BEIERHOLM
VI SKABER BALANCE

North-East Venture ApS

Store Strandstræde 19, 1. tv., 1255 København K

CVR no. 25 16 73 41

Annual report for 2023

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 22.03.24

Martin Høyer-Hansen
Dirigent

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Company information etc.

The company

North-East Venture ApS
Store Strandstræde 19, 1. tv.
1255 København K
Registered office: København
CVR no.: 25 16 73 41
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Jesper Gravlund Nielsen

Board of Directors

Jan-Ole Hansen
Martin Høyer-Hansen
Steen Aage Bock

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Executive Board and Board of Directors on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 for North-East Venture ApS.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.23 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Copenhagen, March 22, 2024

Executive Board

Jesper Gravlund Nielsen

Board of Directors

Jan-Ole Hansen Chairman	Martin Høyer-Hansen	Steen Aage Bock

To the capital owners of North-East Venture ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of North-East Venture ApS for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial statements are 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 31.12.23 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 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' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Statement on the management's review

Management is responsible for 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, it is 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 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.

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.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment 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.

Soeborg, Copenhagen, March 22, 2024

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Morten Stener
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne32182

Primary activities

North-East Venture invests in early-stage companies working in conscious lifestyle, environmental impact and new technology. Currently North-East Venture's portfolio consists of 12 companies, across beforementioned industries.

In recent years, we have experienced large changes in the world community as well as in the financial markets – Covid-19, geopolitical tensions, rising inflation and interest rates – all events which occurring at great speed and effect on the financial markets, including the market for venture investments. Changes like these all affected organizations and respective portfolio companies, while negative affecting valuations of listed- and non-listed companies with negative cash-flow, including portfolio companies of North-East Venture. While North-East Venture addresses the short term challenges, we maintain a mid- to long-term positive view from a portfolio perspective.

The value of North-East Venture's portfolio in the published financial statements is recognized at cost less any impairment losses.

From a prudent point of view, North-East Venture has chosen to recognize the value of the portfolio companies at cost less any impairment losses without the possibility of fair value revaluations. This method was chosen at the establishment of North-East Venture, and the company's management has chosen to continue this practice.

Although experiencing effects of global changes, North-East Venture experienced positive development in selected portfolio companies as measured by turnover and the companies' most important KPIs. Especially portfolio companies within environmental impact and conscious lifestyle have shown significant growth.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 shows a profit/loss of DKK -27,526k against DKK -24,293k for the period 01.01.22 - 31.12.22. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 28,177k.

The management considers the net loss for the year to be in line with the overall strategy and should be evaluated over a longer period of time.

Subsequent events

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

Income statement

Note		2023 DKK '000	2022 DKK '000
	Gross loss	**-1,497**	**-2,596**
1	Staff costs	-3,734	-3,856
	Loss before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	**-5,231**	**-6,452**
	Depreciation and impairments losses of property, plant and equipment	-46	-29
	Operating loss	**-5,277**	**-6,481**
2	Income from equity investments in group enterprises	0	-467
3	Financial income	722	852
4	Financial expenses	-28,865	-20,713
	Loss before tax	**-33,420**	**-26,809**
	Tax on loss for the year	5,894	2,516
	Loss for the year	**-27,526**	**-24,293**

Proposed appropriation account		
Retained earnings	-27,526	-24,293
Total	**-27,526**	**-24,293**

Balance sheet

ASSETS

Note		31.12.23 DKK '000	31.12.22 DKK '000
	Art	40	40
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	157	203
5	**Total property, plant and equipment**	**197**	**243**
6	Deposits	199	198
	Total investments	**199**	**198**
	Total non-current assets	**396**	**441**
	Trade receivables	77	0
	Receivables from group enterprises	0	981
	Receivables from associates	11,463	1,526
	Deferred tax asset	11,851	6,193
	Income tax receivable	834	623
	Other receivables	222	2,000
	Prepayments	25	46
	Total receivables	**24,472**	**11,369**
	Other investments	75,495	91,812
	Total securities and equity investments	**75,495**	**91,812**
	Cash	**1,048**	**6,805**
	Total current assets	**101,015**	**109,986**
	Total assets	**101,411**	**110,427**

Balance sheet

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note		31.12.23 DKK '000	31.12.22 DKK '000
	Share capital	23,101	23,101
	Retained earnings	5,076	32,602
	Total equity	**28,177**	**55,703**
7	Payables to group enterprises	72,648	53,987
7	Other payables	0	234
	Total long-term payables	**72,648**	**54,221**
	Payables to other credit institutions	0	18
	Trade payables	312	196
	Other payables	274	289
	Total short-term payables	**586**	**503**
	Total payables	**73,234**	**54,724**
	Total equity and liabilities	**101,411**	**110,427**

8 Fair value information
9 Contingent liabilities
10 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK '000	Share capital	Retained earnings
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.22 - 31.12.22		
Balance as at 01.01.22	23,101	56,895
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-24,293
Balance as at 31.12.22	23,101	32,602
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.23 - 31.12.23		
Balance as at 01.01.23	23,101	32,602
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-27,526
Balance as at 31.12.23	23,101	5,076

	2023 DKK '000	2022 DKK '000

1. Staff costs

Wages and salaries	3,458	3,552
Pensions	253	277
Other social security costs	23	27
Total	3,734	3,856
Average number of employees during the year	3	4

