

Clear Channel Danmark A/S

Wildersgade 8, 4.
1408 København K
Company reg. no. 13 53 76 07

Annual report for 1 January - 31 December 2022

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 16 June 2023.

Karsten Rask Langfeldt Mikkelsen
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
 - Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.
-

Management's statement

Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of Clear Channel Danmark A/S for the financial year 2022.

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

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a true and 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 K, 16 June 2023

Managing Director

Karsten Rask Langfeldt Mikkelsen
Managing Director

Board of directors

Rolf Kenneth Ek
Chairman

Karsten Rask Langfeldt Mikkelsen Justin Malcolm Brian Cochrane

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Clear Channel Danmark A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Clear Channel Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under 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 2022, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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

Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance 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.

Statement on 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.

Independent auditor's report

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, we conclude that Management's Review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 16 June 2023

EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Company reg. no. 30 70 02 28

Henrik Reedt

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne24830

Company information

The company	Clear Channel Danmark A/S Wildersgade 8, 4. 1408 København K
	Company reg. no. 13 53 76 07 Established: 2 October 1989 Domicile: Copenhagen K Financial year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of directors	Rolf Kenneth Ek, Chairman Karsten Rask Langfeldt Mikkelsen Justin Malcolm Brian Cochrane
Managing Director	Karsten Rask Langfeldt Mikkelsen, Managing Director
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Dirch Passers Allé 36 2000 Frederiksberg
Parent company	CLEAR CHANNEL OVERSEAS LTD

Management's review

Business activities and mission

The company carries out nationwide administration and sales of advertising campaigns from urban furniture equipment, billboards, digital media and related activities.

Business review

Outdoor was one of the media categories that were most affected by the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020-2021. Despite the continued effect of Covid in early 2022 there was a remarkable increase for the Outdoor segment in 2022 showing a 27% (14%) increase compared to 2021. Clear Channel's share of the Outdoor segment increased in 2022 to 17% (12%) driven by the win of the Copenhagen Metro contract in Q4 2022 and the continued build-out with the Copenhagen Airport.

In 2022 Clear Channel Denmark won the advertising contract in the Copenhagen Metro. The contract, which will strengthen our offer to the market and increase our market share, started at 1 October 2022.

Financial review

The financial year of 2022 shows a loss of MDKK -8,4 (MDKK -2,5 in 2021). The loss is mainly explained by start-up cost for the new contracts with Copenhagen Airport and Copenhagen Metro.

On 31 December 2022 Clear Channel Denmark has an Equity of MDKK 21,6 (MDKK 30 in 2021). The Clear Channel Group has provided funding by an intercompany loan during 2022 and has a guaranteed capital increase if needed to ensure a going concern with continued transformation and development of the Danish business.

Post balance sheet events

On 19th May 2023 the Court of Appeal of Eastern Denmark notified its decision after the appeal of the Maritime and Commercial High Court's decision of 10 November 2021. The court ruled against Clear Channel but the company will seek leave to appeal during Q2 2023. The Board of Directors is of the opinion that the provision at year end 2022 (MDKK 10,1) for a possible future fine etc. is sufficient.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Gross profit	33.019	24.851
Distribution costs	-15.446	-10.393
Administration expenses	<u>-24.902</u>	<u>-17.385</u>
Operating profit/loss	-7.329	-2.927
3 Other financial income	104	561
4 Other financial expenses	<u>-1.178</u>	<u>-172</u>
Profit/loss before tax	-8.403	-2.538
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Net profit or loss for the year	-8.403	-2.538
Proposed distribution of net profit:		
Allocated from retained earnings	<u>-8.403</u>	<u>-2.538</u>
Total allocations and transfers	-8.403	-2.538

Balance sheet at 31 December

DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Assets		
Non-current assets		
5 Plant and machinery	30.276	21.497
6 Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	622	894
7 Plant and machinery under construction	7.763	13.054
Total property, plant, and equipment	<u>38.661</u>	<u>35.445</u>
8 Other receivables	1.682	1.500
Total investments	<u>1.682</u>	<u>1.500</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>40.343</u>	<u>36.945</u>
Current assets		
Manufactured goods and goods for resale	1.458	1.446
Total inventories	<u>1.458</u>	<u>1.446</u>
Trade receivables	16.857	6.329
Receivables from group enterprises	286	396
Other receivables	487	1.880
Prepayments	3.924	855
Total receivables	<u>21.554</u>	<u>9.460</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	22.166	12.427
Total current assets	<u>45.178</u>	<u>23.333</u>
Total assets	<u>85.521</u>	<u>60.278</u>

Balance sheet at 31 December

DKK thousand.

