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NN.07 ApS
Galionsvej 35, 1437 København K

Company reg. no. 30 57 88 99

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2023

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 22 April 2024.

Torben Wiedenbein Reenberg
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 Executive Board have approved the annual report of NN.07 ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023.

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, 22 April 2024

Executive board

Anders Rahr

Torben Wiedenbein Reenberg

Board of directors

Carl Andreas Nyberg
Chairman

Anders Rahr

Måns Fabian Månsson

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of NN.07 ApS

Auditor's report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of NN.07 ApS 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, 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 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' 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.

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.

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 Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Conflict with the Danish Companies Act's requirements on self financing

In conflict with the Danish Companies Act section 206(1) the company has partly financed the shareholders acquisition debt and management can be held liable.

Copenhagen, 22 April 2024

Grant Thornton

Certified Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36

Jacob Helly Juell-Hansen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne36169

Jannik Lehmann Lausten
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne47799

Company information

The company

NN.07 ApS
Galionsvej 35
1437 København K

Company reg. no. 30 57 88 99
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

Board of directors

Carl Andreas Nyberg, Chairman
Anders Rahr
Måns Fabian Månsson

Executive board

Anders Rahr
Torben Wiedenbein Reenberg

Auditors

Grant Thornton Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Stockholmsgade 45
2100 København Ø

Financial highlights

DKK in thousands.	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Income statement:					
Gross profit	54.653	53.609	50.010	36.633	50.932
Profit from operating activities	26.206	28.954	27.513	18.078	32.695
Net financials	4.659	431	3.494	-687	5.169
Net profit or loss for the year	24.685	23.120	25.049	13.850	29.633
Statement of financial position:					
Balance sheet total	149.501	169.462	136.169	102.568	92.889
Investments in property, plant and equipment	2.465	2.043	1.410	101	1.092
Equity	118.023	133.338	110.218	85.168	71.319
Employees:					
Average number of full-time employees	36	34	27	22	19
Key figures in %:					
Acid test ratio	432,6	442,7	498,4	570,2	382,7
Solvency ratio	78,9	78,7	80,9	83,0	76,8
Return on equity	19,6	19,0	25,6	17,7	47,4

Calculations of key figures and ratios do, in all material respects, follow the recommendations of the Danish Association of Finance Analysts, only in a few respects deviating from the recommendations.

The key figures and ratios shown in the statement of financial highlights have been calculated as follows:

Acid test ratio
$$\frac{\text{Current assets} \times 100}{\text{Short term liabilities other than provisions}}$$

Solvency ratio
$$\frac{\text{Equity, closing balance} \times 100}{\text{Total assets, closing balance}}$$

Return on equity
$$\frac{\text{Net profit or loss for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$$

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

The company's principal activities are design, production and trading with clothing including activities in connection to this.

Development in activities and financial matters

2023 was a good year for NN.07, especially when taking the outside challenges into consideration. We continued to strengthen our position as a leading international menswear brand.

We have made significant investments in our team, digitalization, and geographical expansion. On top of that, we continued to strengthen both our platform and implementation of ESG targets. Thus, our employees and partners deserve full credit for these achievements.

The gross profit for the company for the year totals DKK 54.653 thousand against DKK 53.609 thousand last year. EBITDA DKK 29.727 thousand against DKK 31.715 thousand last year.

Management considers the net profit or loss for the year satisfactory.

In 2023, the company's cash and cash equivalents increased by DKK 10.257 thousand, i.e. from DKK 7.883 thousand to DKK 18.140 thousand.

Environmental issues

The company are environment concious and continuously work on reducing the environmental impact of the company's operations.

Expected developments

We expect to maintain our positive trend and invest further into development in 2024 with continued growth. For 2024 management expects a result on same level as for 2023.

Events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events occurring after the balance sheet date will affect the financial statements for 2024.

Branches abroad

The branch in Germany is sited in Düsseldorf and its primary purpose is to act as a sales branch in the German market.

Accounting policies

The annual report for NN.07 ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class C enterprises (medium sized enterprises).

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

No consolidated financial statements have been prepared pursuant to section 112 (1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act. The financial statements of NN.07 ApS and its group enterprises are included in the consolidated financial statements for Chino BidCo ApS, København, CVR nr. 40790233.

