributable to the construction of the individual asset and which incur during the production process.

Individual components of property, plant and equipment that have different useful lives and where the individual component accounts for a significant part of total costs are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

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:

Buildings	5-20 years
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years
Leasehold improvements	3-5 years

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Depreciation is based on the residual value of the asset and is reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and are reassessed annually. Where the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, no further depreciation charges are recognised.

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

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

Leases

The Company has chosen IAS 17 as interpretation for classification and recognition of leases.

On initial recognition, leases for assets that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to ownership to the Company (finance leases) are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of fair value and the present value of future lease payments. In calculating the present value, the interest rate implicit in the lease or the incremental borrowing rate is used as the discount factor. Assets held under finance leases are subsequently accounted for as the Company's other assets.

The capitalised residual lease commitment is recognised in the balance sheet as a liability, and the interest element of the lease payment is recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease.

Leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to ownership to the entity are operating leases. Payments relating to operating leases and any other leases are recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease. The Company's total liabilities relating to operating leases and other leases are disclosed under contingencies, etc.

Equity investments in group entities

Equity investments in group entities are measured according to the equity method in the parent company financial statements. The Parent Company has chosen to consider the equity method a measurement 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 the consolidated financial statements above.

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 in the consolidated financial statements. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement.

Dividend received is deducted from the carrying amount.

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

Net revaluation of equity investments is recognised under equity in the net revaluation reserve according to the equity method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds cost.

Gains or losses on disposal of group entities are made up as the difference between the net selling price and the carrying amount of net assets at the date of disposal plus non-amortised goodwill. The gains and losses are recognised in the income statement as income from equity investments.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and equity investments in group entities is tested annually for indication of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by amortisation/depreciation made.

Impairment tests are conducted on individual assets or cash-generating units when there is indication of impairment. Write-down is made to the lower of the recoverable amount and carrying 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.

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 determined as the selling price less any discounts, costs of completion and costs incurred to effect the sale, taking into account marketability, obsolescence and developments in the expected selling price.

Goods for resale and raw materials and consumables are measured at cost, comprising purchase price plus delivery costs and other costs directly related to the purchase.

Borrowing costs are not recognised in the cost.

Receivables

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment write-down of financial receivables.

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down for bad and doubtful debts is made when there is objective evidence that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables has been 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 country of domicile and credit ratings of the debtors in accordance with the credit risk management policy of the Parent Company and the Group. 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 of the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise costs incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Equity

Net revaluation reserve according to the equity method

The net revaluation reserve according to the equity method comprises net revaluations of equity investments in group entities compared to cost comprising i.a. recognised shares of profit/loss and foreign exchange adjustments less dividends.

The reserve can be eliminated in case of losses, realisation of equity investments or changes in accounting estimates.

The reserve cannot be recognised at a negative amount.

Foreign currency translation reserve

The translation reserve comprises the share of foreign exchange differences arising on translation of financial statements of entities that have a functional currency other than DKK, foreign exchange adjustments of assets and liabilities considered part of the Company's net investments in such entities and foreign exchange adjustments regarding hedging transactions that hedge the Company's net investments in such entities. The reserve is dissolved on the sale of foreign entities or if the conditions for effective hedging no longer exist. When equity investments in group entities in the parent company financial statements are subject to the limitation requirement in the net revaluation reserve according to the equity method, foreign exchange adjustments will be included in this equity reserve instead.

Corporation tax and deferred tax

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on taxable income in previous years and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet 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 non-deductible goodwill and on office premises and other items where temporary differences – apart from acquisitions – arise at the acquisition date 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 assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, 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 and jurisdiction.

Adjustment is made to deferred tax resulting from elimination of unrealised intra-group profits and losses.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

As administration company in the joint taxation group liability for the group entities' corporation tax to the tax authorities is taken over as the group entities pay their joint taxation contribution. Joint taxation contributions payable or receivable are recognised in the balance sheet as joint taxation contribution receivable or payable.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Liabilities other than provisions

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for recognition and measurement of liabilities.

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the 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 commitment in respect of finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent years.

Cash flow statement

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

The cash flow effect of acquisitions and disposals of entities is shown separately in cash flows from investing activities. Cash flows from acquisitions of entities are recognised in the cash flow statement from the date of acquisition. Cash flows from disposals of entities are recognised up until the date of disposal.

Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the Group's share of the profit/loss adjusted for non-cash operating items, changes in working capital, interest received and paid regarding operations as well as corporation tax paid. Interest received is classified as cash flows from operating activities. Furthermore, dividends received are classified as operating activity.

Cash flows from investing activities

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments in connection with acquisitions and disposals of entities, activities and intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments.

Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in the size or composition of the Group's share capital and related costs as well as the raising of loans, repayment of interest-bearing debt and payment of dividend to shareholders.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Transactions with no cash flow effect

Transactions with no cash flow effect, such as e.g. the entering into finance leases, are not included in the cash flow statement. Significant transactions with no cash flow effect are disclosed in the notes.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term marketable securities with a remaining term of three months or less that are subject to only minor risks of changes in value.

Segment information

Information is disclosed by geographical markets.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes

2 Revenue

	Group		Parent Company	
DKK'000	2023	2022	2023	2022
Revenue broken down on geographical segments:				
Denmark*	322.245	-	305.453	-
Rest of Europe*	148.630	-	105.370	-
	470.875	-	410.823	-

*Pursuant to section 32(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, comparative figures have not been disclosed.

The Group is principally involved in one business segment which is trade in power cables and related products.

3 Fees paid to auditor appointed at the annual general meeting

	Group		Parent Company	
DKK'000	2023	2022	2023	2022
Total fees to EY	471	0	250	0
Total fees to PwC	0	270	0	115
Total fees to Re-visjon AS	66	60	0	0
	537	330	250	115
Fee for statutory audit	404		155	
Tax consultancy	81		75	
Assurance engagements	0		0	
Non-audit services	52		20	
	537		250	

4 Staff costs

Wages and salaries	34.847	32.983	21.840	19.212
Pensions	3.829	3.359	2.742	2.440
Other social security costs	1.897	1.611	412	334
Other staff expenses	669	555	660	496
	41.242	38.508	25.654	22.482
Average number of full-time employees	72	64	49	32

Pursuant to section 98 B(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, renumeration to the executive board has not been disclosed.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

	DKK'000	Group 2023	Group 2022	Parent Company 2023	Parent Company 2022
5	**Financial income**				
	Interest income, group entities	0	0	0	0
	Other interest income	2.377	222	863	222
		2.377	222	863	222
6	**Financial expenses**				
	Interest expenses, group entities	0	0	0	0
	Other interest expenses	152	92	128	55
		152	92	128	55
7	**Tax for the year**				
	Current tax for the year	18.220	18.978	12.387	13.586
	Deferred tax adjustment for the year	-262	-150	-262	-118
	Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-578	105	-578	78
		17.380	18.933	11.547	13.546
8	**Distribution of profit/loss**				
	Proposed distribution of profit/loss				
	Net revaluation reserve according to the equity method	0	0	20.620	18.021
	Retained earnings	64.062	65.633	43.442	47.612
		64.062	65.633	64.062	65.633

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

9 Property, plant and equipment

	Group				
DKK'000	Land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Property, plant and equipment under construction	Total
Cost at 1 January 2023	34.283	7.029	0	0	41.312
Foreign exchange adjustments	0	-35	0	0	-35
Additions	0	769	225	18.305	19.299
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0
Cost at 31 December 2023	34.283	7.763	225	18.305	60.576
Amortisation and impairment losses at 1 January 2023	12.805	5.405	0	0	18.210
Foreign exchange adjustments	0	-13	0	0	-13
Depreciation and amortisation	1.475	714	7	0	2.196
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0
Amortisation and impairment losses at 31 December 2023	14.280	6.106	7	0	20.393
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	20.003	1.657	218	18.305	40.183
Amortised over	5-20 years	3-5 years	3-5 years	-	

	Parent Company				
DKK'000	Land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Property, plant and equipment under construction	Total
Cost at 1 January 2023	34.283	6.526	0	0	40.809
Additions	0	493	225	18.305	19.023
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0
Cost at 31 December 2023	34.283	7.019	225	18.305	59.832
Amortisation and impairment losses at 1 January 2023	12.805	5.102	0	0	17.907
Depreciation and amortisation	1.475	603	7	0	2.085
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0
Amortisation and impairment losses at 31 December 2023	14.280	5.705	7	0	19.992
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	20.003	1.314	218	18.305	39.840
Amortised over	5-20 years	3-5 years	3-5 years	-	