2. Income from equity investments in group enterprises

Share of profit or loss of group enterprises	0	-467
Total	0	-467

3. Financial income

Interest, group enterprises	624	582
Other financial income	98	270
Total	722	852

4. Financial expenses

Interest, group enterprises	4,520	3,827
Other financial expenses total	24,345	16,886
Total	28,865	20,713

5. Property, plant and equipment

Figures in DKK '000	Art	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Cost as at 01.01.23	40	355
Cost as at 31.12.23	40	355
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.01.23	0	-152
Depreciation during the year	0	-46
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.23	0	-198
Carrying amount as at 31.12.23	40	157

6. Non-current financial assets

Figures in DKK '000	Deposits
Cost as at 01.01.23	198
Additions during the year	1
Cost as at 31.12.23	199
Carrying amount as at 31.12.23	199

7. Long-term payables

Figures in DKK '000	Outstanding debt after 5 years	Total payables at 31.12.23	Total payables at 31.12.22
Payables to group enterprises	0	72,648	53,987
Other payables	0	0	234
Total	0	72,648	54,221

8. Fair value information

Figures in DKK '000	Listed securities and equity investments
Fair value as at 31.12.23	2,824
Unrealised changes of fair value recognised in the income statement for the year	-3,548

9. Contingent liabilities

Lease commitments

The company has concluded lease agreements with terms to maturity of 9 months and total lease payments of DKK 297k.

Recourse guarantee commitments

The company has provided a guarantee for the debt to credit institutions of Butchers & Bicycles ApS. The guarantee is maximised at DKK 416k.

Other contingent liabilities

The company is taxed jointly with the other Danish companies in the group and has joint, several and unlimited liability for income taxes and any obligations to withhold tax at source on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies. The liability also includes any subsequent corrections to the calculated tax liability as a consequence of changes made to the jointly taxable income etc.

The company's Management has signed a statement of support for a subsidiary company regarding maintaining existing loan and if necessary provide further liquidity in order for the subsidary company to pay the liabilities as the fall due.

10. Related parties

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent North-East Group ApS, Copenhagen.

11. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

In accordance with section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

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 depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, 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 such assets 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 such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

11. Accounting policies - continued -

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

LEASES

Lease payments relating to operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

11. Accounting policies - continued -

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross loss

Gross loss comprises other operating income and other external expenses.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including rental income, negative goodwill and gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to sales, administration and premises.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

Depreciation and impairment losses

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful lives, years	Residual value DKK '000
Art	0	40
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5	0

The basis of depreciation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

11. Accounting policies - continued -

Income from equity investments in group entreprises and associates

For equity investments in equity investments in subsidiaries, measured using the equity method, the share of the enterprises' profit or loss is recognised in the income statement after elimination of unrealised intercompany profits and losses and less any goodwill amortisation and impairment losses.

Dividends from equity investments measured at cost are recognised as income in the financial year in which the dividend is declared.
Income from equity investments in equity investments in subsidiaries and associates also comprises gains and losses on the sale of equity investments.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies, gains and losses on other securities and equity investments etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Dividends from other equity investments are recognised as income in the financial year in which the dividend is declared.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

BALANCE SHEET

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment, and art.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated

11. Accounting policies - continued -

depreciation and impairment losses. However, no depreciation has been made on art, as art does not deteriorate with use or over time (i.e. no limited useful life).

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

Equity investments in group entreprises and associates

Equity investments in group enterprises

Equity investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured according to the equity method. For equity investments in subsidiaries, the equity method is considered a consolidation method, and reference is made to the 'Equity method' section for further details.

Equity investments in associates

Equity investments in associates are measured in the balance sheet at cost less any impairment losses. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are recognised in the cost of equity investments.

The acquisition of equity investments in associates is recognised in accordance with the acquisition method, according to which the identifiable assets and liabilities of acquired equity investments are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition.

Equity method

On initial recognition, equity investments measured according to the equity method are measured at cost. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are recognised in the income statement at the date incurred.

Under subsequent recognition and measurement of equity investments according to the equity method, equity investments are measured at the proportionate share of the

11. Accounting policies - continued -

enterprises' equity value, determined according to the accounting policies of the parent, adjusted for the remaining value of goodwill and gains and losses on transactions with the enterprises in question. Equity investments, where information for recognition according to the equity method is not known, are measured at cost.

Gains or losses on disposal of equity investments are determined as the difference between the disposal consideration and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of sale, including non-amortised goodwill, as well as the expected costs of divestment or discontinuation. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement under income from equity investments.

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.
If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

If dividends are distributed on equity investments in associates exceeding the year earnings from the enterprise in question, this is considered an indication of impairment.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.
Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Deposits recognised under assets comprise deposits paid to the lessor under leases entered

11. Accounting policies - continued -

into by the company.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

Other investments

Equity investments that are not classified as group enterprises, associates or participating interests and which are not traded in an active market are measured in the balance sheet at cost. Other equity investments classified as current assets are written down to the lower of cost and net realisable value. Other equity investments that are traded in an active market are measured at fair value, equivalent to the market value at the balance sheet date.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank accounts as well as operating cash.

Equity

The net revaluation of equity investments measured according to the equity method is recognized in the net revaluation reserve in equity according to the equity method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the cost.

Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or

11. Accounting policies - continued -

settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

Long-term payables are measured at cost at the time of contracting such liabilities (raising of the loan). The payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost where capital losses and loan expenses are recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the payable on the basis of the calculated effective interest rate in force at the time of contracting the liability.

Short-term financial payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables. Other short-term payables are measured at net realisable value.