

Designit Denmark A/S

Ny Carlsberg Vej 80, 1799 København V

CVR-no. 14 65 00 91

Long-form audit report

dated 4 June 2026

in respect of the financial statements for 2025/26



Introduction

We have audited the financial statements of Designit Denmark A/S (the Company) for 2025/26, which are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. As part of our audit, we have read the Management's review.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and additional requirements under Danish audit legislation. The objective and scope of the audit and the responsibility for the financial reporting are outlined in our long-form audit report dated 22 May 2023.

In the following, we have described material matters which, in our opinion, are relevant to the Board of Directors.

We have issued an unmodified auditor's report on the financial statements and a statement without comments on the Management's review.

Our long-form audit report has been prepared solely for the use of the Board of Directors and should not be used by any other party or for any other purpose.

Significant accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

Deferred tax

Based on Management's assessment, the deferred tax asset has in 2025/26 been written down to DKK 0 t (2024/25: DKK 12,5 thousand). The write down has been made due to the continued losses in Designit Denmark and its branch in London.

We reviewed the computation of deferred tax, including the composition of deferred tax. Our review did not give rise to any comments.

Uncorrected misstatements

During our audit, we did not identify any misstatements that have not been corrected in the financial statements.

Confirmation

We consider the signatures of the Board of Directors on this long-form audit report a confirmation that the Board of Directors has no knowledge of fraud or ongoing investigations of suspected fraud.

Aarhus, 4 June 2026
EY GODKENDT REVISIONSPARTNERSELSKAB



Claus Hammer-Pedersen
State Authorised
Public Accountant




Simon M. Laursen
State Authorised
Public Accountant

Pages 92-93 were presented at the meeting on 4 June 2026.

Board of Directors:



Bikash Agarwala
Chairman



Frida Magdalena Setterberg



Keri Lynn Dawson

Designit Denmark A/S

Ny Carlsberg Vej 80, 1799 København V

CVR no. 14 65 00 91

Annual report 2025/26

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 4 June 2026

Chair of the meeting:

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Henrik Rebeiz Henriques

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Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the annual report of Designit Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026.

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 of the Company at 31 March 2026 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a 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, 4 June 2026
Executive Board:

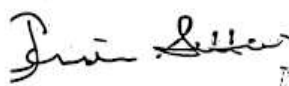


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Frida Magdalena Setterberg
Managing director

Board of Directors:



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Bikash Agarwala
Chairman



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Frida Magdalena Setterberg



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Keri Lynn Dawson

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Designit Denmark A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Designit Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 financial position of the Company at 31 March 2026 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

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

Independence

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

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to 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 the 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.
- ▶ 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.

Independent auditor's report

- ▶ 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 note 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 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, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the 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 Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Aarhus, 4 June 2026
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28



Claus Hammer-Pedersen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne21334



Simon M. Laursen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne45894

Management's review

Company details

Name	Designit Denmark A/S
Address, Postal code, City	Ny Carlsberg Vej 80, 1799 København V
CVR no.	14 65 00 91
Established	13 September 1990
Registered office	København/Copenhagen
Financial year	1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026
Website	www.designit.com
Telephone	+45 70 27 77 00
Board of Directors	Bikash Agarwala, Chairman Frida Magdalena Setterberg Keri Lynn Dawson
Executive Board	Frida Magdalena Setterberg, Managing director
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Værkmestergade 25, P.O. Box 330, 8100 Aarhus C, Denmark

Management's review

Operating review

Principal activities

Designit Denmark A/S is one of Europe's largest and most international strategic design agencies. The primary activities are integrated services within innovation, service design, product design, interactive designs, interaction designs and branding/communication. Designit Denmark A/S is the Danish subsidiary of Designit A/S.

Development in activities and financial matters

The income statement for 2025/26 shows a profit of DKK 2,046 thousand against a loss of DKK 7,095 thousand last year, and the balance sheet at 31 March 2026 shows equity of DKK 20,255 thousand.

