August Sandgren A/S

c/o Easy Correct ApS,
Vesterbrogade 43, 2., DK-1620 Copenhagen

Annual Report for 2024

CVR No. 37 12 50 40

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the company on 09/07/2025

Pia Kirkeskov Andersen
Chairman of the general meeting

Contents

Management's statement and Auditor's report

Management's statement 1

Practitioner's Statement on Compilation of Financial Statements 2

Management's review

Company information 3

Management's review 4

Financial Statements

Income statement 1 January - 31 December 5

Balance sheet 31 December 6

Statement of changes in equity 8

Notes to the Financial Statements 9

Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of August Sandgren A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. The Company complies with the exemption provisions governing the omission to have its Financial Statements audited.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2024 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2024.

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

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

Copenhagen, 9 July 2025

Executive Board

Pia Kirkeskov Andersen
Manager

Board of Directors

Tom Christian Reimer
Chairman

Pia Kirkeskov Andersen

Cecilie Pram Helweg Kjølbye

Practitioner's Statement on Compilation of Financial Statements

To the Management of August Sandgren A/S

We have compiled the Financial Statements of August Sandgren A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024 on the basis of the Company's accounting records and other information you have provided.

The Financial Statements comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

We performed our work in accordance with ISRS 4410, Engagements to Compile Financial Information.

Based on our professional expertise, we have assisted you with the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. We have complied with relevant provisions of the Danish Act on Approved Auditors and Audit Firms and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), including the principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care.

The Financial Statements and the accuracy and completeness of the information forming the basis of the compilation of the Financial Statements are your responsibility.

As an engagement to compile financial information is not an assurance engagement, we are under no duty to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information you provided to us to compile the Financial Statements. Accordingly, we express no audit opinion or review opinion as to whether the Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Hellerup, 9 July 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Claus Christensen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne33687

Company information

The Company	August Sandgren A/S c/o Easy Correct ApS Vesterbrogade 43, 2. DK-1620 Copenhagen CVR No: 37 12 50 40 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Incorporated: 1 October 2015 Financial year: 9th financial year Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen
Board of Directors	Tom Christian Reimer, chairman Pia Kirkeskov Andersen Cecilie Pram Helweg Kjølbye
Executive Board	Pia Kirkeskov Andersen
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 DK-2900 Hellerup

Management's review

Key activities

August Sandgren A/S has 100 years of history within high quality bookbinding and box-making. Today the company leverage the heritage in designing, producing and distributing high quality leather and textile boxes for storage. The boxes are used by private consumers, offices and hotels for all the physical belongings that do not belong in “the cloud”.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2024 shows a loss of DKK 781,638, and at 31 December 2024 the balance sheet of the Company shows a negative equity of DKK 18,368.

The result for 2024 is considered unsatisfactory and below management expectations. For 2025 an improved result is expected.

Capital resources

As of 31 December 2024, the Company has lost more than fifty percent of the share capital due to incurred losses and is thus covered by the requirements in section 119 in the Danish Companies Act. It is Management’s expectations that the loss of share capital will be recovered through future profits and if deemed relevant via debt conversion and/or cash capital increase.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

There has been no uncertainty regarding recognition and measurement in the Annual Report.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

(DKK)	Note	2024	2023
Gross loss		**-362,335**	**-136,800**
Staff expenses	1	-310,714	-283,224
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-43,970	-46,264
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		**-717,019**	**-466,288**
Financial income		309	4,709
Financial expenses		-64,928	-70,139
Profit/loss before tax		**-781,638**	**-531,718**
Tax on profit/loss for the year		0	0
Net profit/loss for the year		**-781,638**	**-531,718**

Distribution of profit

(DKK)	2024	2023
Proposed distribution of profit		
Transfer for the year to other reserves	0	39,744
Retained earnings	-781,638	-571,462
	-781,638	**-531,718**

