

BonBon-Land A/S

**Gartnervej 2
Holme-Olstrup
4684 Holmegaard**

CVR no. 18 93 61 35

Annual report for 2023

Adopted at the annual general meeting on
31 May 2024

Yaelle Sophie Biriotti ep Boquet
chairman

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Statement by management on the annual report

The supervisory board and executive board have today discussed and approved the annual report of BonBon-Land A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Madrid, 31 May 2024

Executive board

Lars Fahlmann

John Thomas Reilly

Supervisory board

Bradley Phillip Loxley
chairman

John Thomas Reilly

Yaelle Sophie Biriotti ep Boquet

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholder of BonBon-Land A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BonBon-Land A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. 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 company's financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the company's operations 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 the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 the 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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

Independent auditor's report

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

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

Based on the work we have performed, 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 Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Næstved, 31 May 2024

KvalitetsRevision
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 36 48 02 54

Martin Bech Ø. Jensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34465

Company details

The company

BonBon-Land A/S
Gartnervej 2
Holme-Olstrup
4684 Holmegaard

CVR no.: 18 93 61 35

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2023

Incorporated: 1 November 1995

Financial year: 30th financial year

Domicile: Næstved

Supervisory board

Bradley Phillip Loxley, chairman
John Thomas Reilly
Yaelle Sophie Biriotti ep Boquet

Executive board

Lars Fahlmann
John Thomas Reilly

Auditors

KvalitetsRevision
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Marskvej 27A
4700 Næstved

Financial highlights

Seen over a 5-year period, the development of the Company may be described by means of the following financial highlights:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Key figures					
Profit/loss					
Gross profit/loss	32,835	30,743	31,170	19,101	28,270
Profit/loss before net financials	1,834	1,388	3,600	-12,779	-39,576
Net financials	-919	-447	-556	-436	-248
Profit/loss for the year	1,146	2,395	3,044	-13,215	-39,824
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	85,710	75,815	72,642	81,141	79,340
Investment in property, plant and equipment	15,921	12,059	4,458	6,890	7,289
Equity	61,164	60,018	57,824	54,780	69,459
Financial ratios					
Return on assets	2.3%	1.9%	4.7%	-15.9%	-39.7%
Solvency ratio	71.4%	79.2%	79.6%	67.5%	87.5%
Return on equity	1.9%	4.1%	5.4%	-21.3%	-44.6%

The financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the Danish Finance Society's recommendations and guidelines. For definitions, see the summary of significant accounting policies..

Management's review

Business review

The Company's principal activity is operation of the amusement park BonBon-Land.

Recognition and measurement uncertainties

The recognition and measurement of items in the annual report is not associated with any uncertainty.

Unusual matters

The company's financial position at 31 December 2023 and the results of its operations for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 are not affected by any unusual matters.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2023 shows a profit of TDKK 1,146, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2023 shows equity of TDKK 61,164.

The operating profit of TDKK 1,834 was better than 2022 and more than estimated, mainly due to a raise in revenue as a result of more visitors in 2023. The positive result before taxes of TDKK 915 is at a satisfactory level, and it is only lower than 2022 because of interests on intercompany loans financing improvements of the park as planned.

Management will continue working on implementing the operational improvements including new investments in activities designed to ensure the improvement of the future development.

Management expects a larger profit of 2024 than 2023 through raise in revenue as continuous improvements of the park are expected to affect this.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

Impact on the external environment and measures taken to prevent, reduce or mitigate damage

The Company is continuously working on reducing the consumption of energy as well as on recycling and environmentally friendly disposal.

Accounting policies

The annual report of BonBon-Land A/S for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized enterprises of reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2023 is presented in TDKK

Pursuant to sections §86 subsection 4, of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has not prepared cash flow statement.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

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

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

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Gross profit

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue less costs for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Accounting policies

Revenue

Income consist of entrance fees to BonBon-Land, including sale of season tickets for one year, income from partners, catering and goods for resale. Income is recognised in the income statement, provided that the transfer of risk, usually on delivery to the buyer, has taken place before year end and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration, excluding VAT and other indirect taxes. Revenue is net of all types of discounts granted.

Raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables include the raw materials and consumables used in generating the year's revenue.

Other operating income

The item Other operating income includes items of a secondary nature relative to the company's activities, including gains on the sale of intangible assets and items of property, plant and equipment, operating losses, indemnities relating to operating losses and conflicts as well as payroll refunds. Indemnities are recognised when it is more probable than not that the company is going to be indemnified.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the company's activities, including losses on the sale of intangible assets and items of property, plant and equipment.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

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

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise the year's amortisation, depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment.