Pursuant to section 86 (4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no statement of cash flows for the enterprise has been prepared, as the relevant information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Chino BidCo ApS.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, write-downs for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

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. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Accounting policies

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 the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, other operating income, and external costs.

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.

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of goods and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other external expenses comprise expenses incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises and loss on receivables.

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members. Staff Costs are less government reimbursements.

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation and amortisation comprise depreciation and amortisation for the year and profit and loss on the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

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, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency.

Results from equity investments in group enterprises

After full elimination of intercompany profit or loss less amortised consolidated goodwill, the investment in the individual entities are recognised in the income statement as a proportional share of the entities' post-tax profit or loss.

Accounting policies

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.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportional to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

Statement of financial position

Intangible assets

Development projects, patents, and licences

Development costs comprise salaries, wages, and amortisation directly attributable to development activities.

Development costs recognised in the statement of financial position are measured at cost less accrued amortisations and writedowns for impairment.

After completion of the development work, capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The amortisation period is 5 years.

Software

Acquired software is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation.

The basis for depreciation are cost, that includes initial cost and expenses directly related to the acquirement until the moment, the asset are ready to be used.

The depreciation period are determined at the time of acquisition date and are re-evaluated annually.

In case of alterations of the depreciation period, the effect of depreciations are recognized as a change of accounting estimates.

Software are depreciated lineary over 3-5 years.

Leases

Leases are regarded as operating leases. Payments in connection with operating leases and other lease agreements are recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operating leases and lease agreements are recognised under contingencies, etc.

Accounting policies

Leasehold improvements

Leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accrued depreciations. Depreciation is done on a straightline basis over the estimated useful life of the asset, which is set at 3-5 years.

Investments

Equity investments in group enterprises

Equity investments in group enterprises are recognised in the statement of financial position at the proportionate share of the enterprise's equity value. This value is calculated in accordance with the parent's accounting policies with deductions or additions of unrealised intercompany gains and losses as well as with additions or deductions of the remaining value of positive or negative goodwill calculated in accordance with the acquisition method.

To the extent the equity exceeds the cost, the net revaluation of equity investments in group enterprises are transferred to the reserve under equity for net revaluation according to the equity method. Dividends from subsidiaries expected to be adopted before the approval of this annual report are not subject to a limitation of the revaluation reserve. The reserve is adjusted by other equity movements in group enterprises.

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.

Costs of goods for resale, raw materials, and consumables comprise acquisition costs plus delivery costs.

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.

Prepayments

Prepayments are 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.

Equity

Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method

The reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method comprises net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries, associates and equity interests proportional to cost.

Accounting policies

Reserve for development costs

The reserve for development costs comprises recognised development costs less related deferred tax liabilities.

The reserve cannot be used as dividends or for covering losses.

The reserve is reduced or dissolved if the recognised development costs are amortised or abandoned. This is done by direct transfer to the distributable reserves of the equity.

Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under equity.

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 is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

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.

Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities other than provisions related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds less transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value when using the effective interest rate. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement during the term of the loan.

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

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

Amounts concerning 2023: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2022: DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Gross profit	54.652.831	53.609
1 Staff costs	-24.926.321	-21.894
Depreciation and amortisation	-3.520.952	-2.761
Operating profit	26.205.558	28.954
Income from equity investments in group enterprises	3.182.747	1.140
2 Other financial income	4.975.711	2.177
3 Other financial expenses	-3.499.868	-2.886
Pre-tax net profit or loss	30.864.148	29.385
4 Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-6.178.948	-6.265
5 Net profit or loss for the year	24.685.200	23.120

Balance sheet at 31 December

Amounts concerning 2023: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2022: DKK thousand.

