
Bonnier Books Danmark A/S

Læderstræde 9, DK-1201 København K

Annual Report for 2023

CVR No. 43 01 03 60

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 12/7 2024

Jim Rickard Zetterlund
Chairman of the
general meeting



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Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Bonnier Books Danmark 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 financial position at 31 December 2023 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2023.

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

København, 12 July 2024

Executive Board

Jim Rickard Zetterlund
Director

Board of Directors

Karl Håkan Rudels
Chairman

Jim Rickard Zetterlund
Board Member

Nils Jesper Monthán
Board Member

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of Bonnier Books Danmark A/S

Opinion

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.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Bonnier Books Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

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.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to note 1, where Management describes uncertainties regarding recognition and measurement in relation to the value of the Company's shares in subsidiaries. Our conclusion is not modified regarding this matter.

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 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.

Independent Auditor's report

- 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.

Hellerup, 12 July 2024

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Leif Ulbæk Jensen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne23327

Edita Bektas

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne49956

Company information

The Company	Bonnier Books Danmark A/S Læderstræde 9 1201 København K CVR No: 43 01 03 60 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen
Board of Directors	Karl Håkan Rudels, chairman Jim Rickard Zetterlund, board member Nils Jesper Monthán, board member
Executive Board	Jim Rickard Zetterlund
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 DK-2900 Hellerup

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Gross loss		-79,600	-41,179
Financial income	4	4,005	288
Profit/loss before tax		-75,595	-40,891
Tax on profit/loss for the year		0	0
Net profit/loss for the year		-75,595	-40,891
Distribution of profit			
		2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Proposed distribution of profit			
Retained earnings		-75,595	-40,891
		-75,595	-40,891

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Investments in subsidiaries	5	77,830,389	0
Fixed asset investments		77,830,389	0
Fixed assets		77,830,389	0
Receivables from group enterprises		361,792	399,109
Corporation tax		616	0
Receivables		362,408	399,109
Current assets		362,408	399,109
Assets		78,192,797	399,109

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		400,000	400,000
Retained earnings		77,713,914	-40,891
Equity		78,113,914	359,109
Provision for deferred tax	6	9,032	0
Provisions		9,032	0
Trade payables		40,000	40,000
Other payables		29,851	0
Short-term debt		69,851	40,000
Debt		69,851	40,000
Liabilities and equity		78,192,797	399,109
Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement	1		
Key activities	2		
Staff	3		
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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	400,000	-40,891	359,109
Contribution from group	0	77,830,400	77,830,400
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-75,595	-75,595
Equity at 31 December	400,000	77,713,914	78,113,914

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

Bonnier Books has decided to consolidate the Group's business within the Book segment in Denmark and has through the Company invested in Alpha Forlag A/S and Gutkind A/S. The Company's recognition of value of the shares in subsidiaries, which are still in their start-up phase, is based on assumptions about the future development of the businesses, with revenue growth and increased market share as fundamental objectives. Costs for personnel and marketing in relation to revenues are expected to stay high, and the companies are thus not expected to be profitable within the next 2 years. Based on turnover multiples, it is assessed that the market value of the investments exceeds the book values. The management will closely monitor the development in the subsidiaries and if the companies' financial development does not in all material aspects align with the assumptions for the investments, it is possible that in the future there will be a need to write down the Company's investments in the subsidiaries.

2. Key activities

The company's purpose is to carry out publishing activities, including the purchase, sale and marketing of digital media via various technical platforms and in compatible activities.

The company's activities are under development and the income statement of the Company for 2023 shows a loss of DKK 75,595, and at 31 December 2023 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 283,514.

3. Staff

Average number of employees

	2023	2022
	0	0

The company has no employees apart from the legally registered CEO.

4. Financial income

Interest received from group enterprises

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
	4,005	288
	4,005	288

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
5. Investments in subsidiaries		
Cost at 1 January	0	0
Additions for the year	77,830,389	0
Cost at 31 December	<u>77,830,389</u>	<u>0</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>77,830,389</u>	<u>0</u>
	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
6. Provision for deferred tax		
Amounts recognised in equity for the year	9,032	0
Deferred tax liabilities at 31 December	<u>9,032</u>	<u>0</u>

7. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Contingent assets

The Company has a tax loss with a taxable value of DKK 25,627, that has not been recognised in the Annual report for 2023.

Other contingent liabilities

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

8. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Bonnier Books Danmark A/S for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2023 are presented in DKK.

Consolidated financial statements

With reference to section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements are prepared.

Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

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

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

Income statement

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss comprises of other external expenses.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Financial income and expenses

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

Tax on profit/loss for the year

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

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

Balance sheet

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. Where cost exceeds the recoverable amount, write-down is made to this lower value.

Receivables

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

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

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

Current tax receivables and liabilities

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

Financial liabilities

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