Equity and liabilities			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	Equity		
9	Contributed capital	13.100	13.100
	Retained earnings	8.483	16.886
	Total equity	21.583	29.986
	Provisions		
10	Provisions	10.124	10.124
	Total provisions	10.124	10.124
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Other payables	0	303
	Total long term liabilities other than provisions	0	303
	Trade payables	18.864	13.460
11	Payables to group enterprises	26.561	3.758
	Other payables	7.221	1.801
12	Deferred income	1.168	846
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	53.814	19.865
	Total liabilities other than provisions	53.814	20.168
	Total equity and liabilities	85.521	60.278
	1 Special items		
	2 Employee issues		
	13 Charges and security		
	14 Contingencies		
	15 Related parties		

Statement of changes in equity

DKK thousand.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 January 2022	13.100	16.886	29.986
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	-8.403	-8.403
	13.100	8.483	21.583

Notes

DKK thousand.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
1. Special items		
Special items include significant income of a special nature relative to the company's ordinary operating activities. The company has received Covid-19 reimbursement from the government for fixed costs and payroll costs.		
Income:		
Covid-19 reimbursement for payroll costs	0	186
Covid-19 reimbursement for fixed costs	0	2.318
	<u>0</u>	<u>2.504</u>
Special items are recognised in the following items in the financial statements:		
Other operating income	<u>0</u>	<u>2.504</u>
Profit of special items, net	<u>0</u>	<u>2.504</u>
2. Employee issues		
Salaries and wages	17.663	12.022
Pension costs	1.323	1.048
Other costs for social security	90	156
	<u>19.076</u>	<u>13.226</u>
Staff costs are recognised as follows in the income statement:		
Production costs	1.437	1.099
Distribution costs	13.217	8.908
Administration expenses	4.422	3.219
	<u>19.076</u>	<u>13.226</u>
Average number of employees	<u>23</u>	<u>20</u>
3. Other financial income		
Financial income, group enterprises	0	529
Other financial income	104	32
	<u>104</u>	<u>561</u>

Notes

DKK thousand.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
4. Other financial expenses		
Financial costs, group enterprises	1.046	23
Other financial costs	<u>132</u>	<u>149</u>
	<u>1.178</u>	<u>172</u>
5. Plant and machinery		
Cost 1 January 2022	165.030	167.776
Adjustment 1 January 2022	-72.313	0
Additions during the year	0	2.443
Disposals during the year	-6.421	-5.189
Transfers	<u>13.804</u>	<u>0</u>
Cost 31 December 2022	<u>100.100</u>	<u>165.030</u>
Depreciation and write-down 1 January 2022	-143.533	-143.432
Adjustment 1 January 2022	72.313	0
Depreciation for the year	-4.715	-4.739
Depreciation, amortisation and writedown for the year, assets disposed of	<u>6.111</u>	<u>4.638</u>
Depreciation and write-down 31 December 2022	<u>-69.824</u>	<u>-143.533</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	<u>30.276</u>	<u>21.497</u>

Notes

DKK thousand.

	<u>31/12 2022</u>	<u>31/12 2021</u>
6. Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		
Cost 1 January 2022	14.631	13.409
Adjustment 1 January 2022	-11.578	0
Additions during the year	0	1.222
Transfers	198	0
Cost 31 December 2022	<u>3.251</u>	<u>14.631</u>
Depreciation and write-down 1 January 2022	-13.737	-13.307
Adjustment 1 January 2022	11.578	0
Depreciation for the year	-470	0
Writedown for the year	0	-430
Depreciation and write-down 31 December 2022	<u>-2.629</u>	<u>-13.737</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	<u>622</u>	<u>894</u>
7. Plant and machinery under construction		
Cost 1 January 2022	13.054	2.114
Additions during the year	8.711	14.505
Disposals during the year	0	-3.565
Transfers	-14.002	0
Cost 31 December 2022	<u>7.763</u>	<u>13.054</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	<u>7.763</u>	<u>13.054</u>
8. Other receivables		
Cost 1 January 2022	1.500	1.500
Additions during the year	182	0
Cost 31 December 2022	<u>1.682</u>	<u>1.500</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	<u>1.682</u>	<u>1.500</u>
Deposits	1.682	1.500
	<u>1.682</u>	<u>1.500</u>

Notes

DKK thousand.

	<u>31/12 2022</u>	<u>31/12 2021</u>
9. Contributed capital		
Contributed capital 1 January 2022	<u>13.100</u>	<u>13.100</u>
	<u>13.100</u>	<u>13.100</u>

The share capital comprises 13.100 shares of DKK 1.000 nominal value each. All shares rank equally.

10. Provisions

On 19th May 2023 the Court of Appeal of Eastern Denmark notified its decision after the appeal of the Maritime and Commercial High Court's decision of 10 November 2021. The court ruled against Clear Channel but the company will seek leave to appeal during Q2 2023. The Board of Directors is of the opinion that the provision at year end 2022 (MDKK 10,1) for a possible future fine etc. is sufficient.

11. Payables to group enterprises

The company has received a comfort letter from its parent company. The Company's ability to fund working capital expenditures, debt service and other obligations is depending on the parent company's ability to support the Company with credit facility.

12. Deferred income

Prepayments/deferred income	<u>1.168</u>	<u>846</u>
	<u>1.168</u>	<u>846</u>

Deferred income consists of payments received from customers, that may not be recognized until the subsequent financial year.