Assets		
Note	2023	2022
Non-current assets		
6 Completed development projects	2.413.540	3.113
7 Software	1.563.084	1.290
8 Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets	24.600	0
Total intangible assets	<u>4.001.224</u>	<u>4.403</u>
9 Leasehold improvements	3.909.565	3.374
Total property, plant, and equipment	<u>3.909.565</u>	<u>3.374</u>
10 Investments in group enterprises	15.619.894	13.745
Total investments	<u>15.619.894</u>	<u>13.745</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>23.530.683</u>	<u>21.522</u>
Current assets		
Manufactured goods and goods for resale	61.750.126	62.258
Total inventories	<u>61.750.126</u>	<u>62.258</u>
Trade receivables	23.611.356	21.394
Receivables from group enterprises	9.353.665	53.692
Income tax receivables	216.043	0
Other receivables	0	5
Receivables from owners and management	2.930.707	0
11 Prepayments	9.968.853	2.708
Total receivables	<u>46.080.624</u>	<u>77.799</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	18.139.658	7.883
Total current assets	<u>125.970.408</u>	<u>147.940</u>
Total assets	<u>149.501.091</u>	<u>169.462</u>

Balance sheet at 31 December

Amounts concerning 2023: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2022: DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Equity and liabilities		
Equity		
Contributed capital	187.500	188
Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	13.081.887	11.544
Reserve for development projects	1.882.561	2.431
Retained earnings	87.871.142	79.175
Proposed dividend for the financial year	15.000.000	40.000
Total equity	118.023.090	133.338
Provisions		
12 Provisions for deferred tax	1.273.113	1.663
Total provisions	1.273.113	1.663
Liabilities other than provisions		
Other payables	1.086.518	1.041
Total long term liabilities other than provisions	1.086.518	1.041
Bank loans	0	6.820
Trade payables	13.254.267	10.170
Payables to subsidiaries	289.527	5.085
Income tax payable	6.449.212	5.820
Other payables	9.125.364	5.525
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	29.118.370	33.420
Total liabilities other than provisions	30.204.888	34.461
Total equity and liabilities	149.501.091	169.462
13 Charges and security		
14 Contingencies		
15 Related parties		

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	Reserve for development projects	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Total
Equity 1 January						
2023	187.500	11.543.657	2.430.807	79.175.926	40.000.000	133.337.890
Distributed						
dividend	0	0	0	0	-40.000.000	-40.000.000
Share of results	0	1.538.230	-548.246	8.695.216	15.000.000	24.685.200
	187.500	13.081.887	1.882.561	87.871.142	15.000.000	118.023.090

Notes

Amounts concerning 2023: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2022: DKK thousand.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	24.486.257	21.710
Other costs for social security	89.794	-15
Other staff costs	350.270	199
	<u>24.926.321</u>	<u>21.894</u>
Remuneration to the executive board	<u>3.362.910</u>	<u>3.035</u>
Average number of employees	<u>36</u>	<u>34</u>
The board of directors are not remunerated.		
2. Other financial income		
Interest, trade debtors	302.661	0
Exchange differences	0	421
Financial income, group enterprises	4.673.050	1.384
Other financial income	0	372
	<u>4.975.711</u>	<u>2.177</u>
3. Other financial expenses		
Financial costs, group enterprises	0	55
Other financial costs	3.499.868	2.831
	<u>3.499.868</u>	<u>2.886</u>
4. Tax on net profit or loss for the year		
Tax of the results for the year, parent company	6.449.212	6.135
Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	-389.571	130
Adjustment of tax for previous years	119.307	0
	<u>6.178.948</u>	<u>6.265</u>

Notes

Amounts concerning 2023: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2022: DKK thousand.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
5. Proposed distribution of net profit		
Reserves for net revaluation according to the equity method	1.538.230	1.395
Dividend for the financial year	15.000.000	40.000
Transferred to retained earnings	8.695.216	0
Transferred to reserve for development projects	-548.246	-204
Allocated from retained earnings	0	-18.071
Total allocations and transfers	<u>24.685.200</u>	<u>23.120</u>
6. Completed development projects		
Cost 1 January 2023	4.377.916	3.773
Additions during the year	515.164	568
Transfers	0	37
Cost 31 December 2023	<u>4.893.080</u>	<u>4.378</u>
Amortisation and write-down 1 January 2023	-1.265.343	-395
Amortisation for the year	-1.214.197	-870
Amortisation and write-down 31 December 2023	<u>-2.479.540</u>	<u>-1.265</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2023	<u>2.413.540</u>	<u>3.113</u>
7. Software		
Cost 1 January 2023	2.497.992	1.485
Additions during the year	839.302	1.050
Transfers	0	-37
Cost 31 December 2023	<u>3.337.294</u>	<u>2.498</u>
Amortisation and write-down 1 January 2023	-1.208.000	-823
Amortisation for the year	-566.210	-385
Amortisation and write-down 31 December 2023	<u>-1.774.210</u>	<u>-1.208</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2023	<u>1.563.084</u>	<u>1.290</u>

Notes

Amounts concerning 2023: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2022: DKK thousand.