The consolidated results of Designit Denmark A/S and the UK branch show a decrease in revenue and staff costs, while the consolidated entity reports a profit for the year. This development is primarily driven by changes in the group structure and the implementation of a new regional European strategy.

Management considers the overall result to be satisfactory.

Foreign branches

The company's foreign branches include:

Designit Denmark A/S - London Branch, London, Great Britain.

The primary activities of the branch are the same as Designit Denmark A/S.

Events after the balance sheet date

There are no significant events after the balance sheet date.

Financial statements 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026

Income statement

Note	DKK'000	2025/26	2024/25
	Gross profit	34,345	59,533
2	Staff costs	-31,197	-66,471
	Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-288	-582
	Profit/loss before net financials	2,860	-7,520
3	Financial income	109	97
4	Financial expenses	-547	-284
	Profit/loss before tax	2,422	-7,707
5	Tax for the year	-376	612
	Profit/loss for the year	2,046	-7,095
	 Recommended appropriation of profit/loss		
	Retained earnings/accumulated loss	2,046	-7,095
		2,046	-7,095

Financial statements 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2025/26	2024/25
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
6	Property, plant and equipment		
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	66	340
	Leasehold improvements	0	18
		<u>66</u>	<u>358</u>
7	Investments		
	Deposits	3	1,306
		<u>3</u>	<u>1,306</u>
	Total fixed assets	<u>69</u>	<u>1,664</u>
	Non-fixed assets		
	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	434	1,834
8	Contract assets	1,240	211
	Receivables from group entities	2,538	19,884
	Income taxes receivable	0	614
	Other receivables	1,218	47
	Prepayments	32	998
		<u>5,462</u>	<u>23,588</u>
	Cash	<u>20,730</u>	<u>6,867</u>
	Total non-fixed assets	<u>26,192</u>	<u>30,455</u>
	TOTAL ASSETS	<u>26,261</u>	<u>32,119</u>

Financial statements 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	<u>2025/26</u>	<u>2024/25</u>
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
	Share capital	1,206	1,206
	Currency adjustment reserve	-1,781	-1,861
	Retained earnings	<u>20,830</u>	<u>18,784</u>
	Total equity	<u>20,255</u>	<u>18,129</u>
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Non-current liabilities other than provisions		
	Lease liabilities	<u>0</u>	<u>66</u>
		<u>0</u>	<u>66</u>
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
8	Contract liabilities	0	100
	Trade payables	1,284	11,390
	Payables to group entities	384	0
	Income taxes payable	559	0
	Other payables	<u>3,779</u>	<u>2,434</u>
		<u>6,006</u>	<u>13,924</u>
	Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>6,006</u>	<u>13,990</u>
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	<u>26,261</u>	<u>32,119</u>

- 1 Accounting policies
9 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
10 Related parties

Financial statements 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026

Statement of changes in equity

DKK'000	Share capital	Currency adjustment reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 April 2024	1,206	-863	25,879	26,222
Transfer through appropriation of loss	0	0	-7,095	-7,095
Exchange adjustment	0	-998	0	-998
Equity at 1 April 2025	1,206	-1,861	18,784	18,129
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	0	2,046	2,046
Exchange adjustment	0	80	0	80
Equity at 31 March 2026	1,206	-1,781	20,830	20,255

Financial statements 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Designit Denmark A/S for 2025/26 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

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

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK'000).

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate 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 most recent financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Revenue

The Company has chosen IFRS15 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

Income from work in progress for third parties where the purchaser has significantly influenced the asset is recognised as revenue as the production activities are carried on, implying that revenue corresponds to the market value of the work performed (production method). This method is used where the total income and expenses and the degree of completion of the contract can be made up reliably.

Where the income from a work in progress for third parties cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue corresponding to the expenses incurred is recognised only in so far as it is probable that such expenses will be recoverable from the counterparty.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

Gross profit

The items revenue, cost of sales, other operating income and external expenses have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross profit in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday allowance and pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for the Company's employees.

Financial statements 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Depreciation and impairment

The item comprises depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment.