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

(DKK)	Note	2024	2023
Completed development projects		126,263	169,116
Acquired trademarks		12,280	13,397
Intangible assets	2	**138,543**	**182,513**
Fixed assets		**138,543**	**182,513**
Finished goods and goods for resale		757,975	823,201
Inventories		**757,975**	**823,201**
Trade receivables		643,893	310,152
Receivables from group enterprises		24,620	27,899
Other receivables		31,453	3,684
Receivables		**699,966**	**341,735**
Cash at bank and in hand		**575,721**	**179,504**
Current assets		**2,033,662**	**1,344,440**
Assets		**2,172,205**	**1,526,953**

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

(DKK)	Note	2024	2023
Share capital		874,543	776,199
Reserve for development costs		98,485	131,910
Retained earnings		-991,396	-1,411,839
Equity		**-18,368**	**-503,730**
Credit institutions		757,027	731,259
Convertible and profit-yielding instruments of debt		1,200,138	1,200,138
Long-term debt	3	**1,957,165**	**1,931,397**
Trade payables		203,700	83,837
Other payables		29,708	15,449
Short-term debt		**233,408**	**99,286**
Debt		**2,190,573**	**2,030,683**
Liabilities and equity		**2,172,205**	**1,526,953**
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	4		
Related parties	5		
Accounting Policies	6		

Statement of changes in equity

(DKK)	Share capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January	776,199	131,910	-1,411,839	-503,730
Capital increase	98,344	0	1,168,656	1,267,000
Development costs for the year	0	-33,425	33,425	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	-781,638	-781,638
Equity at 31 December	**874,543**	**98,485**	**-991,396**	**-18,368**

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Staff expenses

(DKK)	2024	2023
Wages and salaries	305,470	278,864
Other social security expenses	5,244	4,360
	310,714	**283,224**
Average number of employees	**1**	**1**

2. Intangible fixed assets

(DKK)	Completed development projects	Acquired trademarks
Cost at 1 January	1,252,786	84,812
Cost at 31 December	1,252,786	84,812
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	1,083,670	71,415
Amortisation for the year	42,853	1,117
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	1,126,523	72,532
Carrying amount at 31 December	**126,263**	**12,280**
Amortised over	5 years	20 years

3. Long-term debt

(DKK)	2024	2023
Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.		
The debt falls due for payment as specified below:		
Credit institutions		
After 5 years	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	757,027	731,259
Long-term part	757,027	731,259
Within 1 year	0	0
	757,027	**731,259**

3. Long-term debt (continued)

(DKK)	2024	2023
Convertible and profit-yielding instruments of debt		
After 5 years	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	1,200,138	1,200,138
Long-term part	1,200,138	1,200,138
Within 1 year	0	0
	1,200,138	**1,200,138**

4. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

(DKK)	2024	2023
Charges and security		
The following assets have been placed as security with bankers:		
Mortgage deeds registered to the mortgagor totalling TDKK 1,000, providing security in intangible assets, inventories and trade receivables at a total carrying amount of:	1,540,411	1,315,866

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of Kirkeskov Andersen Holding ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

5. Related parties and disclosure of consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company of the largest and smallest group:

Name	Place of registered office
Kirkeskov Andersen Holding ApS	Slagelse

Notes to the Financial Statements

6. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of August Sandgren A/S for 2024 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2024 are presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

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

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Translation policies

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales as well as office expenses, etc.

Notes to the Financial Statements

6. Accounting policies (continued)

Gross loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, other operating income, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

Staff costs include wages and salaries including compensated absence and pensions as well as other social security contributions etc. made to the entity's employees.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with . The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance sheet

Intangible fixed assets

Trademarks, development projects and licenses are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Trademarks, development projects and licenses are amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful lives, which is assessed at 20 years for trademarks, 5 years for development projects and 3 years for licenses.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost under the FIFO method and net realisable value.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses and costs of completion. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

The cost of goods for resale equals landed cost.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises the cost of raw materials, consumables and direct labour.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Notes to the Financial Statements

6. Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial liabilities

Loans, such as loans from credit institutions, are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

Other debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.