13. Charges and security

As security for the Company's liabilities and cooperation agreements with customers, the Company has provided security or other collateral in its assets for a total amount of TDKK 10.500 recognized as cash.

Notes

DKK thousand.

14. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

The Company has entered into rental and leasing obligations for a total amount of DKK 198.762. Other financial obligations and commitments above have up to 16 years remaining.

15. Related parties

Control

Clear Channel Outdoor Holdings Inc.
San Antonio, Texas
USA

Majority shareholder

The consolidated financial statement can be obtained at www.sec.gov.

Transactions

The company has the following related party transactions:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Services bought from parent company	5.197	2.804
Services bought from sister company	8.242	4.419
Services sold to sister company	2.310	2.199
Interest income from parent company	0	531
Interest expenses to parent company	1.046	23
Receivable from parent company	286	396
Debt to parent company	26.561	3.758

Accounting policies

The annual report for Clear Channel Danmark A/S has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in TDKK.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises revenue, production costs, and other operating income.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 11 and IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration promised exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Production costs

Production costs include the manufacturing and procurement costs incurred to achieve the revenue for the year. Direct and indirect manufacturing costs are recognized, including costs for raw materials and consumables, wages and salaries, energy consumption, maintenance, leasing and depreciation on production facilities, with adjustments for changes in finished goods inventories and work in progress.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprise items of secondary nature relative to the Company's core activities, including COVID-19 reimbursement.

Distribution costs

Distribution costs comprise costs incurred for the distribution of goods sold during the year and for sales campaigns carried out during the year. Including costs concerning sales staff, advertising and exhibitions costs, amortisations and depreciations.

Accounting policies

Administration expenses

Administration expenses comprise expenses incurred during the year concerning management and administration, including expenses concerning administrative staff, the executive board, office premises, stationery and office supplies, leasing, amortisations and depreciations.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, debt and transactions in foreign currency as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

Statement of financial position

Plant and machinery, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment

Tangible fixed assets comprise plant and machinery, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment. Plant and machinery, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life and the residual value of the individual assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Plant and machinery	5-15 years	0
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5 years	0

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Accounting policies

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Plant and machinery under construction

Plant and machinery under construction are measured and recognised as the total costs incurred. When the work has been completed, the total value is transferred to the relevant item under property, plant, and equipment and is amortised from the date of entry into service.

Leases

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

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

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of tangible fixed assets are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. Writedown for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

Depreciation is recognised in the income statement as production costs, distribution costs and administrative expenses, respectively.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost according to the FIFO method. In cases when the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

The net realisable value for inventories is recognised as the estimated selling price less costs of completion and selling costs. The net realisable value is determined with due consideration of negotiability, obsolescence, and the development of expected market prices.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Accounting policies

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or actual commitment resulting from a previously occurred event and when it is probable that the settlement of the liability will result in consumption of the financial resources of the company.

Provisions are measured at net realisable value or at fair value. If the fulfilment of a liability is expected to take place far in the future, the liability is measured at fair value.

Liabilities other than provisions

Provisions comprise anticipated costs related to restructuring and claims made on the company. Provisions are recognised when the Company has legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are measured at net realisable value. If the obligation is expected to be settled far into the future, the obligation is measured at fair value.

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Deferred income

Payments received concerning future income are recognised under deferred income.

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The signatures in this document are legally binding. The document is signed using Penneo™ secure digital signature. The identity of the signers has been recorded, and are listed below.

"By my signature I confirm all dates and content in this document."

Karsten Rask Langfeldt Mikkelsen

Managing Director

On behalf of: Clear Channel Danmark A/S

Serial number: e5c54056-2f44-4c9b-b715-0f47a578ec88

IP: 77.241.xxx.xxx

2023-06-16 11:02:23 UTC



Karsten Rask Langfeldt Mikkelsen

Chairman

On behalf of: Clear Channel Danmark A/S

Serial number: e5c54056-2f44-4c9b-b715-0f47a578ec88

IP: 77.241.xxx.xxx

2023-06-16 11:02:23 UTC



Karsten Rask Langfeldt Mikkelsen

Board of Directors

On behalf of: Clear Channel Danmark A/S

Serial number: e5c54056-2f44-4c9b-b715-0f47a578ec88

IP: 77.241.xxx.xxx

2023-06-16 11:04:07 UTC



KENNETH EK

Board of Directors

On behalf of: Clear Channel Danmark A/S

Serial number: 19610314xxxx

IP: 212.37.xxx.xxx

2023-06-16 12:25:06 UTC



Justin Malcolm Brian Cochrane

Board of Directors

On behalf of: Clear Channel Danmark A/S

Serial number: justin.cochrane@clearchannelint.com

IP: 145.224.xxx.xxx

2023-06-16 14:22:27 UTC

Henrik Reedtz

State Authorised Public Accountant

On behalf of: EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Serial number: CVR:30700228-RID:67854501

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