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

	DKK'000	Parent Company 2023	Parent Company 2022
10	**Equity investments in group entities**		
	Cost at 1 January	23.844	23.857
	Foreign exchange adjustment	-14	-13
	Cost at 31 December	23.830	23.844
	Value adjustments at 1 January	57.375	40.001
	Foreign exchange adjustment	48	-87
	Profit/loss for the year	20.699	19.186
	Change in intercompany profit on inventories	-862	-1.165
	Tax on change in intercompany profit on inventories	768	0
	Other adjustments	-751	-560
	Value adjustments at 31 December	77.277	57.375
	Carrying amount at 31 December	101.107	81.219

Name and registered office	Voting rights and ownership
Ledningen ApS, Aarup, Denmark	100%
Scankab Systems A/S, Aarup, Denmark	100%
Scankab Cables A/S, Aarup, Denmark	100%
Scankab Cables AS	100%
Scankab Cables AB	100%

11 Prepayments

Prepayments consist of prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

12 Share capital

The share capital consists of 1.500 A shares of DKK 1.000 nominal value each.

	DKK'000	Group 2023	Group 2022	Parent Company 2023	Parent Company 2022
13	**Deferred tax**				
	Deferred tax at 1 January	318	468	424	542
	Deferred tax adjustment for the year	-271	-150	-72	-118
	Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-547	0	0	0
	Deferred tax at 31 December	-500	318	352	424
	Deferred tax relates to:				
	Intangible assets	0	-19	0	-19
	Inventories	-768	0	0	0
	Property, plant and equipment	352	517	352	517
	Non-fixed assets	-84	-180	0	-74
		-500	318	352	424

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Notes

DKK'000	Group 2023	Group 2022	Parent Company 2023	Parent Company 2022
14 Non-current liabilities				
Non-current liabilities are specified as follows:				
Deposits				
1-5 years	33	35	0	0
> 5 years	0	0	0	0
	33	35	0	0

15 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Contingent liabilities

The Parent Company has promised group entity, Ledningen ApS, financial support in the event it is necessary to finance the group entity's operations.

The Parent Company is jointly taxed with its Danish group entities. As administration company, the Company has unlimited joint and several liability, together with the group entities, for payment of Danish corporation taxes and withholding taxes on dividends, interest and royalties within the joint taxation group. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability in respect of corporation taxes and withholding taxes payable on dividend, interest and royalties amounted to DKK 0 thousand at 31 December 2023. Any subsequent corrections of income subject to joint taxation and withholding taxes, etc., may entail that the entities' liability will increase. The Group as a whole is not liable to any third parties.

DKK'000	Group 2023	Group 2022	Parent Company 2023	Parent Company 2022
Operating lease commitments				
Rental and lease obligations				
0-1 years	3.905	992	1.590	370
1-5 years	2.236	1.200	1.553	279
	6.141	2.192	3.143	649

16 Collateral

The Group has not provided any security or other collateral in assets at 31 December 2023.

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17 Related parties

Scankab Nordic A/S' related parties comprise the following:

Control

Name and registered office	Basis of control
Top Cable S.A., Spain, Barcelona (the immediate parent company)	Voting rights
Topalcor Holding SL., Spain, Barcelona (the ultimate parent company)	Voting rights

Other related parties with whom the Parent Company has carried out transactions

Morten Rasmussen, CEO and member of the Board of Directors.
Group entities controlled by Scankab Nordic A/S, see the group chart.

Related party transactions

The Parent Company solely discloses related party transactions that have not been carried out on an arm's length basis, cf. section 98c(7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Information about consolidated financial statements

Name and registered office of the group entity preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group: Top Cable S.A., Spain, Barcelona.

Name and registered office of the group entity preparing consolidated financial statements for the largest group: Topalcor Holding SL., Spain, Barcelona.

The consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the Parent Company.

DKK'000	Group 2023	Group 2022
18 Adjustments		
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, including gains/loss on the disposal of property, plant and equipment	2.194	2.191
Financial income	-2.377	-222
Financial expenses	152	92
Tax on profit/loss for the year	17.380	18.933
Other adjustments	-653	-642
	16.696	20.352
19 Changes in working capital		
Changes in inventories	6.376	-69.837
Changes in receivables	5.267	-16.436
Changes in trade and other payables	-2.330	-11.267
	9.313	-97.540