The basis of depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	2-5 years
Leasehold improvements	3-5 years

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial reporting period. The items comprise interest income and expenses, e.g. from group entities and associates, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to other securities and investments, exchange gains and losses and amortisation of financial assets and liabilities.

Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

The entity is jointly taxed with other group entities. The total Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit/loss-making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income (full absorption).

Jointly taxed entities entitled to a tax refund are reimbursed by the management company based on the rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed entities which have paid too little tax pay a surcharge according to the rates applicable to interest surcharges to the management company.

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until the time at which the asset is ready for use.

Where individual components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Financial statements 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Leases

The Company has chosen to use IFRS 16 as interpretation basis for the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act on recognition of leases.

Leased assets and lease commitments are recognised in the balance sheet when the leased asset under a lease entered into regarding a specific identifiable asset is made available to the Company in the lease term, and when the Company in this connection obtains the right to almost all economic benefits from the use of the identified asset and the right to control the use of the identified asset.

On initial recognition, lease commitments are measured at the present value of the future lease payments discounted by an incremental borrowing rate. The following lease payments are recognised as part of the lease commitment:

- Fixed payments.
- Variable payments that change concurrently with changes to an index and an interest rate based on said index or interest rate.
- Payments overdue subject to a residual value guarantee.
- Exercise price of call options that it is highly probable that Management will exercise.
- Payments subject to an extension option that it is highly probable that the Group will exercise.
- Penalty related to a termination option unless it is highly probable that the Group will not exercise the option.

The lease commitment is measured at amortised cost according to the effective interest method. The lease commitment is recalculated when the underlying contractual cash flows change due to changes in index or interest rate if the Company's estimate of a residual value guarantee changes or if the Company changes its assessment of whether call options, extension options or termination options can reasonably be expected to be exercised.

On initial recognition, the leased asset is measured at cost, which corresponds to the value of the lease commitment adjusted for prepaid lease payments plus directly related costs and estimated costs for demolition, repairs or the like less discounts received or other types of incentive payments from the lessor.

Subsequently, the asset is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The leased asset is depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of the leased asset. Depreciation charges are recognised on a straight-line basis in profit or loss.

The leased asset is adjusted for changes to the lease commitment due to changes to the terms of the lease or changes to the cash flows of the lease concurrently with changes to an index or an interest rate.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the expected lease term, which is:

- Operating equipment 5-10 years
- Office buildings 4-6 years.

The Company has chosen to present leased assets and lease commitments as separate line items in the balance sheet.

The Company has generally chosen to apply the practical exemptions IFRS 16 so that leased assets of low value and short-term leases are not recognised in the balance sheet. Instead, related lease payments are recognised on a straight-line basis as other external costs in profit or loss. The Company has also chosen not to recognise service elements in the capitalised value of lease commitments and leased assets. Service elements are therefore recognised as other external costs in profit or loss on an ongoing basis.

Financial statements 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Receivables

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment write-down of financial receivables.

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value. Write-downs are made for bad debts on the basis of objective evidence that a receivable or a portfolio are impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable has been impaired, a write-down is made on an individual basis.

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 has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Contract assets

Work in progress for third parties is measured at the selling price of the work performed less progress billings and anticipated losses. Work in progress for third parties entails a significant degree of design customisation of services. Moreover, before the work is commenced, a binding agreement must have been entered into to the effect that penalties covering at least costs incurred will be enforced if the contract is subsequently terminated.

The market value is calculated on the basis of the percentage of completion at the balance sheet date and the total expected income from the relevant contract. The percentage of completion is determined on the basis of an assessment of the work performed, which is usually measured as the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date relative to total estimated contract costs.

Where the outcome of work in progress for third parties cannot be made up reliably, the market value is measured at the costs incurred in so far as they are expected to be paid by the purchaser.

Where the total expenses relating to the work in progress for third parties are expected to exceed the total market value, the expected loss is recognised as a loss-making agreement under 'Provisions' and is expensed in the income statement.