Accounting policies

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised exchange rate gains and losses on foreign currency transactions etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Tangible assets

Buildings and other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is cost less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. 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.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Buildings	25-45 years	0 %
Other fixtures and fittings tools and equipment	3-10 years	0 %

The useful life and residual value are re-assessed annually. A change is accounted for as an accounting estimate, and the impact on amortisation/depreciation is recognised going forward.

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

Accounting policies

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is tested annually for impairment, other than what is reflected through normal amortisation and depreciation.

Where there is evidence of impairment, an impairment test is performed for each individual asset or group of assets. Write-down is made to the lower of the recoverable amount and the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net present value and the value in use less expected costs to sell. The net present value is determined as the present value of the anticipated net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the anticipated net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or group of assets after the end of their useful life.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at cost using the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than the cost, inventories are recognised at this lower value.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables comprises the purchase price plus delivery costs.

The net realisable value of stocks is calculated as the expected selling price less direct costs of completion and expenses incurred to effect the sale. The net realisable value is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and expected selling price movements.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable is impaired, an impairment loss for that individual asset is recognised.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under 'Current assets' comprises expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposits at banks.

Accounting policies

Equity

Dividends

Proposed dividends are disclosed as a separate item under equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability when declared by the annual general meeting of shareholders.

Income tax and deferred tax

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

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

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. Deferred tax adjustments resulting from changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement, with the exception of items taken directly to equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carry forward, are measured at the value to which the asset is expected to be realised, either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities

Liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

Deferred income

Deferred income recognised under 'Current liabilities' comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial years.

Accounting policies

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency instruments are considered cash flow hedges, any unrealised value adjustments are taken directly to a fair value reserve under 'Equity'.

Receivables and 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 currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the transaction date.

Financial Highlights

Definitions of financial ratios.

Return on assets	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss before financials} \times 100}{\text{Average assets}}$
Solvency ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity at year end} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Net profit for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> TDKK	<u>2022</u> TDKK
Gross profit		32,835	30,743
Staff costs	1	<u>-24,515</u>	<u>-23,476</u>
Profit/loss before amortisation/depreciation and impairment losses		8,320	7,267
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		<u>-6,486</u>	<u>-5,879</u>
Profit/loss before net financials		1,834	1,388
Financial income	2	137	7
Financial costs	3	<u>-1,056</u>	<u>-454</u>
Profit/loss before tax		915	941
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	<u>231</u>	<u>1,454</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u>1,146</u>	<u>2,395</u>
Distribution of profit	5		

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> TDKK	<u>2022</u> TDKK
Assets			
Land and buildings	6	45,626	42,660
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	6	31,043	24,577
Prepayments for tangible fixed assets	6	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Tangible assets		<u>76,669</u>	<u>67,237</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>76,669</u>	<u>67,237</u>
Finished goods and goods for resale		<u>2,892</u>	<u>2,535</u>
Stocks		<u>2,892</u>	<u>2,535</u>
Trade receivables		228	215
Receivables from subsidiaries		149	82
Other receivables		507	819
Deferred tax asset	7	1,685	1,454
Prepayments	8	<u>1,196</u>	<u>1,118</u>
Receivables		<u>3,765</u>	<u>3,688</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>2,384</u>	<u>2,355</u>
Total current assets		<u>9,041</u>	<u>8,578</u>
Total assets		<u><u>85,710</u></u>	<u><u>75,815</u></u>

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> TDKK	<u>2022</u> TDKK
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		6,655	6,655
Retained earnings		<u>54,509</u>	<u>53,363</u>
Equity	9	<u>61,164</u>	<u>60,018</u>
Prepayments received from customers		152	0
Trade payables		3,056	3,378
Payables to group enterprises		17,392	8,474
Other payables		1,222	1,956
Deferred income	10	<u>2,724</u>	<u>1,989</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>24,546</u>	<u>15,797</u>
Total liabilities		<u>24,546</u>	<u>15,797</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>85,710</u>	<u>75,815</u>
Contingent liabilities	11		
Mortgages and collateral	12		
Related parties and ownership structure	13		

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2023	6,655	53,363	60,018
Net profit/loss for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>1,146</u>	<u>1,146</u>
Equity at 31 December 2023	<u>6,655</u>	<u>54,509</u>	<u>61,164</u>

Notes

	<u>2023</u> TDKK	<u>2022</u> TDKK
1 Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	23,048	22,145
Pensions	961	798
Other social security costs	<u>506</u>	<u>533</u>
	<u>24,515</u>	<u>23,476</u>
Number of fulltime employees on average	<u>52</u>	<u>54</u>

No remuneration was paid to the Supervisory Board in 2023 and 2022. One member of the Executive Board is not employed or remunerated by the company, but a company within the Parques Reunidos Group.