	<u>31/12 2023</u>	<u>31/12 2022</u>
8. Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets		
Additions during the year	24.600	0
Cost 31 December 2023	<u>24.600</u>	<u>0</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2023	<u>24.600</u>	<u>0</u>
9. Leasehold improvements		
Cost 1 January 2023	6.452.581	21.473
Additions during the year	2.465.154	2.044
Disposals during the year	<u>-1.039.511</u>	<u>-17.064</u>
Cost 31 December 2023	<u>7.878.224</u>	<u>6.453</u>
Amortisation and write-down 1 January 2023	-3.078.636	-18.637
Depreciation for the year	-1.883.344	-1.506
Reversal of depreciation, amortisation and writedown, assets disposed of	<u>993.321</u>	<u>17.064</u>
Amortisation and write-down 31 December 2023	<u>-3.968.659</u>	<u>-3.079</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2023	<u>3.909.565</u>	<u>3.374</u>

Notes

Amounts concerning 2023: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2022: DKK thousand.

	<u>31/12 2023</u>	<u>31/12 2022</u>
10. Investments in group enterprises		
Acquisition sum, opening balance 1 January 2023	3.265.401	3.265
Cost 31 December 2023	<u>3.265.401</u>	<u>3.265</u>
Revaluations, opening balance 1 January 2023	11.543.658	10.148
Results for the year before goodwill amortisation	3.438.230	1.396
Dividend	-1.307.400	0
Revaluations 31 December 2023	<u>13.674.488</u>	<u>11.544</u>
Amortisation of goodwill, opening balance 1 January 2023	-1.064.512	-809
Amortisation of goodwill for the year	-255.483	-255
Depreciation on goodwill 31 December 2023	<u>-1.319.995</u>	<u>-1.064</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2023	<u>15.619.894</u>	<u>13.745</u>
The item includes goodwill with an amount of	<u>1.234.833</u>	<u>1.490</u>
Group enterprises:		
	Domicile	Equity interest
NN.07 Norway AS	Oslo	100 %
NN.07 Sweden AB	Malmø	100 %
NN.07 Inc.	New York	100 %
NN.07 Netherlands B.V.	Amsterdam	100 %
NN.07 UK Limited	Ipswich	100 %
11. Prepayments		
Prepayments	<u>9.968.853</u>	<u>2.708</u>
	<u>9.968.853</u>	<u>2.708</u>

Notes

Amounts concerning 2023: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2022: DKK thousand.

	<u>31/12 2023</u>	<u>31/12 2022</u>
12. Provisions for deferred tax		
Provisions for deferred tax 1 January 2023	1.662.684	1.533
Deferred tax of the results for the year	<u>-389.571</u>	<u>130</u>
	<u>1.273.113</u>	<u>1.663</u>

13. Charges and security

For bank loans, the company has provided security in company assets representing a nominal value of TDKK 4.000. This security comprises the assets below, stating the carrying amounts:

	<u>DKK in thousands</u>
Inventories	61.750
Trade receivables	23.611

14. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Lease liabilities

The company has a rent commitment totalling TDKK 2.165.

The company has granted a bank guarantee totalling TDKK 1.197.

Joint taxation

With Chino BidCo ApS, company reg. no 40790233 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for the total corporation tax.

Notes

Amounts concerning 2023: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2022: DKK thousand.

15. Related parties

Controlling interest

Chino Holding ApS

Majority shareholder

c/o NN.07 ApS

Galionsvej 35

1437 Copenhagen

All transactions between related parties has been in accordance with the arm's length principle.

Consolidated financial statements

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of Company Chino Bidco ApS, Galionsvej 35, 1437 Copenhagen K, which is the largest group.

The company is also included in the consolidated financial statements of Company Chino Holding ApS, Galionsvej 35, 1437 Copenhagen K which is the smallest group.