The value of each contract in progress less prepayments is classified as assets when the market value exceeds progress billings and as liabilities when progress billings exceed the market value.

Prepayments from customers are recognised under liabilities.

Selling costs and costs incurred in securing contracts are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Financial statements 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

Cash

Cash comprise cash in the bank.

Equity

Translation reserve

The translation reserve comprises the share of foreign exchange differences arising on translation of financial statements of entities that have a functional currency other than DKK, foreign exchange adjustments of assets and liabilities considered part of the Company's net investments in such entities and foreign exchange adjustments regarding hedging transactions that hedge the Company's net investments in such entities. The reserve is dissolved on the sale of foreign entities or if the conditions for effective hedging no longer exist. When equity investments in group entities and associates in the parent company financial statements are subject to the limitation requirement in the net revaluation reserve according to the equity method, foreign exchange adjustments will be included in this equity reserve instead.

Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Provisions for deferred tax are calculated, based on the liability method, of all temporary differences between carrying amounts and tax values, with the exception of temporary differences occurring at the time of acquisition of assets and liabilities neither affecting the results of operations nor the taxable income, as well as temporary differences on non-amortisable goodwill. Where different tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax assets, if any, are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured according to the taxation rules and taxation rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be utilised, either through elimination against tax on future earnings or through a set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same jurisdiction.

Other payables

Other payables are measured at net realisable value.

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are measured at the net present value of the remaining lease payments including any guaranteed residual value based on the interest rate implicit in the lease.

Financial statements 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026

Notes to the financial statements

DKK'000	<u>2025/26</u>	<u>2024/25</u>
2 Staff costs		
Wages/salaries	27,351	61,614
Pensions	1,324	1,475
Other social security costs	2,200	1,844
Other staff costs	322	1,538
	<u>31,197</u>	<u>66,471</u>
Average number of full-time employees	<u>40</u>	<u>57</u>
3 Financial income		
Other financial income	109	97
	<u>109</u>	<u>97</u>
4 Financial expenses		
Exchange adjustments	523	224
Other financial expenses	24	60
	<u>547</u>	<u>284</u>
5 Tax for the year		
Refund in joint taxation	376	-612
	<u>376</u>	<u>-612</u>

Financial statements 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026

Notes to the financial statements

6 Property, plant and equipment

DKK'000	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost at 1 April 2025	1,962	75	2,037
Exchange adjustment	-4	0	-4
Disposals in the year	-427	-75	-502
Cost at 31 March 2026	1,531	0	1,531
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 April 2025	1,622	57	1,679
Impairment losses in the year	223	5	228
Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of disposals in the year	-380	-62	-442
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 March 2026	1,465	0	1,465
Carrying amount at 31 March 2026	66	0	66

7 Investments

DKK'000	Deposits
Cost at 1 April 2025	1,306
Additions in the year	3
Disposals in the year	-1,306
Cost at 31 March 2026	3
Carrying amount at 31 March 2026	3

DKK'000	2025/26	2024/25
8 Contract assets		
Selling price of work performed	1,240	211
Progress billings	0	-100
	1,240	111
recognised as follows:		
Contract assets (assets)	1,240	211
Contract assets (liabilities)	0	-100
	1,240	111

Financial statements 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026

Notes to the financial statements

9 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

The Company is jointly taxed with its parent, Designit A/S, which acts as management company, and is jointly and severally with other jointly taxed group entities for payment of income taxes as well as withholding taxes on interest, royalties and dividends.

The Group's Danish companies are jointly and severally liable for group VAT registration.

Other financial obligations

Other rent liabilities:

DKK'000	2025/26	2024/25
Rent liabilities	10	716

Rent liabilities relate to short term leases.

The Group has, as part of its normal course of business, entered into customary executory contracts.

10 Related parties

Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile	Requisitioning of the parent company's consolidated financial statements
Wipro Limited	Sarjapur Road, Bangalore, Karnataka 560035, India	The consolidated financial statements of Wipro Limited are available at the company's website.
Designit A/S	Ny Carlsberg vej 80, 1799 København V, Denmark	