The company pays a management fee for services performed by the Group. For the other member of the Executive Board remuneration has not been disclosed according to section 98 B(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

	<u>2023</u> TDKK	<u>2022</u> TDKK
2 Financial income		
Other financial income	<u>137</u>	<u>7</u>
	<u>137</u>	<u>7</u>
3 Financial costs		
Financial expenses, group entities	967	233
Other financial costs	0	70
Exchange loss	<u>89</u>	<u>151</u>
	<u>1,056</u>	<u>454</u>

Notes

	<u>2023</u> TDKK	<u>2022</u> TDKK	
4 Tax on profit/loss for the year			
Deferred tax for the year	<u>-231</u>	<u>-1,454</u>	
	<u>-231</u>	<u>-1,454</u>	
5 Distribution of profit			
Retained earnings	<u>1,146</u>	<u>2,395</u>	
	<u>1,146</u>	<u>2,395</u>	
6 Tangible assets			
	Land and buildings	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Total
Cost at 1 January 2023	128,097	233,722	361,819
Additions for the year	<u>4,000</u>	<u>11,921</u>	<u>15,921</u>
Cost at 31 December 2023	<u>132,097</u>	<u>245,643</u>	<u>377,740</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2023	84,648	209,937	294,585
Depreciation for the year	<u>1,823</u>	<u>4,663</u>	<u>6,486</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2023	<u>86,471</u>	<u>214,600</u>	<u>301,071</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	<u>45,626</u>	<u>31,043</u>	<u>76,669</u>

Notes

	<u>2023</u> TDKK	<u>2022</u> TDKK
7 Provision for deferred tax		
Provision for deferred tax at 1 January 2023	-1,454	0
Deferred tax recognised in income statement	<u>-231</u>	<u>-1,454</u>
Provision for deferred tax at 31 December 2023	<u>-1,685</u>	<u>-1,454</u>

Provisions for deferred tax on:

Property, plant and equipment	-13,553	-19,069
Tax loss carry-forward	-21,592	-16,286
Transferred to deferred tax asset	<u>35,145</u>	<u>35,355</u>
Deferred tax asset		
Calculated tax asset	35,145	35,355
Write down to assessed value	<u>-33,460</u>	<u>-33,901</u>
Carrying amount	<u>1,685</u>	<u>1,454</u>

The company has a deferred tax asset which amounts to TDKK 35,145. As TDKK 1,685 of the deferred tax asset are estimated to be utilized within the next 5 years based on the expecting profit, only TDKK 1,685 has been recognised in the balance sheet, as it is uncertain if and when the full amount can be utilized.

The expected due dates of deferred tax:

Within one year	337	291
Between 1 and 5 years	1,348	1,163
Over 5 years	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Deferred tax at 31 December 2023	<u>1,685</u>	<u>1,454</u>

Notes

8 Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses regarding insurance premiums and subscriptions.

9 Equity

The share capital consists of 6,655 shares of a nominal value of TDKK 1. No shares carry any special rights.

There have been no changes in the share capital during the last 5 years.

10 Deferred income

Deferred income consists of payments received in respect of income in subsequent years regarding gift cards and vouchers etc.

11 Contingent liabilities

The company is jointly taxed with other companies in the Centaur Holding Denmark Group. As a fully owned subsidiary, the Company is jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed companies for danish income taxes and withholding taxes on dividends, interest and royalties within the joint taxation group.

As at 31 December 2023, the Company has lease obligations amounting to TDKK 169 (2022: TDKK 265) equivalent to 16-28 months' lease.

12 Mortgages and collateral

Land and buildings at a carrying amount of TDKK 45,626 have been provided as collateral to the Company's bank. The collateral amounts to TDKK 14,533. The company has no bank debt at 31 December 2023.

The company has issued a guaranty of payment for Centaur Holding Denmark A/S' bank engagement. Centaur Holding Denmark A/S has no bank debt at 31 December 2023.

Notes

13 Related parties and ownership structure

Transactions

Management fee, TDKK 4,777 (2022: TDKK 4,728).

Interests paid to group companies, TDKK 967 (2022: TDKK 233).

Balances with group companies are disclosed separately in the balance sheet.

Ownership structure

According to the company's register of shareholders, the following shareholder holds at least 5% of the votes or at least 5% of the share capital:

Centaur Holding Denmark A/S
Gartnervej 2
Holme-Olstrup
DK-4684 Holmegaard

Consolidated financial statements

The company is reflected in the group report as the parent company Piolin Bidco S.A.U., c/ Federico Mompou, 5, Parque Empresarial Las Tablas, Edificio 1, planta 3, 28050 - Madrid, Spain.